Republic of Western Armenia
(State of Armenia)

A joint legal-political package for the protection and implementation of the rights of the Armenian people

(Collection of documents)

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The Flag of the Republic of Western Armenia
(State of Armenia)

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Noyan Tapan

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The collection presents the legal and political package for the final and just settlement of the Armenian Question, the protection of the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia, more precisely, the protection of the rights of the Armenians towards the state of Armenia, the declarations and decrees, decisions and statements that are part of it, including applications addressed to the UN, the European Parliament, UNESCO.

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The collection is intended for specialists in the field of international law, historians, genocide scholars, political scientists, cultural scholars, state, political and public figures, as well as a wide range of readers interested in the settlement of the Armenian Question and the security issues of the Greater Middle East region.

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Below we present the official website of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), where you can find all the above-mentioned materials, including copies of the collection in Armenian, Russian, French, English, Turkish in the “Legal Package” section. www.western-armenia.info, www.parliament-wa.info, www.gov-wa.info, www.government-western-armenia.info, www.citizenship-western-armenia.info, www.elections-western-armenia.info, www.hamshenian.info:

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FOREWORD

(The key to the success of the Armenian people yesterday and today: national defense and protection of rights)

In the period after the beginning of the Armenian Question (1878) and the Armenian Genocide (1894–1923), a new agenda (national program) for the final settlement of the Armenian Question was not formed, with the exception of the activities and program of the latest armed liberation struggle of 1973–1985. Instead, the agenda of the Armenians Abroad included issues related to the formation of local communities, the preservation of the Armenian identity, the recognition of the Armenian Genocide, and the future of Soviet Armenia. The agenda of the Republic of Soviet Armenia included issues of the revival and development of the Republic of Soviet Armenia, and Repatriation. The agenda of the Republic of Armenia included issues of the security of the Armenians of Artsakh, Artsakh and the Republic of Armenia, overcoming aggression and blockade, establishing and preserving the right to self-determination, freedom, and independence.

And just as in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Armenian public and political thought was largely unprepared for the imminent reality of the independence of the Republic of Armenia, so today it is not prepared for the imminent reality of the independence of the Republic of Western Armenia (including Cilicia).

Today, we are inclined to the idea that a new agenda (national-state program) for a fair and final settlement of the Armenian Question is being formed during 2011–2014, when the state structures of the Armenians of Western Armenia are being formed: the Government, the National Assembly, the Presidential system, important declarations, decisions, laws are being adopted... according to which it is proposed to implement the entire process of protecting the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia through comprehensive-nationwide state protection of Armenians and the protection of all rights granted to Armenians.

The civilizational heritage and heroic past of the Armenian people provide an opportunity to overcome any threat and challenge, provide an opportunity to emerge victorious from any crisis.

For this, it is enough to take two tools from the experience of the past: to organize a nationwide defense to overcome any genocidal actions and to organize a process of protecting all the rights granted to the Armenian people in order to stop the actions of circumventing and ignoring these rights every time.

The Armenian Genocide, which began in 1894-1896 and whose peak was the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1918, the Great Genocide, has not stopped, it continues. Moreover, if the theory of inhuman and racial hatred of pan-Turkism and pan-Turanism initially guided the successive Turkish governments, then since 1918, with the establishment of the artificial Republic of Azerbaijan, the successive governments of the so-called Republic of Azerbaijan have also been part of this program.

It is known that in 1919-1920 During the Paris Peace Conference, Armenians were granted special rights as compensation for the losses suffered by the Armenian people during the Armenian Genocide and as a tribute and appreciation for the significant participation of the Armenian people in the victory in World War I. The package of rights granted to the Armenian people is extremely weighty. It is described in detail in this collection.

However, little has been said about the fact that during the years 1919-1920, secret processes were underway behind the scenes of the Paris Peace Conference, the aim of which was to suspend the implementation of the rights granted to the Armenian people in life and to bypass and ignore them at all costs.

This was not the first example when the implementation of the rights granted to the Armenian people was suspended and ignored. This was also the case during the Berlin Conference of 1887, when Article 16 was transformed into Article 61, and after that, and until our days, when in September 2020, through a now well-known coalition, the 44-day aggression and war against the Republic of Artsakh was organized, in reality aiming to put the Republic of Armenia in such a state that it would not be able to address the issues of implementing the rights granted to the Armenian people. In this sense, the Turkish aggression of September 20, 1920 against the Republic of Armenia pursued the same goal. And at that time, the forces that formed a coalition with the Kemalists were pursuing the same goal.

A question arises. Was it possible to resist those programs?

The answer to this was given by the Artsakh liberation struggle of 1988-1994.

Returning to the goal pursued by the preface, what this collection is ultimately about, let's say that the collection is about the rights of the Armenian people to exist, to develop freely, to have a future, and the ways to implement them. After all, the collection is not a simple list of documents, decrees, decisions, applications... Although they are also important from the point of view of getting acquainted with the weighty package of rights granted to the Armenian people.

In that sense, the collection is both a collection of documents, and a document of about 12 years of actions aimed at protecting the rights of the Armenian people, and a program, guide, and textbook for the existence of the Armenian people and Armenia.

If we are guided by the motto and program of “comprehensive-nationwide state defense and protection of rights”, then nothing is impossible, including in the matter of getting out of this difficult situation in which the Armenian people have found themselves.

We believe in the potential of our people and the will to fight. With that belief, we undertook the compilation of the first copies of this collection back in 2015. Later, its revisions and the publication of the current revised copy. With that belief, we, as participants and responsible persons of the structure of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), continue our activities to protect the Armenian people and all the rights granted to them.

We believe in the just and final victory of our cause, just as we believe in the just and final settlement of the Armenian Question. And that is the only way to establish the long-awaited peace and sustainable development in the Greater Middle East for all nations and states.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

July 20, 2023

BY PUBLISHER

For many, the Western Armenia is considered as a lost territory and few people know that the State of Armenia was recognized as Armenian State by Paris Assembly as early as January 19, 1920. Many people do not value the important decisions made in 1920, which refers to the boundary configuration of the State of Armenia with Turkey, drawn by 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award and taken decisions are available in the peaceful Treaty of Sиvres, in the articles related to Armenia.

In fact, to date, the the decisions taken on the same international political and legal arena are sufficient already for the existence of the State of the Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

There are counter-arguments that if because Genocide of the Armenians are not living in these areas, therefore, decisions on the State of Armenia lost their relevance. But there are other nationalities besides Armenians, whose rights are being violated till now as well and also the Islamized Armenians living there are returning to their identity. Consequently, the establishment of State of the Western Armenia with boundary configuration, drawn by Wilson's Arbitral Award, again becomes urgent and could serve as a key to regional peace and peaceful cooperation.

In that sense, this collection is important, not only because of the little-known documents are summarized here, but it also includes the nowadays formulated political-legal acts by the continuers of those who struggle for the protection of rights, which makes the existence of the State of Western Armenia both reasonable and totally justified from legal and political point of view.

For those people, who know little about the current existence of the Western Armenia's State structures, may seem incredible, as they are not recognised by other States, including Armenia. But we think this is a demanded format, which so far has not been used and judging by the obvious interest towards this structure by number of leading countries, it is clear that this format is the only real and productive for the full and final settlement of the Armenian Issue.

Tigran Harutyunyan,
Doctor of Philosophy, Director and founder of “Noyan Tapan”
Information and Analytical Center

July 31, 2015

CHAPTER I

A JOINT LEGAL-POLITICAL PACKAGE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

(Legal-political foundations for the final and just settlement of the Armenian Question, as well as the protection and implementation of the rights of the Armenian people)

Legal-political foundations for the settlement of the ARMENIAN QUESTION

It is true that since the Armenian Issue (Question) initiation from 1878, the Armenian Issue does not come to a fair solution, but the same process led to the establishment of the legal and political impressive package towards the solution of the Armenian Issue and for the peaceful, civilized and efficient Armenian-Turkish relations.

These are:
-San Stefano Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey, signed on February 19 (March 3), 1878, Article 16 says: “As the evacuation by the Russian troops of the territory which they occupy in Armenia, and which is to be restored Turkey, might give rise to conflicts and complications detrimental to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries, the Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out into effect, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security from Kurds and Circassians”. Russia will watch over the execution of reforms.

-Treaty of Berlin, signed on July 4-6, 1878 (January 13-July 13), Article 61 says: “The Sublime Porte engages to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms which are called for by local needs in the provinces inhabited by Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and the Kurds. It will give information periodically of the measures taken for this purpose to the Powers, who will watch over the execution of them”.
Article 61 was a reversal of San Stefano Treaty Article 16, with completely flipped version of the content, according to which, based on the British political elite of the time, Lord Sherbrooke's figurative expression, it “shuts the way out from the hell” for Turkish Christians.

-In May 1895 the British, Russian and French Ambassadors joint scheme of reforms “May Reforms” in administration of Armenian affairs has been handed to the Sultan of Turkey, which included the implementation of juridical and other reforms in six provinces of Western Armenia: Erzrum, Bitlis, Van, Sebastia, Mamuret ul-Aziz, Diyarbakir. Other areas of the Ottoman Empire, populated by Armenians, were also subject to these reforms, such as Hadjn in Adana Province and Zeytun in Aleppo province.

-The Russian government presented his version of the Armenian Reforms, which was discussed in Constantinople, during Ambassadorial meeting on July 3 to 24, 1913. The project, which was prepared on the basis of May reforms project, prepared by the first translator of the Russian Embassy A. Mandelstam in May 1895 and the draft prepared by the Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople, offered to create one Province out of six provinces (Erzurum, Van, Bitlis, Diyarbekir, Kharbert, Svaz). The governor was supposed to be a Christian Ottoman or, more preferably, the European, who had been appointed for a term of 5 years, with the agreement of the great powers. Based on their assignment, Vestenenke (the Netherlands) and Hove (Norway) had been appointed as inspectors.

-On October 27, 1915 the agreement on self-determination of Armenian Cilicia was signed between the representative of the National Council of Western Armenia Boghos Noubar Pasha and Franɜois Georges-Picot (Head of the Eastern Division of the French Ministry of Foreign affairs).

-On October 30, 1918 the Armistice of Mudros (in Mudros Harbour on the Greek island of Lemnos) was signed between Ottoman Empire and Allies of World War I, where:
Article 16 says: "The surrender of all garrisons in the Hejaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied Commander and the withdrawal of troops from Cilicia except those necessary to maintain order".
Article 24 says: "In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets (provinces) the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them".

-On January 13, 1918 in Petrograd the government issued the Decree on Turkish Armenia ("On Western Armenia" - by the editor), which says: "Russia proclaims the freedom of self-determination of Armenia. The Council of People's Commissars declares to Armenian people, that Republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies protects the rights of Turkish Armenians from the territories occupied by Russia and proclaims the freedom of self-determination, including the right to independence". Later this thesis was included in 1918 Constitution of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) as Article 6: "The 3rd Congress of All-Russian Councils welcomes the policy of the People's Commissars, which declared the complete independence of Finland, began the evacuation of troops from Persia, and declared Armenia's right to free self-determination."

-In early 1919, the Armenian National Congress was convened in Paris. One of the important actions of the Congress was the election of "Complete Armenian Delegation" co-chaired by Avedis Aharonian and Boghos Nubar, and pre-prepared and presented on February 12, 1919 at Paris Peace Conference, the ratification of the requirements of the memorandum. The memorandum proposed the need to establish an independent Armenia and clarified its territory by uniting seven provinces of Western Armenia (including Trabzon), Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.
On February 26 Complete Delegation presented and repeated the main requirements of the memorandum at the meeting of Big Ten. The delegation was received on April 17, 1919 by US President Woodrow Wilson and assured that he will be doing everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians.

- On January 19, 1920, during the Paris Peace Conference, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers de facto recognized the independence of Armenia.

- 1920 on February 24, the Special Commission for Determining the Borders of Armenia presented the document "Report and Proposals of the Commission for Determining the Borders of Armenia", under which the signatures of the authorized representatives of the member states of the Council of the League of Nations - France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan - are placed.

- On May 11, 1920, during the Paris Peace Conference, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers de jure recognized the independence of Armenia.

-In 1919-1920 in Constantinople's military court the trial of Ottoman Turkey ruling elite took place with the following accusations of Young Turk leaders for:
a) Involvement of the Ottoman Empire in the First World War,
b) Organization and implementation of Armenian's of the Ottoman Empire comprehensive homicide and deportations.

The court sentenced in absentia to death many of the Young Turk leaders.

-On April 14, 1919, the Special Commission acting as part of the Special Commission on Reparations of the Paris Peace Assembly presented a report on the material damage suffered by the Armenian people, according to which the total material loss of the Armenians during the First World War amounted to 19,130,982,000 French francs at the prices of 1919.

-On August 4, 1920 the independence of Armenian Cilicia was declared.

-On August 10, 1920 The Treaty of Sevres was signed, which the articles 88-93 refers to The State of Armenia.

-On November 22, 1920 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State released an Arbitral Award, the full name of which is: “President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award on boundary configuration of the State of Armenia and Turkey, demilitarization of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the frontiers established and arrangements for access of Armenia to the sea”.

The given examples are enough and even the minimal set of documents has real weight to have a clear understanding of the rights of Armenians and Armenia.

In fact it can be said that the main decisions were taken in order to solve the Armenian Issue, but they are not yet implemented. It should be noted that the time is ripe for their implementation. And the current tough reality is that no country and no nation in the Middle East will remain indifferent to the threats of the present and the future, if each of them in turn does not adopt the legal-political way of solving existing problems and conflicts.

All non-legal, that is arbitrary political decisions will keep the conflicting parties as hostages, countries and generations every fifty years with new strength will ferment conflict and confrontation, war and chaos in the Balkans, the Middle East, the Caucasus and Afghanistan.

That is the area where the Turkish political elite are invited to take a responsible role. This is dangerous recommendation, which contains threats to all countries and peoples of the region, including Turkey and the Turkish Republic.

Tigran Pashabezyan
The Prime Minister of the State of Western Armenia

August 20, 2015

BRIEF INFORMATION

Political and legal foundations and stages of formation of state structures Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

1) The idea of the reality of the restoration of Western Armenia as a state arose in the early 90s, in the ranks of the defenders of Artsakh. One of the main inspirers of the idea of awakening and revival was the founder of the Liberation Army Leonid Azgaldyan (born November 23, 1942, Tbilisi - died June 21, 1992, Martakert, Artsakh). The idea found a response in the ranks of fighters and

intellectuals, who before the war were members of various Western Armenian communities and non-partisan patriotic unions.
The basis for the restoration of Western Armenia as a state was the fact that it is a state of continuity of the continuity of the state of Armenia of the 20s of the 20th century, recognized on the basis of a number of international documents. After the end of the war in Artsakh, patriots carried out work to prepare and create a future base - an organization of Armenians of Western Armenia, descendants of those expelled and who survived the Genocide, living in different parts of the world. Thus, the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia was created.

2) The basis for the re-establishment of Western Armenia as a state was the fact that it is a continuation state of the State of Armenia of the 1918 - 1920s, recognized on the basis of a number of international documents:

- Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russia) "On Turkish Armenia" (On Western Armenia) dated January 11, 1918;
- Decision of the Supreme Council of the Union States during the Paris Conference on the recognition of the de facto independence of the State of Armenia dated January 19, 1920;
- Decision of the Supreme Council of the Union States on the recognition de jure of the independence of the State of Armenia dated May 11, 1920;
- Discussion of the mandate of Armenia, held in the US Senate May 29 - June 1, 1920, meaning that the United States de facto recognized the right and title of the Armenian state in relation to the Armenian territories, thereby invalidating the right and title of the Ottoman Empire in relation to these territories;
- Declaration of independence of Armenian Cilicia dated August 4, 1920;
- The Sevres Peace Treaty (Articles 88-93 of which concern the State of Armenia) dated August 10, 1920;
- The Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson, dated November 22, 1920, on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, on the landing borders of Armenia to the sea and on the demilitarization of Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border.

3) Declaration "On the Right of Self-Determination of Armenians in Western Armenia" adopted in December 17, 2004. Declaration "On the Process of Forming the Government of the Government of Western Armenia" adopted on February 4, 2011.

4) On the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States (Montevideo Convention), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the institute of national identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed, on the basis of which the legal and political foundations of the Republic of Western Armenia (the state of Armenia) and its state structures were formed.
In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the Right to Self-Determination of Armenians of Western Armenia", Shushi, dated December 17, 2004, the Declaration "On the Beginning of the Formation of the Government of Western Armenia in Exile" dated February 4, 2011 and the Law "On the State Structure of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), the Status of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" dated January 21, 2014, starting from 2013, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has formed absolutely legitimate bodies of state power - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the institution of the presidency;

5) From November 22 to 30, 2013, for the first time in the world, elections of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1st convocation were held by direct electronic voting via the Internet, which were conducted under universal and equal suffrage, by free and secret ballot. The elections were held in 41 countries, in which 17,155 voters - registered citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia took part and voted, 64 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.
On January 18, 2014, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1st convocation, the mandates of the deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were approved, the Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, his deputies were elected, as well as 13 standing committees of the Parliament were formed and the chairmen of the standing committees of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.
On January 20, 2014, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1st convocation, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia was elected, the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia in exile was formed and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia was approved.
The Chairman of the National Council of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian was elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia, the active participant and organizer of the latest armed liberation struggle of the Armenian people, public and political figure Tigran Pashabezyan was approved as Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia, the major figure of the Armenian diaspora, active participant of the national liberation struggle Armen Ter-Sargsyan was elected Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia.

6) On June 11, 2017, by the decision of the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, the powers of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian were terminated for gross violations of the state laws of the Republic of Western Armenia and an attempt to usurp power.
On June 11, 2017, by the decision of the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, an active participant in the national liberation war in Artsakh, deputy of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia Radik Khamoyan was elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia.

7) From September 1 to 5, 2018, the elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were held, in which 51,505 voters - registered citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia from 47 countries of the world took part, and 101 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected according to a single list.
On September 27, 2018, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation, the mandates of the newly elected deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were approved, the Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, his deputies were elected, as well as 16 standing committees of the Parliament were formed and the chairmen of the standing committees of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.
On September 28, 2018, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia was elected, the Government was formed and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia was approved.
Radik Khamoyan was elected as the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Tigran Pashabezyan was approved as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia, Armen Ter-Sargsyan was elected as the Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia.

8) From August 29 to September 3, 2023, elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation were held, in which 63,724 voters - registered citizens of

the Republic of Western Armenia from 53 countries of the world took part, and 135 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected according to a single list.
The elected deputies come from 30 regions and provinces of Western Armenia.
On September 23, 2023, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation, the mandates of the newly elected deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were approved, the Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, his deputies were elected, as well as 17 standing committees of the Parliament were formed and the chairmen of the standing committees of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.
On September 24, 2023, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia was elected, the Government was formed and the Prime Minister and the Secretary of the Security Council of the Republic of Western Armenia were approved.
Nobel Prize in Economics and Nobel Peace Prize nominee, member of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, academician, doctor of economic sciences, professor Martik Gasparyan was elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Tigran Pashabezyan was approved as Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia, Armen Ter-Sargsyan was elected Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, Radik Khamoyan was approved as Secretary of the Security Council of the Republic of Western Armenia.

Press Service of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
September 25, 2023

CONVICTION OF THE GENOCIDE OF THE ARMENIANS
By Great Britain, France, Russia,
24 May, 1915

On May 24th, 1915 the governments of England, France and Russia came up with special joint declaration, where three large countries publicly characterize the Turkish actions against Armenians as crimes against “humanity and civilization” for which “personal responsibility is laid on every member of the Turkish government who participated in the carnages”.

The text particularly says: “For about a month the Kurd and Turkish populations of Armenia has been massacring Armenians with the connivance and often assistance of Ottoman authorities. Such massacres took place in middle April (new style) at Erzerum, Dertchun, Eguine, Akn, Bitlis, Mush, Sassun, Zeitun, and throughout Cilicia. Inhabitants of about one hundred villages near Van were all murdered. In that city Armenian quarter is besieged by Kurds. At the same time in Constantinople Ottoman Government ill-treats inoffensive Armenian population. In view of those new crimes of Turkey against humanity and civilization, the Allied governments announce publicly to the Sublime-Porte that they will hold personally responsible [for] these crimes all members of the Ottoman government and those of their agents who are implicated in such massacres”.

THE TRIAL OF YOUNG TURKS
(1919-1920)

After the 1918 Mudros armistice, in order to get rid of the disgraced government of the Young Turks and prevent the possible punitive actions by the victorious Allies, the newly-organized Ahmed Izzet Pasha government, decided to bring the leaders of the Young Turks and the members of the

Committee of the Party of “Union and Progress” (Ittihat ve Terakki) before court for involving the Ottoman Empire in the war and organizing Armenian massacres.

According to the decision of 16 December 1918, Enquiry Commissions were set up (General Chairman former Ankara Governor Mazhar Bey) for the purpose of collecting evidence such as encoded telegraphs, official writings, instructions, orders, as well as eye-witness accounts of the massacres of Armenians. The provinces of the Ottoman Empire were divided into ten investigative districts; prosecutors, inquiring judges and secretaries were appointed for each district. A number of ministers of the Young Turks' Government, party leaders, regional secretaries, attorneys, governors, servicemen and other officials were arrested. On 8 January 1918, Military Tribunals of first, second and third instance were established. During the court hearings, investigation was conducted into the criminal actions of the leaders of the Young Turks' Government; the members of the Central Committee of the “Union and Progress” Party, the regional secretaries and officials, the special organization that had committed the Armenian slaughters called “Teshkilat ve Mahsuse”, as well as the organizers of the deportation and carnage of the Armenians of Yozgat, Trebizond and Вьуькdere (a suburb of Constantinople) and Harpoot.

Young Turks trial showed that the deportations and massacres of Western Armenians were not military or disciplinary measures, they were not either limited or had local nature in way how the perpetrator wanted to present, but the actions were deliberate and designed, carried out exclusively by the Central Committee of the Young Turk Party order, and killings were carried out directly by killers and other criminals released from prisons specifically for these purposes.

The trial of the leaders and ministers of the “Union and Progress” party began on 27 April 1919 and continued until 26 June (13 sittings) with intervals. On 28 May, the English Command suddenly exiled 77 prisoners to the island of Malta. The first verdict of the Young Turk perpetrators was reached on July 5, 1919. Four of the 31 criminals (Talaat, Enver, Jemal and Nazim) were sentenced to death in absentia. Some of the remaining 27 were sentenced to different prison terms, while a small group of accused officials were acquitted because of the lack of evidence. The verdict did not contain a single reference to the criminals who had been banished to Malta.
On 21, 23, 28 June 1919, the trials of the regional secretaries and other officials of the “Union and Progress” party took place. The verdict was reached on 8 January 1920. Three of the 36 people accused were sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment, the others to imprisonment of several years.

The verdict of the perpetrators of Yozgat massacres was reached on 8 April 1919. Yozgat Governor and Governor of Boghazlyan Kemal Bey were sentenced to death. Yozgat's Police Chief Tefik Bey was sentenced to 15 years of penal servitude.

The verdict of the perpetrators of Trebizond massacres was reached on 22 May 1919. Two of the eight criminals, Governor of Trebizond province Jemal Azmi Bey, and Responsible Secretary of the “Union and Progress” party Naim Bey, were sentenced to death in absentia; the others were sentenced to different years of imprisonment.

The verdict of the perpetrators of the Armenian and Greek massacres of Вьуькdere was proclaimed on 24 May 1919. All those accused (4 people) received prison terms of several years.

The verdict of the active organizers of the deportation and slaughter of Harpoot Armenians was reached on 14 January 1920. Behaeddin Shakir was sentenced to death, and Responsible Secretary of the Party Resneli Nazim Bey was sentenced to 15 years of penal servitude.

The decisions and reports of the trials of 1919 to 1920 were published in the appendices of the Turkish official newspaper “Takvim-i Vekayi” (“Events Calendar”). Though the Trial of Young Turks did not get wide reaction, but the documents (encoded telegraphs and letters) attached to the verdicts attest are unique evidence proving that the Genocide of the Armenians was politically organized and committed act. The documents collected during the court hearings and attached to the verdicts reached prove that the Armenian deportations were aimed at total annihilation of the Armenian population. This plan for a “final solution” was come out exceptionally on the initiative of the Central Committee of the “Union and Progress” party with instructions and secret orders received from the centre.

DECREE ON TURKISH ARMENIA (ON WESTERN ARMENIA) 29 December, 1917 (January 11, 1918)

The Council of People's Commissars declares to Armenian people, that Russian Government of Workers and Peasants supports the rights of Armenians of the occupied territories of “Turkish Armenia” and proclaims the freedom of self-determination up to full independence. The Council of People's Commissars recognizes that this right can only be exercised in a number of pre-approval of the safeguards that are absolutely necessary for the people of Armenia to hold a referendum.

The Council of People's Commissars recognises as a partial guarantee the following conditions:

Article A. Withdrawal of Russian troops from Turkish Armenia and immediate creation of Armenian national police (militsia) to protect personal and material safety of Turkish Armenians.
Article B. Unimpeded return of Armenian refugees, scattered across the different countries to Turkish Armenia.
Article C. Unimpeded return of Armenians to Turkish Armenia, who during the war were forcibly exiled inside Turkey by the Turkish authorities. ... The Council of People's Commissars Commissars Council will insist on this condition during the negotiations with the Turkish delegation.
Article D. The establishment of Interim Government in Turkish Armenia. Deputies will be elected on the principle of democracy.

Stepan Shaumyan, appointed as Commissar Extraordinary for the Caucasus, will provide assistance to Armenians of Turkish Armenia in the implementation of Articles B and C, as well as for the formation of Mixed Commission to identify the date and ways of Russian troops' withdrawal, according to Article A.

The geographic boundaries of Turkish Armenia will be determined by the people's democratically elected representatives together with Muslims and other residents of neighboring disputed areas and the Commissar Shahumyan”.

First Constitution of the RSFSR July 10, 1918

Article 6: “The 3rd All-Russian Congress of Soviets welcomes the policy of the People's Commissars, which has declared the complete independence of Finland, begun the evacuation of troops from Persia, and declared the right of Armenia to free self-determination”.

TREATY OF SEVRES
SECTION VI. ARMENIA.

ARTICLE 88.
Turkey, in accordance with the action already taken by the Allied Powers, hereby recognises Armenia as a free and independent State.
ARTICLE 89.
Turkey and Armenia as well as the other High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the question of the frontier to be fixed between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulations he may prescribe as to access for Armenia to the sea, and as to the demilitarisation of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the said frontier.
ARTICLE 90.
In the event of the determination of the frontier under Article 89 involving the transfer of the whole or any part of the territory of the said Vilayets to Armenia, Turkey hereby renounces as from the date of such decision all rights and title over the territory so transferred. Ihe provisions of the present Treaty applicable to territory detached from Turkey shall thereupon become applicable to the said territory The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Turkey which Armenia will have to assume, or of the rights which will pass to her, on account of the transfer of the said territory will be determined in accordance with Articles 241 to 244. Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.
Subsequent agreements will if necessary, decide all questions which are not decided by the present Treaty and which may arise in consequence of the transfer of the said territory.
ARTICLE 91.
In the event of any portion of the territory referred to in Article 89 heing transferred to Armenia, a Boundary Commission whose composition will be determined subsequetly, will be constituted within three months from the delivery of the decision referred to in the said Article to trace on the spot the frontier between Armenia and Turkey as established by such decision.
ARTICLE 92.
The frontiers between Armenia and Azerbaijan and Georgia respectively will be determined by direct agreement between the States concerned.
If in either case the States concerned have failed to determine the frontier by agreement at the date of the decision referred to in Article 89, the frontier line in question will be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, who will also provide for its being traced on the spot.
ARTICLE 93
Armenia accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion.
Armenia further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers such provisions as these Powers may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

10 August, 1920, Sevres

Agreement between the victorious states of the First World War and Turkey, concluded on one side by Turkey and on the other by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Armenia, the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, the Hejaz and Czechoslovakia.

Treaty between the Principal Allied Powers and Armenia, signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920

(Appendix to Article 93 of the Treaty of Sèvres)

The British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, the Principal Allied Powers, of the one part,
And Armenia, of the other part;

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have recognized Armenia as a sovereign and independent State;
And whereas Armenia desires to conform its institutions to the principles of liberty and justice, and to provide a sure guarantee thereof to all inhabitants of the territories over which it has assumed or will assume sovereignty;
The High Contracting Parties, being desirous of ensuring the execution of Article 93 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey,
Have for this purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:
His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:
The Right Honourable Edward George Villiers, Earl of Derby, K.G., P.C., K.C.V.O., C.B., His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris;
And: for the Dominion of Canada:
The Honourable Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom;
for the Commonwealth of Australia:
The Right Honourable Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia in the United Kingdom;
for the Dominion of New Zealand:
The Honourable Sir James Allen, K.C.B., High Commissioner for New Zealand in the United Kingdom;
for the Union of South Africa:
Mr. Reginald Andrew Blankenberg, O.B.E., Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in the United Kingdom; for India:
Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India;

The President of the French Republic:
M. Alexandre Millerand, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
M. Frédéric François-Marsal, Minister of Finance;
M. Auguste Paul-Louis Isaac, Minister of Commerce and Industry;
M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France;
M. Georges Maurice Paléologue, Ambassador of France, Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Italy:
Count Lelio Bonin Longare, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Italy in Paris;
M. Carlo Galli, Consul;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:
Viscount Chinda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan in London;
M. E. Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan in Paris;

Armenia:
Mr. Avetis Aharonian, President of the Delegation of the Republic of Armenia;
Mr. Boghos Nubar, Representative of the Armenian Joint Council of Constantinople;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following stipulations:

CHAPTER I.

Article 1.

Armenia undertakes to ensure that the stipulations contained in Articles 2 to 8 of this Chapter are recognized as fundamental laws, that no law, regulation, or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, and that no law, regulation, or official action shall prevail over them.

Article 2.

Armenia undertakes to grant to all inhabitants full and complete protection of their lives and liberty without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion.

All inhabitants of Armenia shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any faith, religion, or belief, the practice of which is not incompatible with public order and public morals.

Interference with the free exercise of religious worship shall be punishable by the same penalties, regardless of the religion concerned.

Article 3.

Armenia undertakes to recognize the provisions that the Principal Allied Powers deem appropriate regarding the reciprocal and voluntary emigration of individuals belonging to ethnic minorities.

Article 4.

All Armenian nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction of race, language, or religion.

Within two years from the entry into force of this Treaty, the Armenian Government shall submit to the Principal Allied Powers a draft electoral system that takes into account ethnic minorities. No Armenian national shall be prejudiced by reason of their religion, belief, or creed regarding the enjoyment of civil and political rights, particularly concerning admission to public employment, functions, and honors, or the exercise of various professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Armenian national of any language-whether in private or commercial dealings, in matters of religion, the press, or publications of any kind, or in public meetings.

Notwithstanding the establishment of an official language by the Armenian Government, appropriate facilities shall be granted to Armenian nationals whose language is not Armenian for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

Article 5.

Armenian nationals belonging to ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as other Armenian nationals. In particular, they shall have an equal right to establish, manage, and control at their own expense charitable, religious, or social institutions, schools, and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

Article 6.

With regard to public instruction, the Armenian Government shall grant, in towns and districts where a considerable proportion of Armenian nationals speaking a language other than Armenian resides, appropriate facilities to ensure that instruction is given in their own language to the children of such Armenian nationals. This provision shall not prevent the Armenian Government from making the teaching of the Armenian language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where a considerable proportion of Armenian nationals belonging to ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities resides, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and allocation of sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State budget, municipal budgets, or otherwise, for educational, religious, or charitable purposes.

Article 7.

Armenia agrees to take all necessary measures with regard to Muslims to regulate questions of family law and personal status in accordance with Muslim usage.

Armenia undertakes to accord protection to mosques, cemeteries, and other Muslim religious establishments. Full recognition and all facilities shall be assured to pious foundations (*vakoufs*) and to currently existing Muslim religious and charitable establishments; and Armenia shall not refuse, for the creation of new religious and charitable establishments, any of the necessary facilities guaranteed to other private establishments of this kind.

Article 8.

Armenia agrees that, insofar as the stipulations of the preceding articles affect persons belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, these stipulations constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of the majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan undertake not to withhold their assent to any modification of the said articles which is duly agreed upon by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Armenia agrees that any member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such directions as it deems proper and effective in the circumstances.

Armenia further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these articles between Armenia and any one of the Principal Allied Powers or any other Power, being a member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Armenian Government agrees that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall have the same force and effect as a decision rendered under Article 13 of the Covenant.

CHAPTER II.

Article 9.

Each of the Principal Allied Powers, on the one hand, and Armenia, on the other, may appoint diplomatic representatives in their respective capitals, as well as consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in the towns and ports of their respective territories.

However, consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may not enter upon their duties until they have been admitted in the usual manner by the government of the territory to which they are sent.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall enjoy all advantages, exemptions, and immunities of every kind that are or may be granted to the consular agents of the most-favoured nation.

Article 10.

Armenia undertakes not to conclude any treaty, convention, or agreement, nor to take any measure, that would prevent it from participating in any general convention that might be concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations with a view to the equitable treatment of the commerce of other States, during a period of five years from the entry into force of the present Treaty.

Armenia also undertakes to extend to all Allied States any favour or privilege that it might, during the same five-year period, grant in customs matters to any of the States with which the Allied States

have been at war since August 1914, or to any other State that, by virtue of Article 222 of the Treaty of Peace with Austria, has special customs arrangements with those same States.

Article 11.

Pending the conclusion of the general convention referred to above, Armenia undertakes to accord the same treatment as that accorded to national vessels or to vessels of the most-favoured nation to the vessels of all Allied States that grant similar treatment to Armenian vessels. By way of exception to this provision, the right is expressly recognized for any Allied State to reserve its coasting trade to national vessels.

Article 12.

Pending the conclusion, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of a general convention designed to ensure and maintain freedom of communications and transit, Armenia undertakes to grant, within Armenian territory, freedom of transit to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons, and postal mail passing to or from any of the Allied States, and to accord them-with regard to facilities, charges, restrictions, or any other matters-treatment at least as favorable as that accorded to Armenian persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons, and postal mail, or to those of any other nationality, origin, importation, or ownership enjoying a more favorable regime.

All charges imposed in Armenia on such transit traffic must be reasonable having regard to the conditions of the traffic. Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other duties.

Through tariffs for transit traffic across Armenia, and through tariffs between Armenia and any Allied State involving through tickets or waybills, shall be established if the Allied Power concerned so requests.

Freedom of transit shall extend to postal, telegraphic, or telephonic services.

It is understood that no Allied State shall have the right to claim the benefit of these provisions for any part of its territory in which reciprocal treatment is not accorded regarding the same matter.

If, within a period of five years from the entry into force of this Treaty, the general convention provided for above has not been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, Armenia shall have the right, at any time, to terminate the provisions of this Article, provided that twelve months' notice is given to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 13.

All rights and privileges granted by the preceding articles to the Allied Powers shall likewise be enjoyed by all Member States of the League of Nations.

The present Treaty, drawn up in French, English, and Italian-of which the French text shall prevail in the event of a discrepancy-shall be ratified. It shall enter into force at the same time as the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.

The deposit of ratifications shall be effected in Paris.

Powers whose seat of government is outside Europe shall be entitled to limit themselves to informing the Government of the French Republic, through their diplomatic representative in Paris, that their ratification has been given; in such case, they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications shall be drawn up.

The French Government shall deliver a certified true copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications to all the signatory Powers.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Sèvres, the 10th day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to each of the signatory Powers.

(L. S.) Derby.

(L. S.) George H. Perley.

(L. S.) Andrew Fisher.
(L. S.) James Allen.
(L. S.) R. A. Blankenberg.
(L. S.) Arthur Hirtzel.
(L. S.) A. Millerand.
(L. S.) F. François-Marsal.
(L. S.) Jules Cambon.
(L. S.) Paléologue.
(L. S.) Bonin.
(L. S.) K. Matsui.
(L. S.) A. Aharonian.

LETTER FROM WOODROW WILSON, 28TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED TERRITORIES, NOVEMBER 22, 1920

Letter from Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States –
Explanation of the Arbitral Award.

(Excerpt from letter)

Mr. President.

By the decision of the Supreme Council of the present year, dated April 26, a formal proposal was transmitted to me to determine the question of the boundaries between Turkey and the newly created state of Armenia. On August 10, of the present year, the representatives of the powers which signed the Treaty of Sèvres agreed to authorize me to do this honor and expressed their readiness to accept the boundaries which I shall determine, as well as any other additions to the agreement which I may propose, in order to give Armenia access to the sea, and any measures for the demilitarization of Turkish territory along the line of the boundary thus determined.

… …

The limitation of the arbitral award to the four vilayets mentioned in Article 89 of the Treaty of Peace seems to oblige and impose that the Armenian state be granted the widest possible territory within these vilayets, while at the same time ensuring for the newly created state the requirements of an adequate natural border and geographical and economic integrity. It is necessary to bear in mind that the newly created state of Armenia, which will certainly also include a large part of the Armenian provinces of the former Transcaucasian Russia, will from the very beginning have a population almost equally divided between Muslims and Christians and of various national and tribal affiliations.

… …

I have the honor to present the text of my decision.
Please accept the assurance of my esteemed (other).

Woodrow Wilson
Washington, November 22, 1920

U.S. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON'S
ARBITRAL AWARD
22 November, 1920

The full name of 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award is "President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award on boundary configuration of the State of Armenia and Turkey, demilitarization of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the frontiers established and arrangements for access of Armenia to the sea".

(See the Map in the part "Pictures and Maps")

Wilson's Border
President Wilson's Letter Defining the Border Between Armenia and Turkey
Respecting the frontier between Turkey and Armenia, access for Armenia to the sea, and the demilitarization of Turkish territory adjacent to the Armenian Frontier.

WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TO WHOM IT SHALL CONCERN,
GREETING:
Whereas, on April 26, 1920, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, in conference at San Remo, addressed to the President of the United States of America an inviation to act as arbitrator in the question of the boundary be tween Turkey and Armenia, to be fixed within the four Vilayets of Erzeru:n, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis;
And whereas, on May 17, 1920, my acceptance of this invitation was telegraphed to the American Ambassador in Paris, to be conveyed to the Powers represented on the Supreme Council;
And whereas, on August 10, 1920, a Treaty of Peace was signed at Sevres by Plenipotentiary Representatives of the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and of Armenia, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, and Czecho Slovakia, of the one part; and of Turkey, of the other part, which Treaty contained, among other provisions, the following:
"ARTICLE 89. Turkey and Armenia as well as the other High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the question of the frontier to be fixed between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulations he may prescribe as to access for Armenia to the sea, and as to the demilitarization of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the said frontier",
And whereas, on October 18, 1920, the Secretariat General of the Peace Conference, acting under the instructions of the Allied Powers, transmitted to me, through the Embassy of the United States of America in Paris, an authenticated copy of the above mentioned Treaty, drawing attention to the said Article 89;
Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, upon whom has thus been conferred the authority of arbitrator, having examined the question in the light of the most trustworthy information available, and with a mind to the highest interests of justice, do hereby declare the following decision:
I.
The frontier between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis, shall be fixed as follows:
1. The initial point* shall be chosen on the ground at the junction of the Turkish-Persian frontier with the eastern termination of the administrative boundary between the Sandjaks of Van and Hakkiari, of the Vilayet of Van, as this administrative boundary appears upon the Bashkala sheet of the Turkish

map, scale 1 :200,000, editions published in the Turkish financial years 1330 and 1331 (1914-15). From this initial point the boundary shall extend southwest- ward to the western peak of Merkezer Dagh, situated about 6 kilometers west ward from point 3350 (10,990 feet), about 2 kilometers southeastward from the village of Yokary Ahvalan, and approximately 76 kilometers southeastward from the city of Van.

*It is my understanding that this initial point will lie upon the former Turkish-Persian frontier referred to in the Article 27 II (4) of the Treaty of Sevres; but 40 miles of the said frontier, within which the initial point of the Armenian frontier is included, were left undemarcated by the Turko-Persian Frontier Commission in 1914. The initial point contemplated lies about 1 kilometer southward from the village of Kara Hissa and approximately 25 kilo meters southwestward from the village of Kotur, and may be fixed on the ground as near this location as the Boundary Commission shall determine, provided it lies at the junction of the Van-Hakkiari Sandjak boundary with the frontier of Persia.

the sandjak boundary specified above, then the administrative boundary between the Kazas of Mamuret-ul-Hamid and Elback, then the same sandjak boundary specified above, all modified, where necessary, to follow the main water-parting between the Zap Su (Great Zab River) and the Khoshab Su, and dividing equably the summits of the passes Krdes Gedik and Chokh Gedik;

then northwestward about 28 kilometers to Klesiry Dagh,

a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings between the Khoshab Su and the streams flowing into the Shatak Su, and traversing the pass south of the village of Yokary Ahvalan, and passing through Shkolans Dagh (3100 meters or 10,170 feet) and the Belereshuk pass;

thence southwestward to the junction of an unnamed stream with the Shatak Su at a point about 10 kilometers southward from the village of Shatak,

a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, and passing through Koh Kiran Daghlar, Sari Dagh (3150 meters or 10,335 feet), Kevmetala Tepe (3,500 meters or 11,480 feet, point 3,540 (11,615 feet), in such a way as to leave to Armenia the village of Eyreti, and to Turkey the village of Araz, and to cross the Shatak Su at least 2 kilometers southward from the village of Dir Mouem Kilisa;

thence westward to the point where the Bitlis-Van Vilayet boundary reaches the Moks Su from the west, situated about 18 kilometers southward from the village of Moks,

a line to he fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, leaving to Armenia the villages of Kachet, Sinpass, and Ozim, passing through Kanisor Tepe (3,245 meters or 10,645 feet), an unnamed peak about 3 kilometers southward from Arnus Dagh (3,550 meters or 11,645 feet), crossing an unnamed stream about 2 kilometers southward from the village of Sinpass, passing through point 3,000 (9,840 feet), following the boundary between the Vilayets of Van and Bitlis for about 3 kilometers southwestward from this point and continuing southwestward on the same ridge to an unnamed peak about 2 kilometers eastward from Moks Su, and then descending to this stream;

thence northward to an unnamed peak on the boundary between the Vilayets of Van and Bitlis about 3 kilometers westward from the pass at Mata Gedik,

the administrative boundary between the Vilayets of Van and Bitlis, modified south of Vankin Dagh (3,200 meters or 10,500 feet) to follow the main water-parting;

thence westward to the peak Meidan Chenidiani, situated on the boundary between the Sandjaks of Bitlis and Sairt about 29 kilometers southeastward from the city of Bitlis,

a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, passing through Veberhan Dagh (3410 meters or 10,200 feet), crossing the Kesan Dere about 2 kilometers southward from the village of Khoros, leaving to Turkey the villages of Semhaj and Nevaleyn as well as the bridge or ford on the trail between them, and leaving to Armenia the village of Chopans and the trail leading to it from the northeast;

thence westward to the Guzel Dere Su at a point about 23 kilometers southward from the city of Bitlis and about 2 kilometers southward from Nuri Ser peak (2450 meters or 7,050 feet),

the administrative boundary between the Sandjaks of Bitlis and Sairt, and then, a line to he fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, and passing through points 2,750 and 2,700 of Kur Dagh (9,020 and 8,860 feet respectively), Biluki Dagh (2,230 meters or 7,315 feet), and Sihaser Tepe (2,250 meters or 7,380 feet);
thence westward to the junction of the Bitlis Su and the unnamed stream near the village of Deshtumi, about 30 kilometers southwestward from the city of Bitlis,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, leaving to Turkey the villages of Lered and Daruni, and to Armenia the village of Enbu and all portions of the trail leading northeastward to the Bitlis Su from Mergelu peak (1,850 meters or 6,070 feet), and passing through Mergelu Tepe and Shikh Tabur ridge;
thence westward to the Zuk (Gharzan) Su at the point about 11 kilometers northeastward from the village of Hazo and approximately 1 kilometer upstream from the village of Zily,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, leaving to Armenia the village of Deshtumi, passing through the eastern peak of Kalmen Dagh (2.710 meters or 8,890 feet) and continuing in such a manner as to leave to Armenia the upland dolina, or basin of interior drainage, to traverse the pass about 3 kilometers westward from the village of Avesipy, passing through Shelash Dagh (1,944 meters or 6,380 feet);
thence westward to the Sassun Dere at a point about 4 kilometers south. westward from the village of Kabil Jeviz and approximately 47 kilometers southward from the city of Mush,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings through Cheyardash peak (2,001 meters or 6,565 feet), Keupeka peak (1,931 meters or 6,335 feet), an unnamed peak on the Sassun Dagh about 4 kilometers south westward from Malato Dagh (2,967 meters or 9,735 feet), point 2,229 (7,310 feet), and leaving to Turkey the village of Gundenu;
thence northwestward to the Talury Dere at a point about 2 kilometers upstream from the village of Kasser and approximately 37 kilometers north. eastward from the village of Seylevan (Farkin),
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings and passing through an unnamed peak about 2 kilometers eastward from the village of Seyluk, and through point 2,073 (6,800 feet), leaving to Armenia the village of Heyshtirem;
thence northwestward to the western tributary of the Talury Dere at a point about 2 kilometers eastward from the village of Helin and approximately 42 kilometers southwestward from the city of Mush,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, and passing through point 2,251 (7,385 feet);
thence northwestward to the junction of the Kulp Boghazy (Kulp Sa) and Askar Dere, approximate]y 42 kilometers southwestward front city of Mush,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings]eaving to Turkey the village of Helin and to Armenia the village of Kehirvanik;
thence northwestward to a point on the administrative boundary between the Sandjaks of Gendj and Mush northeast of Mir Ismail Dagh, and situated about 5 kilometers westward from the village of Pelekoz, and approximately 19 kilometers southward from the village of Ardushin,
a line to he fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, and passing through the Komiss Dagh;
thence northwestward to the Frat Nehri (Murad Su, or Euphrates) at a point to be determined on the ground about 1 kilometer upstream from the village of Dorne and approximately 56 kilometers westward from the city of Mush,
the administrative boundary between the Sandjaks of Gendj and Mush northward for about 2 kilometers, then a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings westward to an unnamed peak approximately 6 kilometers east of Chutela (Akche Kara) Dagh (2,940 meters or 9,645 feet), then northward passing through Hadije Tepe on Arshik Dagh, leaving to Turkey the village of Kulay and to Armenia the village of Kluhuran;

thence northwestward to the Gunik Su at a point about midway between two trails crossing this river about half way between the villages of Elmaly and Chenajki, and approximately 26 kilometers northeastward from the village of Cholik (Chevelik),
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, passing through an unnamed peak about 2 kilometers westward from the village of Shanghar, along Solkhan Dagh, and through point 2,200 (7,220 feet), leaving to Turkey the villages of Shanghar and Chenajky, and to Armenia the villages of Kumistan, Lichinak, and Elmaly;
thence northwestward to the boundary between the Vilayets of Erzerum and Bitlis at an unnamed peak near where a straight line between the villages of Erchek and Agha Keui would intersect said vilayet boundary,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, passing through point 2,050 (6,725 feet);
thence northward to an unnamed peak on said vilayet boundary about 8 kilometers northwestward from Kartalik Tepe on the Choris Dagh,
the administrative boundary between the vilayets of Erzerum and Bitlis;
thence westward to the Buyuk Su (Kighi Su) at a point about 2 kilometers upstream from the junction of the Ghabzu Dere with it, and approximately 11 kilometers northwestward from the village of Kighi,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings of the Sheitan Daghlar, passing through points 2,610 (8565 feet), Sheitan Dagh (2,906 meters or 9,535 feet), Hakstun Dagh, and leaving to Armenia the village of Dinek and the ford or bridge southwest of this village;
thence westward to the Dar Boghaz (Kuttu Dere) at a point about 3 kilo meters southward from the village of Chardaklar (Palumor),
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, leaving to Armenia the villages of Shorakh and Ferhadin, passing through Ghabarti Dagh (2,550 meters or 8,365 feet), Sian Dagh (2,750 meters or 9,020 feet), the 2450 meter pass on the Palumor-Kighi trail near Mustapha Bey Konaghy, Feziria Tepe (2,530 meters or 8,300 feet), point 2,244 (7,360 feet), and point 2,035 (6,675 feet)
thence westward to the point common to the boundaries of the Sandjaks of Erzingan and Erzerum and the Vilayet of Mamuret-ul-Aziz, situated at a sharp angle in the vilayet boundary, approximately 24 kilometers westward from the village of Palumor and 32 kilometers southeastward from the city of Erzingan,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, and passing northwestward through an unnamed peak about 2 kilometers southwestward from Palumor, through Silos (Kersinod) Dagh (2,405 meters or 7,890 feet) to an unnamed peak on the southern boundary of the Sandjak of Erzingan, about 8 kilometers southwestward from the Palumor-Erzingan pass, then turning southwestward along said Sandjak boundary for nearly 13 kilometers, passing through Karaja Kaleh (3,100 meters or 10470 feet)
thence westward to an unnamed peak on the boundary between the Vilayets of Erzerum and Mamuret-ul-Aziz about 3 kilometers northeastward from the pass on the trail across the Monzur Silsilesi between Kennakh on the Euphrates and Pelur in the Dersim, the peak being approximately 40 kilometers southwestward from the city of Erzingan,
the administrative boundary between the vilayets of Erzerum and Mamuret ul-Aziz; modified*, in case of a majority of the voting members of the Boundary Commission deem it wise, to follow the main water-parting along the ridge between an unnamed peak about 2 kilometers southwest of Merjan Daghlar (3,449 meters or 11,315 feet) and Katar Tepe (3,300 meters or 10,825 feet);
*At the locality named. the vilayet boundary (according to Khozat-Dersim sheet of the Turkish General Staff map, scale 1:200,000) descends the northern slope of the Monzur-Silsilesi for about 7 kilometers. The junction of the boundary between the Kazas of Erzingan and Kemakh in Erzingan Sandjak of Erzernm

thence northward to the Frat Nehri (Kara Su, or Euphrates) at a point to be determined on the ground about 6 kilometers eastward from the village or Kemagh and approximately 35 kilometers southwestward from the city of Erzingan,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, leaving to Turkey the trail from Pelur in the Dersim to Kemakh on the Euphrates, and to Armenia the village of Koja Arbler;
thence, northward to the boundary between the vilayets of Erzerum and Trebizond at a point to be determined about 1 kilometer west of peak 2,930 (2,630 or 8,625 feet) and about 4 kilometers southward from the village of Metkut, or approximately 39 kilometers northwestward from the city of Erzingan,
a line to be fixed on the gronnd, following the main water-partings, leaving to Turkey the villages of Chalghy Yady, Toms, and Alamlik, and to Armenia the village of Erkghan and the road and col south of the village of Metkut, passing through Utch Kardash Tepe, Kelek Kiran (Tekke Tash, 2,800 meters or 9,185 feet), Kehnam Dagh (or Kara Dagh, 3,030 meters or 9,940 feet), dividing equably between Armenia and Turkey the summit of the pass about 2 kilometers westward from the village of Zazker and, similarly, the summit of the pass of Kral Kham Boghazy near the village of Chardakli, passing through point 2760 on Kara Dagh (9,055 feet), point 2,740 (8,990 feet), and a point to be determined on the ground, situated near the Iky Sivry stream less than 2 kilometers westward from the Chimen Dagh pass, and located in such a manner as to leave to Turkey the junction of the two roads leading westward to the villages of Kuchi Keui and Kara Yayrak, and to Armenia the junction of two other roads leading to the villages of Metkut and Kirmana; the Boundary Commission shall determine in the field the most equable disposition of the highway between points 2,760 and 2,740;
Vilayet with the boundary of Dersim Sandjak of Mamuret-ul-Aziz Vilayet lies within 14 kilometers of the Euphrates River. This leaves to Turkey a military bridgehead north of an 11,000 foot mountain range and only 20 kilometers south of the city of Erzingan. I am not empowered to change the administrative boundary at this point, and these 40 square kilometers of territory lie outside the four vilayets specifid in Article 89 of the Treaty of Sevres.
However, I venture to call the attention of the Boundary Commission to the desirability of consulting the local inhabitants with a view to possible modification of the vilayet boundary at this point.
thence northwestward to the Kelkit Chai (Kelkit Irmak) at the point where the boundary between the Vilayets of Trebizond and Sivas reaches it from the south,
the administrative boundary between the Vilayets of Trebizond and Erzerum, and then the administrative boundary between the Vilayets of Trebizond and Sivas;
thence northward to an unnamed peak on the boundary between the Vilayets of Trebizond and Sivas about 4 kilometers southwestward from Borgha Paya (2,995 meters or 9,825 feet) the latter being situated approximately 38 kilometers southwestward from the city of Gumush-Khana,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, leaving to Armenia the villages of Halkit, Sinanli, Kiliktin, and Kirtanos; and to Turkey the villages of Kar Kishla, Sadik, Kara Kia, and Ara, crossing the pass between the western tributaries of the Shiran Chai and the eastern headwaters of the Barsak Dere (Kara Chai) about 43 kilometers eastward from the city of Karahissar Sharki (Shebin Karahissar);
thence northeastward, northward, and westward to an unnamed peak on the boundary between the Vilayets of Trebizond and Sivas situated about 7 kilometers northwestward from Yerchi Tepe (2,690 meters or 8,825 feet) and approximately 47 kilometers south southeastward from the city of Kerasun,
the administrative boundary between the Vilayets of Trebizond and Sivas;
thence northward, from the point last mentioned, on the crest of the Pontic Range, to the Black Sea, at a point to be determined on the seacoast about 1 kilometer westward from the village of Keshab, and approximately 9 kilometers eastward from the city of Kerasun,
a line to be fixed on the ground, following the main water-partings, leaving to Turkey the fields, pastures, forests, and villages within the drainage basin of the Komit Dere (Ak Su) and its tributaries;

and to Armenia the fields, pastures, forest, and villages within the drainage basins of the Yaghaj Dere (Espiya Dere) and the Venazit Dere (Keshab Dere) and their tributaries, and drawn in such a manner as to utilize the boundary between the Kazas of Tripoli (Tireboli) and Kerasun in the 7 kilometers just south of Kara Tepe (1,696 meters or 5,565 feet), and to provide the most convenient relationships between the new frontier and the trails along the ridges, as these relationships may be determined by the Boundary Commission in the field after consultation with the local inhabitants.

2. In case of any discrepancies between the text of this Decision and the maps on the scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:200,000 annexed, the text will be final.

The limits of the four vilayets specified in Article 89 of the Treaty of Sevres are taken as of October 29, 1914.

The frontier, as described above, is drawn in red on an authenticated map on the scale of 1:1,000,000 which is annexed to the present Frontier Decision. The geographical names here mentioned appear upon the maps accompanying this text.

The chief authorities used for the names of Geographical features, and of elevations of mountains, and the location of vilayet, sandjak, and kaza houndaries, are the Turkish General Staff map, scale 1:200,000, and, in part, the British map, scale 1:1,000,000.

The maps on the scale of 1:200,000 are recommended to the Boundary Commission, provided in Article 91, for their use in tracing on tbe spot the portion of the frontiers of Armenia established by this Decision.

II.

The frontier described above, by assigning the harbor of Trebizond and the valley of Karshut Su to Armenia, precludes the necessity of further provision for access for Armenia to the sea.

III.

In addition to the general provisions for the limitation of armaments, embodied in the Military, Naval and Air Clauses, Part V of the Treaty of Sevres, the demilitarization of Turkish territory adjacent to the frontier of Armenia as above established shall be effected as follows:

The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control and Organization provided for in Articles 196-200 of the Treaty of Sevres shall appoint the superior officers of the gendarmerie stationed in those vilayets of Turkey lying contiguous to the frontiers of the state of Armenia exclusively from the officers to be supplied by the various Allied or neutral Powers according to Article 139 of the said Treaty.

These officers shall, in addition to their other duties, be especially charged with the task of observing and reporting to the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control and Organization upon any tendencies within these Turkish vilayets toward military aggression against the Armenian frontier, such as building strategic railways and highways, the establishment of depots of military supplies, the creation oC military colonies, and the use of propaganda dangerous to the peace and quiet of the adjacent Armenian territory. The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control and Organization shall thereupon take such action as is necessary to prevent the concentrations and other aggressive activities enumerated above.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington on the twenty-second day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and of (SEAL) the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fifth.

By the President: WOODROW WILSON
Secretary of State: BAINBRIDGE COLBY

On the Necessity of Implementing the INDEPENDENCE AUTHORITY of Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States, November 22, 2020

On February 12, 1919, the co-chairmen of the united Armenian delegation Pogos Nubar and Avetis Aharonyan presented a memorandum on the demands of the Armenians at the Paris Peace Conference. It substantiated the need to create an independent Armenian state and specified its territory: seven vilayets of Western Armenia (including Trebizond) with the annexation of the Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.

The united delegation on February 26 at the meeting of the Council of Ten confirmed the main requirements of the memorandum. US President Woodrow Wilson received the delegation on April 17, 1919 and assured that he would do everything possible to defend the territorial claims of the Armenians.

The Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, composed of representatives from Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, on April 26, 1920, petitioned the President of the United States for an Arbitral Award on:

a) about the border between Armenia and Turkey,
b) granting access to the sea for Armenia,
c) demilitarization of Turkish territory adjacent to the Armenian border.

The request for an Arbitral Award in the form of Article 89 was included in the Sevres Peace Treaty and addressed to the US President on behalf of Armenia and Turkey, as well as other signatory countries.

Article 89 of the Sèvres Peace Treaty stated the following: “Turkey and Armenia, as well as other High Contracting Parties, agree to accept the border between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzurum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis to the arbitral award of the President of the United States of America, as well as any measures that he can take to provide access to the sea to Armenia and for demilitarization of any Ottoman territory adjacent to the said border”.

The 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson rendered the arbitration award in 1920, November 22.

The following should be especially noted in relation to the arbitration award:

a) The Arbitral Award is inalienable, inviolable and enforceable.
b) In accordance with the Arbitral Award, the title and rights of Armenia are assigned to the provinces of the former Ottoman Empire, Van, Bitlis, Erzurum and Trebizond.
c) The award is also contraindicated for Armenia and Turkey, as well as for other countries that signed the Sèvres Peace Treaty, as well as for the arbitrator - the United States.
d) According to the Arbitral Award, starting from November 22, 1920, that is, from the moment of the Arbitral Award, the Turkish territory adjacent to the Armenian border will be demilitarized.

For decades, the Greater Middle East, as well as the Armenian Highlands, which is commonly called the cradle and crossroads of civilizations, have been in a deep humanitarian and military-political crisis, which has long grown into a civilizational crisis. The reason is that the decisions made in 1920 by the Sèvres Peace Treaty and the Arbitral Award by the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on the rights of Armenians and other peoples were not implemented. There is no other way out of this regional crisis, which also affects world processes, but to

implement these decisions, thereby also overcoming the crisis in the cradle and crossroads of civilizations - in the Armenian Highlands.

It remains to recall that the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) in 2018 appealed to the UN and to the permanent members of the UN Security Council on a number of questions, including the implementation and realization of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, issued on November 22, 1920, full name: "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border".

It is obvious that only through the protection and application of the rights of Armenians and other indigenous peoples of the region is it possible to establish in the Greater Middle East the long-awaited and demanded lasting peace and cooperation between the states and people of the region.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

November 22, 2020

ACT OF THE DECLARATION OF CILICIA'S INDEPENDENCE

We, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Christian community of Cilicia, declare:

Considering that during the Great War and as a result of it Cilicia was occupied by the allied forces, and remained under French rule for the entire period of the ceasefire.
Considering that all this time the Turks did not cease to disturb the peace and tranquility in the country, spreading death, destruction, disaster, with what they almost violated by their commitments and military ceasefire.
Considering that such attitude to our fellow believers cost the lives of tens of thousands of people and that French blood was also shed copiously with our martyrs.
Considering that even on the morning of the day of concluding peace with Turkey, many of our cities are under threat - in blockade or under fire from the bloodthirsty hordes, doing all this under the forgiving eyes of the Turkish authorities, who stand on the sidelines and always unable to prevent such atrocities and attacks if of course, assumed that they should wish to do this.
Considering that even in the condition of full reconciliation in this region, we have to continue for a long time to live for the sake of peace in a war situation that will not end, unless the military orders and actions taken by the French heroic forces, who have always unconditional full support of the Christian community that proved to be very useful to the success of the French forces.
Considering that even in those moments when we are preparing this statement, bullets of former rulers of this land sweep over our heads, and the same situation prevails in Tarson and Mersin.
Considering that it is inconceivable that the peace, signed in a foreign country, can be the cause of such situation.
Considering that 275,000 Christians of Cilicia, while remaining true to their fraternal feelings, their interests, aversion to the Turks and favor to the French, unwilling to return to terrifying memories accursed past, passed through pogroms, deportations, robbery, violence, humiliation and shame, are proud that they had not been broken because of victims and efforts, instead they can confidently state that paid the most expensive and most terrible ransom for the independence during this long and difficult period of the war and ceasefire.

Considering that Christian community Cilicia in any case - two US inspections or all of their appeals to the French authorities - consistently stated its unwavering decision not to recognize the return of Turkish rule.
Considering that in particular, along with their complaints sent to countries of the Entente and the Peace Conference on 31 March and 15 May, as well as before with their appeals, uniquely made it clear that will not be allowed to settle for half-measures, artificial decrees or unacceptable solutions that they in particular are extremely against the peace agreement, according to which Cilicia - historical, ethnographic, military and economically unified and non-shared, artificially divided into two parts, the first of which remained French Syria, and the other turned into a Turkish province.
Considering that the peoples they represent, after trusting expectations for a justice solution from the Allies, will suffer the most bitter disappointment when the final decisions of the Peace Conference will not satisfy their legitimate demands and secret hopes, and those who signed this the statement will fail to adequately meet the expectations of those peoples who trust them, then they all will rise up against this monstrous attempt, if we say that in Cilicia should be restored Turkish domination and rule.
Considering that until the last minute no assurances had been received that their demands are accepted, that the peace union will be changed properly, or they, even today, on the eve of the signing of the peace agreement, are in the most desperate because of uncertainty.
Considering that unequivocally the present confused situation and anarchy are partly the result of paralysis of the local Turkish authorities, and who now, if not a specific government holding in these circumstances the necessary power of the local authorities may, having won among all the respect and trust, to save the country from anarchy and total collapse. Because of all these reasons, and giving importance to all rights - the facts and noted in dating the aforementioned days - March 31 and May 25, two memoranda of arguments, the logical conclusion of which is this statement, we are also building on the eternal right of all peoples - to clarify our fate, right, which is the primary source of the immortal principles of the French Revolution, we solemnly declare: Cilicia, starting from today is a free country, it is absolutely independent of Turkey, provided with the local sovereign Christian board, which is under the patronage of France.
This separation of the land of Cilicia from the former Ottoman Empire, we consider as true and final and in the same form as Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Arabia.
In order to gain and maintain this independence, to drive away the enemy from our doors and save blockaded our cities and conquered areas, and to release from captivity our fellow Christians, we are ready for any sacrifice, we will put to the service of caring about our country France the full manpower of our peoples. Parts, religions, communities, Christian people, we are all united around a cherished goal.
We must work hand in hand in the name of moral, cultural and economic prosperity of the country under the auspices of France. We hope to make the renewal of Cilicia in Europe, the new center of civilization and development, where disparate Islamic nations on an equal basis will enjoy the benefits of freedom, progress, and guarantees that they were unfamiliar with the Turkish rule, and should bless the day when they are also separated from them.
Freedom under the auspices of France is an absolute condition for the survival of the Christians in this country. We prefer to die than to decide otherwise.
We believe that the generous and chivalrous France, who is the traditional protector of the Christians of the East, must appreciate the required equity, or should recognize our independence, by taking her under its protection.
Long live the independent Cilicia!
Vive la France - patronizing Cilicia.

M. Tamatean
The representative of the Integrity of Armenia

G. Arch. Arslanian
Head of the Armenian Diocese of Adana

4 August 1920

(See the Map of Cilicia in the part “Pictures and Maps”)

Decision of the Constituent Assembly of the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia

On June 21, 2017, the Constituent Assembly of the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia was held, which examined the following issues:
1. The issue of establishing the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia,
2. The issue of forming the Presidency of the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia,
3. The adoption and proclamation of the Declaration “On the Rights of Armenians of Cilicia” by the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia.

By unanimous vote:
- the establishment of the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia was approved,
- the presidency of the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia was formed,
- the Declaration “On the Rights of Armenians of Cilicia” was approved by the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia and it was decided to publish it,
- it was decided to temporarily use one of the historical coats of arms of Cilicia for the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia.

Thus, the work of the founding assembly of the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia was completed.

National Council of Armenians of Cilicia
June 21, 2017

Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia
(short version)

Preface
Even during the reign of Aram Haykazuni also Haykyan Aram (Aram the Brave, Aram I the Great, 1846/1845 BC, Armavir - 1769 BC), the northern part of Cilicia was part of Armenia.
In the 1st century BC, the Seleucid Council invited the Armenian king Tigranes the Great to occupy the throne of Antioch, to which Plain Cilicia also belonged.
After the division of the Roman Empire in 395, Cilicia was included in the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantium), after which representatives of a number of Armenian noble families moved to Byzantium, occupying high military and court positions there.
In the 7th century, Cilicia fell under Arab rule and became part of the Rashidian Caliphate, but in 965 it was liberated by the efforts of representatives of the Armenian-Macedonian dynasty of Byzantium, which was followed by a new migration of Armenians to Cilicia.
The conquest of Greater Armenia by the Seljuk Turks gave rise to several new, powerful waves of migrations to Cilicia with the goal of restoring Armenian statehood in the last piece of land in the Armenian world, Cilicia.

In 1080, Prince Ruben united the Armenian princes and laid the foundations of the Armenian Principality of Cilicia.
On January 6, 1198, on Christmas Day, Prince Levon II of Cilicia, with the consent of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa), King Philip II of France, King Richard I of England, as well as Pope Celestine III and Emperor Alexios III of Byzantium, was proclaimed King Levon I of Armenia.
Recognized by all laws by the international community (the recognition of the state is surprisingly flawless even from the point of view of current international law). The statehood of Cilician Armenia was abolished in 1375 as a result of external aggression, when the neighboring Sultanate of Egypt (Mamluks), taking advantage of the favorable international political situation (in particular, the England - Frence Hundred Years' War), forcibly invaded and occupied the territory of the country, eliminating independent statehood.
This was followed by several stages of continuous emigration to Cyprus, Greece, Italy, France and other countries, from where to other countries of the world. The last major wave of emigration was recorded as a result of the Armenian Genocide.

Nevertheless, today a large number of openly and secretly Armenians continue to live in Cilician Armenia, who, as well as the Cilician Armenians scattered around the world, have the right to restore the provisions of the articles set out below.

Article 1. The Armenians of Cilicia are indigenous peoples in Cilicia, Western Armenia and the region and accordingly enjoy all international and domestic rights reserved for indigenous peoples, including the provisions and principles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007,

Article 2. The Armenians of Cilicia, as an indigenous people in Cilicia and the region, have historical, genealogical, cultural, civilizational, state-forming, undeniable, inviolable and inalienable rights towards Cilicia, including the 1920 In connection with the Declaration of Independence of Cilicia on August 4, 2001,

Article 3. The Armenians of Cilicia, as an indigenous people in Cilicia and the region, have historical, genealogical, cultural, civilizational, state-forming, undeniable, inviolable and inalienable rights to Cilicia, including the rights of the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia,

Article 4. The Armenians of Cilicia have the right to restore their statehood on the territory of their indigenous origin, in accordance with international and domestic law, as well as with the relevant legal and political package for the protection of the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia, including by accepting and reaffirming the decision of permanent, armed positive neutrality of Cilicia.

These articles are substantiated.

With the legal-political package on the Armenian Question,

according to which

Since the beginning of the Armenian Question, since 1878, it is true that it has not yet reached a just solution, but as a result of that same process, regardless of the will of the International Community, a respectable legal-political package has been formed for a just solution of the Armenian Question and a peaceful, civilized, effective and final regulation of Armenian-Turkish relations.

On October 27, 1915, an agreement was reached on the autonomy of Armenian Cilicia between the representative of the National Council of Western Armenia, Poghos Nubar Pasha, and the head of the Eastern Department of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, François Georges Picaud.

On October 30, 1918, the armistice document signed between the Allies and Turkey in the port of Mudros on the island of Lemnos stated:
Article 16: "The surrender of all garrisons in Hejaz, Assyria and Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the Allied command... The withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia."
Article 24: "In the event of disturbances in (any) of the Armenian vilayets, the Allies reserve the right to occupy a part of it."

In early 1919, an Armenian National Congress was convened in Paris. One of the important initiatives of the Assembly was the election of the "All-Armenia Delegation" co-chaired by Poghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonyan and the ratification of the joint memorandum of Armenian demands prepared in advance and submitted to the Paris Peace Conference on February 12, 1919, which substantiated the need to create an independent Armenian state and specified its territory by the union of the seven vilayets of Western Armenia (including Trebizond), the Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.
The joint delegation appeared at the session of the Council of Ten on February 26, reiterating the main demands of the memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by US President Woodrow Wilson and assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of the Armenians.

1920 On August 4, the independence of Cilicia was declared.

Unfortunately, the international community at that time ignored the rights of the Armenians of Cilicia to Cilicia, namely, to restore the statehood of Cilician Armenia, which rightfully carries European values. After all, there are many cases in the history of mankind when, as a result of external aggression, the independent statehood of this or that country was abolished, but, for the most part, the international community, restraining the aggressor, contributed to the restoration of state formations abolished internally. Let us recall the Congress of Vienna in 1815, one of the most important decisions of which was the restoration of state formations abolished in Europe by Napoleon I Bonaparte and the return of their former ruling houses, or the Potsdam Conference in 1945, one of the main decisions of which was also the restoration of states abolished in Europe by Hitler. The task of the National Council of Armenians of Cilicia is to protect and implement the rights of the Armenians of Cilicia towards Cilicia, together with the National Council of Western Armenia and the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia, and with their assistance.

National Council of Armenians of Cilicia
June 30, 2017

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES OF WESTERN ARMENIANS TOWARD FORMATION OF THE STATE OF WESTERN ARMENIA (THE STATE OF ARMENIA) AND STATE STRUCTURES (founding documents, 2004-2018)

10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACTIVITIES TOWARDS FORMATION OF THE STATE OF WESTERN ARMENIA

As a result of 10 years activities on protecting the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia, the following programs, basis and mechanisms had been designed and developed.

1. Legal and political common set of basic provisions and directions are:
a) Legal - political direction, which includes:
- Decree on "Turkish Armenia" ("Western Armenia") by Russian Government, 29 December, 1917 (January 11, 1918),
- Treaty of Sevres, 10 August, 1920
- 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award, November 22, 1920
- The Declaration of Independence of Cilicia, August 4, 1920
- Related other contracts and legal documents
b) Legal - political direction and activities, which include:
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Citizenship and national identity formation and development institute of Armenians of Western Armenia
- Related other legal documents and activities
c) Legal direction, which includes the activities carried out towards condemnation of the Genocide of the Armenians and compensation in international tribunals, including the Hague court.
d) Legal direction, which includes the protection of Armenian historical, cultural, political-educational values in the European Court of Human Rights and other relevant fora.

2. Legal and political basis of the activities:
a) The official Resolution of the National Council of Western Armenia (adopted on 17 December 2004),
b) "The Declaration on the Rights of Armenians of Western Armenia" (adopted on January 20, 2007)
c) The Resolution on the establishment of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia (adopted on February 4, 2011)
d) The Resolution on the government structure (adopted on 2 March, 2011)
e) The decision of the National Council of Western Armenia on Permanent, Armed and positive neutrality ((adopted on 29 March, 2011)
f) Declaration of Formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia (adopted on 24 May, 2013)
g) Law on State System of Western Armenia, National Assembly (Parliament) Deputies' status and Regulations of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia (adopted on March 7, 2014)
h) The Decree of the President of Western Armenia State on establishing a committee to draft the Constitution of the State of Western Armenia (published on August 10, 2014).

3. Operations mechanisms and leverages
a) The National Council of Western Armenia, which resulted in the formation of the institute of national identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia, which provides the protection and implementation opportunity of the rights of Armenians from Western Armenia in a variety of

international fora. This is in contrast to the definition of “Armenian Diaspora”, which does not provide full national identity, and does not suggest specific rights of national and state values and the possibility of their protection and realization.
b) Thus, the National Council of Western Armenia and the three state institutions of the State of Western Armenia, which are the Government of Western Armenia, National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, The Presidential Institute of Western Armenia and the Presidential Council together, to carry out the works to protect the rights of Armenians from Western Armenia towards Western Armenia and to establish and approve The State of Western Armenia, the cradle in the Motheland.
The establishment of the State of Western Armenia in the formation of the Armenian State Institute is an on-going and important step for the creation of an independent, free, sovereign and united Armenia.

Tigran Pashabezyan
The Prime Minister of the State of Western Armenia
August 20, 2014

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WESTERN ARMENIA
FOUNDING MEETING RESOLUTION
Shushi, 17 December, 2004

On December 17, 2004 in Shushi (Artsakh) took place the National Council of Western Armenia's founding meeting, where the following founding members were present: Armenag Abrahamian, Hovsep Hovsepyan, Ashot Babayan, Vachagan Ishkhanyan, Hrachya Piliposyan, Vitaly Balasanyan, Komitas Danielyan, Melanya Babayan, Samvel Karapetyan, Jirayr Sefilian, Gagik Sargsyan
Founding meeting discussed the following issues:
1. The formation of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia,
2. Preparation of the Declaration on the Rights of Armenians of Western Armenia by the National Council of Western Armenia,
3. Nomination and election of the president of the National Council of Western Armenia
In a unanimous vote,
Resolved: To establish the National Council of Western Armenia,
Resolved: To prepare the Declaration on the Rights of Armenians of Western Armenia by the National Council of Western Armenia
Resolved: Armenag Abrahamian has been elected the President of the National Council of Western Armenia
Thus, the founding meeting of the National Council of Western Armenia has been completed.

National Council of Western Armenia

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE ARMENIANS FROM WESTERN ARMENIA
Shushi, December 17, 2004

The National Council of Armenians from Western Armenia; Expressing the will of the exiled Armenian people; Fully aware of its historical responsibilities regarding the destiny of the Armenian nation, committed to achieving the aspirations of all Armenians and restoring historical justice;

Referring to the universal principles of the declaration of human rights, and more generally to the standards recognized by international laws; Exercising the right of nations to self-determination;
HEREBY DECLARES
The initiation of the process of reconstitution a Nation, introducing the issue of establishing a democratic society based on the principle of justice;

1. The country known as “turkish” Armenia is renamed Western Armenia (Hayrenik). Western Armenia shall have a flag, a coat of arms and a national anthem.
2. Western Armenia (Hayrenik) shall be an autonomous State, endowed with a national supreme authority, independence, sovereignty and plenipotentiary powers. Only the Constitution and Justice of Western Armenia (Hayrenik) shall be recognized within the National Council.
3. The guarantor of Western Armenia is the presently exiled people, exercising the authority directly and through its representatives, on the basis of the Constitution and Laws. The right to speak on behalf of the people from Western Armenia (Hayrenik) exclusively belongs to the National Council.
4. All the members who can prove their status of exile and their origin through filiation, even after several generations, are considered as members of Western Armenia (Hayrenik). The members of Western Armenia (Hayrenik) are protected and assisted by the National Council. The National Council guarantees to all members freedom and equality.
5. Aiming to guarantee the safety of persons and properties as well as the inviolability of its frontiers, Western Armenia (Hayrenik) establishes its own structure of defence, state-controlled organs and public security organs under the jurisdiction of the National Council. Western Armenia (Hayrenik) defines independently the national service regulation for its members. The forces of defence of Western Armenia (Hayrenik) may be deployed only by decision of the National Council, under the high command of the President of the National Council.
6. As regards international law, Western Armenia (Hayrenik) leads an independent foreign policy. It establishes direct relations with the other States and takes part in the activities of international organizations.
7. The national wealth of Western Armenia (Hayrenik) is its people; its territory, subsoil, air space, waters and any other natural resources, either economic or intellectual, as well as the cultural abilities, are the property of the Nation. The control of their management, exploitation, use and possession is defined by the laws of Western Armenia (Hayrenik).
8. Western Armenia (Hayrenik) defines the principles and regulations of its economic system, may establish its own currency if necessary, a national bank, a system of financial loans, taxes and various services, based on the system of the various forms of property.
9. Within the National Council are guaranteed the freedom of expression, of the press and of conscience; the separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers; an unionist system; the respect of the trends of opinion; the non-politicization of the civil servants and forces of defence.
10. The National Council guarantees the use of western Armenian as national language in all fields of life. The National Council establishes its own educational system as well as its own cultural and scientific development system.
11. The National Council is willing to support the moral obligation of obtaining an international recognition of the Genocide of the Armenians , perpetrated by the Turks from 1894 to 1923 on the territory of Western Armenia (Hayrenik) during the occupation.
12. The National Council supports the reinstallation of the descendants of the exiled population, which will thus be accompanied by the payment of compensatory indemnities for the losses and damages suffered, thanks to the establishment of an International Fund mainly financed by the States recognized as liable for the Genocide of the Armenians.
13. This declaration serves as a basis for the development of the Constitution of Western Armenia (Hayrenik) and until the Constitution is approved, as a basis for the introduction of

amendments to the present constitution, as well as for the operation of national authorities and the development of a new legislation.

National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia

DECLARATION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WESTERN ARMENIA

The National Council of the Armenians of Western Armenia, expressing the will of the Armenians of Western Armenia and conscious of its responsibility for the destiny of his people committed to achieving its aspiration and the restoration of a historical justice, manifests to transmit the present resolution, taking into account the following international provisions:

a) The principles of Universal human rights of the UN
b) The standards recognized by the international law
c) The right to self-determination of the Armenians of Western Armenia, applied by the National Council according to the official statement of December 17, 2004.

DECLARE

The creation of a real institution of State within the Armenians scattered around the world, namely, the realization of the formation of a government in exile.

Some of the decisions of international law support the formation of such a government, that we quote below.

Article 1

1. The 29 December 1917 (January 11, 1918), the decree of Russia on “Turkish Armenia” (Western Armenia) recognizing the independence of Western Armenia.

The Council of people's commissioners promulgated the “Decree on Turkish Armenia” and it was published in the newspaper “Izvestiya”, January 13, 1918 (n° 227).

2. The 2 January 1918 request made by the Armenian National Council to the French government for the recognition of the independence of Western Armenia.

3. The 10 August 1920, the Treaty of Sиvres and the arbitral sentence of the United States 28th president W.Wilson on 22 November 1920, and international agreements until than valid and other texts still in force recognizing de jure and de facto the existence of Western Armenia.

We recall the important dates of this fact. The conference of San Remo 1920, the signature of the Treaty of Sиvres by the western powers the 24 April 1920, the remittance to signature to the Turkish state of the Treaty of Sиvres the 11 Mai 1920, and finally the signing of the Treaty by Turkey the 10 August 1920.

4. The 14 December 1960, the Declaration on the granting of Independence to colonial countries and peoples - Resolution 1514 of the UN General Assembly.

5. According to the statement of the United Nation's General Assembly on the rights of indigenous peoples on September 13, 2007, the Armenians of Western Armenia as an indigenous people, assert their right to self determination. “Indigenous peoples have the right to self determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development” (Article 4).

Article 2

1. The protection and the achievement of the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia is possible only under the aegis of the government of Western Armenia.

2. It is the right of the descendants of Armenian survivors to return to their ancestral home and live on their land.

3. The National Council invites the outside world to participate in the recognition process of Western Armenia with its provinces (vilayets) including borders called “Wilsonian” and accept as an act of international justice.

4. Between 1894 - 1923, the genocide perpetrated by the successive Turkish governments, resulted in the destruction, the confiscation and the misappropriation of all tangible and intangible assets of the Armenians of Western Armenia. For this reason the government of Western Armenia, one owner legitimate and officially constituted, in claiming best possible the restitution of all his possessions.

Article 3

The formation of a government in exile of Western Armenia is the result of the political situation of the Armenians in and outside their homeland.

Thus, it is recommended to take into account the definitions below.

1. The government in exile of Western Armenia is formed by delegates of the National Council of the Armenians of Western Armenia. The government in exile is endowed by the power of a supreme national and a legitimate state.

2. The right to the decision and manifest itself in the name of the Armenians of Western Armenia is reserved exclusively to the government in exile of Western Armenia.

3. The Armenians around the world have the right to acquire the nationality of Western Armenia enjoying protection and defence of their government.

4. The government of Western Armenia guarantees equally the prosperity of its citizens regardless of their origin, race and confession.

5. The government of Western Armenia implements structure of civil protection as well as body equivalents and government agencies.

6. The government of Western Armenia, as a subject of international law, establishes direct relations with the other states and national governmental formations, and participates in the activities of international organisations.

Article 4

1. The Armenian National Council recommends the government of Western Armenia to confirm through international agreements and declarations, that

a) The national wealth of Western Armenia, and his people, Its land, its subsoil, air space, waters and other natural resources, both economic than intellectual, and cultural competence are the properties of Armenians of WA.

b) The control of their administration, their use, their enjoyment and possession are determined by the laws of the government of Western Armenia.

c) The government of Western Armenia has also wealth in The Republic of Turkey, among which supplies of gold, Mine production of diamond and a right part of the funds of foreign currency.

2. The government of Western Armenia guarantees the freedom of speech, press and conscience, and that the separation of legislative, executive and court on the entire territory of its sovereignty, in the same way, the depoliticization of security forces and defence in the territory concerned.

3. The government of Western Armenia declares the Armenian language as the national language, taking into account on the same plane, the Western Armenian and the Eastern Armenian. Specifying the Western Armenian as an official language of the government. The government creates its own education system, scientific and cultural development.

4. The government of Western Armenia supports duty implementation of recognition of the genocide in Western Armenia and Turkey, according to the declaration of the National Council.

5. This statement is the basis for the National Council, to appoint an interim basis and implement legitimate representatives participating and defending our resolutions and our rights in the international courts.

Therefore, we call the Hays (Armenians) in Western Armenia, The Republic of Armenia, Artsakh and of Javakhk and dispersed in the world to participate in the work of our Government, in relation to your knowledge, experiences and specialties.

Paris, (France), February 4, 2011

DECISION
The National Council of Western Armenia

The National Council of the Armenians of Western Armenia In Accordance With the V-th Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land (The Hague, 18 october 1907) Makes a Declaration of Neutrality Positive, Armed and Permanent For the Western Armenia And Armenians of Western Armenia

PREFACE. "Etiam hosti Fides servanda"

Considering the losses that humanity and the Armenians have suffered in terms of human, spiritual, cultural, material and territorial, during the first and the second World War,

Considering the truth of the fact that humanity is now in deep crisis of psycho cultural, moral, psychological, economical and political, which poses a threat of collision of civilizations, and the outbreak of a third World War,

Considering the International Convention on neutrality at The Hague, October 18, 1907, "Convention (V) respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land", as a legal path for the humanity and the Armenians, to avoid intrastate and interreligious conflicts, and antagonisms and wars,

Taking into account that the absence of state power in Western Armenia, has deprived the Armenians of Western Armenia to have the opportunity to be part of the Convention (V) of The Hague, "respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land", of October 18, 1907, and from its natural right in the organization of a complete self-defence, given that if the Armenian State had existed as an independent authority, it would certainly have benefited from the conditions of the "Convention (V) respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land", The Hague, October 18, 1907, including those of the first International Peace Conference of 1899,

Considering it necessary to emphasize the fact that deserves to be remembered with a particular attention, when on May 24, 1915, the Triple Entente, namely Great Britain, France and Russia, were the first who manifested themselves in a joint declaration against the policy of extermination of the Armenians by the Ottoman government, describing the atrocities committed against Armenians, as; "these new crimes against humanity and civilization", (1)

Based on the historical fact that the Armenian Cilicia proclaimed its independence on August 4, 1920, but France, bypassing the agreements of October 27, 1915, between the representative of the National Council of Western Armenia Boghos Noubar Pasha and Franɜois Georges-Picot (Head of the Eastern Division of the French Ministry of Foreign affairs) on self-determination of Armenian Cilicia, disarmed and abandoned the Armenians of Cilicia, for which reason, the independence of Cilicia did not survive. (2)

This year is the period, when on the basis of international standards, the Ottoman Empire was dismembered, resulting in the creation of independent Arab states,

Also based on the fact that from 1918-1920, the liberation struggle of the Armenian world that is to say the provinces of Nakhitchevan, Zankezour, Artsakh, Djavakhk and the Armenian Republic have been subject of encroachment by the Turkish and Azerbaijanese armed forces,

And the fact that, when the Republic of Armenia was awaiting the acceptance of its request as a state member to the League of Nations in 1920, the Kemalist Turkey was carrying out a new aggression against the Armenian people in Armenia, to make inapplicable the peaceful Treaty of Sevres, but also the Arbitral Award of the President of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, about the demarcation of Turkish and Armenian boundaries, and other historical realities, and the creation of a sovereign Armenian State,

And other historical events, which for decades has prohibited the Armenians' right to develop autonomously and freely on their own territory as indigenous people,

And finally, according to the UN declaration on the principles and basic international standards, which reaffirm our commitment to the principle of a peaceful settlement of conflicts in order to contribute to regional peace and security, guaranteeing the right of peoples to develop and progress freely,

By this decision the National Council of Western Armenia
Declares

1. The Positive Neutrality, Armed and Permanent of the Armenians of Western Armenia, in the occupied territories de jure and de facto of Western Armenia, taking into account first of all,

a) the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, November 22, 1920, with respect to the demarcation between Armenia and Turkey, (3)

b) As well as the Armenian Cilicia, his status consistent with the statement of “the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples” of the UN General Assembly of 14 December 1960, resolution 1514,

c) And finally, towards the Armenians of Western Armenia, which have the ancestral rights, also historical, cultural, civilized, state founder, undeniable, irrevocable, and imprescriptible in accordance with the UN declaration “On the rights of indigenous peoples”, September 13, 2007,

2. The declaration of Positive Neutrality, Armed and Permanent of the National Council of Western Armenia applies towards the Armenians which have been granted citizenship and those who have not yet, based on the fact that they are not Armenians of Diaspora, as presented so far, but Armenians of Western Armenia, who have established residence in various parts of the world as a result of deportations and the genocide of the Armenians.

3. Armenians of Western Armenia, including, the Armenian households of emigration, have the right to not participate in wars of aggression, the overthrow of States, in the national and religious conflicts, in the so called clash of civilization, and violence that arise, massacres and genocides, even in chaotic situations fuelled and pushed, according to the “Convention (V) respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land”, The Hague, 18 October 1907,

4. Armenians of Western Armenia, including, the Armenian households of emigration, have the right to defend themselves from repeated violence, assaults and deportations, and the right to defend their home country against external aggressions, according to the article 51 of the United Nations Charter concerning the “right of individual and collective self-defence”.

5. Armenians of Western Armenia, including, the Armenian households of emigration, have the right not to take part in the aggression carried out by their home country against another country or in the internal political conflicts, and have the right not to take part in civil wars, according to the “Convention (V) respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land”, The Hague, 18 October 1907,

Given the joint statement of the main political forces of the Armenian community in Lebanon as an example of the willingness of the Armenians of Western Armenia who want to live and to grow in peace and safe. During the civil war of 1975-1990, in order to overcome the political crisis inside the country, these forces had taken the decision to apply the "Positive Neutrality of the Armenians of Lebanon".

6. Armenians of Western Armenia, in all circumstances when they are forced to protect their Positive Neutrality, Armed and Permanent, organize Armed Forces to maintain peace throughout the country, in accordance with the defence of public order and the territorial safety of the populations, according to the "Convention (V) respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land", The Hague, 18 October 1907,

7. Similarly, the Armenians of Western Armenia, the Armenians that have been deported or emigrated from their homeland by force during different periods and for various reasons, all have legitimate rights, moral, historical, civil, political and civic to implement the policy of Positive Neutrality, Armed and Permanent, because the League of Nations, then the UN and the International Community have not adequately defended the natural rights, permanent and inalienable of the Armenians and Armenia.

8. It has been notified in this regard, on the basis of the dispositions containing in the documents of the International Advisory Committee created by the League of Nations, on its deliberations in a report on issues relating to the "Confiscation of the Armenian refugees properties by the Turkish government" (2 August 1929), and the decision N° 60/147 on the United Nations' Basic Principles and Guidelines "on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights and of Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law" adopted on December 16, 2005.

9. Armenians of Western Armenia, that is to say, Armenian households of emigration, have the right not to be part in political wrangling and secondary interests in order to focus on fundamental national issues within a sphere of legal equality.

10. The 10 million Armenians dispersed throughout the world have the ability to assume a majority and establish security in Western Armenia, of which they are the rightful successors, and allowing necessarily (art. 29 of the Treaty of Sevres) the implementation de facto of the Arbitral Award of the President W. Wilson.

11. The National Council of Western Armenia recommends the Western Armenian Government in exile to carry out his legislative, legal, organizational and constructive activities according to the policy of "Positive Neutrality, Armed and Permanent of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia" in accordance with the principles of legal policies that "Western Armenia is a sovereign democratic state, Positive, Armed, Permanent and independent".

12. The Armenian National Councils' statement on the "Positive Neutrality, Armed and Permanent for Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia" comes into force de jure from the transmission of the declaration, and de facto 60 days after submission of the said act of Declaration to the Government of the Netherlands, according to the "Convention (V) respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land", (The Hague, 18 October 1907).

National Council of Western Armenia
March 29, 2011

* * *

Note: In case of translation into other languages, The original text is Armenian

* * *

Annotation

1. See: Le premier communiqué turc. Agence Télég. Wolff. Constantinople, le 4 juin 1915, L'Agence Havas avait publié, le 24 mai, la déclaration suivante, apres une entente préalable entre les Gouvernements de France, de Grande-Bretagne et de Russie: “Depuis environ un mois, les populations turque et kurde de l'Arménie commettent, avec la tolerance et souvent avec l'appui des autorités ottomanes, des massacres parmi les Arméniens. De tels massacres ont eu lieu vers le milieu d'avril a Erzeroum, Terdjan, Eghine, Bitlis, Mouch, Sassoun, Zeitoun et dans toute la Cilicie. Les habitants d'environ cent villages des environs de Van ont ete tous tues et le quartier arménien de Van a ete assiege par les Kurdes. En même temps le Gouvernement ottoman a sévi contre la population armenienne sans défense de Constantinople. En face de ce nouveau crime de la Turquie contre l'humanité et la civilisation, les Gouvernements alliés portent publiquement a la connaissance de la Sublime Porte qu'ils en tiendront personnellement responsables tous les membres du Gouvernement turc, ainsi que ceux des fonctionnaires qui auront participe a ces massacres”.

2. 19 January 1920 The Supreme Council of the Allies was decided:
a) the government of the Armenian State will be recognized as de facto government,
b) that this recognition does not prejudge the question of borders of Armenian State.

3. Here is the Official and complete Arbitral Award, “The decision of the President of the United States of America to determine the border between Turkey and Armenia, access to the sea of Armenia and the demilitarization of all Turkish adjacent territory”.

DECREE ON THE FLAG OF THE STATE OF WESTERN ARMENIA

According to the Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia on December 17, 2004, Western Armenia (Hayrenik) should have its own flag, anthem and coat of arms. On this basis, the National Council of Western Armenia approves the new flag of Western Armenia State.

The flag of Western Armenia State is one of the state symbols of Western Armenia State.

The flag of Western Armenia State has four colors. In the center there are two symbols, in the blue octagon there is an orange eight-pointed sign of perpetuity (wheel of eternity), that the essence of cosmic harmony.

Blue rays starting from four corners of the octagon extend in four directions, like four origins of the worlds, dark blue border lines with orange (apricot color), four sectors of the flag are light blue.

The flag symbolizes the Armenian Highland as the cradle of civilization.

Dark blue symbolizes the eternity of the Armenian people. Apricot color symbolizes the Armenian people's oratory, aryanizm, creative freedom and love for life. Light blue symbolizes the enlightenment and mission of the Armenian people. White color symbolizes the people' piety. The proportion of width and length ratio of the flag is 1:2.

By maintaining the proportion of width to length ratio small-size or large-size flag of Western Armenia State can also be used.

A colored image of the flag of the Western Armenia State is attached to this decree.

Transitional provisions

1. This decree has the force of law till the final formation of the National Assembly of Western Armenia and the Government.

2. From the time of this decree comes into force, the former flag of the National Council of Western Armenia handed over the Assembly of Armenians of Western Armenia, as a symbol of the Assembly.

3. The application of Western Armenia State flag comes into effect from the day of signing this decree.

National Council of Western Armenia
Paris, France, October 21, 2011

(The flag of the Republic of Western Armenia is on the second cover page)

DECREE ON THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE STATE OF WESTERN ARMENIA

By this decree the National Council of Western Armenia approves the coat of arms of Western Armenia State.

The emblem is a shield with two rim, blue and purple. A shield with the symbol of eternity, in the octagon, which rays through continuity divide the the shield into four parts.

All colors of the coat of arms repeat the colors of Western Armenia State's flag: blue, orange, dark blue, white.

National Council of Western Armenia
April 6, 2015

(The coat of arms of the Republic of Western Armenia is on the first cover page)

THE STATE OF WESTERN ARMENIA
LAW ON LANGUAGE

The content and purpose of the Law

Article 1. This law contains provisions on the Western and Eastern Armenian, grabar (Classical Armenian), Armenian dialects, ethnic minorities, the languages of other nations. The law also contains provisions on public responsibility, that is to give the individual the opportunity to use the language they prefer in public and international sectors. As well as the use of Sign language and Braille system.

Article 2. The purpose of the law is to guarantee the usage of Western, as well as Eastern Armenian, grabar (Classical Armenian), Armenian dialects, ethnic minorities, the languages of other nations in the State of Western Armenia. The law aims to preserve and promote the Western Armenian, Eastern Armenian, grabar (Classical Armenian), Armenian dialects and linguistic diversity of ethnic minorities in the State of Western Armenia.

The Official Language of the State of Western Armenia

Article 3. The official language of the State of Western Armenia is Armenian, literary Western Armenian.

Article 4. The common language of the State of Western Armenia and its citizens, which should be available to citizens of Western Armenia in all sectors of education and life.

Article 5. The society has a special obligation and responsibility to use and develop the Western Armenian.

Article 6. In the State of Western Armenia are created wide opportunities for education, learning, usage and development of the Western and Eastern Armenian, as well as their grabar (Classical Armenian) foundation.

Languages of ethnic minorities

Article 7. The State and society have special responsibility and duty to promote the use and development of languages of ethnic minorities.
Sign language and Braille system
Article 8. Sign language and Braille system are under State care.
The use of language in State and public spheres
Article 9. The official language in State and public spheres is literary Western Armenian.
Article 10. If necessary, the State provides the support of the usage of other languages through translation for ethnic minorities and foreigners.
Article 11. The language used in State and public sectors should be the literary language, developed, simple and understandable and should always be subject to the State care and be under the State control. For the smooth development of the Western Armenian language, under the Ministry of Education will be created the "Committee on the preservation and development strategy preparation of the Western Armenian language" and "Department of the Western Armenian language control inspection" for the pure usage of the Western Armenian language.
Article 12. The Western Armenian is an official language of the State of Western Armenia in the context of international relations.

National Council of Western Armenia
June 17, 2015

DECREE
On the formation of Self-Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia, with the main aim to protect Armenians and Armenia

Given the suffers of humanity and Armenian's spiritual, cultural, material and territorial losses during the First and Second World Wars,

Considering the fact that humanity today is in the spiritual-cultural, psychological and economic-political deep crisis, which threatening by the inter-religious and civil conflicts, and the incitement of the Third World War,

Considering the situation in regard to the Middle East and the deepening of the political processes that may threaten the security of Armenia and Armenians in the region,

As well as according to declared by the UN principles and international standards, once again reaffirming our commitment to promote the peaceful resolution of regional peace and security, development and progress of the right of peoples to free development,

Whereas the need to use the right of self-determination of Armenians of Western Armenia, which is required by the National Council on December 17, 2004

Whereas the rights of all Armenians around the world to establish full state institution, it is the Declaration adopted by the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia on State structures on February 4, 2011 in Paris, France,

Whereas the decision of the National Council of Western Armenia on Permanent, Armed and positive neutrality (adopted on 29 March, 2011), the provisions and articles of the Convention on "Neutral States and neutral individuals' rights and obligations during the ground war" (Hague, 18 October, 1907).

Conscious of our responsibility towards the problems of Armenians that are related to their self-defense and the right to security of life and property, as well as to the right to natural development and progress based on law, the UN Human Rights Declaration and other national and international fundamental principles and norms.

DECLARE

The start of the process of the formation of self-defence forces of Armenians of Western Armenia, National Council of Western Armenia and the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia, with the main aim to protect
Armenians and Armenia.

a) Self-defence forces of Armenians of Western Armenia are set up in all the places where Armenians of Western Armenia are living, by having one main aim, in case of need to protect Armenians and Armenia.

b) Self-defense forces of Armenians of Western Armenia will have its Charter and code of conduct, which will be put into circulation later.

c) Self-defense forces of Armenians of Western Armenia will be entitled to demand freedom of movement and demand to mobility to unite in the spot.

d) Self-defense forces of Armenians of Western Armenia will operate exclusively according to the relevant articles and provisions of the decision by the National Council of Western Armenia on Permanent, Armed and positive neutrality (adopted on 29 March, 2011), and the Convention on "Neutral States and neutral individuals' rights and obligations during the ground war".

National Council of Western Armenia
December 26, 2012

DECISION № 01/2018

"On the constitution, by the Armenians of Western Armenia, of a defense force"

According to

- Article 51 of the United Nations Charter "On the right to individual and collective self-defence", of June 26, 1945,
- Decree of the Government of Russia (Soviet of People's Commissars) "On Turkish Armenia" (On Western Armenia), dated January 11, 1918,
- Decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied States to recognize de facto the independence of the State of Armenia, Paris Conference of January 19, 1920,
- Decision of the Supreme Council of Allied States to recognize de jure the independence of the State Armenia of May 11, 1920,
- Treaty of Peace of Sèvres (articles 88-93 relating to the State of Armenia) of August 10, 1920,
- Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920, concerning the drawing of a State border between Turkey and Armenia,
- Declarations of the United Nations "On the rights of indigenous peoples" of September 13, 2007,

Considering

- Physical and spiritual suffering, the cultural, material and territorial losses of all humanity and the Armenian people during the First and Second World Wars, including the genocide of Armenians, Assyrians and Greeks, perpetrated on the ancestral territory of these peoples by three successive Turkish governments during the years 1894-1923,
- Undeniable reality that humanity is today experiencing a profound spiritual, cultural and moral, economic and political crisis, bringing religious and civil conflicts which do not exclude the probability of provoking a third world war,

- Middle East subject to expanding and exacerbating geopolitical processes which not only can but already threaten the entire region, including the security of all the indigenous peoples – including the Armenians – bearers of civilizational and cultural codes with own governance,
- Need to ensure the safety of life and property of the indigenous peoples of the region, both Armenians and other Christian peoples of the Middle East, Syria and Western Armenia, which the superpowers have not been in able to ensure, as a result of which the Armenians and other indigenous peoples, Christians, were forced to leave the region,
- Need to establish a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and Syria, the creation of islands of peace and security, at least to avoid excesses in the current explosive situation, which could subsequently become dissuasive,
- Also reaffirming our commitments to remain faithful to the international principles and norms proclaimed by the United Nations, according to which we declare our readiness to contribute in a coherent manner to the implementation of the principles of peaceful resolution of conflicts, the establishment of peace and security in the region, guaranteeing the right to free development and progress of the indigenous peoples of the region,

Based

- Decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On armed and non-aggressive neutrality of Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia" of March 29, 2011,
- Decree of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the creation of armed self-defense forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of December 26, 2012,
- Address to the Security Council of the United Nations, to the Member States of the United Nations, to the States which have signed the Treaty of Sèvres concerning the establishment of self-defense forces of the Armenians in the Middle East of April 6, 2014,
- Decision of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia "On the formation of defense forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of January 10, 2018.

The National Council (Parliament) of Western Armenia

DECIDED:

1. Confirm its draft decision "On the formation of defense forces of Armenians in Western Armenia".
2. Address the President of the Republic of Western Armenia proposing to sign a law "On the formation of defense forces of Armenians of Western Armenia".
3. Remain committed to the founding principle according to which the Defense Forces of the Armenians of Western Armenia are created in all the places where the Armenians of Western Armenia live in a grouped way, while respecting the rule according to which, if necessary, the forces of defenses thus created can be used not only to protect local Armenians but also, if necessary, participate in an organized manner in operations against international terrorism.
4. Take as a basis the principle of formation of units of Defense Forces of Western Armenia on a given territory under the command of the Security Council of the Republic of Western Armenia and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia Western.
5. Inform the UN Security Council, the UN Member States, the States having signed the Peace Treaty of Sèvres of this decision.

Armen Ter-Sarkissyan
Speaker of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

Diana Grigoryan
Secretary of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

January 10, 2018

DECREE
N12 – February 23, 2014
The State of Western Armenia as a continuity State

Resolved: Reminder, on the historical and legal basis that confirmed the recognition of the Armenia on the 19th January 1920 and by right on the 11th May 1920 by the main Allied powers, the State of the Western Armenia is definitely the continuity of the State of Armenia recognized in 1920.

According to peaceful Treaty of Sevres, Article 93, Armenia accepts and agrees to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion

Article 1 - On the historical and legal basis that confirmed the ("de facto") recognition of the Armenia on the 19th January 1920 and by right ("de jure") on the 11th May 1920 by the main Allied powers, the State of the Western Armenia is definitely the continuity of the State of Armenia recognized in 1920.

Article 2 - Given the above facts, the State of Western Armenia, as Armenia State, continuity State of Armenia, is liable for all covenants, agreements, conventions and judicial decisions made in 1920. recognized by the Armenian State, which is Armenia

The official recognition of the State of Armenia's independence December 29th, 1917 the decree of Russia recognizing the independence of Western Armenia. The Council of people's commissioners promulgated the "Decree on Turkish Armenia".

On 12 February 1919 the delegations of the Armenians of Western Armenia and the Republic of Armenia met within the framework of Paris Peace Conference in order to submit a memorandum related to the demands of the Armenian people, which later, on February 26, 1919, was presented at the Versailles Peace Conference.

This document, under the auspices of the League of Nations and the Allied Powers, in particular, requires the recognition of the State of Armenia, which is made up of 6 regions of Western Armenia, Cilicia, and the newly proclaimed the Republic of Armenia.

In response to the submitted requirements on January 19, 1920, the Allied Supreme Council adopted the following decision and "de facto" rec-ognized the State of Armenia:
a) The Government of the Armenian State is recognized as a government,
b) This decision does not predetermine the Armenian State's border issue.

On January 27, 1920 the Peace Conference Secretariat formally presented these two decisions to the delegation of the Armenian National United Delegation.

According to the Preamble of the “conditions of peace”, which later became the Preamble of the Treaty of Sèvres, Armenia is mentioned among the Allied Powers. The Armenian state is well recognized “de jure” May 11, 1920, the Turkish delegates, invited by the Conference to receive the “Conditions of peace”, see the Representatives of the Armenian State sit among the Allied States.

On August 10, 1920 The Treaty of Sèvres was signed, which 88-93 refers to The State of Armenia.

On November 22, 1920 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State released an Arbitral Award, the full name of which is: “President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award on boundary configuration of the State of Armenia and Turkey, demilitarization of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the frontiers established and arrangements for access of Armenia to the sea”.

President of the Republic of Western Armenia

DECREE
N 23, August 10, 2014
On the Development of the draft Constitution of The State of Western Armenia

On the 10th anniversary of the creation of the National Council of Western Armenia,

On the 4th anniversary of the formation process of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia,

On the occasion of the formation of the Parliament of Western Armenia,

On the fact of election of the President of the State of Western Armenia

Whereas, on the fact of formation of State structures of the State of Western Armenia,

Confirm and reconfirm that

The State of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) is free, independent, sovereign, social, legal, democratic, as well as permanently armed, positive and neutral State, since relying on the following declarations, resolutions, laws and legal documents:

1. The official statement of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia (adopted December 17, 2004)
2. The official Resolution of the National Council of Western Armenia adopted on December 17, 2004 and the Declaration on the Rights of Armenians of Western Armenia adopted on January 20, 2007
3. The Resolution on the establishment of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia adopted on February 4, 2011)
4. The decision of the National Council of Western Armenia on Permanent, Armed and positive neutrality (adopted on March 29, 2011)
5. Decree on the Flag of the State of Western Armenia (adopted on October 21, 2011)
6. Decree on the formation of Self-Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia (adopted on December 26, 2012)
7. Declaration of Formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia (adopted on 24 May, 2013)
8. Presidential Decree, decision, reminder on The State of Western Armenia as a continuity the State of Armenia, established in 1920. Decision N12 - 2014-02-23 and accordingly,

We offer to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia to form the State of Western Armenia Constitution drafting committee and to draft the Constitution of the State of Western Armenia. the formation of The State of Western Armenia's structures and content on the

basis of the will, expressed by Armenians of Western Armenia and the citizens of Western Armenia related abovementioned declarations, decisions, laws and legal documents.

President of the Republic of Western Armenia

CHAPTER III

MESSAGES OF THE STATE STRUCTURES OF THE REPUBLIC OF WESTERN ARMENIA (STATE OF ARMENIA) TO THE UN AND UN MEMBER STATES (2011-2015)

APPEAL
to UN Security Council members, the States that have signed the Treaty of Sevres, the International Association of Member States On the rights of Armenians from Western Armenia

Every nation has the right to live, the right to develop and the right to have a future.

Armenians have also the right to live, develop and have a future, Armenians of Western Armenia, Armenians living in the Middle East, who, incidentally, earned those rights by rich civilization past, creative present and by the light of faith towards future.

Note that the Armenians living in the Middle East region re-settled because of genocide towards Armenians by three Turkish governments in the 1894-1923, as a result of the planned criminal policy, which was condemned on May 24, 1915 by Great Britain, Russia and France, describing it as a “crime against humanity”.

As mentioned above, the rights of Armenians in the cradle of homeland (Western Armenia) was recognized and approved by international community in the 1920s, but they were not implemented. During that period it was the great shortcoming of the international community, which is dictated by the narrow interests of some political-military calculations. But it is unforgivable to repeat the same mistake with the same consequences today, in this difficult historical period of the region's countries and peoples, taking into account the fact that for sustainable peace and peaceful cooperation it is necessary to implement and find a final solution to a number of difficult issues, including The Armenian Issue.

Therefore, for solving the problems of Armenians living abroad, particularly in the Middle East and Syrian Armenians, we suggest:

-implement and carry out the right of Armenians of Western Armenia to return to their cradle of homeland, with ensuring all legal and political obligations and rights, including the establishment of an independent state, taking into account the US 28th President Woodrow Wilson' Arbitral Award in 1920 and the allocated space to Armenia according to this arbitral award, which is occupied till now.

-implement and carry out the immediate granting of independence to Cilicia based on the Declaration of Cilicia Independence adopted on August 4, 1920 and UN Declaration on “Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries”, adopted in 1968.

-implement and carry out demilitarization of the territory of Western Armenia and Cilician Armenia, taking into consideration:

-The decision of the National Council of Western Armenia and the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia on “creation of Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia Permanent, Armed and positive neutrality policy”, adopted on 29 March, 2011

-and the appeal to UN Security Council Members by the National Council of Western Armenia and the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia, where it is suggested to implement and carry out the US 28th President Woodrow Wilson' Arbitral Award and demilitarization of the territory of Western Armenia and Cilician Armenia, based on the resolution of the National Council of Western Armenia and the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia on neutrality.

Tigran Pashabesyan
Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia
March 12, 2014

ADDRESS
From the President of the State of Western Armenia
TO UN Security Council members, UN Member States,
the States that have signed the Treaty of Sevres

Considering the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “To prevent and condemn the crimes of genocide” and “the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity” Conventions,

Considering that the organizers of the Genocide of the Armenians were condemned in 1919 by Constantinople special military court,

Considering that as the compensation for the genocide of 1919, Paris Assembly's Special Committee has estimated the amount of damage to Western Armenia during 1915-1918, on August 10, 1920 the Treaty of Sevres was signed, on November 22, 1920 the 28th US president Woodrow Vislone ratified the Arbitral Award on the border between Armenia and Turkey,

Which means, that the condemn of the organizers and perpetrators of the genocide had been occurred, material damage had been estimated and the territory of the State of Armenia had been decided,

Considering that since 2004 the institute of the identity and nationality of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed, on the basis of which the State of Western Armenia's (State of Armenia) legal and political framework and state institutions, the government, the parliament, the presidential institute were established,

Considering that the Armenians of Western Armenia, as any nation in the world, have the right to live, the right to development and the future, which means that they have the right to require the approval of their own State in the cradle of homeland, in Western Armenia.

We declare that after April 25th 2015, the Armenians of Western Armenia and the citizens of Western Armenia express their readiness of the State of Western Armenia with the aim to liquidate the consequences of the Genocide of the Armenians during 1915-1918 period, to start the legal and political process of the compensation of Armenians' moral, material and territorial harm.

President of the State of Western Armenia
April 24, 2015

ADDRESS
From the President of the State of Western Armenia to All Armenians, Armenians and Citizens of Western Armenia, Armenian individuals and Armenians organizations

Considering that with the end of the Genocide of the Armenians 100th anniversary events actually start a new critical phase of protection of Armenians' rights,

Considering that on October 10, 2014 “Legal and political rights of the Armenians in Western Armenia unified package” was published

Given that on January 29, 2015 the “Pan-Armenian Declaration on 100th anniversary of the Genocide of the Armenians” was declared,

As well as considering that current military-political challenges threatening the Armenian communities in the Middle East, Armenia, Artsakh and all Armenians,

Considering that the organizers of the Genocide of the Armenians were condemned in 1919 by Constantinople special military court, and as the compensation for the genocide of 1919, Paris Assembly's Special Committee has estimated the amount of damage to Western Armenia during 1915-1918, the Treaty of Sevres was signed on August 10, 1920, and on November 22, 1920 the 28th US president Woodrow Vislone ratified the Arbitral Award on the border between Armenia and Turkey,

Which means, that the condemn of the organizers and perpetrators of the genocide had been occurred, material damage had been estimated and the territory of the State of Armenia had been decided,

Considering that in 2004 the institute of the identity and nationality of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed, on the basis of which the State of Western Armenia's (State of Armenia) legal and political framework and state institutions, the government, the parliament, the presidential institute were established,

We declare that after April 25th 2015, the Armenians of Western Armenia and the citizens of Western Armenia express their readiness of the State of Western Armenia with the aim to liquidate the consequences of the Genocide of the Armenians during 1915-1918 period, to start the legal and political process of the compensation of Armenians' moral, material and territorial harm. We invite all Armenians of Western Armenia's to join State structures, to unite and work together to protect and establish all our rights.

President of the National Council of Western Armenia
April 24, 2015

ADDRESS
From the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia to Parliaments of UN Member States

Considering that during 1965-2015 period the Genocide of the Armenians has been recognized and condemned by the parliaments of more than 20 countries and numerous international organizations and institutions,

Considering that in parallel with the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Genocide of the Armenians, the European Parliament, Vatican, Austria, Germany and several other countries and organizations recognized the Genocide of the Armenians, and that the process of condemnation of genocide is ongoing,

Considering that current military-political challenges threatening the Armenian communities in the Middle East, Armenia, Artsakh and all Armenians,

Considering that with the end of the Genocide of the Armenians 100th anniversary events actually start a new critical phase of protection of Armenians' rights,

Considering that the Republic of Turkey continues to deny the Genocide of the Armenians and run the internal and external policies for denial,

Considering that the organizers of the Genocide of the Armenians were condemned in 1919 by Constantinople special military court, and as the compensation for the genocide of 1919, Paris Assembly's Special Committee has estimated the amount of damage to Western Armenia during 1915-1918, the Treaty of Sevres was signed on August 10, 1920, and on November 22, 1920 the 28th US president Woodrow Wilson ratified the Arbitral Award on the border between Armenia and Turkey,

Considering that in 2004 the institute of the identity and nationality of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed, on the basis of which the State of Western Armenia's (State of Armenia) legal and political framework and state institutions, the government, the parliament, the presidential institute were established,

We ask Parliaments of UN Member States, under UN auspices, to form the legal and political process to ensure the implementation of the above mentioned decisions adopted during 1919-1920 period, to protect and establish the right of citizens of Western Armenia and Western Armenia indigenous peoples to live freely, right to development and the future under the auspices of the cradle of Homeland, the State of Western Armenia.

Armen Ter-Sargsyan
Speaker of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
April 25, 2015

ADDRESS
From Government of Western Armenia to Government of UN Member States

Considering that since 1921, the implementation process the Paris Peace Conference decisions on regulation of the Armenian Question was suspended for nearly 50 years,

Considering that on April 24, 1965 with movements and protests in Yerevan, a 50-year-old blockade on the recognition of the Genocide of the Armenians was lifted, which was followed by the new struggle to protect own rights,

Considering that during 1965-2015 period the Genocide of the Armenians has been recognized and condemned by the parliaments of more than 20 countries and numerous international organizations and institutions,

Considering that current military-political challenges threatening the Armenian communities in the Middle East, Armenia, Artsakh and all Armenians,

Considering that with the end of the Genocide of the Armenians 100th anniversary events actually start a new critical phase of protection of Armenians' rights,

Considering that the organizers of the Genocide of the Armenians were condemned in 1919 by Constantinople special military court, and as the compensation for the genocide of 1919, Paris Assembly's Special Committee has estimated the amount of damage to Western Armenia during 1915-1918, the Treaty of Sevres was signed on August 10, 1920, and on November 22, 1920 the 28th US president Woodrow Vislone ratified the Arbitral Award on the border between Armenia and Turkey,

Considering that in 2004 the institute of the identity and nationality of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed, on the basis of which the State of Western Armenia's (State of Armenia) legal and political framework and state institutions, the government, the parliament, the presidential institute were established,

We ask Governments of UN Member States, under UN auspices, to form the legal and political process to ensure the implementation of the above mentioned decisions adopted during 1919-1920 period, to protect and establish the right of citizens of Western Armenia and Western Armenia indigenous peoples to live freely, right to development and the future under the auspices of the cradle of Homeland, the State of Western Armenia.

Tigran Pashabesyan
Prime Minister of the Government of Western Armenia
April 26, 2015

CHAPTER IV

DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS ON THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (PARLIAMENT) OF WESTERN ARMENIA (1st, 2nd and 3nd convocations, 2013, 2018, 2023)

DECLARATION

of Formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) Of Western Armenia

The National Council of Western Armenia, the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia and Special Commission on the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, taking responsibility for the development and establishment of Public Institutions of Western Armenia, preservation of the existence and identity of the Armenian people, the restoration and reconstruction of the economy of Western Armenia, Declare

-The decision to form the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia to consolidate the forces of the Armenian people;

-The decision to adopt the fundamental requirements of the Armenian people to the "Armenian issue", considering the basis of the principles of national unity and immutable law;

-The decision to adopt a single resolution to the "Armenian issue", that is the Armenian people must live in one self-sufficient and, in the future, in the United and Independent Armenian State.

The National Council of Western Armenia, the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia and the Special Commission on the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia adopt this declaration based on:

1) The official Resolution of the National Council of Western Armenia adopted on December 17, 2004 and the Declaration on the Rights of Armenians of Western Armenia adopted on January 20, 2007;

2) The Resolution on the establishment of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia adopted on February 4, 2011 and the Resolution on the government structure adopted on March 2, 2011;

3) The Resolution on forming the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia adopted by the 5th Assembly of Armenians of Western Armenia on November 30, 2012.

To declare,

Considering the fact that contrary to human morality and law to recognize Armenian rights in respect to the Motherland Cradle, the Sultan, Young Turks and Kemalists, as Turkish successive governments, carried out the Armenian Deportation and Genocide in 1894-1923, whereby they unprecedently changed the demographic view in the Region. Subsequently, reducing the number of Armenians in the occupied territories as a “supplement” of their crimes, they violated the normal ratio between nations in the Western Armenia, and considering the reality of the mentioned above, declare

The National Council of Western Armenia, the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia and the Special Commission on the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia declare that the Jurisdiction of the National Assembly (Parliament) of the Western Armenia is spread on not only on nationals of Western Armenia but on the occupied territories of Western Armenia, which are legally (de jure) and in fact (de facto) are the areas and regions of Western Armenia based on the following fundamental international legal instruments:

1) The delimitation of Armenia and Turkey according to the arbitral award by Woodrow Wilson - the 28th President of the United States - on November 22, 1920;

2) The independence of historical Armenia including Western Armenia and Armenian Kilikia in accordance with the UN declaration of December 14, 1960 on “Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”,

3) As indigenous people, according to the historical, genealogical, cultural, perpetual civilization and indisputable rights for Armenians to form a State of Western Armenia in accordance with the UN Declaration on the “Rights of Indigenous Peoples” of September 13, 2007.

The above Jurisdiction applies to the following states and territories:

1. Van
2. Bitlis
3. Erzrum (Garin)
4. Trapizon (Hamshen)
5. Sivas (Sebastia)
6. Diarbeqir (Dikranagert)
7. Kharput (Kharberd)
8. Kilikia (including Cesaria, Marash, Adana, Zeytun, Aynput, Antioq)
9. Kars (and Surmalu)
10. Javakhq
11. Nakhijevan

Based on the above-mentioned official documents and articles, the National Council of Western Armenia, the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia and the Special Commission on the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia declare the Establishment of the Central Elections Committee entitled to organize and run elections for the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia. (More at: http:www.western-armenia-election.org).

Voter registration

Citizens of Western Armenia (Homeland) are considered all those who can prove their status of being exiled from their Homeland (Western Armenia) and prove their origins far as even a few generations back (with direct genetic connection).

1) Voter registration for elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia is open to the citizens of Western Armenia and to public patriotic organizations and unions as of May 24, 2013 until December 1, 2013.

2) Voter registration for the citizens of Western Armenia is available online at: http://www.western-armenia-election.org/votes/Registration2013-en-ru.php

Registration of volunteers candidates

1) The signature drive of volunteers candidates for the Western Armenia Parliament (hereafter candidates) starts on June 1, 2013. Candidates must use the candidate petition form.

2) The National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia consists of citizens of Western Armenia. All candidates for the National Assembly of Western Armenia must have a valid passport of Western Armenia.

3) Candidate registration starts on October 1, 2013 and closes on October 22, 2013 at 11:59 p.m.

4) Elections will be held online at the webpage of the Central Elections Committee and in writing. Elections start on November 22, 2013 and close on December 1, 2013 at 11:59 p.m.

5) Election results are validated and published by the Central Elections Committee on December 17, 2013.

6) Candidates must collect more than 100 signatures from the citizens of Western Armenia to qualify for elections (once a person).

7) Candidates must submit a biographical sketch and a brief proposal.

8) Candidates must register online at http://www.western-armenia-election.org/votes/Candidature2013-fr-arm-en-ru.php

http://www.western-armenia-election.org/Consultation-Electorale/2013/Teqnadzouneri_timoume-2013.pdf
http://www.western-armenia-election.org/Consultation-Electorale/2013/Requete_de_candidature-2013.pdf

The National Council of Western Armenia, the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia and the Special Commission on the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia certify that candidates for the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia who officially abide by the Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia and the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia and the founding documents there of may be self-nominated and/or be nominated by a public patriotic organization and union, the National Council of Western Armenia, and the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia.

The core mechanisms for the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia included rafting regulations to set the date of the first session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, the number of elected parliament members, and the guidelines for the participation of public and patriotic organizations and unions set by the National Council of Western Armenia.

Appeal to the all Armenian people to protect and sustain its indisputable and perpetual rights to realize that one of its most important tasks is being part of the process of forming the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia to take active participation in elections upon obtaining citizenship of Western Armenia and using the unique opportunities the latter offers.

President of the National Council of Western Armenia

Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia
Tigran Pashabezyan

Special Commission on the formation of the National Assembly
(Parliament) of Western Armenia

24 May, 2013, Paris, France

R E S U L T S
of elections for the training of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
On 16th December, 2013

According The Statement of National Council of Western Armenia, Government of Western Armenia and the special Committee for the training of the National Assembly of Western Armenia, 24th of May, 2013, 22th of November, 2013, 08:00 hours, on 1st December, 2013 00:00 hours, for the first time in the history of the Armenian People, all over the world, took place the elections of deputies of the National Assembly parliement of Western Armenia.
Elections are in direct and in the secret ballot.

For the organization of these elections, a Central Elections Commission (CEC) was created for the training of the National Assembly of Western Armenia, composed of 15 persons from Armenia, from Russia, from France, from the United States, from Djavakhk, from Germany and Syria, who was made responsible for organizing and for leading the electoral campaign.

From 1st June, 2013 to 17 December, 2013 28 meetings of CEC took place, who adopted the necessary regulations for the organization of elections, lists of voters, who proved and agreed to candidates' lists, which proved and approved the results of elections the National Assembly of Western Armenia in first convening.

All these materials and the holding of the election campaign as well as the holding of elections themselves were regularly published on the official site of CEC and in media.

For the organization of elections, including for the inscription of the voters, for the candidates and vote was opened a special Internet portal to CEC: www.western-armenia-election.org, where everybody could:

- Firstly: Ask for the citizen of Western Armenia by asserting its Armenian nationality;
- Secondly: register to vote;
- Thirdly: according to conditions published in Statement “For the training of the Assembly National of Western Armenia”, record itself as candidates' of the National Assembly of Western Armenia;
- Fourthly: the registered voters - citizens of Western Armenia, could take part in the election of the deputies in the secret ballot and direct.

The number of candidates is 75 persons.

During the examination of introduced documents, the recording candidates' of the National Assembly of Western Armenia, it was refused 11 candidates, who didn't introduce the necessary documents for the recording of CEC as candidates.

In relation to conditions published in Statement “For the training of the National Assembly of Western Armenia”, the final list of the candidates was approved on a number of 64 persons who made the object of a correspondent candidacy.

This list of registered candidates' of the National Assembly of Western Armenia was published on November 22nd, 2013 on the site of CEC for vote.

For the period included from 1st June, 2013 to 30th November, 2013, 17837 voters from 41 countries were recorded, which are citizens of the Western Armenia, and they had the right to vote for the election of the deputies.

These voters are from: the Republic of Armenia, Artsakh, Western Armenia, Abkhazia, Russia, France, Djavakhk, Ukraine, including Creteil, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, the United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, Germany, Bulgaria, Egypt, Greece, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Poland, Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, Turkey, Uruguay.

The elections of the deputies of the Western Armenia National Assembly in first convocation were supported by 17,155 voters, which accounts for 96.176 % of the full number of registered voters.

- 72 votes were considered invalid ballot, which corresponds to 0.42% of turnout.
- 17,062 voters are voted “for”, which is 99.458%.
- 0 voters are voted “against”
- 21 voters are voted “abstain” which corresponds to 0, 122%.

After the election, 64 members were elected to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia. The delegates are from 27 cities from 8 countries.

The countries are: Armenia, Russia, France, USA, Germany, Denmark, Hungary and Sweden.

The cities are: Yerevan, Echmiadzin, Armavir, Abovyan, Moscow, Rostov-on-Don, Sochi, Gagra, Sukhumi, Akhaltskha, Paris, Marseille, Nice, Creteil, Vienne, Boston, Glendale, Gothenburg, Mainz, Odense, Budapest and others.

The elected members come from more than 15 regions and provinces of Western Armenia: Kars, Bitlis, Van, Tigranakert (Diyarbakir), Hamshen, Trabzon, Karin (Erzurum), Igdir, Mush, Sebastia, Sassoun, Cilicie, Djavakhk, etc.

Within the National Assembly of Western Armenia for first convocation were elected 20 female deputies, representing more than 31 % total numbers of the deputies.

Age groups of the National Assembly of Western Armenia are:

More than 60 years - 7 seats;

From 50 to 60 years - 20 deputies;

From 40 to 50 years - 16 deputies;

From 30 to 40 years - 11 deputies;

Less than 30 years - 10 deputies.

The youngest member of the deputies' is 21 years old, and the oldest member of the deputies is 78 years old.

No irregularity in the election of the deputies was identified.

No complaint was brought back on electoral results and votes for ? CEC

The Central Elections Commission decides:

1. To envisage elections of the National Assembly of Western Armenia in first valid convocation.

2. To confirm the election of 64 members of the National Assembly of Western Armenia in first convocation.

3. To present to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the first convocation for approval of authority of 64 deputies. (The list is attached).

Central Elections Commission for the training of the National Assembly of Western Armenia

EXCERPT 1
From Western Armenia's National Assembly (Parliament) 1st convocation of the 1st sitting of the 1st session
January 18, 2014, Paris
The meeting began at 10: 00 am, ending at 17: 00 pm.,
Out of elected 64 deputies, 50 deputies participated.

National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia's deputies' registration (hereinafter referred to as Western Armenia Parliament).

Out of elected 64 deputies, 50 deputies were registered, (29 in person and and 21 remotely), which makes up more than 78 percent.

Quorum is secured.

National Council of Western Armenia's national anthem sounds.

The national flag of the State of Western Armenia rises.

1. Topic: Approval of the agenda for the first session of the Western Armenia Parliament.

Summary: The agenda is approved for the first session of the Western Armenia Parliament.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

2. Topic: Western Armenia Parliament's regulations.

Summary: To approve the Western Armenia Parliament's regulations.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

3. Topic: President of the National Council of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian suggested before the election of the president of Western Armenia Parliament, the session will be chaired by the oldest member of the Parliament.

Summary: Based on the regulations before the election of the President of Western Armenia Parliament, the session will be chaired by Vrej Abrahamian, the oldest member of the Parliament.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

A minute of silence in tribute to the victims of the genocide that occurred during the 1894-1923 period, by three Turkish governments in Western Armenia and the Ottoman Empire.

4. Topic: Election of Counting Committee

Summary: To elect the Counting Committee: President - Tigran Babaian, Vice Chairs - Violeta Ghazarosyan and Aram Harutyunyan

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

5. Topic: Central Election Commission report on the results of the election of deputies of the Western Armenia Parliament

Summary: To approve Central Election Commission report on the results of the election of deputies of the Western Armenia Parliament:

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

6. Topic: Approval of Western Armenia Parliament's Deputies authority

Summary: Western Armenia Parliament's 64 Deputies' authority is approved, who according to general list had been elected by 17.837 voters, citizens of Western Armenia, representatives from 41 countries.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

7. Topic: Elections of the Speaker of National Assembly of Western Armenia

Summary: Based on the decisions and suggestions adopted during the Western Armenia's National Assembly (Parliament) 1st convocation pre-sitting, took place on January 17, 2014, Armet Ter-Sargsyan os elected the Speaker of National Assembly of Western Armenia.

Voting results:

In favour - 49, against - 0, abstentions -1;

Resolved.

8. Topic: Elections of Vice-Speakers of the National Assembly of Western Armenia

Summary: Based on Speaker of National Assembly of Western Armenia Armen Ter-Sargsyan's proposal to elect Tigran Babayan and Hayk Harutyunyan as Vice Chairs of the National Assembly of Western Armenia.

Voting results:

In favour - 49, against - 0, abstentions -1;

Resolved.

9. Topic: Elections of the Secretary of the National Assembly of Western Armenia

Summary: To select Beatris Nazarian and Satenik Aelqsanian as Secretaries of the National Assembly of Western Armenia.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

10. Topic: National Assembly of Western Armenia Standing Committees

Summary: Based on the decisions and suggestions adopted during the Western Armenia's National Assembly (Parliament) 1st convocation pre-sitting, took place on January 17, 2014, to approve the following Standing Committees of National Assembly of Western Armenia: Legal, regulatory and government affairs, Defense, Internal affairs and national security committee, Diplomatic and parliamentary foreign affairs committee, Patriotic, community-based and patriotic-civic associations committee, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee, Education and Science Committee, Cultural Affairs Committee, Family, Women and Health Affairs Committee, Youth and

Sports Affairs Committee, Media Affairs Committee, Committee of Religious Affairs, Veterans and Disabled Affairs Committee, Internal rules and regulations Committee.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

11. Topic: Election of the Heads of National Assembly of Western Armenia Standing Committees

Summary: Based on the decisions and suggestions adopted during the Western Armenia's National Assembly (Parliament) 1st convocation pre-sitting, took place on January 17, 2014, to approve the following people as head of Standing Committees of National Assembly of Western Armenia: No one was elected as the head of Legal, regulatory and government affairs; No one was elected as the Head of Defense, Internal affairs and national security committee, Basam Tahan as the Head of Diplomatic and parliamentary foreign affairs committee, Davit Aleqsanian as the head of Patriotic, community-based and patriotic-civic associations committee, Vardan Manjikian as the Head of Financial and Economic Affairs Committee, Karine Hayrapetian as the Head of Education and Science Committee, Yulia Gyuloian as the Head of Cultural Affairs Committee, Saida Ohanian as the Head of Family, Women and Health Affairs Committee, Vagharshak Sahgeldiants as the Head of Youth and Sports Affairs Committee, Tigran Harutyunyan as the Head of Media Affairs Committee, Armenag Harmandaian as the Head of Religious Affairs Committee, Vrej Abrahamian as the Head of Veterans and Disabled Affairs Committee, Aram Harutyunyan as the Head of Internal rules and regulations Committee.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

12. Topic: Election of the members of the National Assembly of Western Armenia Standing Committees

Summary: To approve the proposed list of members of the National Assembly of Western Armenia Standing Committees

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

13. Topic: Speeches of the Heads of the National Assembly of Western Armenia Standing Committees on their working programs

Summary: To approve the National Assembly of Western Armenia Standing Committees' working programs

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

Armen Ter-Sargsyan
Speaker of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

Beatris Nazarian
Secretary of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

EXCERPT 2
From Western Armenia's National Assembly (Parliament)
1st convocation of the 2nd sitting of the 1st session

January 20, 2014, Paris
The meeting began at 10: 00 am, ending at 17: 00 pm.
Out of elected 64 deputies, 50 deputies were registered, (29 in person and and 21 remotely), which makes up more than 78 percent.
Quorum is secured.

1. Topic: Elections of the President of the State of Western Armenia

Summary: Considering the fact that the Armenians of Western Armenia and citizens of Western Armenia's State system, the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia and Western Armenia Parliament has been forced to operate abroad, Parliament of Western Armenia approves, that before settling in the cradle of the Homeland, in Western Armenia, the President, head of the State, will be elected by the Western Armenia Parliament

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

2. Topic: Candidates for the President of Western Armenia. Armenag Abrahamian and Aram Mkrtchian were nominated as candidates. After the The following candidates had been nominated: Armenag Abrahamian and Aram Mkrtchian. After debates and discussions, Aram Mkrtchian withdrew his candidacy: Armenag Abrahamian's candidacy was put for voting

Summary: To elect Armenag Abrahamian as the President of Western Armenia, Head of the State

Voting results:

In favour - 49, against - 0, abstentions -1;

Resolved.

3. Topic: Hearing Armenag Abrahamian, the President of Western Armenia Speech

Summary: a) To approve Armenag Abrahamian, the President of the State of Western Armenia Speech clauses, giving a positive assessment of the National Council of Western Armenia 10-years activities.

b) To approve that the National Council of Western Armenia should continue to work within the framework of the UN Indigenous Peoples, to finally approve the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia towards Western Armenia.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

According to the regulations, the President of Western Armenia accepts the resignation of Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile Tigran Pashabezian and his government, which operated for three years.

4. Topic: Election of the Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia

Summary: According to the regulations, the President of the State of Western Armenia nominates Tigran Pashabesian's candidacy for the position of Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

5. Topic: Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia Tigran Pashabesian's report on 2011-2014 activities

Summary: Approve the Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia Tigran Pashabesian's report on 2011-2014 activities.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

6. Topic: Government of Western Armenia's Cabinet of Ministers

Summary:

a) According to the regulations on the new Cabinet of Ministers of the Government of Western Armenia, Prime Minister nominates the candidate to the President of the State of Western Armenia, who in his tern by a special decree approve the Cabinet of Ministers the Government of Western Armenia.

b) Additional: According to Deputy Aram Mkrtchian's proposal, to inform the President and the National Council of Western Armenia about the new Cabinet of Ministers of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia, as well as to consider the National Council Deputies' views on the composition of the new Cabinet of Ministers of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

7. Topic: Future projects/activities of the Government of Western Armenia

Summary: During the upcoming two months to present to the National Council of Western Armenia for approval the future projects of the Government-in-Exile of the Western Armenia.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

8. Topic: Approval of Western Armenia State flag.

Summary: Based on the National Council of Western Armenia's Decree on State Flag, it was decided to approve the flag as the national flag of the State of Western Armenia.

Voting results:

In favour - 50, against - 0, abstentions -0;

Resolved unanimously.

With this the first session of the Western Armenia's National Assembly (Parliament) was completed.

Armen Ter-Sargsyan
Speaker of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

Beatris Nazarian
Secretary of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

DECISION
Central Election Commission on the election of deputies
of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia,
September 14, 2018

In accordance with the article 21 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948 and the Declaration “On the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” of September 13, 2007 and in accordance with

– The Declaration “On the Formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia”, of May 24, 2013;

– The Law of the Republic of Western Armenia “On the state structure of Western Armenia, the status of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the regulations

of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of January 21, 2014, as amended and supplemented of May 29, 2018;
– The decision of the 7th session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of the Western Armenia of the 1st convocation of May 29, 2018;
– The Decree of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia № 16/2018, of June 1, 2018,
for the second time in the history of the Armenian people all over the world from 00:01 a.m. September 1, 2018 to 00:00 p.m. September 5, 2018 (according to Yerevan's time) elections of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were held by direct and secret electronic Internet voting at the email address: **www.elections-western-armenia.info** and in the regional offices of Armenians of Western Armenia.

To organize the elections the Central Election Commission (CEC) was formed on the elections of the deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia (Parliament) of the second convocation which was authorized to organize and conduct the entire election campaign.
During the period from June 1, 2018 to September 14, 2018, 19 CEC meetings were held where necessary regulatory documents were adopted to organize elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, lists of voters and candidates to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were checked and approved and the results of the elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of the Western Armenia of the second convocation were finally verified and approved.

The materials on the course of the election campaign and the elections themselves were regularly published on the official information resources of the Republic of Western Armenia in 6 languages: Armenian, English, Russian, French, Turkish and Arabic.
– Site of parliamentary elections – **www.elections-western-armenia.info**
– Site for citizenship – **www.citizenship-western-armenia.info**
– Site of the Parliament – **www.parliament-wa.info**
– Site of the Government – **www.gov-wa.info**
and in the media.

The special Internet portal **www.elections-western-armenia.info** was opened for the organization of elections of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation including the registration of voters, candidates to deputies and for voting where everyone could:
Firstly, apply for citizenship of the Republic of Western Armenia;
Secondly, register as a voter;
Thirdly, in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the state structure of Western Armenia, the status of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the regulations of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) № 16 / 2018 of June 01, 2018 (which was published on the official websites of the Republic of Western Armenia) register as a candidate to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia;
Fourthly, the registered voters – citizens of Western Armenia could take part in the elections of deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation by secret and direct ballot.
112 candidates nominated themselves as candidates for the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation.

During the verification of the submitted documents 11 persons were denied the registration as candidates to the National Assembly of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation. They did not submit to the CEC the relevant documents required for the registration as a candidate for a deputy.

This decision was not appealed by them.
In accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the state structure of Western Armenia, the status of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the regulations of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) № 16/2018 of June 1 2018 the final lists of candidates for the deputies of the National Assembly of the Western Armenia (Parliament) of the second convocation were approved in the number of 101 people who were included into the ballot paper.

The list of officially registered candidates for the deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation was published on August 31, 2018 on the official website for voting – **www.elections-western-armenia.info**
For the period from June 1, 2018 to September 5, 2018 inclusive **51.505 voters from 47 countries** representing almost all the Armenian populated regions of the world were registered and voted, who, as citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia, received the right to vote in the elections of deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia.
These voters are from: the Republic of Armenia, Artsakh, Western Armenia, Russia, France, Abkhazia, Crimea, Javakhk, Georgia, the Ukraine, the USA, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia, Australia, Germany, Greece, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Serbia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Belarus, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey.
51.505 voters who participated and voted in the elections of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation:
– Voted "For" – 51.116 voters which is 99.245% of those who took part in the voting.
– Voted "Against" – 37 voters which is 0.072% of those who participated in the voting.
352 bulletins were recognized as invalid which is 0.683% of the total number of completed ballots.
As a result **101 deputies** of the National Assembly (Parliament) of the Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were elected.
Deputies are elected from 32 cities of 11 countries.
These are: Armenia, Russia, Abkhazia, France, the USA, Lebanon, Israel, Syria, Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden.
The cities are: Yerevan, Echmiadzin, Armavir, Talin, Spitak, Dvin, Aparan, Moscow, Rostov-on-Don, Sochi, St. Petersburg, Krasnodar, Novorossiysk, Odintsovo, Tula, Volgograd, Gagra, Sukhum, Paris, Nice, Creteil, Choisy-le-Roi, Los Angeles, Beirut, Jerusalem, Ootmarsum, Vasteras, Akhalkalaki and others.
The elected deputies come from 27 regions and regions of Western Armenia: Bitlis, Sasun, Mush, Van, Tigranakert, Amshen, Trapizon, Ordu, Sebastia, Karin (Erzurum), Kars, Ardahan, Ani, Igdir, Harbert, Cilicia, Adana, Urfa, Malatia, Marash, Khnus, Dersim, Taron, Javakhk, etc.
The age of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation is:
Over the age of 60 – 7 deputies;
From 50 to 60 years – 20 deputies;
From 40 to 50 years – 16 deputies;
From 30 to 40 years – 11 deputies;
Under the age of 30 – 10 deputies.

The oldest deputy is 80 years old, the youngest one is 25.
Out of 101 deputies of the newly elected National Assembly (Parliament) of the Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation, 48 were re-elected from the first convocation of the Parliament and 53 were elected for the first time.
19 women were elected to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation which makes 19% of the total number of deputies.
5 representatives of indigenous peoples and national minorities were elected to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation. These are Assyrians, Greeks, Yezidis and others.
It is noteworthy that the first voter was a voter from the Republic of Armenia with roots from Cilicia, and the last – a voter from the Russian Federation with roots from Amshen.
Violations during the elections of deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were not revealed.
Complaints on elections of deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation and the results of voting were not received by CEC.

The Central Election Commission decides:
To certify the elections of deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation.
1. To confirm the elections of 101 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation. (The list is attached)
2. To submit to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia the authority of 101 deputies.
The decision was taken unanimously.

Central Election Commission
on elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

DECISION
Central Election Commission On the Elections of Deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd Convocation, September 12, 2023

In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948), UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (September 13, 2007), Declaration on the Establishment of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia (May 24, 2013),
Accordance with:
- Law on the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia (January 21, 2014, adopted with amendments and supplements on June 14, 2023),
- Decision of the 4th Session of the 3rd Convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, June 6, 2023.
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia No. 05/2023, June 8, 2013 "On holding elections of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation",

For the third time in the history of the Armenian people, from August 29, 2023, at 24-00 to September 3, 2023, at 24:00, Yerevan time, elections of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation were held, which were held by direct and

secret ballot, online, at the following address www.elections-western-armenia.info, as well as in the territorial offices of the Armenians of Western Armenia.

A Central Election Commission (CEC) was formed to organize the elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, which was authorized to organize and conduct the entire electoral process.

2023 From June 1 to September 12, 2023, 14 sessions of the Central Election Commission were held, where relevant decisions were made to hold elections of deputies of the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, the lists of voters and candidates for deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were approved, as well as the results of the elections of deputies of the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were verified and finally approved.

On the official websites of the Republic of Western Armenia:
- parliamentary elections: www.elections-western-armenia.info,
- citizenship application: www.citizenship-western-armenia.info,
- parliament: www.parliament-wa.info,
- government: www.gov-wa.info, and in the media, materials about both the pre-election campaign and the election process have been constantly published in six languages: Armenian, English, Russian, French, Turkish, and Arabic.

A special website was opened on the Internet for the purpose of holding the elections of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation, including the registration and voting of voters and candidates for deputies, at the following address: www.elections-western-armenia.info, where all those wishing could:
- first, apply for citizenship of Western Armenia,
- second, register as a voter,
- third, in accordance with the Law "On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia No. 05/2023, June 8, 2023, published on the official websites of the Republic of Western Armenia, register as a candidate for deputy of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia,
- fourth, as a citizen of Western Armenia, participate in the elections of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation by direct and secret ballot through.

149 persons have been nominated as candidates for deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation.

As a result of the verification of the submitted documents, the applications of 14 persons as candidates for deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation were rejected. They did not submit to the Central Election Commission the relevant documents necessary for registration as candidates for deputies.
This decision was not appealed.

In accordance with the Law "On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of

Western Armenia No. 05/2023 of June 8, 2013, the final list of candidates for deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation was approved, consisting of 135 persons, whose data were entered into the voting list.

The list of officially registered candidates for the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia was published on August 28, 2023 on the official website of the elections: www.elections-western-armenia.info.

From June 9, 2023 to September 3, 2023 inclusive, 63,724 voters from 53 countries, representing in fact almost all Armenian-populated territories of the world, who, like the citizens of Western Armenia, received the right to participate in the elections of candidates for the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, were registered, participated and voted.

Voters are from the following countries: Republic of Armenia, Artsakh, Western Armenia, Russia (including Crimea), Abkhazia, Javakhk, Georgia, Ukraine, USA, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia, Australia, Indonesia, France, Greece, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Netherlands, Serbia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Montenegro, Spain, Sweden, Great Britain, Switzerland, Portugal, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Belarus, Lebanon, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, Qatar, Israel, Turkey, Singapore, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

Out of 63,724 voters who participated and voted in the elections of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation:
- 62,579 voters voted in favor, which is 98.203% of the total number of election participants,
- 276 voters voted against, which is 0.433% of the total number of election participants,
- 869 votes were recognized as invalid, which is 1.364% of the total number of election ballots.

As a result of the elections, 135 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation were elected.

The deputies were elected from 43 cities in 19 countries.
These are: Armenia, Russia, Abkhazia, France, USA, Lebanon, Israel, Artsakh, Syria, Canada, Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Indonesia, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey (Western Armenia), Great Britain, Greece.

Cities: Yerevan, Echmiadzin, Armavir, Talin, Goris, Spitak, Dvin, Aparan, Garni, Stepanakert, Moscow, Rostov-on-Don, Sochi, Saint Petersburg, Krasnodar, Novorossiysk, Odintsovo, Tula, Volgograd, Gagra, Sukhum, Paris, Nice, Tourcoing, Creteil, Choisy-le-Rou, London, Los Angeles, Tarzana, Valencia, Arshot, Beirut, Jerusalem, Kirt Ata, Denpasar, Otmarsum, Vasteras, etc.

The elected deputies are from 30 regions and districts of Western Armenia: Bitlis, Sasun, Mush, Van, Tigranakert, Hamshen, Trabzon, Ordu, Sebastia, Karin (Erzurum), Kars, Ardagan, Ani, Igdir, Kharberd, Cilicia, Adana, Urfa, Malatia, Marash, Khnus, Dersim, Taron, etc., as well as from Artsakh, Javakhk, and Khoy.

The age composition of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia is as follows:
Over 70 years old - 28 deputies,
From 60 to 70 years old - 41 deputies,
From 50 to 60 years old - 29 deputies,
From 40 to 50 years old - 23 deputies,

From 30 to 40 years old - 9 deputies,
Under 30 - 5 deputies.
The oldest deputy is 85 years old, the youngest deputy is 23.

Of the 135 deputies of the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, 33 were re-elected from the 1st convocation of the Parliament, 60 from the 2nd convocation, and 42 were elected for the first time.

26 women were elected as deputies of the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, which makes up 19% of the total number.

5 representatives of indigenous peoples and national minorities were elected as deputies of the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia: Assyrian, Greek.

Let us recall that on November 22-30, 2013, for the first time, through direct electronic voting, the elections of deputies of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were held online, in which 18,837 voters from 41 countries participated. 64 deputies were elected on a unified list.
The elections of deputies of the 2nd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were held on September 1-5, 2018, in which 51,505 voters from 47 countries participated. 101 deputies of the 2nd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected on a unified list.

Of the 135 deputies elected to the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, 104 have higher education, 21 are scientists, including 8 doctors of science, 12 are cultural figures, 25 are veterans of the armed forces, participants in the Artsakh National Liberation War.

No violations were detected during the elections of deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation.
No complaints were received to the Central Election Commission regarding the conduct of voting and the results of the elections.

The Central Election Commission decides:
1. To consider the elections of deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation as completed.
2. To approve the election of 135 deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation. (The list is attached)
3. To submit the powers of 135 deputies for approval to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia.

The decision was adopted unanimously.

Central Election Commission for the Conduct of Elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

CHAPTER V

ON THE CHANGES MADE IN THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF WESTERN ARMENIA (ARMENIA) (July 3, 2014, June 11, 2017)

Presidential Decree

No. 20 - July 3, 2014

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN ARMENIA REPUBLIC

Honorable Prime Minister Mr. Tigran Pashabezyan

Considering all the letters, insults and groundless criticisms against the Government of Western Armenia and the members of the National Council of Western Armenia for the past five months,

Considering that the Armenian people of Western Armenia are in a state of war,

Considering all the letters, insults and groundless criticisms that are found on the Internet networks and endanger the members of the Government and the National Council,

I, Armenag Abrahamian, as President of the Republic of Western Armenia, hereby decree:

Mr. Aram Mkrtchyan is dismissed from the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Western Armenia and, accordingly, all personnel appointments and official statements and agreements made by him to date are invalid.

Accordingly, they cannot speak, or in any way represent, or act on behalf of the Government of Western Armenia and the National Council of Western Armenia.

The Decree presented to you (03.07.2014) is in force from today and its implementation is subject to publication in the media.

Sincerely,

President of the Republic of Western Armenia

Statement of the Government in Exile of Western Armenia

In contrast to the unified and harmonious work and activities of 2011-2013, on the basis of which a complete and unified legal and political package of the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia was formed and the state system of the Republic of Western Armenia was formed, since the end of January and the beginning of February 2014 the newly formed state system and in particular the Government in Exile of Western Armenia found itself in a governance crisis.

In order to overcome the governance crisis of the GIE and continue its work normally, the following decisions were made:

a/ Aram Mkrtchyan, based on the decision of the Presidium of the Armenian National Assembly of Armenia of 11.06.2014, which expressed no confidence in him as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Armenian National Assembly of Armenia, whose activities were suspended and frozen by the decision of the Armenian National Assembly Prime Minister of 08.07.2014, was dismissed from the post of the Armenian National Assembly Foreign Minister of 03.07.2014 by the decree of the Armenian National Assembly President.
b/ On July 21, 2014, without obtaining the consent of the Armenian National Assembly Prime Minister, Aram Mkrtchyan, who was dismissed from the post of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Armenian National Assembly of Armenia by the decree of the Armenian National Assembly President Armenag Abrahamian (03.07.2014), convened an illegal session of the Armenian National Assembly Government, where illegal decisions were made. According to the decision No. 7 of the Prime Minister of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Government, Tigran Pashabezyan, the Minister of Justice of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, Hrayr Surik Ghazaryan, was dismissed from his post for participating in an illegal session of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Government and making illegal decisions, and the Minister of Education and Science of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, Karine Hayrapetyan, was dismissed from her post.

In the near future, the composition of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Government will be supplemented with new ministries and new appointments.

Issues of Security, Defense, Diplomacy remain under the jurisdiction of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Presidential Council.

The Armenian Revolutionary Federation Government also informs that Bakur Karapetyan no longer heads the Press Department of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Government and the "Avetis" website does not belong to the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Government and the link "Official News and Analytical Website of the Government in Exile of Western Armenia" should be removed from its title page.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia
July 28, 2014

The irony of one day of "legitimacy"

After the illegal session of the Western Armenia Government-in-Exile convened by Aram Mkrtchyan, who was dismissed by order of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, on July 21, 2014, and the illegal appointments made at that session, including appointing himself as Prime Minister, he is allegedly conducting a legal and propaganda process, in which an attempt is being made to appropriate the completely legitimate status of the Western Armenia Government-in-Exile.

Let us just remind you that in order for the proclamation of the Western Armenia Government-in-Exile to be announced in 2011, the National Council of Western Armenia had to go through about 7 years of work, including from 2006, working in the UN Indigenous Peoples format, as well as forming the institute of identity and citizenship of the Armenians of Western Armenia.

For Aram Mkrtchyan, securing his own "legitimacy" is an act of one day, one illegal session, one illegal decision. The calculation is built on the fact of carrying out heated and noisy actions in the

future in order to hide the illegality, and this is done among citizens who are unaware of all this. The principle is as follows: “Let’s spread lies and falsification, the rest is none of our business, let the one who justifies himself be patient in justifying himself”. It is a clever tactic, but not a wise one, because it is known that lies have short legs, you won’t get very far with them.

The victims of all this theatrical falsification are very decent and honest Armenians in different parts of the world. Therefore, we are once again obliged to warn our citizens to stay away from the illegal actions of that group, because, in the end, all this will not come down to the facts of making formal and illegal decisions and spreading them, as they do, but to the need to really condemn and stop the illegality.

The materials of the first session of the first convocation of the Parliament of Western Armenia, held from January 17 to 20, 2014, completely expose and reveal the entire chain and nature of the illegal, provocative and illegal activities of that group. They fully reveal the absurdity and bankruptcy of playing for one day's “legitimacy”.

Naturally, the state system of the Republic of Western Armenia, formed to protect the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia, will overcome this next provocation as well. Accordingly, success and victory will always be our companions.

Press Service of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
November 16, 2014

Note
On this topic, see also the clarification of the Presidium of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia - 25.08.2014.
See the clarification of the Western Armenia Government-in-Exile on the reasons for the dismissals - 26.08.2014.
See the clarification of the National Council of Western Armenia - 28.08.2014.

Gossip is not a socio-political category

For a long time, starting from February 2014, when the first gossip was published about the newly elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia, and then from July 2014, when Aram Mkrtchyan convened an illegal session of the Government in Exile of Western Armenia and made illegal decisions, the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia, the issue of their jurisdiction (legitimacy), the system and those responsible for the structures have become the target of falsifications, speculations, attacks and gossip. The person and work of the elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Armenag Abrahamian, have been particularly targeted.

In essence, an attempt is being made to stop the process of protecting the rights of Armenians, which began back in December 2004, with the formation of the National Council of Western Armenia and was finally completed in 2014. In January, with the formation of the constituent parts of the state system of Western Armenia: the Government in Exile of Western Armenia, the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, and the institution of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia.

The next step was the adoption of a unified legal-political package of rights for Armenians of Western Armenia, which was postponed for 8 months due to separatist actions and was implemented only in August 2014. Now an attempt is being made to first question and then disrupt and stop these 10-year, 2004-2014, works. All this is being done through the spread of widespread gossip. In other words, an attempt is being made to stop the development of socio-political problems through gossip.

First of all, it is necessary to clarify that gossip is not a socio-political category.
Also, the style of "I will cooperate with anyone, as long as I solve the problem..." is not a socio-political category. We see the disastrous consequences of such an approach every day and everywhere.

Gossip is not a socio-political category. Gossip is simply a tool for stopping the socio-political process. Accordingly, it is a fallacy to think that it is possible to engage in both gossip and politics at the same time. Because gossip, as a tool, is used by special services to stop very specific processes. Meanwhile, to ensure the success of socio-political processes, first of all, one must engage in politics, and not gossip.

Their difference is obvious: one direction is the direction of service, the other is of dedication.

It is also obvious that issues of national-state importance are resolved not through service, but through dedication.

Gossip is evil and a sin, from which even Sunday liturgies, fasting and prayers do not save.

Let us also add that we have not prepared this material to defend the responsible persons of the state system and structures of the Republic of Western Armenia. They do not need it. We have written it to protect from the group of separatists and falsifiers those people who, for various reasons, from time to time, are tempted to get involved in the process of gossip, without noticing that in this way they involuntarily find themselves in the most all-consuming swamp leading to destruction, the most all-consuming and merciless swamp.

Press Service of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia
February 13, 2015

Note

1. On this topic, see the statement of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia-28.07.2014.
2. See, Decision of the Presidium of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia-25.07.2014.
3. See, Decision of the Presidium of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia-30.07.2014.
4. See, Clarification of the Presidium of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia-11.08.2014.
5. See, Clarification of the Presidium of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia-25.08.2014.
6. See, Clarification of the Government in Exile of Western Armenia on the Motives of the Dismissals-26.08.2014.
7. See, Clarification of the National Council of Western Armenia-28.08.2014.
8. See, The Farce of One Day of "Legitimacy"-16.11.2014.

9. See, Beware of forgers and forgeries - 22.11.2014.
10. See, It is impossible to build a reputation through forgeries - 11.02.2015.
11. See, The decree on the creation of the self-defense forces of the Armenians of Western Armenia - 26.12.2012.
12. See, On the issue of forming the defense forces of the Armenians - 28.03.2014.

Extract No. 1

From the minutes of the first session of the fifth session of the first convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, June 11, 2017, Yerevan

First session

The session began at 13:00, ended at 15:00.

Registration of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia (hereinafter referred to as the Parliament of Western Armenia).
Of the 64 elected deputies, 51 deputies were registered, 7 in the hall and 44 with an internet connection, which makes up 80 percent.
The quorum is ensured.

1. They heard about the agenda of the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the Parliament of Western Armenia.
They decided to approve the agenda of the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the Parliament of Western Armenia.
Voting results:
For – 46, against – 0, abstentions – 5.
The decision was adopted.

2. They heard about the election of the counting commission of the session.
They decided to elect the counting commission of the session in the following composition: Chairman – Tigran Harutyunyan, deputies – Anna Khachatryan, Saida Ohanyan.
Voting results:
For – 48, against – 0, abstentions – 3.
The decision was adopted.

3. They heard about the situation created in the state system of the Republic of Western Armenia and ways out of it.
The following spoke: Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia Armen Ter-Sargsyan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia Tigran Pashabezyan, Deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia Eduard Polatov, Hayk Harutyunyan, Saida Ohanyan, Artashes Melikyan, Radik Khamoyan, Armenag Harmandayan, Vagharshak Segertyants, David Khinoyev, Valera Muradyan, Minister of Education of the Republic of Western Armenia Vrezh Kosayan, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Western Armenia Martiros Shahbazyan.

Taking into account the fact that:
-The Republic of Western Armenia does not yet have a Constitution that has passed and been adopted in accordance with all constitutional procedures and is guided by the Law of Western

Armenia “On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly of Western Armenia”,

Taking into account Armenag Abrahamian’s undeniable contribution to the Artsakh liberation war, his merits in protecting the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia, starting from 2004, as one of the founders and president of the National Council of Western Armenia, since 2011, as one of the founders of the state structure of Western Armenia, since 2014, as the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, we nevertheless note that previous achievements cannot justify his current violations of the state laws of Western Armenia and attempts to usurp power.

The President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian has violated the provisions and requirements of the following articles of the section “State Structure of Western Armenia” of the above-mentioned law:
Article 36) The Republic of Western Armenia is a presidential-parliamentary republic.
Article 37) The President of Western Armenia is the head of state, the highest official of Western Armenia, the guarantor of the Constitution, human rights and freedoms. In accordance with the Constitution and laws of Western Armenia, he shall take measures to protect the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia, to preserve the independence and territorial integrity, and to ensure harmonious coordination and cooperation between the state authorities.
Article 44) The President of Western Armenia:
- With the consent of the National Assembly of Western Armenia, shall appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister of the Government of Western Armenia,
- With the consent of the National Assembly of Western Armenia, shall make a decision on the resignation of the Government of Western Armenia,
- With the proposal of the Prime Minister of Western Armenia, shall appoint and dismiss from office the assistants to the Prime Minister of Western Armenia and ministers,
Article 52) The Prime Minister of the Government of Western Armenia shall propose to the President of Western Armenia candidates for the position of Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Western Armenia and ministers of Western Armenia, having previously informed the National Assembly of Western Armenia and taking into account the opinions of the deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia.
Where it is also mentioned,
Article 14) Termination of powers of a deputy of the National Assembly of Western Armenia may occur in the following cases:
• in the case when a deputy of the National Assembly of Western Armenia, by his activity or inaction, causes harm to Western Armenia, state structures of Western Armenia. The point of this article also applies to all officials of the Republic of Western Armenia.

Contrary to the provisions and requirements of the above-cited articles,
-For about two years, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian has been imposing on the entire state system of the Republic of Western Armenia his version of the Constitution, which was approved by him with his sole signature on May 9, 2016,
-which, unlike the provision and requirement of the current law mentioned above, is not an example of a presidential-parliamentary, but an example of a presidential, rigid and uncompromising system of governance.

Let us also note that the model of the Constitution imposed by the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Armenag Abrahamian, in no way corresponds to the legal-political logic of the state structure of the Republic of Western Armenia and cannot be accepted as a basis or example for

the Republic of Western Armenia, because the state governance system of the Republic of Western Armenia is presidential-parliamentary.

Thereby, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian submits a request for the usurpation and seizure of the state power of the Republic of Western Armenia, which are expressed in the following forms in the copy of the Constitution he imposed:
Article 162
4th paragraph. Until the day of the opening of the first session of the next convocation of the National Assembly, the President of the Republic may:
• After consulting with the President of the National Assembly and the Prime Minister, dissolve the National Assembly and call for early elections,
• dismiss the Prime Minister.
5th paragraph. Until the day of the opening of the first session of the next convocation of the National Assembly, the sessions of the Government shall be convened and chaired by the President of the Republic, or by the Prime Minister upon his instruction. The decisions of the Government shall be signed by the Prime Minister and ratified by the President of the Republic.
Article 107.
The National Assembly, upon the proposal of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, ratifies, suspends or declares null and void the international treaties of the Republic of Western Armenia, with the exception of those that are of a political or military nature or that provide for a change in the state border and which are subject to the President of the Republic of Western Armenia.

It remained for the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Armenag Abrahamian, to also remember that in Article 3, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia, signed by his own hand and imposed on the state system, it was accidentally preserved and stated that: “The usurpation of power by any organization or individual is a crime.”

Today, the first steps towards the usurpation and seizure of state power in the Republic of Western Armenia by the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Armenag Abrahamian, have been taken, namely: Presidential Decree No. 42 – 2017.05.31 (On the Termination of the Functions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia) and Presidential Decree No. 43 – 2017.06.05 (On the Appointment of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia), as a decree on the dismissal of the Prime Minister and the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia, based on an illegal and unlawful article of the Constitution.

We consider these Presidential Decrees No. 42 – 2017.05.31 and No. 42 – 2017.05.31 to be illegal and unlawful from the moment of their adoption.

The 5th session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, having examined in detail and comparing the presented facts,
Resolved:
1. To condemn the deliberate and gross violations of the current legislation by the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian, which were committed, in particular, Articles 36, 37, 44 of the Law of Western Armenia “On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly of Western Armenia”.
2. To condemn the actions of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian in adopting the sole copy of the Constitution and imposing it on the legal bodies of the government of the Republic of Western Armenia.

3. To condemn the actions of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian in adopting, approving and distributing his sole copy of the Constitution.
4. To condemn the attempt to usurp state power by the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian.
5. To express no confidence in the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian for violating the laws of the state system of Western Armenia.
6. Based on the above, from June 11, 2017 to terminate the powers of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian as the President of the Republic of Western Armenia.

Voting results:
For – 44, against – 0, abstentions – 7.
The decision is adopted.

Break: 15:00-15:30:

Second session
The session begins at 15:30, ends at 18:00.

Taking into account that the powers of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia have been terminated and the position of the President is currently vacant, to elect a new President of the Republic of Western Armenia at the session.
In accordance with Article 42 of the Law of Western Armenia "On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly of Western Armenia", in connection with the impossibility of holding direct elections in the territory of Western Armenia, which is temporarily occupied by the Republic of Turkey, the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia elected at this stage shall itself elect the Head of State, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, from among the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia.

4. They heard about the election of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia. Radik Khamoyan, a deputy of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, was nominated as a candidate.

They decided to elect Radik Khamoyan as the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, the Head of State.
Voting results:
For – 44, against – 0, abstention – 7.
The decision is adopted.

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In accordance with Article 43 of the Law of Western Armenia "On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly of Western Armenia", the newly elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia Radik Khamoyan, upon assuming office, took the presidential oath in the presence of the deputies.

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In accordance with Article 44 of the Law of Western Armenia "On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly of Western Armenia", the newly elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia Radik Khamoyan accepts the resignation of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia Tigran Pashabezyan and the government led by him, which has been in office since January 20, 2014.

5. They heard about the election of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia.
They decided, in accordance with the Law "On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly of Western Armenia" (Article 44), to approve Tigran Pashabezyan as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia, upon the proposal of the newly elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia Radik Khamoyan.

Voting results:
For – 48, against – 0, abstentions – 3.
The decision is adopted.

6. They heard about the formation of the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia.
They decided, in accordance with the Law "On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia and the Regulations of the National Assembly of Western Armenia" (Article 52), that the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia, Tigran Pashabezyan, for the approval of the newly elected President Radik Khamoyan and for the approval of the deputies of the Parliament, presented the candidacy of Deputy Prime Minister Petros Keshishoghlyan, Minister of Education Vrezh Kosayan, Minister of Culture Vahan Sananyan to the government and undertook to present other candidates for the government within a month.

Voting results:
For – 48, against – 0, abstentions – 3.
The decision is adopted.

7. They heard about the program of the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia.
They decided to submit the programs of the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia to the Parliament of Western Armenia for discussion and approval within the next two months.

Voting results:
For – 48, against – 0, abstentions – 3.
The decision is adopted.

8. Heard: on the 3rd reading of the Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia and the further procedure for adopting the Constitution.
Decided:
a) To approve the 3rd, final, reading of the draft Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia and, taking into account the proposals and amendments of the deputies, to submit the draft Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia to a national discussion,
b) after which, within one month, to submit the draft Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia to a national referendum.
c) To publish the draft Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia on the official websites and media of the Republic of Western Armenia.

Voting results:
For – 45, against – 0, abstentions – 6.
The decision is adopted.
9. Heard: on the approval of the decisions adopted by the Presidium of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia after the 4th session.
Decided: to approve the decisions adopted by the Presidium of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia after the 4th session.
Voting results:
For -46, against - 0, abstention - 5.
The decision is adopted.

Other issues:
10. They heard about the ways of implementing the decisions specified in point 3 of these minutes.
They decided, taking into account that the powers of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian have been terminated and the new President of the Republic of Western Armenia Radik Khamoyan has been elected, to establish a joint special commission of the government and the parliament to regulate the following issues:
a) To receive the state seal of the Republic of Western Armenia from the former President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian.
b) To instruct the authorized body of the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia to continue the work on registering applications for identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia and submitting relevant documents.
c) To instruct the authorized body of the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia to receive equipment for the production of identity cards from the former President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian.
d) To receive from the former President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian the balance of receipts and expenditures of the state budget of the Republic of Western Armenia.
e) To instruct the authorized body of the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia to regulate the issue of the authorities for the use of state accounts and to appoint those responsible for the use of accounts.
f) To consider all decrees and decisions, statements and official documents signed by the former President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian after June 11, 2017, invalid and without legal force.

Voting results:
For – 43, against – 0, abstentions – 8.
The decision is adopted.

The session of the fifth session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of the first convocation of Western Armenia has ended.

Armen Ter-Sargsyan:
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

Diana Grigoryan:
Secretary of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

June 11, 2017
Yerevan

On the changes made in the state system of the Republic of Western Armenia

On charges of gross violations of the state laws of the Republic of Western Armenia and an attempt to usurp power, the powers of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian were terminated by the decision of the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia convened on June 11, 2017.

At the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, Radik Khamoyan, a deputy of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, was elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia.

At the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, Tigran Pashabezyan was re-elected Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia, whose candidacy was nominated by the newly elected President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Radik Khamoyan, who accepted the resignation of the old government.

The minutes of the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia are attached.

Press Service of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
June 19, 2017

On the current situation and the falsifications being circulated again in the field of protection of the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia

On February 4, 2011, a declaration was adopted on the beginning of the process of forming a government of Western Armenia. This means that the process of protecting the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia, and more precisely, the rights of the Armenian people, has entered a new stage. Accordingly, the anxiety and resistance of all opposing forces (both internal and external) was expected, the goal of which, as for 100 years, and in modern times, is to once again try to hinder and circumvent a just, final and complete solution to the Armenian Question. The resistance is carried out through the dissemination of all kinds of falsifications and lies, the implementation of illegalities and illegalities.
And this is another publication about the legal-political and completely legitimate process of protecting the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia, and the falsifications and illegalities being implemented in this field.

In the field of protection of the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia in 2017-2018 During the year, significant progress was recorded in two directions: In 2017, the state structure of the Republic of Western Armenia overcame the internal crisis and maintained the legitimacy of the state system, the commitment to implement the protection of the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia from the solid foundations of legitimacy, and in May and November 2018, it sent three applications to the UN:
1) to join the UN,
2) to implement the Arbitral Award made by the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920, to implement the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia on the territory delimited by the Arbitral Award,

3) to demilitarize the territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia, and to withdraw the occupying forces of the Republic of Turkey from there.

All this means that the Republic of Western Armenia has taken important steps in terms of conveying the fundamentals of the rights and demands of Armenians to the main actors of international politics and pursuing their implementation from the solid foundations of legitimacy.
All this means that the issue of a final and just solution to the Armenian Question is once again returning to the international legal and political agenda.
However, the falsifications periodically put into circulation in the field of protection of the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia, although they cannot significantly affect the successful continuation of the above-mentioned process, can cause some confusion for a short period of time among compatriots interested in this issue and national-state structures, the international community, states related to the Armenian Question, expert-analytical centers and the media.
As an example, let us mention another falsification recently spread, where, according to the presentation of a certain Garnik Sargsyan, the so-called "1st session of the 2nd convocation of the Armenian National Congress" took place, which elected Armenag Abrahamian as "chairman" and, on the presentation of the "chairman", approved his candidacy for the "post of prime minister".

Let us immediately note that the information presented in the article is completely built on lies and falsification, and here is why:
1) The elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1st convocation were held in November 2013. 17,897 citizens from 41 countries of the world participated in the elections, who elected 64 deputies.
The 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1st convocation was held on January 18-21, 2014, where the powers of the newly elected deputies were approved. The session elected the Speaker of the Parliament, Armen Ter-Sargsyan, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Armenag Abrahamian, confirmed Tigran Pashabezyan as Prime Minister, and formed 13 Standing Committees of the Parliament.
2) The elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were held in 2018. September 1-5, in which 51,505 voters from 47 countries participated, elected 101 deputies from a single list.
The 1st session of the 2nd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia was held on September 26-28, 2018, where the decision of the Central Election Commission on the election results and the powers of the newly elected deputies were approved. The session elected the Speaker of the Parliament, Armen Ter-Sargsyan, the heads of 15 Standing Committees, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Radik Khamoyan, approved Prime Minister Tigran Pashabezyan and the new composition of the government.
Thus, the new legitimate representative and executive bodies of the Republic of Western Armenia were fully formed. The three-day session was broadcast live in its entirety, followed by tens of thousands of compatriots.
3) The 5th session of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on June 11, 2017 expressed no confidence in the President of the Republic of Western Armenia Armenag Abrahamian and adopted a decision on the termination of the powers of President Armenag Abrahamian from June 11, 2017, on charges of gross and deliberate violations of the state laws of the Republic of Western Armenia and an attempt to usurp power.
(An extract from the session minutes is attached.)
Consequently, Armenag Abrahamian's actions to organize "new elections to the RA Parliament" and to be re-elected "President" through it are illegal and unlawful.
4) At the 5th session of the 1st convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, in accordance with the Law on the State Structure of Western Armenia, in connection with

the election of a new President, the acting Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia Tigran Pashabezyan resigned. The government was dissolved, in which Garnik Sargsyan, who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time, acted as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom the parliament also expressed no confidence. Naturally, his name was not included in the new government presented to the session.
Consequently, the authority of Garnik Sargsyan as the Minister of Foreign Affairs was also terminated at the session.
Consequently, not only the so-called "parliament" formed through illegal elections is illegal, but also the re-proclaiming of Armenag Abrahamian as President on its basis, and the appointment of Garnik Sargsyan as Prime Minister on the same basis.
5) Since, in accordance with the Law on the State Structure of Western Armenia and on the basis of legality and natural continuity, the elections of the 2nd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia have already been held on September 1-5, 2018 and all state bodies have been fully formed, then after June 11, 2017, individuals removed and rejected from the state system of the Republic of Western Armenia in 2018 The holding of the so-called "elections of the Armenian National Assembly" in December and the "session of the Armenian National Assembly" in January 2019 is also an illegal and unlawful act.
Consequently, the powers of the 77 "deputies" of the so-called "parliament" "elected through elections" are also illegal.
The purpose of the above-mentioned illegal and unlawful activity is to create confusion in the field of protection of the rights of Armenians, to serve the opposition forces of the Armenian people, which for decades have sought to ignore and circumvent the rights granted to the Armenian people, thus trying to postpone the just solution of the Armenian Question.
6) It is also false to refer to the "constitution" of the Republic of Western Armenia, for the simple reason that the aforementioned "constitution" is a self-created "constitution", "signed" and "ratified" by Armenag Abrahamian, and for which no national discussion and referendum were actually held, therefore it cannot be considered legitimate and adopted.
The draft of the First Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia will only be put to national discussion in 2019, and then it will be considered adopted according to the results of the national referendum and referendum.
It should be noted that criminal cases will be initiated against former President Armenag Abrahamian in various countries on charges of falsification.
The presentation of this minimum package of facts is essential in the sense that the process of protecting and implementing the rights of Armenians is of utmost importance for increasing the sovereignty and security component of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Artsakh, ensuring the security of Armenian communities and Armenians in the Greater Middle East, and the three fundamental rights of the Armenian people: the right to live and exist, to develop freely and to have a future.
Consequently, all kinds of deviations from the rule of law and law, including the dissemination of inaccurate and false information, are unacceptable.

There is no alternative to the full national-state restoration of the Armenian people. This is what the activities of the state system of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), operating on the solid foundations of law, are aimed at. In this matter, we hope and rightfully expect the support of all Armenian media, but never the opposite.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Western Republic of Armenia (Armenia)

February 04, 2019

CHAPTER VI

STATEMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF WESTERN ARMENIA (STATE OF ARMENIA) ON THE ISSUES OF RECOGNITION, CONDEMNATION AND REPARATION OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

On the need to accept one general concept on the recognition and condemnation of the Armenian genocide and compensation for damage

By the 105th anniversary of the memory and commemoration of the victims of the Armenian Genocide, we showed our omissions in the issue of recognition and condemnation of the Armenian Genocide and compensation for damage for it.

Up to this day, pan-Turkism has not been condemned as a theory of xenophobia, intolerance and racism, there is no general point of view on the full period of the Armenian Genocide, two sides are not specified and presented, as well as the participants who committed the same acts of the Armenian Genocide, and documents for full compensation for losses for all genocidal acts against Armenians are not prepared…

Meanwhile, the need to adopt a common concept on the recognition and condemnation of the Armenian Genocide and compensation for the damage are long overdue based on the following facts and realities.

1) The theory of pan-Turkism was introduced in 1873-1874 as an instrument for the implementation of the Armenian Genocide and then it was adopted by successive governments of Turkey, and since 1918 also by Azerbaijan. (1), (2)

2) The genocide was committed against Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians and other peoples in 1894-1923. And with regard to the Armenians, it continues up to present day.

3) According to some studies, during the years 1894-1924, the successive governments of Turkey – the Sultan, Young Turkish and Kemalist decimated more than 4 million citizens of the empire: Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians.

4) 4. The Armenian Genocide was carried out in the Ottoman Empire, Western Armenia, Cilician Armenia, Eastern Armenia, in the cities of Baku, Shushi… (4)
And during 1918-2022 it was carried out by successive governments of Azerbaijan in the so-called territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan – in Sumgait, Baku, as well as in Shushi, Nakhchivan, Artsakh, Gardman, Gandzak, Maragha, Shaumyan, Talysh and other Armenian territories.

5) The Armenian Genocide was condemned as early as 1896, 1909, 1915, 1919-1920:

6) Organized in 1894–1896. Sultan Abdul Hamid II killed about 300 thousand Armenians in a massacre, 200 thousand were forcibly Islamized, 100 thousand Armenians were deported. Armenian pogroms were perpetrated by Turkish regular troops, Hamidie detachments, police and crowds of nationalist rabble.Turkish policy of forced religious conversion during ” hamid” massacres of Armenians became the basis for starting the policy of islamization and continuation a more brutal manner.

7) The forcible Islamization of Armenians during the Hamid pogroms laid the foundation for Islamization and the formation of a policy of Turkization and its further implementation by increasingly rude methods.

8) 1894-96 period: Hamid massacres and killings had been condemned by the leading figures of that time Jean Jaurиs, Victor Berare, Anatole France, Johannes Lepsius, Lynch and others.

9) 1909 year: Adana massacres handwriting was the same, as the Turkish government organized, carried out by a nationalist mob, and the Turkish army took part in. Nearly 30 thousand people were killed during Adana massacres. The Young Turks organized a trial related to the fact of genocide, but it was a mere formality. Moreover, through the artificially administered fire they tried to destroy the documents, related to that trial, but even though many items were saved and preserved to these days.

10) On April 24, 1915, with the arrest of the Armenian intelligentsia in Constantinople, the largest wave of the Armenian Genocide began, which lasted until 1923 and, in fact, this has not ended up to this day. As a result of the Armenian Genocide, more than one and a half million Armenians were killed and half a million deported and became refugees and exiles.

11) On May 24, 1915, Great Britain, France, and Russia issued a Joint Declaration condemning the pogroms and the Armenian Genocide committed by Young Turks, in which the April massacre of 1915 was qualified as Turkey's new crime against humanity and civilization. (5)

12) The Ottoman Empire, which carried out the Armenian Genocide, was one of the first to recognize and condemn it.

In 1919-1920, the Special Military Tribunal of Constantinople organized a trial of the leaders of the Young Turks – members of the Turkish government and governors, bringing them two charges: involving the Ottoman Empire in the war and organizing massacres, genocide and deportation of Armenians – subjects of the empire, on the basis of which the leaders of the Young Turks – Talaat , Enver, Jemal, Nazim, Kemal Bey, Jemal Azmin and Naim Bey, Behaeddin Shakir and others were sentenced to death in person and in absentia that was subsequently carried out by the Armenian avengers as part of the retaliatory action "Nemesis". (6)

13) The Armenian Genocide was recognized and condemned by 40 states, several UN committees (1985), the Council of Europe (1998, 2001), the European Parliament (1987, 2000, 2002, 2015)), World Council of Churches (1983). Permanent Tribunal of the Nations (1984), 49th of the 50 states of the USA, etc.

14) The UN demanded from Turkey reliable information about the fate of forcibly deported Armenians during the 1915-1923 genocide.

In the seven-point question addressed to the President of the Republic of Turkey, it is written:

- **a.** Please provide any information and/or comment(s) you may have on the allegations.
- **b.** What policies have been put in place by your Excellency's Government to respond to these allegations?
- **c.** What measures has Turkey taken to establish the facts, including the fate or whereabouts of Armenians who were subjected to forced internal displacement, detention, extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances during the period of 1915-1923?
- **d.** What measures have been taken to ensure the right of victims and of society as a whole to know the truth about these events, and to ensure the right of victims to justice and reparations for the damage suffered?
- **e.** What measures have been taken to locate, insofar as possible, the bodies of Armenians who died as a result of these events?
- **f.** Please provide information about the reasons for the adoption of the 2017 legislation preventing lawmakers from making certain expressions. Please explain how this is compatible with international human rights law, in particular with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- **g.** Please provide detailed information about the cases in which Article 301 of the Criminal Code has been applied to punish individuals for statements made alleging crimes against Armenians.

15) On October 29, 2019, the House of Representatives of the US Congress adopted the Resolution "Reaffirming the US Position on the Recognition of the Armenian Genocide", where it is written: "Whereas the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 establishes

that atrocities prevention represents a United States national interest, and affirms that it is the policy of the United States to pursue a United States Government-wide strategy to identify, prevent, and respond to the risk of atrocities by "strengthening diplomatic response and the effective use of foreign assistance to support appropriate transitional justice measures, including criminal accountability, for past atrocities".

16) On April 24, 2021, the President of the United States, Joe Biden, in his address to the Armenian people, officially recognized the Armenian Genocide for the first time among US presidents. "Since April 24, 1915, after the arrests of the Armenian intelligentsia and community leaders of Constantinople by the Ottoman authorities, one and a half million Armenians were displaced, massacred or sent to their deaths for the purpose of extermination. We commemorate the victims of the Great Genocide so that the horrors of the past are never lost to history. And we remember to remain ever-vigilant in the fight against the destructive influence of hatred in all its manifestations," declared the 46th president of the United States, becoming the first and only head of the White House to fulfill a promise made to generations of Genocide survivors 106 years ago: if he becomes president, to officially recognize the Armenian Genocide and make human rights the priority of his administration.

17) The damage caused to the Armenians and Armeniaas a result of the Armenian Genocide is directly proportional to the above period of the Genocide, i.e. 1894-1923 and 1918-2022.
Assessment of the damage and calculation should be made on the basis of these facts and events for each case separate packages of documents having been prepared that can actually be applied both individually and together, both to condemn the crime and to compensate for the damage. (7), (8)

18) Taking into account that,

- **a.** The Armenian Genocide is an international crime against humanity and civilization;
- **b.** The massacres and deportation committed in 1894-1923 against the Armenians constitutes a genocide in accordance with the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948; (9)
- **c.** The Armenian Genocide is a subject to conviction, in accordance with the UN Convention on the Non-Use of the Statute of Limitations for War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity of November 26, 1968, (10)
- **d.** and the statute of limitations is not apply to it.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the Armenian Genocide continues up to present day. It will continue until this crime is not condemned and the damage caused is not fully compensated and until the Armenians create firm and immutable political, legal and national-state basis for ensuring the realization of their right to life, development and progress.

Armen Ter Sarkisyan
Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

April 24, 2022

Application in Armenian:

1. Ովքե՞ր էին պանթուրքիզմի հիմնադիրները: http://gov-wa.info/?p=3313&lang=hy
2. Ջոն Կիրակոսյան, «Երիտթուրքերը պատմության դատաստանի առաջ», գիրք II, Երեւան, 1983:
3. Israeli Researchers: Turkey's Greek, Armenian, and Assyrian Christians Destroyed by "30-year Genocide" https://www.breitbart.com/europe/2019/05/19/israeli-researchers-turkeys-christians-

victims-30-year-genocide/?fbclid=IwAR2qSpIb3gW5-ye9n-MyVZsJmsM83Ca7DTyR7O9dQ9mPwoHE2X8N8SEZyzU
4. Հայերի ցեղասպանության ճանաչման, դատապարտման եւ հատուցման հարցերի շուրջ Արեւմտյան Հայաստանի Հանրապետության (Հայաստան) ռազմավարության մասին: http://gov-wa.info/?p=4265&lang=hy
5. Մեծ Բրիտանիան եւ Հայկական հարցը: https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D5%84%D5%A5%D5%AE_%D4%B2%D6%80%D5%AB%D5%BF%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%AB%D5%A1%D5%B6_%D6%87_%D5%80%D5%A1%D5%B5%D5%AF%D5%A1%D5%AF%D5%A1%D5%B6_%D5%B0%D5%A1%D6%80%D6%81%D5%A8
6. Երիտթուրքերի դատավարությունը: http://www.genocide-museum.am/arm/online_exhibition_9.php
7. Ջոն Կիրակոսյան, «Երիտթուրքերը պատմության դատաստանի առաջ», գիրք I, Երեւան, 1982:
8. ՄԱԿ-ը հարցապնդում է յղել Թուրքիայի Հանրապետութեանը՝ 1915-1923-ին տեղահանուած հայերի մասին: http://asbarez.com/arm/348948/%d5%84%d4%b1%d4%bf%d5%a8-%d5%80%d5%a1%d6%80%d6%81%d5%a1%d5%ba%d5%b6%d5%a4%d5%b8%d6%82%d5%b4-%d4%b7-%d5%85%d5%b2%d5%a5%d5%ac-%d4%b9%d5%b8%d6%82%d6%80%d6%84%d5%ab%d5%a1%d5%b5%d5%ab%d5%b6%d5%9d-1915-1923/?fbclid=IwAR2kKpb7l_daQVHQc2_S6tPe5HZhWTQXb4KJm6QCuEl9zlrCB7HGE129YxM
9. «Ցեղասպանության հանցագործությունը կանխարգելելու եւ դրա համար պատժի մասին» ՄԱԿ-ի Կոնվենցիա, 9 դեկտեմբերի 1948 թ.: https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=75835
10. «Պատերազմի հանցագործությունների եւ մարդկայնության դեմ հանցագործությունների նկատմամբ վաղեմության ժամկետ չկիրառելու մասին» ՄԱԿ-ի Կոնվենցիա, 26-ը նոյեմբերի 1968 թ.: http://lousavor-avedis.org/?p=8581

Crimes committed by successive governments of Turkey against the Armenian people, humanity and civilization, at least over the past 100 years.

Foreword:

The Azerbaijani-Turkish aggression and war crime against Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh), Armenia and the Armenian people on September 27, 2020, using international terrorist groups and Israeli-Turkish UAVs, once again proved that this is another war of barbarism against civilization, and that the liberation of the Armenian Highlands, the cradle and the crossroads of civilizations is a historical and vital necessity for the survival of humanity and the further development of civilization.

In order to get an idea of the general damage caused to the Armenians during the Armenian Genocide, we must recall the crimes carried out during 1894-1923. from the three alternating Turkish governments: Sultan, Young Turkish and Kemalist.

Just list them.

1) Formation of a policy of dissemination and propaganda of Armenian-phobia, national superiority and arrogance, racist ideology of pan-Turkism.

2) Planning, propaganda, and preparation of the program for the implementation of the Armenian Genocide.
3) In the period 1894-1896, 1909, 1915-1918, 1919-1923. in the Armenian Highlands and in the Ottoman Empire, the genocide and deportation of Armenians, the looting and appropriation of property of the Armenian people.
4) In 1915 and in subsequent years, pogroms and organization of the Genocide, robbery and appropriation of property not only of Armenians, but also of Greeks, Assyrians, Arabs (later, from the late 1920s, also Kurds).
5) In 1918, the commission of aggression against the Armenians of Eastern Armenia, the imposition of an illegal Batumi treaty (June 4, 1918) in the newly formed Republic of Armenia.
6) In 1918, the genocide of Armenians living in Baku.
7) Pogroms of Armenians of Shushi in 1920, robbery of their property, arson of the city.
8) At the expense of the rights of the Armenian people, on March 3, 1918, the Brest Agreement was signed between the Federal Socialist Republic of Russia on the one hand and the governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire on the other. Under this agreement, Russia transferred Western Armenia to Turkey and a significant part of Eastern Armenia. According to the agreement, Russia disbanded the Armenian volunteer regiments and withdrew troops from Armenia. The so-called illegal Moscow Treaty, signed on March 16, 1921 between the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic and the Turkish Grand National Assembly, was, in fact, a continuation of the Brest Supplementary Treaty and its "ratification". The aforementioned treaties actually grossly violated the basic provisions of international law since they were signed as a result of aggression and coercion.
9) In 1920, the commission of aggression against the Republic of Armenia, the imposition of aggression on the party to unlawful treaties in 1920 of Alexandropol and in 1921 of the Moscow and Kars treaties.
10) In 1937, the genocide of Armenians and Alevi in Dersim.
11) September 1955: massacres of Greeks and Armenians in Constantinople, genocide, plunder of Greek and Armenian property. According to official figures, on September 11, 11 people were killed, while the Armenian and Greek communities indicate different numbers: 37 killed, 300 raped women, 71 churches, 3 houses for editing newspapers, 4,500 workshops and shops, 26 schools, 2,100 houses and apartments were destroyed.
12) 1974, the occupation of the northern territories of the Republic of Cyprus, the mass killings of local Greeks and Armenians, genocide, deportation, looting of property.
13) In 1894-1923, 1923-2014. destruction, destruction of Armenian civilizational values, including historical and architectural monuments, churches and cross-stones (memorial cross-stones). According to official figures, by the beginning of 1914, the total number of churches and monasteries in Western Armenia and the Ottoman Empire was 2549 (including unique early Christian monuments of the IV-V centuries), most of which were robbed, burned and destroyed during the Genocide. According to UNESCO in 1974, after 1923 out of 913 preserved Armenian historical and architectural monuments, 464 were completely destroyed, 252 are in ruins, 197 need to be rebuilt. And today there is almost nothing to restore – the government of the Republic of Turkey systematically destroyed them.
14) Falsification of historical, cultural and other civilizational values of Armenians and other peoples of the region.
15) Denial of the historical fact of the Armenian Genocide and refusal to recognize the fact of its commission. Proposals for the creation of a commission of historians with an unrealistic hope of gaining time and delaying the time of reimbursement.
16) The occupation of the territory of Armenia, the borders of which were approved in accordance with the Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920

17) Since 1993, the blockade of the Republic of Armenia.
18) September 27, 2020, military-political active participation in the aggression and crimes committed by the Republic of Azerbaijan against the Republic of Artsakh.

Crimes committed by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan against Armenians, other peoples of the region, against humanity and civilization are a copy of the handwriting and program of the authorities of the Republic of Turkey.

Concluding remarks:

This is not a complete list of crimes against Armenians, other peoples of the region, against humanity and civilization. committed by successive governments of Turkey over the past hundred years.

To all this we add that the calculation of the amount of damage caused to the Armenian people, as well as the assessment and calculation of the total damage caused to the Armenian people and Armenia as a result of other crimes after 1923, has not yet been carried out.

However, the crimes listed above directly indicate the losses that can and should be calculated and thus prepare a full package of the true amount of compensation for damage caused to Armenians and Armenia as a result of the Armenian Genocide.

Another important point as a final word.

The massacre and deportation of Armenians committed in the period 1894 – 1923. are genocide according to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, dated December 9, 1948. The Armenian Genocide is to be condemned in accordance with the UN Convention on the Inapplicability of the Statute of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, dated November 26, 1968.

There is every reason to assert that the Armenian Genocide continues to this day, and will continue until this crime is condemned and compensation for damage is carried out, and until the Armenians have created the political, legal and national-state firm and unshakable foundations to ensure the realization of their right to life, development and progress.

National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
September 22, 2022

Taner Akçam's new book on Armenian Genocide makes Turkish denialist historiography "fake news" – "Killing Orders: Talat Pasha's Telegrams and the Armenian Genocide" book translated into Armenian - https://armenpress.am/eng/news/972237.html

Crimes of the Republic of Azerbaijan against the Armenian people, against humanity and civilization, over the past 100 years

Crimes committed by the changing governments of the Republic of Azerbaijan against the Armenian people, against humanity and civilization, over the past 100 years, are a copy of the handwriting and

program of the changing governments of the Republic of Turkey. We cannot cover a longer time interval, since an artificial state called Azerbaijan was created in 1918 year.

1. Participation in riots against Armenians in the Caucasus in 1905-1906, the persecution and murder of Armenians, the seizure of their property.
2. Participation in the massacre of Baku Armenians by Turkish troops in 1918, the theft of their property.
3. 1918-1921 – armed attacks and violence against the Armenian population of Karabakh, Nakhichevan, Zangezur, aggression against the Republic of Armenia, groundless territorial claims, the spread of instability in the region.
4. The massacre of the Armenian population of Shushi in 1920, the arson of the city, the theft of property of the Armenians of the city.
5. The adoption of an illegal decision on the accession of Artsakh to Azerbaijan. On July 5, 1921, at a meeting of the Caucasian Bureau of the Communist Party of Russia, without taking into account the relevant decision of the League of Nations and the opinion of the people of Artsakh as a democratic instrument for demarcating the borders between Soviet Armenia and Soviet Azerbaijan, in violation of the resolution on accession, as a result of procedural violations, it was adopted a decision on the forcible separation of Artsakh from Armenia, subject to the formation of national autonomy with broad powers within Soviet Azerbaijan. Thus, most of the historical Armenian and Armenian-populated areas were transferred to Soviet Azerbaijan.
6. The signing of the illegal Moscow Treaty in 1921, the annexation of the Nakhichevan region under the guise of the name of guardianship. The occupation and exploitation of the Nakhichevan region, the crimes and persecution of the indigenous Armenians of Nakhichevan and, finally, the emigration of Nakhichevan Armenians.
7. 1921-1988 – occupation and exploitation of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, crimes against Armenians of Artsakh.
8. 1930s up to today – the forced assimilation of the peoples living in Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan and Artsakh – Armenians, Udi, Talyshevs, Tats, Avars, Lezgins, and many of them have committed acts of genocide.
9. 1960s up to now – falsification of the history and culture of the peoples of the region, in particular Armenians, the destruction or appropriation of civilizational, historical and architectural values.
10. 1988 - any manifestation of the will and right of Armenians of Artsakh to live freely and freely develop was suppressed by mass killings, persecution, intimidation, imprisonment of Armenians.
11. The shameful looting of building materials intended for the restoration of the Spitak earthquake in 1988, as well as humanitarian aid collected for the disaster zone.
12. 1988-1990, Genocide and deportation of the Armenian population of Azerbaijan, robbery of property.
13. 1991-1994 – large-scale aggression against the NKR and the border regions of the Republic of Armenia.
14. The Republic of Azerbaijan is a state whose government has destroyed and continues to destroy many ancient Armenian monuments, churches and the cultural heritage of the Armenian people. Evidence of all this is the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5480 khachkars and 22,700 burials located in the Armenian territories of Azerbaijan, Artsakh and Nakhchivan, including 400 khachkars in Agulis and the destruction of thousands of medieval original and ancient khachkars in the city of Dzhuga in the Nakhchivan region in 2005 year
15. April 2016 - the outbreak of a four-day war and aggression against the Armenians of Artsakh and the Republic of Artsakh, the commission of new war crimes.

16. 1988-2022 blockade of NKR, RA, obstruction of the right to free development, blockade.
17. The period 1988-2022 – Under conditions of weak control of the international community, the Republic of Azerbaijan is building up its military potential, surpassing and violating all established permissible weapons standards, inciting to regional instability. The authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan sow Armenophobia, xenophobia, racism, incite blind ethnic hatred, propaganda and preparation for new wars and genocide, especially among the younger generation.
18. The authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan sow Armenophobia, xenophobia, racism, incite blind ethnic hatred, propaganda and preparation for new wars and genocide, especially among the younger generation.
19. On September 27, 2020, a large-scale - unprecedented aggression of the alliance of Azerbaijan and Turkey, Pakistan and Islamic extremist groups of the Middle East against the Republic of Artsakh took place. In the arsenal of the aggressors, in addition to modern deadly and prohibited weapons, there were also all those means and methods that the authorities of the Ottoman Empire, starting from 1894-1923, used against the peoples of the region and citizens of the Ottoman Empire, against Armenians, Greeks and Assyrians...

The Azerbaijani-Turkish aggression and war crime against Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh), Armenia and the Armenian people on September 27, 2020, using international terrorist groups and Israeli-Turkish UAVs, once again proved that this is another war of barbarism against civilization, and that the liberation of the Armenian Highlands, the cradle and the crossroads of civilizations is a historical and vital necessity for the survival of humanity and the further development of civilization.

Concluding observations

This is not a complete list of crimes against humanity and against Armenians committed by successive governments of the Republic of Azerbaijan over the past hundred years.

To all this we add that the calculation of the amount of damage caused to the Armenian people, as well as the assessment and calculation of the total damage caused to the Armenian people and Armenia as a result of other crimes after 1923, has not yet been carried out.

However, the crimes listed above directly indicate the losses that can and should be calculated and thus prepare a full package of the true amount of compensation for damage caused to Armenians and Armenia as a result of the Armenian Genocide.

Another important point as a final word.

The massacre and deportation of Armenians committed in the period 1894 – 1923. constitute genocide according to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide him, dated December 9, 1948. The Armenian Genocide is to be condemned in accordance with the UN Convention on the Inapplicability of the Statute of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, dated November 26, 1968.

There is every reason to assert that the Armenian Genocide continues to this day, and will continue until this crime is condemned and compensation for damage is carried out, and until the Armenians have created the political, legal and national-state firm and unshakable foundations to ensure the realization of their right to life, development and progress.

National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
September 22, 2022

ASALA: Terrorism or liberation struggle?

“To be lightning and lightning rod...”.
Paruyr Sevak, “To live”

Since this year the one who would have enthusiastically declared at the “commissioned concert”, “I condemn the terrorist actions of ASALA…” is late, we shall hasten and first repeat: “ASALA is not terrorism, but a liberation struggle”, while allowing ourselves to continue the discussion.

ASALA is not only not a terrorist organization; moreover, it is anti-terrorist. It is a rightful counteraction to over a century of crimes committed by Turkish state terrorism against the Armenian homeland and people.

Western Armenia (including Cilicia) and its Armenian population became targets nearly a hundred years ago, first for the theorists and founders of Pan-Turkism, and then for the criminal actions of successive Turkish governments. These governments first deprived the Armenians of Western Armenia of basic living and subsistence conditions, and then organized inhumane and criminal acts of annihilation and forced deportation. Today, by denying the genocide, they continue to obstruct the Armenian population of Western Armenia from having a future and the right to develop.

The theory of Pan-Turkism emerged and took shape in the early 1870s. One of its first ideologues, Arminius Vambery, published in London in 1873–1874 the books Bukhara and Central Asia, glorifying the superiority and “ancient glory” of the Turkish people. **(1)** Subsequently, chronologically, other notable figures and their publications include: Franz von Werner (1877), Konstantin Borhetsky (1889), Leon Kahoun (1896), Albert Cohen (1915), Halide Edip (1916), Ziya Gökalp (1923), and others… **(2)**

It is noteworthy that just twenty years later, Sultan Abdul Hamid II, adopting the programmatic provisions of Pan-Turkism, in 1894–1896 initiated a state terrorist campaign against Armenian citizens of the Ottoman Empire, involving mass killings, ethnic cleansing, forced deportation, and genocide. The Young Turks, immediately after coming to power in 1909, and then in 1915–1917, continued implementing the Pan-Turkist program, resulting in the comprehensive genocide and deportation of the Armenians of Western Armenia. By 1918–1923, this plan was in the hands of the Kemalists. Thus, three successive Turkish governments over approximately 30 years (1894–1923) annihilated over 1.5 million Armenians and forcibly displaced 1 million, seizing much of the Armenian homeland.

Humanity had never before witnessed crimes of such magnitude rooted in xenophobia and racism. Only twenty years later would it become witness, participant, and victim of crimes at a new level-fascist xenophobia and racism during World War II.

After all this, who still talks about terrorism?

We know that morality should not be discussed with those who have neither understanding nor personal sense of it.

But we can speak of rights: the Armenian people, like a scattered nation, have the right to development and a future. To achieve this, the homeland must be restored to them by legal means,

and damages must be compensated. Yet, successive Turkish governments in modern times continue the work of their predecessors: destroying monuments, changing place names, falsifying history, supporting Middle Eastern regimes and forces that attempt to subject Armenians to repeated forced displacement, farther and farther from their native land-into Europe and America… In the Middle East, playing the role of a sidekick to democracy promoters, they threaten Armenians in Syria **(3)**. And when they receive a deserved counteraction to their crimes, they panic and start shouting about "Armenian terrorism"…

Spring will come again; humanity and nature will awaken once more, and Turkish state and non-state media will again be flooded with invective and lies about ASALA and "Armenian terrorism".

But ASALA, as Paruyr Sevak would say, became "lightning and lightning rod" **(4)** for the Armenian people, a resistance and protective barrier against over a century of Turkish state terrorism.

Official statements of ASALA typically end with: "Victory will be ours". We believe that victory, as the affirmation of divine and human rights and justice, will belong to ASALA and our people.

This article by Tigran Pashabezyan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), was first published in Armenian on April 12, 2012 in the "The Covenant of Ararat" ("Ուխտ Ararատի") magazine, under the signature of the "The Covenant of Ararat" ("Ուխտ Ararատի") Public initiative of freedom fighters and former political prisoners of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

April 12, 2012

Notes:

1. See Arminius Vámbéry, "Bukhara", "Central Asia", London, 1873-1874.
2. See Gaspar Terteryan, Relations of Zionism and Pan-Turkism and Their Threat to Armenia's Existence, Bisan Publishing, Beirut, 2002.
3. See Ahmet Davutoğlu, "Turkey must play a more active role in the Middle East and the Balkans, but its relations with the West will remain a priority", PanARMENIAN.Net, 02.05.2009.
4. See Paruyr Sevak, "To Live", Collection of poems, No. 1, Armenia Publishing, Yerevan, 1972, pp. 365–366.

Statement by the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on Condemning the Genocide of the Assyrians and Greeks

Taking into account Decrees N 33 and 34 of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia (06.04.2015) condemning the genocide of the Assyrians and Greeks,

Guided by the requirements of the articles of the UN Conventions "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" and the "On the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity",

National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia condemns successive Turkish governments in 1915-1923 the genocide of the Assyrians and Greeks.

The National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia supports friendly peoples in the protection of their rights and supports the elimination of the consequences of genocide and the establishment of justice.

Armen Ter-Sargsyan:
Speaker of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
April 7, 2015

The National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia welcomes the formation of the Assyrian Parliament

The National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia welcomes the formation of the Assyrian Parliament - one of the ancient peoples of the Greater Middle East, which took place on September 12, 2019 in Yerevan.

It should be noted that the destruction and appropriation of cultural values, the process of persecution, falsification and neglect of the rights of Assyrians, Greeks, Armenians and other peoples of the Greater Middle East by the authorities of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Azerbaijan are being continued.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) on April 7, 2015, recognized and condemned the genocide of Assyrians and Greeks in 1915-1923 carried out by three successive Turkish governments – Ottoman, Young Turk and Kemalist.

We are committed to recognition and condemnation, and declare our full support in protecting the rights of friendly peoples - Assyrians, Greeks and other peoples deprived of their rights as well as in supporting the elimination of the consequences of genocide and the establishment of justice.

The election of the deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia from the Assyrian community of David Khinoev and Razmik Khosroev, from the Greek community Edward Polatov, and our many years of collaboration are the best proof of our friendship and cooperation.

We believe that close and effective cooperation will be established between us to neutralize the challenges and threats facing our friendly peoples, as well as to realize our just rights.

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
September 13, 2019

Application of the Members of the Parliament of Western Armenia` on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Turkish occupation of the Northern part of the Republic of Cyprus

APPLICATION

Of the Members of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
To the member states of the United Nations Security Council,
To the European Parliament, to the member states of the Council of Europe,

To Greek, Armenian and Assyrian peoples, their spiritual and national leaders, as well as peoples of the Greater Middle East and the Balkans whose historical rights were violated by the Turkish state and governments
(On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Turkish occupation of the Northern part of the Republic of Cyprus)

We, the undersigned, call on the Greek, Armenian and Assyrian, as well as other peoples of the Greater Middle East and the Balkans to establish strategic partnership based on historical justice and international law. We consider it our duty to finally fulfill the rights of our nations that were granted to us and enshrined in international treaties and conventions, but which were not brought to life.

This application is based on specific historical facts recorded in international documents. They are:

- UN resolutions Nos. 541 and 550, addressing states of the world not to recognize the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus as a state formation of Northern Cyprus, occupied by the Republic of Turkey in 1974. In fact, we are celebrating today the 45th anniversary of the Turkish occupation of the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus.
- The 99th anniversary of the occupation of Western Armenia and Cilicia by the Republic of Turkey.
- We consider it necessary to remind that the results of World War I were determined in 1919-1920 by the Versailles system of International treaties. Turkey's commitments to the countries of the Greater Middle East, the Balkans, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea Basins countries were fixed in 1920 by the Treaty of Sevres, which is one of the founding and key treaties of the Versailles System of International treaties.
- Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic) on "Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia"), January 11, 1918.
- The Arbitral Award by 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, November 22, 1920 on the instruction of the League of Nations (Full title: "Decision of the President of the United States of America respecting the Frontier between Turkey and Armenia, Access for Armenia to the Sea, and the Demilitarization of Turkish Territory adjacent to the Armenian Frontier").
- The Treaty of Sevres on the autonomy of Kurdistan and the probability of its future independence (in accordance with Articles 62, 63, 64).

It is also worth noting that the Turkish state, for more than a hundred years, has been pursuing a policy of genocide and state terror against its own Greek, Armenian and Assyrian citizens, who are indigenous peoples of the region. From the end of the 1920s, the same policy is applied to Kurds and Yezidis.

So the Turkish state continues its genocidal policy of persecution, massacre and deportation against the indigenous peoples, forcing them to leave their places of residence.

We consider it appropriate once again to list the crimes of the Turkish state, which were defined as "New crimes of Turkey against humanity and civilization" in a joint statement by the Great Britain, Russia and France in May 24, 1915:

- Propaganda of xenophobia, racism, ideology of national superiority under the guise of Pan-turkism and Neo-osmanism within the area of residence of the Turkish peoples and Turkish communities.
- Genocide and deportation of the Armenian people were carried out by the Turkish succeeding governments: Sultanate, Young Turks and Kemalist in the period of 1894-1923.
- Genocide and deportation of the Greek people were carried out in the period of 1915-1923.
- Genocide and deportation of the Assyrian people were carried out in the period of 1915-1923.
- Armenian genocide was carried out in Baku in 1918.
- Massacres and genocide of Armenians and Alievs were carried out in Dersim (Tungheli) in the period of 1937-1938.

- Massacres of Armenians and Greeks were carried out in Constantinople, Ankara and Izmir on 6-7 September, 1955.
- Destruction, ownership or elimination of historical, spiritual, cultural and material monuments of Greeks, Armenians, Assyrians and other indigenous peoples were implemented in the period of 1894-1923 and has continued until now.
- Falsification of the history of Turkey on account of histories of Greek, Armenian, Assyrian and other indigenous peoples of the region.

"Turkish historical company" was established in 1931 by the order of Kemal Ataturk. Turkish and foreign historians hired by the Turkish government have been involved in that company. They were ordered to clean archive materials; to fake ancient histories of nations lived under the command of Ottoman Empire and make new ones. Of course, it is possible to clean archive materials, but how to explain disappearance of millions of Greeks, Armenians and Assyrians from the territory of Ottoman empire.

- The deniel of historical facts and genocide of Greeks, Armenians and Assyrians leaves out the Government of the Republic of Turkey from the norms, principles and Conventions on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the international community.

This is an incomplete list of crimes by succeeded governments of Turkey. Crimes, which have been done against Greek, Armenian, Assyrian and other nations of The Greater Middle East, Balkans, and of The Mediterranean and Black Sea basins, against humanity and civilization in last 100 years, which continues till now.

The Turkish government was not punished for the occupation of the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus in 1974. Thus today's Turkish impudent authorities continue roughly violate all norms of international law. That is why today we are appealing to the Greek, Armenian, Assyrian and other nations of the region, as well as to their national and spiritual leaders by the offer to unite their forces for development joint tactics and strategy for facing historically unpunished occupier. We consider necessity to pursue the process of returning occupied territories and restoring the violated rights of our nations.

Only by such joint, united forces and efforts we will be able to put an end to state terrorism by the Republic of Turkey directed against peoples of The Greater Middle East, Balkans, and of The Mediterranean and Black Sea basins.

We all witness those atrocities, which the Republic of Turkey carries out today in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean area causing irreparable damage to the statehood and sovereignty of Syria, Iraq, and Cyprus and most importantly to the lives and prosperity of the peoples living at this region. We must put an end to Turkish powerlessness.

We are convinced that the international community, particularly United Nations should take every effort to ensure fundamental rights to peoples of the region for living, developing and for having future.

At the same time, we appeal to all forces of the region to unit for reaching above mentioned aims and for reining in the occupier. We hope that our appeal will be perceived with understanding and will find constructive response.

Eduard Polatidis (Polatov)
MP of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
"Patrida" NGO of Greeks of Armenia and Artsakh, Chairman
"Talish: Settlements in the border area" of Patriotic organisation of Artsakh war veterans, Chairman

David Khinoev
MP of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
Standing Committee on Indigenous people and national minorities, National Assembly of Western Armenia, Chairman
"Assyria" Patriotic Movement, Chairman

Martik Gasparyan
MP of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
International Independent – legal Center of Recovery and Reimbursement, Chairman
International Academy of Spiritual Unity of Peoples of the World, Deputy Chairman
Mamber of Scientific Council of the Russian Academy of Science,
Academic of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences,
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Profesor.

31 October, 2019

40 states have recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide perpetrated between 1894 and 1923 across the territories of Western Armenia, Cilicia, the Ottoman Empire, and Eastern Armenia, as well as in the cities of Baku and Shushi.

The Armenian Genocide was carried out by three successive Turkish governments-the Sultanate, the Young Turks, and the Kemalists-across Western Armenia, Cilicia, the Ottoman Empire, Eastern Armenia, and the cities of Baku and Shushi. Kurdish hordes played an active role in these events, resulting in the massacre of over 1.5 million Armenians and the deportation of the majority of survivors.

The Armenian Genocide and the deportation of survivors also extended from 1918 to 2016 across the territory of Azerbaijan, in Artsakh, Nakhichevan, and other Armenian lands. These atrocities were committed under the governments of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan (Musavatists), Soviet Azerbaijan (Bolsheviks), and, finally, the Republic of Azerbaijan.
In effect, the Armenian Genocide continues to this day.

The Armenian Genocide is an international crime against humanity and the individual. It fully aligns with the articles and decisions of the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (December 9, 1948) and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (November 26, 1968). Regardless of the time elapsed, it remains a condemnable act. International opinion has recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide, as have numerous states-formally and officially-along with international (intergovernmental) and religious organizations; the vast majority of the general public has also recognized it.

The fact that the Turkish government was the perpetrator of the Armenian Genocide is substantiated, recognized, and confirmed by eyewitness accounts-from diplomats, military personnel, and journalists-as well as by archival documents, laws, resolutions, and decisions issued by various countries and international organizations.

As of May 6, 2001, the Armenian Genocide had been recognized and condemned by 40 states-including two superpowers, the United States of America and the Russian Federation-as well as by major countries in Europe, Latin America, and the Near East.

On May 24, 1915, Great Britain, France, and Russia became the first states to recognize and condemn the Armenian Genocide. They drafted a special joint declaration characterizing this horrific crime: "In the face of these new crimes perpetrated by Turkey against humanity and civilization, the Allied governments of Russia, France, and England publicly declare to the Sublime Porte that they hold all members of the Turkish government, as well as local officials who participated in these massacres, personally responsible for these crimes".

In 1919–1920, a special military tribunal in Constantinople tried the Young Turk leaders-including Turkish government officials and provincial governors-on two charges: dragging the Ottoman Empire into the war and organizing the massacres and deportations of Armenians (subjects of the Empire). It sentenced the Young Turk leaders to death-either directly or *in absentia*-a sentence subsequently carried out by Armenian avengers as part of the retaliatory Operation Nemesis.

Let us list, in chronological order, the states that recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide-perpetrated between 1894 and 1923 across the territories of Western Armenia, Cilicia, the Ottoman Empire, Eastern Armenia, Baku, Shushi, and elsewhere.

1. Great Britain. May 24, 1915 (Joint declaration by the governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia).

2. France. May 24, 1915 (Joint declaration by the governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia); May 29, 1998, the French National Assembly adopted the bill recognizing the Armenian Genocide perpetrated within the Ottoman Empire in 1915; November 7, 2000, the French Senate voted for the resolution regarding the recognition of the Armenian Genocide; January 29, 2001, French President Jacques Chirac signed the law recognizing the Genocide of the Armenian people; December 22, 2011, the National Assembly approved the bill penalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide; April 24, 2015, speech by French President François Hollande in Yerevan; October 14, 2016, adoption of the law criminalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide; April 10, 2019, French President Emmanuel Macron signed a decree establishing April 24 as the National Day of Remembrance for the Armenian Genocide.

3. Russia. May 24, 1915 (Joint declaration by the governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia). April 14, 1995, the Duma adopted a declaration condemning the organizers of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923 and recognizing April 24 as the Day of Remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide. Duma declarations of April 22, 2005, and April 24, 2015. Speech by the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, in Yerevan, April 24, 2015.

4. Ottoman Empire. (of which the Republic of Turkey is the successor), 1919–1920, convictions handed down by the Special Military Tribunal of Constantinople.

5. United States of America. 9 February 1916, decision of the US Senate and 6 August 1919, Act of the US Congress establishing a Near East Relief Committee; 9 April 1975, Joint decision of the US House of Representatives; 28 May 1951, written declaration by the US government to the International Court of Justice regarding the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; 22 April 1981, Proclamation No. 4838 by US President Ronald Reagan; 8 April

1975, House of Representatives Resolution No. 148; 10 September 1984, House of Representatives Resolution No. 247; 29 October 2019, US House of Representatives Resolution No. 296.

6. Uruguay. 20 April 1965, the Uruguayan Senate and the House of Representatives adopted the law on the "Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the Armenian Genocide".

7. Soviet Union. 1965. In the mid-1960s, on the eve of the 50th anniversary commemoration of the Armenian Genocide, the Soviet leadership decided to erect the "Tsitsernakaberd" memorial to perpetuate the memory of the victims of the Armenian Genocide; 16 March 1965, the government of Soviet Armenia decided to build this memorial. It was inaugurated on 29 November 1967 in Yerevan and stands as the most representative architectural symbol dedicated to the memory of the Armenian Genocide. 8 Cyprus. April 20, 1965: Parliament adopted the law establishing a "Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the Armenian Genocide", April 24, 1975: Resolution No. 36 (1975) of the House of Representatives of Cyprus; April 29, 1982: the Republic's Parliament officially recognized the Armenian Genocide of 1915; 1990: the Cypriot Parliament designated April 24 as a Day of Remembrance for the victims of the Genocide; April 2, 2015: adoption of the law criminalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide.

9. Republic of Armenia. November 22, 1988: the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic (part of the Soviet Union) adopted the law "On the Condemnation of the Genocide of 1915 Perpetrated in Ottoman Turkey", August 23, 1990: Declaration of Independence of Armenia, Point 11; January 29, 2015: Pan-Armenian Declaration on the 100th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide-denial of the Genocide is punishable by law, April 24 is decreed a Day of Remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide, and the Armenian Apostolic Church canonized the victims of the Armenian Genocide as Holy Martyrs.

10. Republic of Artsakh (Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh).
In 1993, the Parliament of the Republic of Artsakh recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide; April 24 was established as a Day of Remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide.

11. Argentina. On May 5, 1993, the Argentine Senate adopted a resolution expressing solidarity with the Armenian community regarding the victims of the first genocide of the 20th century. Resolutions were adopted in 2003 and 2005 during commemorations of the Armenian Genocide. March 2004: Declaration of solidarity with the Armenian community. 2006: Law establishing April 24 as a "Day of Action for Tolerance and Respect among Peoples".

12. Greece. On April 25, 1996, the Greek Parliament adopted a resolution establishing April 24 as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Genocide of the Armenian people carried out in Ottoman Turkey in 1915; September 9, 2014: adoption of a law criminalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide.

13. Lebanon. On April 3, 1997, the Lebanese National Assembly adopted a resolution recognizing and condemning the Genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people.

14. Belgium. On March 26, 1998, the Belgian Senate adopted a resolution recognizing the Armenian Genocide perpetrated in 1915 in Ottoman Turkey and calling upon present-day Turkey to recognize it. On June 19, 2015, denial of the Armenian Genocide became a criminal offense in Belgium. Prime Minister Charles Michel, on behalf of the government, announced recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

15. The Vatican. On November 10, 2000, Pope John Paul II recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide perpetrated in 1915 in Ottoman Turkey; On April 12, 2015, Pope Francis described the mass killing of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire as the “first genocide of the 20th century”, followed by the Nazi Holocaust and the crimes of Stalinism. He made this statement during an Armenian Mass held at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome to mark the centenary of the mass extermination of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire; on June 24, 2016, Pope Francis condemned the Armenian Genocide during his visit to Yerevan.

16. Italy. On November 16, 2000, the Italian Parliament adopted a resolution recognizing the Armenian Genocide; on April 21, 2016, the Sicilian Parliament made the same decision; on April 10, 2019, the Italian Parliament reaffirmed its resolution of recognition.

17. Switzerland. In March 2002, the National Council adopted a motion recognizing the Armenian Genocide, though the Swiss Federal Council rejected it in May 2002; on December 16, 2003, the Swiss National Council adopted a resolution recognizing the 1915 Armenian Genocide; a law criminalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide was adopted in 1993.

18. Canada. On June 13, 2002, the Canadian Senate adopted a resolution recognizing the Armenian Genocide and designating April 24 as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide; on April 21, 2004, the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament recognized the 1915 Armenian Genocide perpetrated in Ottoman Turkey.

19. Slovakia. On April 30, 2004, the Slovak Parliament recognized the Armenian Genocide; In November 2011, the law criminalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide was adopted.

20. Slovenia. October 11, 2004: Slovenia recognized the Armenian Genocide. September 1, 2009: the law criminalizing denial of the Armenian Genocide was adopted added to the country's penal code.

21. Netherlands. December 21, 2004: the House of Representatives recognized the Armenian Genocide.

22. Poland. April 19, 2005: the Polish Parliament recognized the Armenian Genocide perpetrated in Turkey during the First World War.

23. Venezuela. July 14, 2005: the Venezuelan Parliament adopted a resolution regarding the recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

24. Lithuania. December 15, 2005: the Lithuanian Seimas adopted a resolution condemning the Armenian Genocide perpetrated in 1915 in the Ottoman Empire.

25. Chile. June 5, 2007: the Chilean Senate adopted a resolution condemning the Armenian Genocide and called upon the government to support the Armenian people.

26. Sweden. March 11, 2010: members of the Swedish Parliament-the Riksdag-characterized the massacres suffered by Armenians in Turkey in 1915 as genocide.

27. Republic of Western Armenia. March 29, 2011, Decision by the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia to observe permanent, armed, and positive neutrality; October 19, 2014,

Declaration by the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia “On the strategy of the Republic of Western Armenia regarding the issues of recognition and condemnation of the Armenian Genocide and compensation for it”, April 25, 2015, Address by the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia “to the Parliaments of UN member states”, April 26, 2015, Address by the government of Western Armenia “to the Parliaments of UN member states”, April 26, 2015, Address by the government of Western Armenia “to the Governments of UN member states”.

28. Bolivia. November 27, 2014. The Bolivian Parliament recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide. Senate President Sonia Guardia Melgar announced that the country's people and authorities not only express support and solidarity with the Armenian people in their struggle for justice but also condemn any denial of the Armenian Genocide. She emphasized that the only way to prevent the recurrence of such crimes is through the recognition and condemnation of the Armenian Genocide.

29. Syria. March 17, 2015, the Syrian Parliament recognized and condemned the Genocide of the Armenian people; February 13, 2020, the Syrian Parliament recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide.

30. Austria. April 24, 2015, the Austrian Parliament recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide perpetrated in 1915 in the Ottoman Empire.

31. Bulgaria. On April 24, 2015, the Bulgarian Parliament adopted a resolution condemning the massacres of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1922. The document designated April 24 as a day of remembrance for the victims, but the text did not use the word “Genocide”.

32. Luxembourg. On May 6, 2015, the Luxembourg Parliament adopted a resolution recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

33. Brazil. On May 21, 2015, the Federal Senate of Brazil unanimously recognized the Armenian Genocide.

34. Denmark. On May 19, 2015, the Danish Parliament adopted a resolution stating that “forced deportations, massacres, and other attacks” were committed against Armenians in 1915, though the term “Genocide” did not officially appear in the text; on January 26, 2017, the Danish Parliament adopted a resolution recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

35. Paraguay. On October 29, 2015, the Senate of Paraguay recognized the Armenian Genocide.

36. Germany. On June 2, 2016, the Bundestag adopted a resolution recognizing the crimes committed against Armenians in 1915 as genocide. The previous year, on April 23, 2015, German President Joachim Gauck recognized the massacres of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire as genocide and also acknowledged Germany's partial responsibility; in June 2005, the Bundestag had unanimously adopted a resolution designating “April 24, 1915, as a day of remembrance marking the 90th anniversary of the massacre of April 24, 1915”.

37. Czech Republic. On April 25, 2017, the Czech Parliament adopted a resolution recognizing and condemning the Armenian Genocide.

38. Portugal. On April 26, 2019, the Portuguese Parliament adopted a resolution recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

39. Libya. In April 2019, the Council of Ministers of the interim government of Eastern Libya recognized the Armenian Genocide.

40. Latvia: On May 6, 2001, the Latvian Saeima adopted a declaration recognizing the Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Empire.

The Armenian Genocide is recognized and condemned by influential international and religious organizations, such as the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the UN Sub-Commission on Human Rights, the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the International Organization of La Francophonie, the Andean Parliament, the MERCOSUR Parliament, the World Council of Churches, the Armenian Apostolic Church, the Russian Orthodox Church, the Catholic Church, the Anglican Church, the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), and many others.

Eight countries-Greece, Cyprus, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Armenia, Belgium, and France-have adopted laws criminalizing the denial of the Armenian Genocide, meaning that any denial of this monstrous crime is punishable by law (note: in January 2017, the French Constitutional Council struck down the law criminalizing the denial of certain crimes-which included the Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Empire-on the grounds that specific provisions of the law restricted citizens' freedom of speech).

In December 1965, the Republic of Cyprus became the first country to raise the issue of the Armenian Genocide during the 20th session of the UN General Assembly. In October 2011, official representatives of 22 indigenous peoples from around the world-Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas-officially accredited to the United Nations Assembly of Indigenous Peoples, recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide and ratified the corresponding declaration. Among the 22 indigenous peoples of the world that ratified this declaration were:
1. Basques (Spain and France) – “Basque Representation”,
2. Corsicans (France, Corsica) – “Corsica Internationalist Union”,
3. Chakmas (Bangladesh, significant population in India) – “Chakma-Jumma People's Union”,
4. Amazighs-or Berbers (Morocco)- “Amazigh People Citizenship”,
5. Khmers or Cambodians (South Vietnam) – “Khmer Krom People's Representation”,
6. Chams or Tyams (Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam) – “Cham National Federation of Cambodia”,
7. Kanaks or Melanesians (New Caledonia, French Overseas population) – “Kanak Popular Customs Congress” (Congress of French Overseas Communities), and others.

April 24, 1996, the Parliament of Kurdistan in Exile. The Armenian Genocide is also recognized by regional (provinces, departments, states) and local governing bodies in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Great Britain, Canada, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Ukraine, and the USA:
1. Australia: New South Wales, South Australia – in 2007, the Parliament of New South Wales adopted a motion condemning the Armenian Genocide and called upon the Australian federal government to do the same; in March 2009, the Parliament of South Australia adopted the same motion;
2. Brazil: the states of São Paulo and Paraná;
3. Great Britain: Derby, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland;
4. Spain: Paiporta, Alicante, Marbella, Málaga, Sabadell, Navarre, the Basque Country, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands – regional parliaments have recognized the Armenian Genocide;
5. Italy: the Sicilian Parliament and over 90 Italian municipalities;

6. Canada: British Columbia, Ontario (including the city of Toronto), and the province of Quebec (including the city of Montreal) recognized the Armenian Genocide independently of the federal government; subsequently, in 2004, the Canadian government itself recognized the Armenian Genocide;
7. Mexico: the state of Michoacán de Ocampo;
8. Ukraine: Cherkasy region, Poltava region, Zaporizhzhia region, Dnipropetrovsk region, Uzhhorod, Mariupol;
9. Switzerland: the cantons of Geneva and Vaud;
10. USA: as of March 2019, 49 out of 50 states have officially recognized the Armenian Genocide and designated April 24 as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide. Most recently, the State of Alabama recognized the Armenian Genocide in March 2019. Mississippi is the only state that has not recognized it. Since the late 1970s, the U.S. President has addressed Armenian-Americans via television on April 24th.

The Armenian Genocide has been officially recognized by numerous powerful organizations in the United States. In particular, Jewish organizations (Zionist Organization of America, Progressive Jewish Union, Union for Reform Judaism, Anti-Defamation League (ADL)) and Ukrainian, Greek, Polish, Hungarian, Arab, Assyrian, Bulgarian, Romanian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Filipino, and Slovak communities.

It is worth recalling that the Armenian Genocide and the Hamidian massacres of Armenians between 1894 and 1896 were condemned by prominent figures of the time-Jean Jaurès, Victor Bérard, Anatole France, Johannes Lepsius, Lynch, Raphael Lemkin, Franz Werfel, Henry Morgenthau, André Mandelstam, and many others.

In 2010, the Armenian Genocide was recognized by Kirill, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia of the Russian Orthodox Church.

In 2013, the Church in Wales recognized the massacre of Armenians perpetrated during and after World War I as the first genocide of the 20th century, becoming the first member of the Anglican Communion to do so.

Numerous influential international media outlets have reported accurately and repeatedly on the Armenian Genocide perpetrated between 1894 and 1923: BBC, CNN, CBS, Associated Press, New York Times, Washington Post, The Times, USA Today, Daily News, Los Angeles Times, The Independent, The Guardian, The Daily Mail, The Sun, The Daily Telegraph, Daily Mirror, El Mundo, Libération, La Repubblica, Le Figaro, Le Monde, L'Humanité, Le Parisien, Daily Express, The Christian Science Monitor, Der Spiegel, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Sabah, ITAR-TASS, RIA, Russia Today, Regnum, Izvestia, and others.

Many international organizations have acknowledged the massacres. ...of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire and recognized them. In 1984, the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal recognized the atrocities committed in the Ottoman Empire as genocide. In 1997, the International Association of Genocide Scholars reached the same conclusion. In 2001, a joint Turkish-Armenian reconciliation commission turned to the International Center for Transitional Justice for an independent conclusion determining whether or not the events of 1915 constituted genocide. In early 2003, the International Association of Genocide Scholars issued a conclusion stating that the events of 1915 fully fit the definition of genocide and that the use of this term is entirely justified.

The examination by the International Tribunal in The Hague of the issue of recognizing the Armenian Genocide-perpetrated between 1894 and 1923 across Western Armenia, Cilicia, the Ottoman Empire, and Eastern Armenia by three successive Turkish governments (the Sultan's, the Young Turks', and the Kemalist regime)-as well as the prospects for recognizing this horrific crime, led to its recognition by the Tribunal. This recognition was voiced by Luis Moreno-Ocampo, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, and Janez Lenarčič, head of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), during the 37th FIDH International Congress. Luis Moreno-Ocampo noted that the issue of the Armenian Genocide falls squarely within the purview of the International Tribunal in The Hague, which has the legal authority to examine the question of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

It should be noted that official visits to the Republic of Armenia-specifically to the Tsitsernakabert memorial complex dedicated to the Holy Martyrs (the 1.5 million victims of the Genocide of the... The acts perpetrated against Armenians in the territory of Western Armenia, Cilicia, the Ottoman Empire, and Eastern Armenia, as well as in the cities of Baku and Shushi, between 1894 and 1923-acknowledged and condemned by three successive Turkish governments, heads of state and government, representatives of international organizations, official delegations, and representatives of numerous communities-stand as indisputable proof of the recognition and condemnation of this horrific crime committed against the individual and humanity: the first genocide of the 20th century.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) welcomes the international community's recognition and condemnation of the Armenian Genocide of 1894–1923 and believes the time has now come to take a decisive step: moving from recognition and condemnation to full redress for its consequences-in other words, to compensation and a definitive, equitable, and complete resolution of the Armenian Question.

Press Office of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
April 23, 2020

CHAPTER VII

STATEMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF WESTERN ARMENIA (STATE ARMENIA) IN CONNECTION WITH THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF DECISIONS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL FAMILY ON THE RIGHTS OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

Statement

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the end of the World War I to the states that signed the Peace Treaty of Sevres

Indeed, the peoples and states of Europe and the Middle East who have signed the Treaty of Sevres can celebrate the 100th anniversary of the end of World War I. After all, this global catastrophe destroyed millions of lives and ruined many settlements in Europe and the Middle East, all at the cost of 1.5 million Armenians' lives and the destruction of both Western Armenia and Cilicia.

The Armenian soldiers and officers, both regular army and volunteer forces, played a crucial role in the end of the war, fighting courageously on both the Western and Eastern fronts.

It is a fact the festive mood of the 100th anniversary of this remarkable event is masking the ongoing problems of new crimes, armed conflicts and humanity chaos in the Middle East.

What is the reason? After all, the final document of the World War I, the Peace Treaty of Sevres, is a peace treaty. The agreement guarantees a lasting peace in the region. Why has that not happened?

It must not be forgotten that still, 100 years after the end of the war, one important point of the agreement has not been implemented, including the Treaty of Sevres Peace and the Arbitral Award of 28th President of the USA Woodrow Wilson. This continuously ignores the rights already promised to other indigenous peoples of the Middle East, Kurds, Greeks, Assyrians.

Because of the great mistake made of keeping hostage countries for generations in the host state, conflicts, confrontation, war and chaos has broken out regularly during each generation, such as in the Balkans, the Middle East, and the Caucasus.

We agree with the conclusions presented by the General of the US Senate at the General Staff, "It is preferable to spend millions on care taking rather than billionaires for future wars".

The staggering reality of the present is that in Europe and the Middle East, no state and people will remain indifferent to the present and future threats if the path to peaceful settlement of existing problems and threats and the establishment of peoples' rights will not be eliminated.

To establish lasting peace and real cooperation between peoples and states in the Middle East, we must finally implement and put into action all the decisions that were made in 1920 by the Paris Convention, including the rights of the Armenian people.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Western Armenian Republic (Armenia)
November 11, 2018

100th Anniversary of the De Facto Recognition of the Independence of the State of Armenia

January 19, 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the de facto recognition of the independent State of Armenia.

This is an important date and an opportunity to remind the key decision-makers of the world that the decisions they made in 1918–1920 concerning the rights of the Armenian people must be implemented.

At the end of the First World War, the victorious states convened a conference-the Paris Peace Conference-to define a peace treaty. It was held from January 18, 1919 to January 21, 1920, with several interruptions.

The Conference was attended by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Armenia, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Hejaz, and other allied states. The main conditions for peace were presented by the Prime Ministers of France-Georges Clemenceau-of Great Britain-Lloyd George-and the President of the United States of America-Woodrow Wilson.

At the beginning of 1919, an Armenian National Congress convened in Paris to form a "Unified Armenian National Delegation" ("Delegation for a Unified Armenia"), co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avedis Aharonian, tasked with preparing a joint Memorandum presenting Armenian demands, which was submitted to the Paris Peace Conference on February 12, 1919.

On February 26, 1919, the unified Armenian National Delegation appeared before the session of the Council of Ten. It once again presented the essential demands contained in its Memorandum. On April 17, 1919, it was received by the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, who assured that he would do everything possible to defend Armenian territorial claims.

In response to the demands presented by the unified Armenian National Delegation, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, after recognizing the State of Armenia de facto, adopted the following decisions on January 19, 1920:

1. The Government of Armenia is recognized as a State;
2. This decision does not determine the question of the borders of the Armenian State.

On January 27, 1920, the Secretariat of the Paris Peace Conference officially informed the unified Armenian National Delegation of these two decisions.

The second decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers of January 19, 1920, stating that it "does not determine the question of the borders of the Armenian State", is instructive.

Thus, in the future, regarding the State of Armenia or its borders, the following must be carried out:

1. On the Turkish side, the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson.
2. On the Azerbaijani side, the implementation of the provisions of the "Report of the Commission tasked with determining the borders of Armenia", adopted during the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference on February 24, 1920, concerning the Armenian border question.

It should be emphasized that the decisions of these two documents-the Arbitral Award and the Special Commission on Armenian borders-were incorporated into Articles 89 and 92 of the Treaty of Sèvres.

Article 89 of the Treaty of Sèvres stipulates: "Turkey and Armenia, as well as the other Parties to the Treaty, agree to submit to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the determination of the frontiers between Turkey and Armenia for the vilayets of Erzurum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis, to accept his decision, and to include any measures he may prescribe for Armenia's access to the sea and for the demilitarization of any Ottoman territory along the Armenian frontiers".

Article 92 stipulates: "The frontiers of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia shall be determined by mutual agreement between them. After the execution of the decisions of Article 89, and if the States concerned do not reach agreement on the delimitation of their frontiers, these shall be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, who shall be responsible for establishing them on the ground".

In fact, the rights granted throughout 1920 to the Armenian people during the Paris and San Remo Peace Conferences (Conference of the Supreme Council of the victorious Powers, April 19–26, 1920) were incorporated both into the Treaty of Sèvres, the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and other resolutions adopted concerning the State of Armenia, as well as the de jure recognition of May 11, 1920 by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has undertaken significant steps to ensure that these fundamental decisions concerning the protection of Armenian rights are brought to influential spheres of international politics, in order to achieve their implementation on a solid legal basis.

Thus, with full legitimacy, in 2018–2019, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) submitted four Declarations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as to the permanent member States of the Security Council:

1. "On the accession of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations", May 25, 2018;
2. "On the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson-November 22, 1920-'Decision of the President of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, establishing the State borders between Turkey and Armenia, granting Armenia access to the sea and providing for the demilitarization of Turkish territories bordering Armenia,' with the aim of establishing the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) within the territorial limits defined by the Arbitral Award", May 29, 2018;
3. "On the demilitarization of the territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of occupation forces of the Republic of Turkey from these territories", November 20, 2018;
4. "On the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan", August 7, 2019.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in order to ensure stable and lasting peace in the Near East, it is essential to implement the provisions of the Treaty of Sèvres, the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, as well as the effective execution of all decisions adopted in 1920 concerning the State of Armenia.

Tigran Pashabézyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)
January 19, 2020

The decision on the border between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan was made back in 1920

(On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the decision of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference on the demarcation of the border between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan)

Today, February 24 100 years have passed since the moment when in 1920 at the Paris Peace Conference the Special Commission defining the borders of the state of Armenia presented a "Proposal Report on the Determination of the Borders of Armenia", which was signed by the plenipotentiary representatives of the member states of the Council League of Nations - France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

This, in fact, is the second important document adopted by the international community just a month after the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers made a historic decision on "de facto" recognition of the Armenian state on January 19, 1920.

In the article "The only way to resolve the Karabakh conflict and Armenian-Turkish relations is the legal way" (magazine "Ukht Ararati", No. 1 (19), March-April 2010), we detailed three options for resolving the conflict that were not accepted to the attention of the OSCE Minsk Group. The reason for this is the desire to necessarily give the problem a political solution, because of which the very essence of the conflict was distorted, and, naturally, its settlement was distorted.

As political scientist, professor Alexander Manasyan rightly notes: "Since the problem is politicized, neither in the OSCE Minsk Group, where negotiations on the Karabakh conflict have been held for almost two decades, nor in the UN, nor in any other international competent authority has so far presented the "Legal package of the Karabakh conflict" (Alexander Manasyan, "The Karabakh conflict. The minimum package of political and legal facts and arguments", publishing house "Tigran Mets", Yerevan, 2008, p. 6).

Meanwhile, anticipating the likelihood of a conflict, the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference on February 24, 1920, presented a special Proposal Report on the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, the 100th anniversary which marks the 24 February 2020.

This report clarifies the principles of border demarcation, which states: "As regards the boundary between the State of Armenia and Georgia and with Azerbaijan as well, the Commission considers that it is advisable for the present to await for the results of refinement of the mentioned boundaries that the three Republics will achieve in agreements themselves. In the event that these Republics do not come to an agreement on their boundaries, this issue must be handled to the arbitration of the League of Nations that would appoint an Interallied Commission to settle above-mentioned boundaries on the spot – taking into account ethnographical data as the principle".

Political scientist Ara Papyan writes about this in the article "Armenian-Azerbaijani border": "The only legal document on the Armenian-Azerbaijani border is the Report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Assembly of February 24, 1920, according to which the right to demarcate the Armenian-Azerbaijani border was granted to the League of Nations. Therefore, the UN, as the successor to the League of Nations and, in particular, the UN Security Council, as the authorized body of the main Allied forces, are obliged to carry out this demarcation of borders, taking as a basis

the data on the national distribution for November-December 1920. The current national distribution cannot be the basis for border demarcation, since is a consequence of the criminal Azerbaijani policy of deportation and ethnic cleansing, and the consequences of a crime cannot give rise to rights: "Ex injuria non oritur jus" (See Ara Papyan, Armenian-Azerbaijani border. Expertise in accordance with international law, "Oukht Ararati", 2 (16), November-December, 2008, p. 11).

Moreover, this principle and the decision on the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan were included in the Sevres Peace Treaty as Article 92, which states: "The frontiers between Armenia and Azerbaijan and Georgia respectively will be determined by direct agreement between the States concerned. If in either case the States concerned have failed to determine the frontier by agreement at the date of the decision referred to in Article 89, the frontier line in question will be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, who will also provide for its being traced on the spot".

The noted document was also included in the Complete Report on the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 - as the 2nd document of the 1st Appendix.

It is very noteworthy that in his letter to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, dated November 22, 1920, the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, in connection with his Arbitral Award, emphasized: "It was essential to keep in mind that the new state of Armenia, including as it will a large section of the former Armenian provinces of Transcaucasian Russia".

In fact, with regard to the rights granted to the Armenian people during 1920, at the Paris Peace Conference and the Conference in San Remo (meeting of the Supreme Council of the victorious powers on April 19-26, 1920), decisions were made that were subsequently included as the Sevres Peace Treaty and in the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, as well as in other decisions made regarding the state of Armenia, including the Proposal Report of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference "On the demarcation between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated February 24, 1920.

It remains to ask: Does the OSCE Minsk Group know about all these decisions? Or it continues to follow the unacceptable practice of some actors of the international community, who, since the 1920s, have been trying at any cost to ignore and block the solution of the Armenian issue.

Otherwise how to explain that the negotiation package on the Karabakh conflict does not contain the Report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference "On the demarcation between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated February 24, 1920. Instead, however, it includes the so-called Madrid principles, which initially distort both the very essence of the conflict and the possibility of its just and final settlement.

We must emphasize that all those who either do not want a peaceful settlement of the conflict or bypass the mechanisms of legal settlement are in fact provoking a new war and genocide.

This applies both to the final and just solution of the Armenian issue in the Middle East, and to the issue of demarcation of the border between the state of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, in accordance with the Report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference "On the demarcation between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated February 24 1920, with the

obligatory consideration of ethnographic data on the national distribution as of November - December 1920.

Based on the above facts, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) on August 7, 2019 applied to the United Nations with a Statement "On the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan", which is the fourth Statement sent to the UN.

The text of the Statement can be found at: https://wa.nt.am/en/archives/10851

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
February 24, 2020

On the 100th anniversary of the de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers

After the end of the First World War, at the Paris Peace Conference from January 18, 1919 to January 21, 1920, treaties were prepared, which were subsequently signed by the states that won the war along with the defeated states.

This treaty system was called the Versailles-Washington system.

The Versailles-Washington system of treaties was based on the Versailles, Saint-Germain, Neyisk, Trianon, Sevres treaties and the Washington Conference, on the agreement signed there on the Far East region.

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, on the one hand, by Germany, and on the other, by the victorious countries and their allies: the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Bolivia, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hijaz, Honduras, Liberia, Panama, Peru, Nicaragua, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Kingdom of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Uruguay.

The Peace Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye was signed on September 10, 1919 between Austria, on the one hand, and the victorious countries and their allies, on the other.

Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine was signed on November 27, 1919 between Bulgaria, on the one hand, and the victorious countries and their allies, on the other.

The Treaty of Trianon was signed on June 4, 1920 between Hungary, on the one hand, and the victorious countries and their allies, on the other.

The Treaty of Sèvres was signed on August 10, 1920, on the one hand, by the government of the Ottoman Empire, and on the other, by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Armenia, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The signing of the Sevres Treaty was preceded by the following fact: on May 11, 2010, the Turkish delegation was invited to the Paris Peace Conference, where it was presented the "Conditions of Peace". Among the Allied Powers was also a Delegation of the Armenian state. In the preamble to the "Conditions of Peace", which later became the preamble of the Treaty of Sevres, Armenia was

included in the list of Allied states. **Thus, the independence of the State of Armenia was recognized de jure on May 11, 1920, and in 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the recognition of independence.**

Articles 89-93 of Section VI "Armenia" of the Sevres Peace Treaty enshrined the decisions adopted in 1919-1920 regarding the rights of the Armenian people, and their basic principles.
Some important points regarding the Treaty of Sevres.

First. All those who think that the Sevres Peace Treaty has not entered into force because it was allegedly not ratified should then also admit that the current borders of the countries of the Greater Middle East are illegal.

Second. The requirements of the Sevres Peace Treaty were not fulfilled in only two aspects:
- Armenia (Section VI "Armenia", Articles 88-93) and
- Kurdistan (Section III "Kurdistan", Articles 62-64).

Third. In the region of the Greater Middle East, it is impossible to establish a durable and long lasting peace without fulfillment with the requirements and articles of the Sevres Peace Treaty relating to Armenia and Kurdistan, as well as without implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

May 11, 2020

On the 100th anniversary of the discussion of the mandate of Armenia in the US Senate

The need for a so-called mandate arose immediately after the end of the First World War, when the former occupied territories and peoples were separated from Germany and the Ottoman Empire. And while the German colonies on the African and Pacific islands needed both European support and long-term management, other countries Armenia, Syria, Palestine and Saudi Arabia really needed support for reconstruction in order to independently confront the consequences of the war and choose their own development path. **(1)**

In parallel with the territorial claims of the Armenian National United Delegation, which were presented to the Paris Peace Conference on February 12, 1919 and to US President Woodrow Wilson on April 17, 2010, the issue of the mandate of Armenia was also put on the agenda for Armenia.

The Allied powers believed that the United States could take over the mandate of Armenia. **(2)**

Two US missions examined the issue of the United States taking over Armenia's mandate. In 1918, both of these American commissions were sent to the Middle East to study US participation in regional processes.

The King-Crane commission in Constantinople, Palestine, Syria and Cilicia met with representatives of Turkish, Armenian, Arab, Jewish communities. The commission recommended, first of all, the creation of an Armenian state, including Cilicia. It believed that the state accepting the mandate of Armenia should also accept the mandates of Western Armenia and Constantinople, which will

facilitate repatriation, population exchange, settlement of state debt and of economic development with Turkey.

An American military mission led by General T. Harbord (Harbord Mission) in the fall of 1919 visited Cilicia, Western Armenia and the Republic of Armenia. They collected extensive materials on the resources and capabilities of this region and repeated the same arguments in favor of the mandate of Armenia.

It is known from history that another proposal was formulated behind the scenes, the purpose of which was to prevent the settlement of the Armenian Cause, and it sounded like this: “Not one single mandate for Armenians and Armenia, but one mandate for Armenians, another mandate for Armenia”. This mandate did not mean care, but control. **(3)**

In parallel with the discussion of these and other issues, the Armenian side demanded that economic and military assistance be provided to Armenia, which would make possible the final liberation of Armenia and its establishment as an independent state.

It is noteworthy that the Kemalists did not need to seek a “mandate”, they received a “mandate” from the Bolsheviks in the form of generous financial and military, consultative and political assistance, which was completed in the Kemalist-Bolshevik and Anglo(British)-Bolshevik treaties signed on March 16, 1921. **(4) (5)**

But back to the issue of the mandate of Armenia. On May 24, 1920, US President Woodrow Wilson applied to the US Congress with a proposal to accept the mandate of Armenia. On June 1, the US Senate rejected the offer of President Wilson to accept the mandate of Armenia with 233 votes to 62.

As we see today, this refusal had serious consequences not only for Armenians and Armenia, but also for the history and destinies of all peoples and countries of the Greater Middle East. Congressmen made a fatal mistake. At the same time, the congressmen did not pay attention to the prophetic warning of General Harbord, in which he said: “It is better to spend millions on care than billions on future wars.” To date, the United States of America has spent thousands of billions of dollars in the Middle East, and, according to President Trump, 7 trillion dollars, that is, 7 thousand billions, and will continue to be spent because of “frivolous study of Harbord’s mission and rejection of his proposal for care”. **(6)**

Nevertheless, the adoption of the mandate of Armenia was discussed in the US Senate from May 29 to June 1, 1920, which means that the United States of America de facto recognized the right and title of the state of Armenia to Armenian territories and thereby annulled the right and title Ottoman Empire in these territories.

This is the main socio-legal content, meaning and significance of the fact of discussion of the mandate of Armenia in the US Senate.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

May 29, 2020

Ծանոթագրություն

1. Փարիզի հաշտության կոնֆերանսի առաջին որոշումներից էր (1919 թվականի հունվար) Գերմանիային զրկել գաղութներից: Բանաձևում նաև ասվում էր, որ դաշնակիցներն ու նրանց հետ կապված երկրները համաձայն են, որպեսզի Հայաստանը, Սիրիան, Միջագետքը, Պաղեստինը և Արաբիան լիովին բաժանվեն Օսմանյան կայսրությունից, ընդսմին մատնանշվում էր, որ թուրքերը իրագործել են հայերի և այլ ենթակա ժողովուրդների սարսափելի կոտորած: Աֆրիկայի և խաղաղօվկիանոսյան կղզիների թույլ զարգացած գերմանական գաղութները, համարվելով ինքնակառավարման անընդունակ տարածքներ, կարիք ունեին եվրոպական երկրների երկարամյա ղեկավարության: Մյուս կողմից, Օսմանյան կայսրության որոշ ժողովուրդներ, ինչպես հայերն ու արաբները, զարգացման այն աստիճանի էին հասել, որ նրանց օգնությունը որպես անկախ ազգերի, կարող էր իրականացվել նրանց նկատմամբ մանդատ ընդունած երկրների օգնությամբ՝ մինչև որ նրանք կկարողանային գոյություն ունենալ ինքնուրույն:
   Տես, Հայաստանի մանդատ (1920),
   https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D5%80%D5%A1%D5%B5%D5%A1%D5%BD%D5%BF%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%AB_%D5%B4%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%A4%D5%A1%D5%BF_(1920)
2. 1920 թ. ապրիլ 24-ին Սան-Ռեմոյում ապագա հայկական պետության սահմանների մասին ընդունվում է Լոյդ Ջորջի նախագիծը, որն ուղարկվեց Վիլսոնին: Նախագծում ասվում էր.
   «ա) Դիմել պրեզիդենտ Վիլսոնին, որպեսզի Ամերիկայի Միացյալ Նահագահները ընդունեն Հայաստանի մանդատը այն սահմաններում, որոնք տրված են Թուրքիայի հետ հաշտութեան պայմանագրի նախագծի առաջին տարբերակում:
   բ) Եթե Ամերիկայի Միացյալ Նահանգները չկամենան ընդունել մանդատը, Միացյալ նահանգների պրեզիդենտին խնդրվում է հանդես գալ իբրև միջնորդ Հայաստանի սահմանների հարցում, ինչպես ասված է ստորև բերվող նախագծային հոդվածում:
   գ) Հետևյալ իմաստով հոդված պետք է մտցվի հաշտության պայմաններում՝ Հայաստանի վերաբերյալ:
   Թուրքիան, Հայաստանը և մյուս բարձր պայմանավորվող կողմերը համաձայն են դիմել Ամերիկայի Միացյալ Նահանգների պրեզիդենտի միջնորդությանը Թուրքիայի և Հայաստանի սահմանների հարցում՝ Էրզրումի, Տրապիզոնի, Վանի և Բիթլիսի վիլայեթներում և ընդունել այդ առթիվ նրա որոշումը, ինչպես նաև որևէ պայման, որ նա կառաջարկի դեպի ծով Հայաստանի անկախ պետության ելքի մասին»:
   1920 թվականի մայիս 17-ին Վիլսոնը տալիս է իր համաձայնությունը:
   Տես, Լենդրուշ Խուրշուդյան, «Հայաստանի բաժանումը 1920 թվականին», ԵՊՀ, Երևան, 2002, էջ 104-109:
3. Տես, «Այդ անտանելի հայերը», Լինկոլն Սթեֆընսի հարցազրույցը Լոուրենս Արաբացու հետ:
   https://blog.168.am/blog/43624.html
4. 1920 թ. օգոստոսի 24-ին Գ. Չիչերինի և Բեքիր Սամի բեյի միջև նախաստորագրվեց խորհրդա-թուրքական մերձեցման գաղտնի պայմանագիրը, որն իր սուր ծայրով ուղղված էր Հայաստանի դեմ: Պայմանագրի նախագծով Խորհրդային Ռուսաստանը ճանաչում էր մինչև 1877-1878 թթ. ռուս-թուրքական պատերազմը եղած պետական սահմանը, այլ խոսքով՝ ոչ միայն Առաջին աշխարհամարտում ռուսական զորքերի կողմից գրավյալ արևմտահայ նահանգների, այլև արևելահայ Կարսի մարզի ու Արդահանի վերադարձը Թուրքիային:
   Նախաստորագրված պայմանագրից անմիջապես հետո Անգորա վերադարձած թուրք արտգործժողկոմն իր հետ տարավ խորհրդային կառավարության դրամական առաջին մասնաբաժինը՝ մեկուկես միլիոն ռուբլին՝ ոսկով:
   Խորհրդային կառավարությունը Բաքու-Նախիջևան, Նովոռոսիյսկ-Տրապիզոն, Օդեսա-Սամսուն և այլ ցամաքային ու ծովային գծերով քեմալականներին անընդհատ մատակարարում էր շատ մեծ չափերի հասնող զենք, ռազմամթերք, դրամ-ոսկի, ցույց

տալիս զինվորական խորհրդատվություն և դիվանագիտական աջակցություն: Ոչ լրիվ տվյալներով՝ 1920 թ. ամռանը քեմալականները բոլշևիկներից ստացան 6.000 հրացան, 5 մլն. փամփուշտ, 17.600 արկ, սեպտեմբերին՝ 200.6 կգ ձուլածո ոսկի, հոկտեմբերին՝ 16 վագոն հրացան ու փամփուշտ, որոնք շոգեմակույկներով Տուապսեից փոխադրվեցին Տրապիզոն ու բաժանվեցին հայկական ռազմաճակատ մեկնող չեթեներին: Այդ օգնությունը շատ ավելի մեծ չափեր ընդունեց հետագայում՝ 1921-1922 թթ.:
Տես, Արարատ Հակոբյան, Հայաստանը «բոլշևիկյան մուրճի և թուրքական սալի միջև», Aparaj.am, 15.06.2018: https://www.yerkir.am/news/view/152089.html

5. Մարտի 16-ին Անգլիան ստորագրեց համաձայնություն Սովետների հետ, որով վերջինները պարտավորվում էին անգլիական գաղութներում հրաժարվել քարոզչությունից, իսկ անգլիական կառավարությունը պարտավորվում էր չպաշտպանել այն նորակազմ պետություններին, որոնք կազմված էին նախկին ռուսական կայսրության երկրներից: Դա առաջին հարվածն էր Հայաստանին, որովհետև Անգլիան արդեն պարտավորվում էր չօգնել հայերին՝ իրենց անկախությունը վերականգնելու պայքարում: Լոնդոնի խորհրդաժողովի հետ միաժամանակ Մոսկվայում տեղի էր ունենում խորհրդաժողով Խորհրդային Ռուսաստանի և Թուրքիայի միջև: Բանակցությունները հանգեցին ռուս-թուրքական դաշնագրի, որը կնքվեց 1921 թվականի մարտի 16-ին, այսինքն՝ ճիշտ նույն օրը, երբ ստորագրվեց ռուս-անգլիական համաձայնությունը:
Տես, Ալեքսանդր Խատիսյան, «Հայաստանի Հանրապետության ծագումն ու զարգացումը»:
https://library.enlightngo.org/index.php/2017/09/23/xatisyan-a-hayastani-hanrapetuthyan-tcagumn-u-zargacumeh/

6. Տես, Յարութ Չէքիճեան, «Անդրադարձ. Հայաստանի Հանրապետութիւն - 100-ամեակ. Ինչպէ՞ս Մերժուեցաւ Հայաստանի Հոգատարութիւնը»: http://lousavor-avedis.org/?p=7439

100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Sevres

The Sevres Peace Treaty is one of the treaties of the Versailles-Washington system, signed on the one hand by the allied states, and on the other: Germany (Versailles, 1919), Austria (Saint-Germain, 1919), Bulgaria (Neuilly-sur-Seine, 1919), Hungary (Trianon, 1920) and the Ottoman Empire (Sevres, 1920).

In the Sevres Treaty, we are interested in articles related to Armenia (section 6, 88-93) and Kurdistan (section 3, 62-64). **(1)**

As well as the question that the Treaty of Sevres actually fixes all decisions adopted in advance at the Paris Peace Conference on Armenia and the principles for their implementation. Including recognition of the independence of Armenia de facto January 19, 1920 **(2)** and de jure May 11, 1920 **(3)**, the principle of demarcation of the border between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 24, 1920 **(4)**, the award of arbitration on the border between Armenia and Turkey of November 22, 1920 **(5)** and other decisions.

Article 88 of the Treaty deals with the recognition of the independence of Armenia: “Turkey declares that it recognizes Armenia, as the Allied Powers have already done, as a free and independent State.”

Recall that in response to the demands of the united Armenian delegation, the Supreme Council of the Allies on January 19, 1920 adopted the following decision and, thereby, de facto recognized the Armenian state:
1. The government of the Armenian state is recognized by the government,

2. This decision does not predetermine the issue of the borders of the Armenian state.

Article 89 is dedicated to the Arbitral Award of US President Woodrow Wilson: “Turkey and Armenia, as well as other High Contracting Parties, agree to submit to the arbitral award of the President of the United States of America the efinition of the border between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzurum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis and make its decision, as well as any measures that he can prescribe regarding the access of Armenia to the sea and the demilitarization of any Ottoman territory adjacent to the said border.”

The full name of the Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson, issued on November 22, 1920: “Decision of the President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, on the withdrawal of the borders of Armenia from the sea and on the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border.”

Article 90 of the award of President Wilson concerns the issue of demilitarization of the region itself and the territories adjacent to it: “If the establishment of a border by virtue of Article 89 entails the transfer to Armenia of all or part of the territory of these vilayets, Turkey now declares that it refuses from the day decisions from any rights and legal justifications to the transferred territory. The provisions of this Agreement applicable to territories separated from Turkey will from this moment also apply to this territory.”

Let us pay attention to the last part of the name of the Arbitral award: “...and the demilitarization of Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border”.

Article 91 provides for the practical application of the Wilson Arbitration Award, and also sets out the issue of local border demarcation in accordance with the Arbitration Award: “If part of the territory specified in Article 89 is transferred to Armenia, then a Border Commission, which will be established later, will be formed within three months after the decision provided for in the mentioned article, in the form of drawing the border between Armenia and Turkey at the place of the border, which it will be according to the mentioned decision”.

Article 92 relates to the borders of Armenia with its neighbors: “The borders of Armenia with Azerbaijan and Georgia by affiliation will be determined with the general consent of the States concerned.
After the decision provided for in Article 89 is reached, and if the concerned States, by common agreement, are unable to determine their borders, the latter will be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, which at the same time will have to attend to the application of it to place”.

This article reinforces the “Proposal Report on the Determination of the Borders of Armenia”, presented on February 24, 1920 at the Paris Peace Conference by the Special Commission on the Determination of the Borders of Armenia, which clearly defines the principles of delimitation: “As regards the border of the state of Armenia with Georgia, as well as with Azerbaijan, the Commission finds that it is currently preferable to expect the results of clarification of the mentioned borders, which the three republics themselves have reached in the treaties. In the event that these republics do not come to any agreement on their borders, this issue should be referred to the arbitration of the League of Nations, which will create an Inter-Allied Commission to determine the above-mentioned borders on the spot - taking into account, as a principle, ethnographic data”.

Article 93 deals with issues of the rights and transit of minorities in Armenia: “Armenia accepts, agreeing to include them in the Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers, decisions that these Powers consider necessary to protect in Armenia the interests of residents who differ from the majority of the population by race, language or religion. Armenia also agrees to the inclusion in the Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers of resolutions that these Powers deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and a fair regime for the trade of other nations.”

In these articles of the Sevres Peace Treaty, as already noted, all decisions adopted in relation to Armenia during 1919-1920 are fixed and practical principles and mechanisms for their implementation are enshrined.

The Treaty of Sèvres in Kurdistan contains three articles: 62, 63, 64. They relate to the autonomy of Kurdistan and the possibility of further independence (in accordance with the provisions of these articles). The boundaries of autonomy are described in detail, which in the north-west reach the borders of Armenia, provided for by the Arbitration decision.

From the above facts, it becomes obvious that all the allegations that “the Treaty of Sevres has not been ratified, therefore, it is not a valid document” etc., do not correspond to reality for several reasons:

a) the current borders of Europe and the Middle East were established in accordance with the Versailles-Washington Treaty system (including the Treaty of Sevres). And if the Treaty of Sevres is not valid, then the current borders of the states of these regions are not legal.

b) The Sevres Treaty is not a separately functioning document; it summarizes all decisions taken prior to its signing. In other words, the articles of the Treaty of Sevres and all decisions adopted at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919-1920 are closely interrelated, and therefore they often repeat each other.

Articles of the Treaty of Sevres were mainly implemented.

The exceptions are articles relating to Armenia and Kurdistan, which should also be implemented, implemented.

Therefore, our frequent assertion is true that without the implementation of the articles of the Sevres Peace Treaty regarding Armenia and Kurdistan in the Middle East, it is impossible to establish a just, lasting and lasting peace for all peoples and states of the region. **(6)**

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

August 10, 2020

Ծանոթագրություն

1. Սևրի խաղաղության պայմանագրի Հայաստանին վերաբերող հոդվածները տես, Ջոն Կիրակոսյան, Ռուբեն Սահակյան, «Հայաստանը միջազգային դիվանագիտության և արտաքին քաղաքականության փաստաթղթերում՝ 1828-1923 թթ.», «Հայաստան» հրտ., Երևան, 1972, էջ 672:

2. Հայաստան պետության անկախության «դե ֆակտո» ճանաչման 100-ամյակի կապակցությամբ (19.01.2020) – http://citizenship-western-armenia.info/archives/2112
3. Դաշնակից Տերությունների Գերագույն Խորհրդի կողմից Հայաստան պետության անկախության «դե յուրե» ճանաչման 100-ամյակի կապակցությամբ (11.05.2020) – https://miaban.ru/info/wa/11-5-2020_hy/
4. Հայաստանի և Ադրբեջանի Հանրապետության միջև սահմանի վերաբերյալ որոշումը կայացվել է դեռևս 1920 թվականին, (19.01.2020) – http://parliament-wa.info/hy/archives/12693
5. Արևմտյան Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունը (Հայաստան) դիմել է ՄԱԿ՝ ԱՄՆ 28–րդ նախագահ Վուդրո Վիլսոնի 1920 թ. նոյեմբերի 22–ին կայացրած Իրավարար վճիռը կյանքի կոչելու և իրականացնելու վերաբերյալ (29.05.2018) – http://lousavor-avedis.org/?p=17697
6. Տես, Եկել է հայերի պարտքը վերադարձնելու ժամանակը, Նաիրա Հայրումյան, Lragir.am, 16.11.2017:

To the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Cilicia

Without going into historical, cultural and civilizational issues, trying to prove that Cilicia is Armenia, let's talk about the legal and political realities around Cilicia. **(1) (2)**

On October 27, 1916, in London, an agreement was signed between Mark Sykes (England), Georges Picot (France) and the Chairman of the Armenian national delegation Pogos Nubar, on the formation of the Armenian Legion, which, as part of the French army, was to take part in military operations against the Ottoman Empire on the Syrian-Palestinian front. In return, France promised to grant autonomy to the Armenians of Cilicia. **(3)**

In November 1916, the principles of volunteering were established by the French government: only Armenians and Arabs could be legionnaires, French officers could be commanders, and the French government would bear the costs of the legion.

The Eastern Legion received its first baptism of fire in Palestine on September 19, 1918 in the battle of Mount Arara, then as part of the Anglo-French troops, it participated in the battles for Syria and Lebanon. In mid-October 1918, the 4th battalion was formed in Beirut, and the number of Armenian soldiers of the legion reached 5000. In November-December 1918, the Legion, which was already called Armenian, entered Cilicia, took important strategic points and took part in it defense.

According to the Armistice of Mudros, concluded at the end of World War I, on October 30, 1918, in the port of Mudros (Lemnos Island) between the Allies and the Ottoman Empire, it was envisaged:
- Clause XVI: “Surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied Commander; and the withdrawal of troops from Cicilia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under Clause V”.
- Clause XXIV: “In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets, the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them”. **(4)**

According to the Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson, after November 22, 1920, the Turkish armed forces were obliged to leave the four regions of Western Armenia and the territories adjacent to them. The question of the territories determined by the Arbitral Award in the Peace Treaty of Sèvres is formulated as follows:

ARTICLE 89.
“Turkey and Armenia as well as the other High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the question of the frontier to be fixed between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulations he may prescribe as to access for Armenia to the sea, and as to the demilitarisation of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the said frontier”. **(5)**

However, as in the case of the above-mentioned decisions, so in the case of the agreement on granting autonomy to Armenian Cilicia, the practice of circumventing the Armenian issue and neutralizing of the already taken decisions is beginning to take effect.

In this case, the following explanation is given: after a drastic change in the Eastern policy of France, when it began to approach the Kemalists, the Armenian Legion was completely disbanded in August 1920. Despite the heroic resistance against the superior and well-armed Turkish bands, the Armenian people was again forced to leave Cilicia. **(6)**

Later, according to the Treaty of October 20, 1921, France transferred Cilicia to the government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. **(7) (8)**

In such a crisis situation, the Cilician Armenians on August 4, 1920 adopted the Declaration of Independence of Cilicia, signed by the Representative of the United Armenia Migran Tamatyan and the Primate of the Armenian Diocese of Adana Gevorg Archimandrite Arslanyan. **(9) (10)**

The Declaration is an important document against all kinds of illegal behind-the-scenes agreements, deals and occupation of Armenian territories. This is an important document for restoring the independence of Cilicia.

Cilicia is Armenia.

The independence of Cilicia will be restored through the exercise and realization of the rights granted to the Armenian people in 1918-1920.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

August 4, 2020

Ծանոթագրություն

1. Կիլիկիայի հայկական պետության դարաշրջանի հայկական աղբյուրներում Կիլիկիան անվանվում էր **աշխարհ** կամ **տուն**, **Աշխարհ Կիլիկիո** կամ **Աշխարհ Հայոց**: Արաբների օրինակով, որոնք Կիլիկիան անվանում էին **Սիսի երկիր**, 7-րդ դարի հայ մատենագիրներից մեկը՝ Գրիգոր Տղան (1173-1193), Կիլիկիան անվանում էր Սիսվան կամ Սիսուան անուններով, հայկական պետության մայրաքաղաք Սիսի անունով: Ղևոնդ Ալիշանը Կիլիկիայի պատմությանն ու աշխարհագրությանը նվիրված իր աշխատությունում ևս անվանել է Սիսվան (Սիսի աշխարհ): 19-20-րդ դարերի հայ մի քանի հեղինակներ, որոնց թվում և Ալիշանը, հայկական պետության գոյության դարաշրջանի (11-14-րդ դարեր) Կիլիկիան անվանում էին **Հայկական Կիլիկիա**: Ակադեմիկոս Հ. Օրբելին իր աշխատություններում օգտագործում էր **Կիլիկյան Հայաստան** տերմինը: Այս

տերմինը ավելի ճիշտ է, քանի որ այն վերացնում էր առաջացած խառնաշփոթը, ինչը պայմանավորված էր նրանով, որ որոշ պատմաբաններ Կիլիկիան համեմատում էին Փոքր Հայքի հետ՝ ենթադրելով, թե Փոքր Հայքը գոյություն է ունեցել Միջերկրական ծովի ափերին՝ Հուստինիանոսի ժամանակներից սկսած:
Տես, Կիլիկիա:
https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D4%BF%D5%AB%D5%AC%D5%AB%D5%AF%D5%AB%D5%A1

2. Կիլիկիա: Կիլիկիայի հայկական պետության տարածքը կազմվել է բուն Կիլիկիայից և հարակից մարզերից: Կիլիկիայի սահմանները որոշվում էին հետևյալ կերպ. 1. արևմուտքից սահմանակից էր Պամփիլիային, Իսավրիային և Պիսիդիային 2. հյուսիսից սահմանակից էր Լիկաոնիային ու Կապադովկիային 3. Արևելքից սահմանակից էր Կատաոնիային ու Կոմագենեին 4. հարավ-արևելքից սահմանակից էր Սիրիային: Բուն Կիլիկիայի սահմանները փոփոխվում էին: Հին ժամանակներում Կիլիկիայի սահմանները շատ ավելի ընդարձակ էին՝ հասնում էին մինչև Հալիս գետի միջին հոսանքներ: Այդ մարզը, որի կենտրոնը Մաժակ քաղաքն է եղել (Մազակա, այժմ՝ Կեսարիա), անվանվում էր Կիլիկիա (ավելի հին Կիլակուից), որից և այս անվանումը տարածվել է ամբողջ տարածքի վրա: Արևելքում Կիլիկիան տարածվում է մինչև Եփրատ:
Տես, Կիլիկիա:
https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D4%BF%D5%AB%D5%AC%D5%AB%D5%AF%D5%AB%D5%A1

3. 1515 թվականին Կիլիկիան նվաճվում է Օսմանյան կայսրության կողմից: Չնայած դարավոր օտար տիրապետությանը, մինչև 1915 թվականը Կիլիկիայում հայ ժողովուրդը մեծ քանակ էր կազմում: 1909 թվականին Կիլիկիայում տեղի է ունենում Երիտթուքերի կողմից կազմակերպված Կիլիկիայի հայության կոտորած: Վեց տարի անց Կիլիկիան հայաթափ է արվում Հայոց ցեղասպանության հետևանքով: Չնայած ծանր կորուստներին, Հայոց ցեղասպանությունը վերապրած շատ հայեր շուտով սկսում են վերադառնալ Կիլիկիա, որն ըստ Սևրի խաղաղության պայմանագրի անցնելու էր Ֆրանսիային: Սակայն թուրքական գրոհների ներքո, Ֆրանսիան միայնակ է թողնում հայ գաղթականներին:
Տես, Հայերի մասնակցությունը Առաջին համաշխարհային պատերազմին:
https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D5%80%D5%A1%D5%B5%D5%A5%D6%80%D5%AB_%D5%B4%D5%A1%D5%BD%D5%B6%D5%A1%D5%AF%D6%81%D5%B8%D6%82%D5%A9%D5%B5%D5%B8%D6%82%D5%B6%D5%A8_%D4%B1%D5%BC%D5%A1%D5%BB%D5%AB%D5%B6_%D5%B0%D5%A1%D5%B4%D5%A1%D5%B7%D5%AD%D5%A1%D6%80%D5%B0%D5%A1%D5%B5%D5%AB%D5%B6_%D5%BA%D5%A1%D5%BF%D5%A5%D6%80%D5%A1%D5%A6%D5%B4%D5%AB%D5%B6

4. Տես, The Treaty of Sèvres, 10 August 1920.
https://wwi.lib.byu.edu/index.php/Section_I,_Articles_1_-_260

5. Տես, Mudros Agreement: Armistice with Turkey (October 30, 1918).
http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/pdf/eng/armistice_turk_eng.pdf

6. Արևելյան լեգեոնի հրամանատար նշանակվեց ֆրանսիական բանակի գնդապետ Ռոմիեոն, որը 1916 թ. նոյեմբերի վերջերին ժամանեց Կահիրե և Եգիպտոսի հայկական ազգային միության, հետ համատեղ ձեռնամուխ եղավ լեգեոնի կազմավորման աշխատանքներին: Ազգային միության կոչով առաջինը լեգեոնի մեջ կամավորագրվեցին Մուսա լեռան լեգենդար պաշտպանները, որոնք ժամանակավորապես հանգրվան Էին գտել Եգիպտոսի Պորտ-Ասիդ նավահանգստային քաղաքում: Նրանցեց 600 հոգի, ովքեր ակտիվորեն մասնակցել էին թուրքական բանակի դեմ 40 օր տևած հերոսական մարտերին՝ առաջինների թվում կամավորագրվեցին Արևելյան լեգեոնում: Նրանց օրինակին հետևեցին 300 եգիպտահայեր և թուրքական բանակի 236 հայ ռազմագերիներ: Առաջին գումարտակը զինավարժությունների համար փոխադրվեց Կիպրոս, որտեղ հետագայում ստեղծվեցին 2-րդ և 3-րդ գումարտակները՝ հիմնականում

ամերիկահայերից: Արարայի ճակատամարտում աչքի ընկնելու համար ֆրանսիական հրամանատարությունը 25 հայ մարտիկների պարգևատրեց «Մարտական խաչ» շքանշանով:
Տես, Ֆրանսիական բանակի Արևելյան կամ Հայկական լեգեոն:
https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D5%80%D5%A1%D5%B5%D5%AF%D5%A1%D5%AF%D5%A1%D5%B6_%D5%AC%D5%A5%D5%A3%D5%A5%D5%B8%D5%B6_(%D5%96%D6%80%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%BD%D5%AB%D5%A1)

7. Ֆրանկլեն-Բույոնի կամ Անկարայի պայմանագիր: Կնքվել է 1921 թ. հոկտեմբերի 20-ին, Անկարայում, Ֆրանսիայի և Անկարայի Ազգային մեծ ժողովի կառավարության միջև: Համաձայնագիրը նախատեսում էր պատերազմական վիճակի դադարեցում կողմերի միջև և երկու ամսվա ընթացքում ֆրանսիական զորքերի դուրսբերում Կիլիկիայից, բացառությամբ Ալեքսանդրետի սանջակի, որը «հատուկ վարչակարգի» կարգավիճակով մնում էր ֆրանսիական կառավարման տակ՝ տեղի թուրք բնակչության մշակութային լայն ինքնավարությամբ: Իր կողմից Թուրքիայի Ազգային մեծ ժողովի կառավարությանը երաշխավորում էր իր տիրապետության տակ անցած ազգային փոքրամասնությունների իրավունքները, որոնք «հանդիսավոր» կերպով ճանաչվել են «Ազգային ուխտի» մեջ: Թուրքիան համաձայնվում էր կոնցեսիաներ տրամադրել ֆրանսիացիներին Ադանայի մարզով անցնող Բաղդադի երկաթուղու մի շարք հատվածներում և պատրաստականություն էր հայտնում (արտգործնախարար Յուսուֆ Քեմալ բեյի նամակը Ֆրանկլեն - Բույոնին) այդ կոնցեսիաները տարածել նաև Թուրքիայի հանքերի, երկաթուղիների, նավահանգիստների և գետերի վրա:
Տես, Թուրք-ֆրանսիական համաձայնագիր, 1921:
http://www.armin.am/armeniansgenocide/am/Encyclopedia_Of_armenian_genocide_Turq_fransiakan_hamadzaynagir_1921

8. Ալեքսանդրետի սանջակ, Ալևքսանդրետ, Ալեքսանդրեկ (թուրք. Իսկենդերուն), Ալեքսանդրետ քաղաքին հարող մարզի նախկին անվանումը (այժմ Թուրքիայի Հաթայ մարզը): XI-XIV դդ. Ա. ս-ի տարածքի զգալի մասը մտել է Կիլիկիայի հայկական պետության կազմի մեջ: Տարածությունը՝ 5 հազար քառ. կմ: Որպես Սիրիայի մի մասը, Ա. ս. 1915-1918 թթ. Օսմանյան կայսրության կազմում էր: 1918 թ. նոյեմբերին օկուպացրել են անգլիացիները, հետո՝ ֆրանսիացիները: Այստեղ է գտնվում Մուսա լեռը, որտեղ 1915 թ. հուլիս-սեպտեմբերին տեղի է ունեցել հայերի ինքնապաշտպանական հերոսամարտը: 1920 թ. Ա. ս. մտցվել է Ֆրանսիայի մանդատին հանձնված Սիրիայի կազմի մեջ: 1937 թ.-ից, ձևականորեն մնալով Սիրիայի կազմում, Ա. ս. անցել է Ֆրանսիայի և Թուրքիայի համատեղ հսկողության տակ: 1938 թ. այստեղ ստեղծվել է Հաթայի ինքնավար պետությունը: 1939 թ. հունիսին վերջինս միացվել է Թուրքիային: Տեղի հայ բնակչությունը (մոտ 40 հազար) հուլիսի 16-23-ը հեռացել է և հաստատվել Սիրիայում, Լիբանանում: Հեռացել է նաև 20 հազար արաբ: Սիրիան չի ճանաչել այդ բռնակցումը:
Տես, Ալեքսանդրետի սանջակ:
https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D4%B1%D5%AC%D5%A5%D6%84%D5%BD%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%A4%D6%80%D5%A5%D5%BF%D5%AB_%D5%BD%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%BB%D5%A1%D5%AF

9. 1920 թվականի օգոստոսի 4-ին, Ադանայում հռչակվեց Կիլիկիայի անկախ հանրապետությունը: Հաջորդ օրը հրապարակվեց կառավարության կազմը՝ վարչապետ Միհրան Տամատյանի գլխավորությամբ: Սակայն նույն օրը ֆրանսիական իշխանությունները՝ զենքի ուժով ցրեցին կառավարությունը, մի քանի օր անց զինաթափեցին հայկական ոստիկանությանը, իսկ սեպտեմբերի 20-ին զինաթափեցին և լուծարեցին նաև ամբողջ հայկական լեգեոնը:
Տես, Կիլիկիայի անկախության հռչակագրի 90-ամյակը, Հ. Մանջյան, Հ. Գրիգորյան - Ճարպիկյան «Հաճըն» հայրենակցական միության ատենապետ, Aravot.am, 7 օգոստոս 2010 թ.: https://www.aravot.am/2010/08/07/350916/

10. Տես, Կիլիկիայի Անկախության Հռչակագիրը, 4 օգոստոս 1920 թ.: http://gov-wa.info/?p=3579&lang=hy

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Arbitral Award by the 28th president of the United States Woodrow Wilson

On February 12, 1919, the co-chairmen of the united Armenian delegation Pogos Nubar and Avetis Aharonyan presented a memorandum on the demands of the Armenians at the Paris Peace Conference. It substantiated the need to create an independent Armenian state and specified its territory: seven vilayets of Western Armenia (including Trebizond) with the annexation of the Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.

The united delegation on February 26 at the meeting of the Council of Ten confirmed the main requirements of the memorandum. US President Woodrow Wilson received the delegation on April 17, 1919 and assured that he would do everything possible to defend the territorial claims of the Armenians.

The Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, composed of representatives from Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, on April 26, 1920, petitioned the President of the United States for an Arbitral Award on:

d) about the border between Armenia and Turkey,
e) granting access to the sea for Armenia,
f) demilitarization of Turkish territory adjacent to the Armenian border.

The request for an Arbitral Award in the form of Article 89 was included in the Sevres Peace Treaty and addressed to the US President on behalf of Armenia and Turkey, as well as other signatory countries.

Article 89 of the Sèvres Peace Treaty stated the following: “Turkey and Armenia, as well as other High Contracting Parties, agree to accept the border between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzurum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis to the arbitral award of the President of the United States of America, as well as any measures that he can take to provide access to the sea to Armenia and for demilitarization of any Ottoman territory adjacent to the said border”.

The 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson rendered the arbitration award in 1920, November 22.

The following should be especially noted in relation to the arbitration award:

e) The Arbitral Award is inalienable, inviolable and enforceable.
f) In accordance with the Arbitral Award, the title and rights of Armenia are assigned to the provinces of the former Ottoman Empire, Van, Bitlis, Erzurum and Trebizond.
g) The award is also contraindicated for Armenia and Turkey, as well as for other countries that signed the Sèvres Peace Treaty, as well as for the arbitrator - the United States.
h) According to the Arbitral Award, starting from November 22, 1920, that is, from the moment of the Arbitral Award, the Turkish territory adjacent to the Armenian border will be demilitarized.

For decades, the Greater Middle East, as well as the Armenian Highlands, which is commonly called the cradle and crossroads of civilizations, have been in a deep humanitarian and military-political crisis, which has long grown into a civilizational crisis. The reason is that the decisions made in 1920

by the Sèvres Peace Treaty and the Arbitral Award by the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on the rights of Armenians and other peoples were not implemented. There is no other way out of this regional crisis, which also affects world processes, but to implement these decisions, thereby also overcoming the crisis in the cradle and crossroads of civilizations - in the Armenian Highlands.

It remains to recall that the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) in 2018 appealed to the UN and to the permanent members of the UN Security Council on a number of questions, including the implementation and realization of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, issued on November 22, 1920, full name: "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border".

It is obvious that only through the protection and application of the rights of Armenians and other indigenous peoples of the region is it possible to establish in the Greater Middle East the long-awaited and demanded lasting peace and cooperation between the states and people of the region.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

November 22, 2020

On the Occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Decree of the Government (Council of People's Commissars) of Russia "On Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia")

Among the decisions adopted in 1918–1920 concerning the rights of Armenians in the context of resolving the Armenian Question, particular importance is attached to the Decree "On Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia"), adopted on January 11, 1918, by the Government (Council of People's Commissars) of Russia.

One hundred years have passed since the adoption of this Decree; however, unfortunately, like a number of other decisions, it has not yet been implemented. Nevertheless, its significance for Armenia, particularly with regard to the rights of the Armenian people, has not diminished.

The Decree uses the terms "Turkish Armenia" and "Armenians of Turkish Armenia", but for understandable reasons, we will use the terms "Western Armenia" and "Armenians of Western Armenia", which are more accurate in national, historical, legal, political, cultural, and civilizational terms.

With regard to the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia, the Decree addresses several important issues, including:

- recognition of the right of Armenians of Western Armenia to self-determination, up to and including independence;
- withdrawal of Russian troops and the immediate formation of an Armenian people's militia to ensure the personal and property security of the inhabitants of Western Armenia;
- the unhindered return of Armenian refugees, as well as Armenian emigrants dispersed across various countries, to the territory of Western Armenia.

As we can see, the decisions outlined in the Decree remain relevant. Therefore, in the effort to protect the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia, alongside the Treaty of Sèvres and the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, we attach great importance to the historical, legal, and political significance of this Decree in our time.

Apparently, the Russian Government also attached significant importance to this document, as it was included in Article 6 of the first Constitution of Russia, adopted on July 10, 1918.

The Republic of Western Armenia, highly appreciating the historical significance and relevance of the Decree "On Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia") adopted by the Government of Russia, is organizing forums and a teleconference dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Decree: "Moscow – Yerevan – Saint Petersburg – Paris – Rostov-on-Don – Los Angeles – Volgograd – Berlin – Sochi – Stockholm – Jerusalem", with the participation of political figures, members of national parliaments, party representatives, leading public figures, scholars, historians, and analytical centers.

It should also be noted that, in order to achieve a final resolution of the Armenian Question and to establish lasting peace in the Middle East, it is necessary to implement both the provisions of the Treaty of Sèvres and the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, concerning Armenia, as well as the provisions of the historic Decree of the Government of Russia "On Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia").

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia

January 11, 2018

The 21st Century: The Era of Establishing Law and Legality

Editorial of the "The Covenant of Ararat" («Ուխտ Արարատի») periodical, No. 1 (15), February - March, 2008, pp. 1-7

"The greatest responsibility for the further civilizational regression of Western Asia falls simply on Rome". Hakob Manandyan, "Tigran II and Rome", Armfan Publishing House, Yerevan, 1940, p. 11.

"If you ask about Armenia anywhere in Germany, you will mostly see confused faces and rarely hear an answer. "Armenia, who rings the bell…?". Wolfgang Kashuba, "Identity Politics. The Armenian Case, Armenia on the Road to Europe", "Antares", Yerevan, 2005, p. 104.

Having survived the First and Second World Wars of the 20th century and the Genocide committed against the Armenians and others, it is not difficult to guess what great catastrophe humanity is facing on the threshold of a new, world-destroying war. The current turbulent course of events does not provide real guarantees of optimism.

It is clear that the only way to avoid all major and minor wars, genocides, and other crimes against humanity remains to be guided by international legal norms, which are clearly formulated in the UN Fundamental Principles and are enshrined in declarations and conventions. In the event of gross violation and exploitation of these norms, the Armenian people have repeatedly documented their viability, but today the issue already concerns the fate of humanity being led to destruction. Will the so-called international community be able to reorganize, confront and put an end to this great catastrophe that is already threatening the existence of all humanity, which gives the impression of a consistently implemented conspiracy?

-World War III. Back in 1990-95, the subject of political science debate was the purposeful process of global transformation of the world being formed by pathological thinking, which at its peak should be preceded by the Third World War following the neutralization of the UN. From 1990 to the present, all the analyses of the domestic and foreign policies conducted by the superpowers and a number of countries are, however, devalued in comparison with the proposals of the US presidential candidate McCain, according to which the UN should be replaced by a new international structure called the League of Democracy, and Georgia, Ukraine, Kosovo should be included in NATO. In other words, the scenario of World War II is being repeated. It is simply that, in parallel with the escalation of tensions in the Balkans, the plan to inflame conflicts in the Black Sea, Caucasus and the Middle East is also being put into action. This will begin no earlier than April, because according to the statement of French President Sarkozy, the process of turning the European Union into a superpower is planned to be completed in March. In other words, the main goal of the slowed-down revolution of the deceived European peoples, carried out for 50 years by the project of Alan Dulles, is being revealed: the task of turning the European region into a single superpower, and the planners need, first of all, to provoke the Third World War in order to restrain all those European nations and states with the military forces stationed in Kosovo that will try to hinder the plan and oppose the will of the supranational regime of the Euro-superpower.

As for the United States of Africa and the Middle East and the conflicts, military-political and other terrorist processes being provoked to create them, you can read about them in the previous issues of our periodical (See, No. 10, 11, 12, 13).

In this situation, we consider it dangerous that after the Russian presidential elections, Russian foreign policy may change as a variant of self-isolation beneficial to the West (as if: "We do not interfere with Russia, and let Russia not interfere with us"). However, it is obvious that as the conflicts escalate, Russia will nevertheless be dragged into chaos. This time, instead of Germany, the role of a wild tool is assigned to the United States, whose foreign policy, as is obvious, does not at all correspond to the interests of the US state and people. And how it happens that such a powerful state becomes easily controlled by others, will be understandable if you look at the US Constitution - the articles related to the president, the bills...

The main technology for inadvertently drawing many countries of the world into conflicts is again the artificially created great global economic crisis, which, in fact, has been underway since January 17-18, 2008. This will first lead to great global economic chaos, and then to a world war, the losses caused by which will make it possible, as salvation, to openly present the crazy idea of creating a world government. This is how it is planned, and what will come of it, life will show...

-The question of the *dissolution of the UN, following the example of the previous experience,* the League of Nations. It is no coincidence that from 1992-93 to the present day, the UN Yerevan office has only played an informational role, when at least a higher status and powers are required, taking into account the military-political activity in the region. Accordingly, it can be argued that the UN is

not fulfilling its true mission in Armenia: it is busy with issues of smoking, family planning, women and children, religious sects and human Euro-rights. And the World Bank, among the UN structures, is busy with the problems of planned corruption of the Armenian education system. That said, the citizens of Armenia, based on their direct experience, do not perceive the UN as a serious international legal structure. Instead, a large number of state and non-state structures and offices of the European Union and the United States are very active in Armenia. Again, as in the 1930s The question of eliminating all progressive, sound thinking and international legal norms is posed. The problem of turning the UN International Court of Justice into a servile structure, making it meaningless in legal terms. By neutralizing the League of Nations, it was possible to unleash World War II. Therefore, on the eve of World War III, the logic of the steps that have been aimed at undermining the role and significance of the UN since 1995 becomes fully understandable. For example, despite the UN's refusal, the USA and Great Britain invade Iraq. The UN representative refuses to serve in Afghanistan. UN missions and offices are exploding here and there. And finally, one of the most worrying recent steps - in the Kosovo issue, contrary to the charter, the UN Security Council is trying to cede its powers to the European Union.

-Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, Kosovo. The recognition of Kosovo's independence cannot, indeed, be an example for the recognition of Artsakh's independence, since they are contradictory realities (See, Yu.G. Barsegov, Obligatory Force of the Right of Peoples to Self-Determination and Means of Its Provision, Moscow, 1993, MGFA, p. 34). The Artsakh issue is a legitimate issue of liberation from occupation, regulated by the norms of international law. In Kosovo, the opposite picture is: foreigners, the so-called Albanians, have been settled in Kosovo since 1945, through a pre-planned, peaceful expansion, an invasion, and in the context of the well-known cases of the forcible dismemberment of Yugoslavia, the Serbs were forcibly expelled from the territory, becoming the majority there. By the way, it is similar to the manuscript of the USSR-Azerbaijan criminal agreement, which was implemented in 1921 with respect to Nakhichevan, and which, however, failed in Artsakh. In other words, the problem in Kosovo is to violate international law, to seize and divide territories, not to liberate them. At the same time, they are forcing nations to forget the concept of homeland, trying to erase the sanctities of nation, family, homeland from the memory of humanity. But since, according to the laws of nature, nations cannot forget their identity and abandon their homeland, they consider the destruction of not only the physical, but also the moral, spiritual and civilizational values of all ancient nations as a means.

-Moral genocide. Let us cite two examples: 1. The auctioning off of several dozen Christian churches in European countries, which is more destructive than the militant atheism. 2. The attacks of Euro-caricaturists on the saints and sanctities of Islam, which, in addition to sowing hatred, also lead Christian Europeans to moral degradation.

-Cultural genocide. This is the main goal of adopting the policy of the first crime against humanity of the 20th century, the Armenian Genocide of 1915-23. Cultural genocide is being carried out against all ancient civilizations, cultures of ancient nations. There are many examples and everywhere. Let's remember Afghanistan, the destruction of Buddha statues and for some unknown reason by the Taliban, the looting and plundering of entire archaeological collections in Baghdad, the destruction of Armenian khachkars in Nakhichevan with the involvement of Azerbaijani military structures, the bombing and destruction of Armenian monuments by the Turkish army, the destruction and destruction of Serbian monuments in Kosovo, the absurd arson of the South Gate, the spiritual center of South Korea, for some unknown reason and on whose orders. There are many such cases, especially over the last 50 years. There is a beginning to this planned vandalism, and the goal is clear, as the English explorer Lawrence of Arabia expressed it: "...like the Armenians, like all the

ancient nations that must be destroyed," but the end is not in sight. Part of this program also includes the manipulation and distortion of the history of ancient civilizations and ancient nations.

-New international threats and criminal tools. In the last three thousand years of human history, the so-called "International Terrorism" is an unprecedented criminal phenomenon in its form and scope. The reason for its emergence is not discussed in detail. And the content and goals of the actions taken are not convincing either. It is another matter why the leaders of countries, politicians, and political scientists are silent when the real reason for the creation of this criminal tool is known. The reason is that the peoples of even the most aggressive Western countries are against violence and do not want to go to war. This became clear after the First World War, when the peoples of the countries involved in that global blood and death mess never understood who was fighting whom and why... and what were all those losses and tragedies for? When unleashing the Second World War, well aware in advance that the peoples were really against the new war, they gave birth to fascism, the so-called national socialism, which, in fact, opposed international socialism. And it was to avoid world enslavement that the peoples fought and won. As for fascism's occupation and enslavement of European countries, it was also used only to convince the European peoples that it was necessary to create a pan-European state, an idea that was successfully developed over the past 40 years.

Today, the reality is different. It is not possible to deceive the peoples in the same way. Therefore, the entire potential of the armies and special services, under the name of "International terrorism", was directed only at the population, the masses of the people, in almost all countries. That is, it was necessary to show the peoples who wanted to live peacefully and independently that, despite the presence of the country's law enforcement and security structures, they are completely defenseless even in their own homes, because they can explode from gas or catch fire, in transport, which can also explode, or outside in public places, in maternity hospitals, kindergartens and schools. Such inhuman cruelty has never been seen by humanity. "International terrorism" is organized by certain special services that "create the weather" in the world and dispose of large funds. Unfortunately, some authorities and criminal elements of a number of countries also contribute to its implementation. It is no coincidence that terrorism, which was raging against the population in Yeltsin's Russia, sharply decreased during Putin's rule. And in Europe, it appears in a country whose leader or people are against the process of creating a common state called the European Union on some issues. As for September 11, it is known from American sources that the real organizers should be sought in the country's special services. It is a well-known truth dating back thousands of years: no patriotic and national individual, motivated by national liberation struggle or other issues, can kill peaceful, defenseless people, especially women and children. These are a new type of hired killers, criminals, towards whom, by the way, European human rights require leniency and not to apply the death penalty.

-Climate change. Of course, there is a natural process here, there is also the greenhouse effect, as well as a callous and irresponsible attitude towards the urgent problems of nature and humanity. However, there is also the issue of the use of meteorological weapons, conditioned by a political factor. Isn't it strange that no analyst in the world addresses the facts of the use of these weapons, when the USA used them back in the Vietnam War. Let's also remember the 1968 USA-USSR treaty on the non-use of meteorological and geophysical weapons (artificial weather, tsunamis, earthquakes). It is clear that over the past 40 years they have become more perfect. Why is it also used in Europe? Because Europe should become a common state, a superpower. This weapon will help convince Europeans, for example, the Spaniards, the Portuguese, the Greeks, the Germans, and the English, that it is impossible to cope with “natural” disasters alone. A drought occurs, then forests burn, or a rainy season comes, and the harvest is lost, and either blizzards and frosts

inappropriate for the given region occur. As a result, the European Union, as a “good uncle,” comes to the rescue and carries out appropriate propaganda that only as part of a common state can we be protected from all this. One thing is obvious: if before the collapse of the USSR the USSR and NATO possessed this weapon, then after the collapse of the USSR its “monopoly” belongs to NATO. It is not at all strange that the media creates such a misconception that the existence of such weapons is improbable.

-Globalization or world power? The exploitation of natural resources will be carried out through the Democratic League and other modern technologies of world domination, open borders, and programs to give sovereignty to communities. According to some provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 17, 2007, they will try to accumulate the natural wealth of the planet in the hands of supranational, suprastate corporations and capital. This is confirmed by the European draft of the RA Constitution, which was rejected twice by our people, which presents the policy to be applied towards the RA in the future. Great rights of ownership and sovereignty are given to communities, turning them into independent authorities separate from the state authorities.
By the way, Mr. Bukigo, the President of the EU Venice Commission, is excited that the new version of the RA Constitution was successfully passed, and is now offering his services for the "legal" settlement of the NKR issue...

-The inglorious end of the US as a superpower. There is the first attempt: the well-crafted artificial economic crisis of 1929. The same process is underway. Despite Franklin Roosevelt's historically successful attempt to save the US, it is assumed that there is no way back for the US. Before that, they should provoke a war with Iran, expecting that this will spread to the entire East, according to Ralph Peters' map, where the US should be greatly supported by Turkey, after which it is obvious that Turkey will remain helpless when America is no longer a superpower, and therefore, whether it wants it or not, it will submit to the dictates of the superpower called the European Union. It is noteworthy that last year, when Sarkozy announced the creation of a common Mediterranean state, Germany changed its previous position and agreed that Turkey would not join the European Union, but, as an Asian country, would be included in the common Mediterranean state. The very power of the European Union is now pursuing a policy of making Germany economically dependent, remembering past experience, so that it would be easy to manage, without its own initiatives and ambitions. So, moving the Finnish Nokia to Romania solves two problems: on the one hand, to suppress German ambitions, and on the other hand, to show Romania that it should rely only on the European Union and not rebel in the issue of separating its Black Sea coast. There is no need to particularly interest Bulgaria, since 30 percent of the country's parliament are Turks, and they will gladly solve this problem without unnecessary expenses and promises. A few days ago, it turned out that Greece's light industry is being moved to Bulgaria, apparently to weaken Greece, to bring it to its knees.

At first glance, it seems strange that all EU countries have become members of the Schengen zone, with the exception of Bulgaria and Romania. In reality, this means that in the near future, internal separatist processes should be expected in these countries, as a result of which their coastal parts will secede from these countries and join the common Black Sea state. This is planned to be implemented only after the Crimea and Odessa regions are separated from Ukraine, perhaps simultaneously (this explains the seemingly illogical behavior of Yulia Tymoshenko in recent years). That is why it is important that Georgia and Ukraine, along with Kosovo, become members of NATO, so that the creation of a common Black Sea state is fully guided and controlled by NATO.

-Political or legal solutions to domestic and international problems? Law has always been undermined as a result of the use of ugliness that are political solutions. Both in international and domestic problems. The 20th century became the most brutal and bloody century in the history of mankind, because after both the First and Second World Wars, the international legal solutions enshrined by the League of Nations and the UN were ignored. Preference was given to the so-called political solutions. And the so-called political solutions, in essence, were the realities of dictating and imposing their will on other countries from the position of the power of a superpower or superpowers. If before the First World War the international community prohibited the use of chemical weapons, it turned out that they were used in that war anyway. In order to prevent future wars, a number of new international legal norms, laws, and principles were created, which were naturally to be implemented through the activities of the League of Nations itself. They worked as long as the victorious and defeated countries were being restored. Already in the 1930s, when the task of provoking a new world war was set, the superpowers supporting it and the small countries under their influence rendered both the League of Nations and international law inactive. The same thing happened at least five to ten years after the Second World War. This process gained momentum in 1995 with the self-collapse of the USSR and the Socialist camp, during which, first of all, the rights of the peoples of all those countries were violated, all the provisions of the UN Declaration of Human Rights were violated towards them, and what is called international politics was moved from legal to the field of so-called voluntary-political solutions. As a result of the continuous discrediting of the UN over the past ten years, today the issue of dissolving the UN is shamelessly being raised. The question arises: What is it for the so-called political will figures of those powers, does a century-long human tragedy seem insignificant, when they are already provoking a third world war in a new way, day after day?

To say that it is an irreversible process and that it is impossible to stop the evil is wrong. It is not too late, it is possible to prevent it, only it is necessary that at least the majority of advanced countries, relying on the collective will of their peoples, stand up for the UN and prevent the aspirations of its discrediting and dissolution. Also, the UN should be guided by the path of making it a powerful and capable structure that can properly regulate natural processes of humanity. Also, regardless of the military-political power and aggressiveness of the state, every political, state, and public figure engaged in propaganda and preparation for war should be called to account in the UN itself. So that later, following the example of World War II, there is no new Nuremberg of bringing war criminals to justice and condemning them after the tragedy. (See, page 15, “Serbia to Sue Countries That Recognized Kosovo”)

Surely, the people of no country, least of all the United States, do not want to go to war, nor do they want other countries to go to war. Not to mention that the number of warmongers and instigators of war among the six billion people on Earth is not even one thousandth of a percent. The question arises: will the international community, along with its international structure, allow a few criminals to plunge humanity into global chaos, disaster, and tragedy this time around?

-The European Union: A Possible Conflict Between the Superpower and the USA: Since 1947, after deceiving, disorienting, and thoroughly developing the peoples of European countries with Alan Dulles' famous program, the problem of transforming the European Union from an international structure of regional cooperation into a superpower is now openly posed. That is, through the rearrangement of the two poles of the former USSR and the USA, a new pole is being created - a superpower, without even asking the will of the peoples of Europe, and whether they want it or not... They don't ask, because they know that at least the French and the Dutch have already rejected it in a referendum. They are right to say that all this is called "European standards" of democracy, because they have nothing to do with real, natural democracy.

Was it not from the upcoming positions of the head of the superpower or the “European standards” of democracy that Terry Davis, months ago, in an obviously arrogant tone towards the authorities and people of Armenia, throwing aside diplomatic behavior, making inappropriate and disrespectful comparisons, and making politically and legally inaccurate formulations towards the state and people of Artsakh? A big question arises: is the high-ranking official of the European Union not well acquainted with international law? If so, then he does not correspond to the position he holds. And if he is familiar with it, but disregards international legal norms, then he does not correspond to the real European standards of democracy, if there are any. By the way, the authorities of Armenia tried not to notice the fact, but we do not think that our people or the relentlessly passing time will forget Terry Davis’s words (See, page 16, “PACE Secretary General Terry Davis’s visit to Armenia”).

However, let’s return to our material. The founding document of the Euro-superpower was expected to be adopted in March of this year. Due to this, Europe was trying to postpone the declaration of independence of Kosovo until May. The US rushed into this matter and, in fact, divided the EU into two parts, jeopardizing the adoption of the EU Constitution and the formation of supranational authorities. This fact indicates that the US no longer refuses to cede its position as a global superpower to the EU.

-Congo, Kosovo, Caucasus. The developments in Kosovo in recent months have shed real light on a seemingly mysterious part of Ralph Peters' article: "And for all those who refuse to imagine the unimaginable, declaring that borders are final and immutable, it is worth remembering that borders have never been static, stable. They have changed over the centuries and are still changing (from the Congo to Kosovo and the Caucasus)." At first glance, it is incomprehensible to mention these three territories together. However, let us remember that recently it has been stated in open text that Kosovo will be the headquarters for the accumulation of military and police forces of the United States of Europe, independent of European countries, the main role of which will be the implementation of police force operations against any European country opposing the supranational authorities of the EU. It turns out that the role and significance of implementing similar tasks is given to Congo, in Central Africa, against the countries of the United States of Africa. As for the Caucasus, it will establish control over the Armenian crossroads of civilizations and will establish control over the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Caspian unions, and will also coordinate the policy of the US, the EU towards these regions. This is precisely what determines the processes of intensification of the emigration of Armenians and Georgians from the countries of the region, especially Armenia and Georgia. Because the indigenous peoples will prevent the deployment of military and police stations in their countries. And the destruction of industry, the disintegration of science and education contribute to the intensification of emigration. As for those serving the NATO military base, that role will probably be reserved for the Kurds.

-The real reason for the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. For several decades now, killing each other has become an everyday reality for Palestinians and Israelis. The question arises, haven't they gotten tired of this unnatural way of life? What is the real reason for living this unnatural way of life? The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is conditioned by one circumstance: they don't want Palestine to have access to the sea, because it does not correspond to the plan for the creation of a common Mediterranean state, where Israel should be without Palestine. There is no doubt that Israel would gladly agree even to the creation of an independent Palestinian state if all the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip were moved deep into the country. According to the data of the Euro-Landsat, which recently participated in the elections in the Greek part of Cyprus, in the coming months, Sarkozy will initiate the process of creating a common Mediterranean state, which will include the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is outside the European Union. It was with the same logic that

the Palestinian camp near the sea in the north of Lebanon was demolished, because it, too, according to Ralph Peters' map, should join the common Mediterranean state.

-Democracy or neo-slavery? For 20 years now, the phrases "European values", "Western democracy" have not left everyday circulation. No less often, TV films show the Roman Empire as the cradle of democracy and the spread of civilization. It is overlooked that the so-called democracy of the ancient Roman Empire was a means of forming the power of a slave state through elections, which has nothing to do with natural democracy. The constitutions of the USA and Great Britain are cited as examples of Western democracy, but it is worth remembering that both the USA and Great Britain officially abandoned slavery only in 1860-65. Even at the level of political science of a schoolboy, one can discover that Western models of democracy are, in fact, models of slave democratic states with corresponding long-term goals, aspirations, and expectations.

-European integration or the hegemony of a new European power? Since 2001, Armenia has officially undertaken obligations under the so-called political course of European integration. After the failed attempt in 2005, it was no longer in dispute that the regional international structure called the European Union had revealed its true problem and, according to recent assurances, in the next one or two months, even against the will of the peoples of European countries, it will turn into a supranational governing superpower. The question arises, what to do now: continue self-deception and continue to submit to the hegemony of a superpower, or return to the international community as a free, independent and sovereign country conducting its own foreign and domestic policies…

-Why has the international court not yet condemned the Armenian Genocide? The fact that from 1921 to the spring of 1988 the people of Soviet Armenia did not have the right to raise the issue of condemning the genocide at the state level in an international court is explainable for well-known reasons, but unfortunately, what has been overlooked is that since 1986, Western policy has also done everything to prevent official Armenia from appealing to the UN and the Hague Court on the issue of genocide. It has also been forgotten that back in 1986, by order of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the chairman of the Union of Writers of Armenia wrote a book about forgiving the genocide and not living in the past, which, by the way, was translated into Serbian at the same time. Why it was written became known after February 1988, and why it was translated into Serbian became known after the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the tragic events in Kosovo. It was expected that the Serbs would also have to be explained that if the Armenians had experienced such a genocide and were making friends with the Turks, then the Serbs would have to tolerate the ceding of their territories to the Turks. However, Moscow and the West, as well as the leadership of the Armenian movement, were unable to stop the popular demand for the adoption of a law condemning the genocide by the Supreme Soviet of Soviet Armenia on November 22, 1988. It is another matter that they managed to stop the issue from being taken to the UN and the Hague Court until the collapse of the USSR. After that, the West took on the role of a preventive.

As long as the Armenian authorities, listening to the, to put it mildly, exhortations of others, do not apply to the international court, they are thereby paving the way for attempts to repeat the genocide with the same brutality not only in Armenia, but also in a number of other countries of the world in the near future. It turns out that by doing so, they are contributing to the misanthropic, militaristic forces, for whom it will be extremely important to commit a number of crimes against humanity with impunity under the guise of the Third World War. It is no coincidence that the European Commissioners, with their peremptory exhortations, demand from the Armenian authorities to open the border with Turkey and establish diplomatic relations, without considering what border is being opened and between which countries. By the way, representatives of the Armenian political elite voice their readiness to carry out this instruction, without even thinking that they are being urged to

become accomplices in a crime against humanity. As long as the criminal is not punished, the establishment of "good-neighborly relations" with him is, in fact, open propaganda of genocide, in accordance with the UN Charter and international legal norms (See, page 7 and page 32, "Trial of Turkish Writer Begins in Ankara" and "The Outrage of Jewish Genocide Scholars...").

-On the issue of providing political solutions to Armenian-Turkish relations. In recent years, the European commissioners and emissaries who have been entering and leaving Armenia with great activity every day of God's day, 365 days a year, sitting on the breath of our authorities, offer and impose only political solutions to all problems requiring an international legal solution. Peter Semneby, a participant in the discussions on the normalization of Armenian-Turkish relations in the RA National Assembly, certainly knows very well that the issue is entirely within the international legal framework, at least with the conventions "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" (1948), "On the Non-Applicability of Statutes of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity" (1968), "Measures to be Taken Against Propaganda and Incitement to War" (1947).

That is, from an international legal perspective, the normalization of Armenian-Turkish relations implies:
1. According to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the country that committed the Armenian Genocide in 1915-23 and its successor, Turkey, will be condemned in the UN Hague Court. Here it is appropriate to recall the words of Garegin Nzhdeh: “To forgive Turkey one crime means to condone two more.”
2. According to the same convention and the UN Charter, the elimination of the consequences of the genocide, which means: the liberation of the occupied territories, ensuring the safe repatriation of the Armenians through UN peacekeepers, and compensation for damages.
3. When the Republic of Armenia becomes a country living in a fully regulated rhythm, it will be possible to establish diplomatic relations between the Republic of Armenia and Turkey.

To say that Peter Semneby does not know all this would be a lie, to put it mildly, but in his speeches he urged the RA authorities to establish relations, open the borders, presenting it as a political solution and an issue requiring political will. In response, the RA NA Speaker says that the RA authorities are capable of demonstrating political will, both to establish relations with Turkey and to open the borders. The worrying thing here is that both speakers know very well who in a democratic country decides policy, who demonstrates political will, and who implements it. Both know very well that in a democratic RA, policy is determined by the people, in the form of the manifestation of the collective will of the people. They also know very well that by a national resolution adopted on August 23, 1990 and The Declaration of Independence of Armenia, ratified by a national referendum on September 21, provides both the form and content of the normalization of Armenian-Turkish relations in accordance with international legal norms.

-Confiscation of illegal weapons or disarmament of the militia? In 1988, after Sumgait, the Soviet government disarmed all Armenians living in our region. This was followed by the brutal attacks of the Azerbaijani savage hordes on the unprotected settlements of Artsakh and the Republic of Armenia. Is it worth recalling now what the real value (and not the price) of a single hunting rifle or a single rusty pistol was in those days... In 1908, the Western Armenians were disarmed by the revolutionary and constitutional calls of the Young Turks, and in 1915 the Great Armenian Genocide took place. In 1918, the Armenian-Turkish Treaty of Friendship signed in Batumi disarmed the Western Armenian volunteers who had achieved victories in May and the Eastern Armenians who had gone out to fight for liberation; in 1920, the Turkish armies launched a new attack on Armenia. In particular, point 6 of the Batumi Treaty stated: “The government of the Armenian Republic

undertakes to actively counteract so that no gang is organized and armed within its territory, as well as to disarm and disperse all gangs that try to hide there." Today, a peace or reconciliation treaty has not yet been signed with Azerbaijan, moreover, the latter threatens with a new war and aggression against Artsakh and the Republic of Armenia every day. The question arises: on whose advice or political will was it that the campaign for the disarmament of the Armenian militia was carried out openly or covertly during the presidential elections of the Republic of Armenia? And how will the comprehensive self-defense of Armenia be implemented, in the event of a possible invasion…

-Armenia and Armenianity. It is a fact that the economy of the Republic of Armenia, unlike 1988, has been brought to such a state that it cannot withstand this threat of global chaos even for a few months, maybe a few weeks. This is not done by chance. It is dictated by orders and exhortations from outside. However, the situation is not at all hopeless, and if desired, in the event of implementing a national state policy, it is possible to quickly restructure the economy and withstand social and economic pressures. As for the scenarios of military operations and conflicts in our region, then in that case it is much easier to organize, and we are confident that all the difficulties we have prepared will come to naught, since the Armenian people have nowhere to retreat and have accumulated experience of self-organization for centuries. The time has come for the ancient nations and ancient civilizations, condemned to destruction by certain circles in the West since the beginning of the last century, to speak their mind and do their part (See, page 6, "In the modern world, they destroy those who kneel").

In 1988, Armenians and Armenia sounded the alarm, the bells of which have not died down to this day. This is the reality when the question of being or not being is put before all humanity, which was the basis of the entire bloody 20th century, therefore, there is a natural reality. Humanity, in the end, must get rid of this ugliness leading to self-destruction, and Armenians must restore all that they have lost.

Armenia, based on its millennial political tradition, should not participate in this new global chaos that has been unleashed. It should call on the advanced countries of humanity to switch to comprehensive, effective self-defense, and in no way participate in the Third World War. Let the West wage war among itself, if its peoples will allow it.

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CHAPTER VIII

STATEMENTS AND DECISIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF WESTERN ARMENIA (STATE OF ARMENIA) ON THE RIGHTS OF THE ARMENIANS OF ARTSAKH

On the ways of peaceful settlement of Karabakh conflict

Peaceful settlement of the Karabakh conflict in accordance with the norms and principles of international law is quite feasible task

In 2008, the head of the NGO Academy of Political Studies, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor Alexander Manasyan in the book "The Karabakh Conflict. The minimal package of political and legal facts and arguments, "(" Tigran Mets "publishing house, Yerevan, 2008, p.6.) Rightly noted:" Since the problem is politicized, neither in the Minsk Group, where the negotiations on the Karabakh conflict are already conducted almost two decades, no "Legal package of the Karabakh conflict" has been submitted to the UN or to any other international competent authority.

There are at least three ways to resolve the Karabakh conflict peacefully:

1) The Karabakh conflict is actually settled by the Armenians, the NKR is liberated from the occupation and the 70-year-old colonial yoke.
Recall that in 1960 the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration "On the urgent provision of independence to colonial countries and peoples".

"The collapse of colonialism began in Asia. In 1943, Syria and Lebanon gained independence from the colonial yoke, in 1945 collapsed colonialism in Vietnam, proclaimed the independence of Indonesia, in 1947 India gained independence. The victory of the Chinese revolution (1949) dealt a severe blow to colonialism. In the first postwar decade, Jordan (1946), Pakistan (1947), Burma (1948), Sri Lanka (1048), Libya (1951), Cambodia, (1953), Laos (1953) were proclaimed sovereign states. In 1952, Egypt was liberated from a semi-colonial state. In 1956-1965, more than 60 countries of Africa, Asia, Oceania and Latin America received state independence. In 1959, the revolution in Cuba won … In April 1974, the fascist regime in Portugal was overthrown by the democratic revolution, and the independence of the colonies (Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola) began … ". Moreover, "Under the colonial yoke there are still 20 million people: in the British Empire (including Southern Rhodesia), in the French and Spanish colonies and dependent countries". (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Volume 2, Yerevan, 1976, p. 670).

Why do we provide these encyclopedic data in such detail? Because they talk about a lot. Because the NKR also freed itself from the colonial yoke imposed on it by the decision of the Caucasian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (B.) Of July 5, 1921.

And it is therefore quite natural that one of the ways to recognize NKR independence is to appeal to the UN Board of Trustees, which since the 1960s dealt with the problems of the peoples who gained independence; according to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted in 1960, to obtain confirmation by the UN Board of Trustees of the fact of the liberation of the NKR from the colonial yoke and the recognition of its independence achieved as a result of the victory in the aggressive war unleashed by the Republic of Azerbaijan. (See

“Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”, General Assembly, 947th plenary meeting, 14 December 1960).

2) Political scientist Ara Papyan offers another way to resolve the Karabakh conflict. “The only legal document on the Armenian-Azerbaijani border is the report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Assembly of February 24, 1920, according to which the right of demarcation of the Armenian-Azerbaijani border was granted to the League of Nations. Therefore, the UN as the successor to the League of Nations, and in particular the UN Security Council, as the authorized body of the main allied forces, is obliged to implement this demarcation of borders, taking as a basis the data on the national distribution for November-December 1920. The current national distribution can not be the basis for the demarcation of borders, because is a consequence of the criminal Azerbaijani policy of deportation and ethnic cleansing, and the consequences of a crime can not be called rights: Ex injuria non oritur jus. “ (See Ara Papian, Armenian-Azerbaijani border, Expertise in accordance with international law, (“Uht Ararati” magazine, 2 (16), November-December, 2008, p. 11).

This means that if the UN Security Council, as the successor to the authorized body of the main allied forces of the League of Nations, upon the relevant application of the RA, demarcates the Armenia-Azerbaijan border according to the national distribution for November-December 1920, the NKR (by the way, with territorial integrity) is part of the RA , and therefore political debates on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in international institutions become meaningless.

Perhaps, this option is the best, since in this case the problem of occupation and deportation of the Armenians of Nakhichevan also becomes the subject of investigation.
It should be added that the implementation of this decision is provided for in Article 92 of the Treaty of Sevres of August 10, 1920, and looks as follows:
“Armenia’s borders with Azerbaijan and Georgia will be determined by common consent of the countries concerned. After the decision provided for in Article 89 has been rendered, and after if any of the States concerned, with the general consent, can not determine their borders, the latter will be determined by the Main Allied Powers, which at the same time will have to attend to applying it on place “.

3) In previous publications, we have already mentioned that there is no conflict in the world, for which there is no legal option for settlement. One of them is the internationally recognized order and agreement on the peaceful settlement of conflicts, called the “Convention on the Peaceful Resolution of International Conflicts” (See “Convention on the Peaceful Resolution of International Conflicts”, The Hague, October 18, 1907).
The Convention provides for three consecutive stages of a peaceful settlement of the conflict:

a) in accordance with the requirements of Article 2 of the second section of the Convention, at the first stage, the conflicting parties should use the mediation missions of one or more countries. In accordance with the requirement of Article 5, Section 5, the mediation mission is completed from the moment when one of the conflicting parties or the mediator is satisfied that no peace offers are accepted by any of the conflicting parties;

b) in accordance with the 9th article of the third section of the Convention, a commission is formed to investigate the causes of the conflict, which conducts an impartial and conscientious investigation into the causes of the conflict and submits its proposals to the parties to the conflict. If the proposals of the commission of inquiry are also not accepted by any of the conflicting parties, the issue is transferred to the next stage;

c) in the third stage, in accordance with Article 41 of the second chapter of the 4th section of the Convention, the matter is transferred to a specially established arbitration court, whose decisions are already binding on the conflicting parties. It is obvious that the format of the mediation mission of the Minsk Group has exhausted itself in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, because for more than 18 years its proposals have not been accepted by one of the conflicting parties, mainly Azerbaijan, which does not reconcile with the reality that the NKR has already freed itself from the colonial yoke. Therefore, the Minsk Group should be dissolved, and as a second step, in accordance with the provision and requirement of the Convention, an International Commission of Inquiry should be established to conduct an impartial investigation into the causes of the conflict.

All of the above options are eligible for engagement and can be productive. This means that a peaceful settlement of the Karabakh conflict in accordance with the norms and principles of international law is quite feasible task. And all those who either do not want a peaceful settlement of the conflict, or bypass the means of legal settlement, in fact, provoke a new war and genocide …

"The Covenant of Ararat" («Ուխտ Արարատի»), Public initiative of soldiers and former political prisoners of the Armenian secret army for the liberation of Armenia

April 08, 2010

Message of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia to the Parliaments of the Member States of the UN Security Council

(on the aggression of the Republic of Azerbaijan against the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic)

The National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia strongly condemns the unprecedented aggressive and irresponsible decision of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its instigators to launch large-scale military operations against the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, which has led to a sharp escalation of the situation along the entire line of contact with Artsakh and on the borders with the Republic of Armenia and an escalating military confrontation, with the use of armored vehicles, aviation and artillery. There are numerous victims and injuries among the civilian population of Artsakh, including women and children.

The instigators of the conflict in the Middle East and the leadership of the Republic of Turkey, in order to avoid inevitable responsibility for their actions, are seeking to shift responsibility from themselves and the Republic of Turkey to the borders of the Republic of Armenia and Artsakh through the aggression of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Thus, trying to divert the attention of the world community from their real goals and criminal plans in the Middle East, and save the Republic of Turkey and its instigators from inevitable responsibility.

We call on the international community, in particular those countries that are involved in the conflict settlement process, to take effective steps, forcing the Republic of Azerbaijan to stop the aggression and force it to peace.

Further aggravation of the conflict can lead to unpredictable consequences, both for the Azerbaijani and Turkish sides.

Everything will end where it began, including with the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia, in Western Armenia.

Armen Ter-Sargsyan
Speaker of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
April 3, 2016

Communication of the Republic of Western Armenia following the Azerbaijani aggression against the Republic of Artsakh

The perfidious Azerbaijani aggression of September 27, 2020 launched against the Republic of Artsakh and the Armenian people is yet another act in the long chain of crimes perpetrated by the Turkish-Azerbaijani machine against Armenians and all mankind.

The state policy of Turkey and Azerbaijan against the Armenian people has a long history. It goes back to the years 1873-1874, when Turkey and, following him since 1918 Azerbaijan, adopted at the governmental level an ultra-nationalist Panturkist and Panturanian policy. This has resulted in an ongoing genocide against the Armenians and other indigenous peoples of the region and leads to a genocidal policy.

Between 1894 and 1923, Turkey annihilated on its own territory 4 million peaceful citizens – Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians … In the following years, these two states regularly carried out major military criminal operations against all the indigenous peoples of the region and in particular towards the Armenians and Armenia.

This criminal government policy on the part of Turkey and Azerbaijan has drawn the Greater Near East region and the contiguous Caucasus into a deep humanitarian and civilizational crisis, which has become problematic not only for the Armenian people but for all peoples and states of the region.

On the basis of these observations, the Armenian people face the following issues:
a) win this war and any imposed war;
b) self-organize as an armed nation to ensure victory in military confrontations;
c) defend by all means before all political, legal and other bodies, the rights granted to the Armenian people;
d) obtain the condemnation of the ideology of panturkuism and pantouranism, and also the condemnation of all crimes, past and present, of the Turkish-Azerbaijani machine by the international legal authorities.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) is fundamentally determined to defend the rights of the Armenian people and, therefore, calls on the citizens of Western Armenia to come to the defense of the Republic of Artsakh and the Republic of Armenia and instructs the regional defense forces for the protection of the Armenians of Western Armenia, in accordance with its constitutional principles, to join the ranks of the defense forces of the Republic of Artsakh and the Republic of Armenia.

Countering the actions of the Turkish-Azerbaijani war machine takes on a highly vital character for the Armenian people and is the only way to preserve the right of the Armenian people to existence, to development and to a future.

We are fully determined to defend all the rights of the Armenian people. The victory will be on the side of the Armenian people.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)
September 27, 2020

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links:

1. Press release – The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) applied to the UN with a proposal to demarcate the border between the state of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, 08.08.2019 – http://lousavor-avedis.org/?p=15195
2. Revenir à la publication: La guerre de quatre jours. Appel de Parlement de l'Arménie Occidentale en direction des Parlements des pays –membres du Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU (concernant l'agression de la république d'Azerbaïdjan envers la république du Nagorno-Karabagh), 03.04.2016 – http://parliament-wa.info/fr/archives/8589
3. STATEMENT About demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories, 20.11.2018 – http://parliament-wa.info/en/archives/10070
4. Open Appeal to the UN On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the crimes of genocide committed by Azerbaijan against Armenians in the city Shushi (Artsakh, Nagorno Karabagh), 25.03.2020 – https://aga-tribunal.info/en/tribunal_25-3-2020_en/
5. DECISION n° 01/2018 adoptée par l'Assemblée Nationale (Parlement) d'Arménie Occidentale le 10 janvier 2018 "De la constitution, par les arméniens d'Arménie Occidentale, d'une force de défense" – http://citizenship-western-armenia.info/fr/archives/2379
6. STATEMENT On the implementation of the Arbitral Award of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson, 29.05.2018- http://gov-wa.info/?p=3447&lang=en

One Year Later. On the Nullity of the Unjust Tripartite Statement on Artsakh of November 9, 2020, and the Task of the Armenian People to Prevent the Threat of New Aggression

(Statement of Members of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia – lawyers, historians, economists, political scientists, journalists, cultural figures, and military personnel, members of the international expert-legal community of Armenologists, genocide scholars, and anthropocide scholars from Europe, Armenia, and Russia), 09.11.2021

A year has passed since the signing of the tripartite statement regarding Artsakh on November 9, 2020, and it is now possible to evaluate it and provide a clearer analysis. All the provisions of our Statement dated November 10, 2020, have been confirmed.

We unequivocally consider the ceasefire and the end of the 44-day military aggression by the Republic of Azerbaijan, with the direct involvement of Turkey and international ISIS terrorists from Syria and Libya, and with the complicity of the Prime Minister of Israel, Pakistan, and other countries against the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) as a significant achievement for peace and for saving the lives of thousands of defenders of the Homeland and civilians of Artsakh – children, women, and the elderly – with the personal involvement of Russian President Vladimir Putin.

In our Statement of November 10, 2020, we rightly and truthfully indicated the nullity, illegitimacy, and injustice of the tripartite statement on Artsakh of November 9, 2020, which was signed under coercion by the aggressor against Armenia, effectively ignoring the interests of the Armenian people. According to international law, foundational United Nations documents, international conventions and declarations, including the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of May 23, 1969, any "document" (treaty, agreement, statement, etc.) signed under the threat or use of force is considered invalid. (Article 52 of the Vienna Convention states: "A treaty is void if its conclusion was procured by the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations".)

Therefore, any agreement signed under coercion by the aggressor against Armenia, which effectively ignores the interests of Armenians, must be considered null and void.

All provisions of the tripartite statement of November 9, 2020, concerning the Republic of Azerbaijan have either not been fully implemented or only partially implemented. Meanwhile, the Republic of Armenia is constantly subjected by the aggressor and its patrons to new and additional demands, including issues of forced and unjust delimitation and demarcation of the state border, alienation of certain strategic territories, and the opening of so-called "transport corridors" through the sovereign territory of the Republic of Armenia – which amounts to de facto annexation of parts of Armenian territory and a continuation of aggression.

All issues of transportation security and the safety of residents of border settlements in Armenia remain threatened and unresolved. For more than a year, the actions of the aggressor – Azerbaijan – have violated fundamental human rights in Armenia and Artsakh: the right to life, work, education, and freedom of movement. Falsely citing Azerbaijan's territorial integrity, deliberate incidents have been created along the interstate road Goris-Kapan in Syunik Province, Armenia, endangering civilians.
For Armenia, opening all these communications is economically unprofitable and ineffective. They benefit Turkey and Azerbaijan more, as well as certain external actors.

It is also confirmed that an international crime – military aggression – was committed by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, with the direct participation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Turkey and international ISIS terrorists from Syria and Libya, against the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic), with the goal of depriving it of the right to self-determination, independence, freedom, development, and future, and to occupy part of its territory. Azerbaijan repeatedly carried out missile strikes against civilian and military targets on the territory of Armenia as well.

On November 9, 2020, the day the tripartite ceasefire statement was signed ending the 44-day military aggression of Azerbaijan against Artsakh, Azerbaijani military forces shot down a Russian Mi-24 helicopter in Armenian airspace, outside the combat zone, using a portable surface-to-air missile system. The helicopter was from the 102nd Russian military base, escorting and protecting Russian peacekeepers en route to the conflict zone in Artsakh. The crew members of the helicopter were killed.

This war crime has still not been properly addressed, and the true perpetrators – the planners and executors – have not been held accountable. (These crimes fall under the definition of "aggression" established by UN General Assembly Resolution No. 3314 (XXIX) of December 14, 1974.)

Numerous documented facts are unequivocally confirmed:

- War crimes committed by Azerbaijan against Armenians of Artsakh – both military personnel and civilians. Azerbaijan used phosphorus-containing weapons, which have elements of chemical weapons. White phosphorus munitions were mainly used in forests near settlements where the Armenian civilian population was sheltering during armed attacks, constituting weapons of mass destruction that inflicted irreparable harm on humans and the environment.
- Destruction and appropriation of Armenian historical and cultural heritage in Artsakh – religious (pagan and Christian), cultural, architectural monuments, and archaeological sites.

Consequently, a qualimetric assessment, comprehensive expert evaluation, and analysis of the material and immaterial damage caused to the Republic of Artsakh and directly to the Armenian population of Artsakh by Azerbaijan, both during military aggression and in pre-war and post-war periods, is necessary.

- Gross violations by Azerbaijan of international humanitarian law and human rights, including cruel and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war and Armenian civilians, their forced detention, and desecration of the bodies of deceased military personnel and civilians.
- Manifestations of Armenophobia and a criminal policy of inciting hatred against Armenians, discrimination of citizens based on ethnicity, violations of refugee and internally displaced persons' rights due to ethnic cleansing and genocide against Armenians in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, Shamakhi, Maragha, in the Shaumyan district during Operation "Ring" by the Azerbaijan SSR, in peacetime, and during Azerbaijani military actions and terrorism.

As a result, hundreds of people were killed and even more were injured. More than 500,000 ethnic Armenians in Azerbaijan became refugees, and over 300,000 became internally displaced.

Thus, the authorities of Azerbaijan organized and carried out genuine genocide, ethnic cleansing, and deportation against the indigenous Armenian population.

- Illegal and unacceptable settlement of temporarily occupied territories of Artsakh by foreign mercenaries and international ISIS terrorists from Syria and Libya, recruited by Turkey and Azerbaijan.

We especially note the illegality, illegitimacy, and inadmissibility of so-called "delimitation and demarcation" and the determination and alteration of the state border between Armenia and Azerbaijan without a bilateral international treaty – based solely on the administrative-territorial division of the USSR and the Republic of Armenia, and the transfer to the aggressor of parts of the Syunik and Tavush regions, parts of the Goris-Kapan road, using GPS systems from a foreign private company.

The administrative-territorial division of the USSR, especially the illegal and artificial divisions in the Azerbaijan SSR, cannot serve as the basis for demarcating the state border between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Soviet General Staff maps cannot serve as the sole basis for border demarcation, as Armenia's borders were defined by the international community even before its incorporation into the USSR.

The only legitimate international document defining the borders between Armenia and Azerbaijan is the February 24, 1920 Report-Proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919–1920), along with the attached maps. According to this report, the right to demarcate the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan was entrusted to the League of Nations (its successor being the United Nations), based on pre-World War I demographic data.

In other words, the borders defined in 1920 should have been retained after the USSR's collapse. Soviet-era or artificial Azerbaijani maps cannot supersede legitimate international maps and decisions.

The current demographic composition cannot serve as the basis for border demarcation, as it resulted from Azerbaijan's criminal policies of extermination, ethnic cleansing, and deportation of Armenians. The consequences of crime cannot create rights (ex injuria non oritur jus).

Most leading international analytical centers and experts, including in Russia, note: "Turkey, having failed in its projects in Libya and Syria, undoubtedly seeks to compensate at least partially via the Caucasus region. Direct land access to Azerbaijan will enable President Erdoğan to implement his panturkist doctrine and 'Greater Turan' strategy and to connect Turkey to China's land routes and the so-called 'Communicator,' linking China with one of its major consumers – Europe. This is a significant economic advantage, but Turkey simultaneously seeks to create chaos in any civilizational project of the two poles. If Turkey succeeds in these plans, its behavior could become unpredictable. Diplomats of Ankara and Baku, acting jointly, are either making a serious error or being overconfident, relying on their own reasoning, while using force against Armenia – which is extremely counterproductive".

If such Turkish-Azerbaijani plans are pursued, they aim primarily to change the geopolitical order in the region. Diplomatic discussions may be long and inconclusive. Strategically, Baku and Ankara are laying the groundwork for more explosive and large-scale conflicts in the South Caucasus.
In the Caucasus, where multiple internal and external interests intersect, there are no simple solutions, and even positions gained by force cannot always be retained. This must be understood by Baku and Ankara – hope of subjugating weakened Armenia is futile.

The ongoing large-scale aggression against Artsakh and Armenia demonstrates the potential threat to Armenians, which is why multiple states, with direct participation of ISIS terrorists from Syria and Libya, are exerting great effort to neutralize it. Understanding this potential and developing a national agenda accordingly is essential for the Armenian people. Conditions for this exist both internally and externally.

UN reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) confirm that Armenians cannot live freely in Azerbaijan.

Notably, during and immediately after the 44-day aggression by Azerbaijan against Artsakh, many countries and regions in Europe and the Americas (France, Netherlands, Cyprus, Austria, Chile, Luxembourg, USA – California, New Jersey, etc.; Spain – Catalonia, Basque Country; Italy – Milan, etc.; Switzerland – Geneva city council; Australia – NSW Parliament) strongly condemned Azerbaijan's military aggression, involving Turkey and ISIS terrorists, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Azerbaijani forces and their allies from occupied territories in Nagorno-Karabakh.
On November 25, 2020, the French Senate, on December 3, 2020, the lower house of the French Parliament, and on December 9, 2020, the Dutch Parliament adopted resolutions recognizing Artsakh and the right of its people to self-determination and independence as the only guarantee of their security.

On October 14, 2020, the National Assembly (Parliament) and Government of Western Armenia recognized the state independence of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic). Previously, Artsakh's independence was recognized by Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Transnistria.

In the current situation, the entire Armenian people – in Armenia, Artsakh, and the global diaspora – as a political subject, are entitled to address all issues related to preventing real threats to the

Armenian people, including new aggression against Artsakh and Armenia, and attempts at forced delimitation and demarcation of Armenia's borders.

Armenians worldwide will never accept such injustice and lawlessness, and the national-liberation movement of the Armenian people will gain renewed momentum globally.
The struggle of Artsakh and its Armenians is a struggle against the genocidal policies unleashed by Azerbaijan, a fight for survival, for the right to freely determine their own fate according to the right to self-determination, independence, freedom, and, most importantly, the fundamental right to life, development, and future.

We republish the Statement of the Members of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia – members of the international expert-legal community of anthropocide scholars, genocide scholars, and Armenologists of Russia, Europe, and Armenia – of November 10, 2020:

"Nullity of the Statement on Artsakh of 09.11.2020 and the Tasks of the Armenian People to Prevent Threats and Challenges of the Contemporary Civilizational World"
"The signed Statement is illegitimate from the moment of signing due to a dozen serious violations and reasons:

1. The Statement signed by the Prime Minister of Armenia Nikol Pashinyan was not signed by the Constitutional Guarantor – President of Armenia, was not submitted to or ratified by the National Assembly, and has no Opinion or Conclusion from the Constitutional Court of Armenia;
2. The emergence of the Statement reflects criminal collusion and betrayal by current and former leaders of Armenia and Artsakh;
3. The Statement does not mention the status of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic);
4. The interests of the Armenian people are completely ignored;
5. The document was drafted without the participation, opinion, or signature of the President of Artsakh;
6. Without the knowledge of the President – Constitutional Guarantor of Armenia, territories of Armenia itself are alienated, effectively placing Armenia under full blockade – the border with Iran is virtually closed;
7. Drafted without consideration of the Co-Chair countries of the OSCE Minsk Group;
8. Contradicts previous statements, including those of Russian President Vladimir Putin regarding historical context;
9. Under international law, USSR legislation, and Azerbaijan SSR legal documents, Artsakh was never part of Azerbaijan. Contrary to international law and League of Nations decisions, Sovietization of Artsakh by the Bolsheviks reduced its territory artificially, separating the Lowlands and Northern Artsakh from its original lands. According to President Putin, this process served narrow Bolshevik interests at the expense of Russia's geopolitical interests, implementing a criminal policy of anthropocide against Russian, Armenian, and other indigenous peoples;
10. Pashinyan's signature was obtained under coercion (if he signed at all);
11. The Statement says nothing of the massive war crimes of Azerbaijan and Turkey, ethnic cleansing, deportation, and genocide of Armenians in Artsakh and Azerbaijan;
12. No mention of mercenaries – international terrorists recruited by Erdoğan and Aliyev;
13. No mention of the deportation of over 500,000 Armenian refugees from Azerbaijan since 1988 (Baku, Sumgait, Kirovabad, Mingachevir, Shaumyan, Shamakhor, etc.), some of whom found refuge in Artsakh and liberated Armenian territories around Artsakh;

14. The Statement leads to greater chaos, seemingly according to external powers' plans against Russia and Europe;
15. The Statement contradicts the spirit and essence of the Karabakh conflict, representing a peak of the policy of distorting the conflict;
16. Armenians worldwide will never accept such injustice and lawlessness, and the national-liberation movement of the Armenian people will gain new powerful momentum globally".

Press Service of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
November 9, 2021

DECISION of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) on the full legal and political commitment to represent the Republic of Artsakh and the people of Artsakh on international platforms and protect their rights

On the full legal and political commitment to represent the Republic of Artsakh and the people of Artsakh on international platforms and protect their rights.

Today, the illegal act of dissolution of the Republic of Artsakh took place, as the last genocidal act of abolishing statehood in the territory where it managed to survive after the Genocide that happened a hundred years ago.

Considering the illegal decree of the President of the Republic of Artsakh Samvel Shahramanyan of September 28, 2023, where it is written: "until January 1, 2024, dissolve all state institutions and organizations under their departmental authority, and the Republic of Nagorno Karabakh (Artsakh) ceases to exist", which contradicts the Constitution of the Republic of Artsakh and the Declaration of Independence.

Considering the aggression unleashed by the Republic of Azerbaijan on September 27, 2020 and the 44-day war, the use of prohibited weapons, the direct participation of the Republic of Turkey, the involvement of mercenary terrorists from the Middle East, the actions of the alliance of countries hostile to Armenia, especially the 9-month complete blockade of Artsakh, the large-scale aggression against the Sovereign Republic of Artsakh on September 19, 2023, which started and continues to this day the policy of ethnic cleansing, deportation and genocide against the Armenians of Artsakh.

Within 10 days, more than 100,000 of the 120,000 population of the Republic of Artsakh emigrated to the Republic of Armenia, fleeing the genocidal actions of the criminal regime of Azerbaijan. As a result of the Armenian Genocide, ethnic cleansing and expatriation in the Republic of Artsakh, as in the recent past in the Armenian Autonomy of Nakhichevan, not a single native Armenian resident will remain.

Considering that the commitment of the government of the Republic of Armenia not to protect Artsakh and the rights of the Armenians of Artsakh contradicts the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the Declaration of Independence.

Considering that the First Republic of Armenia and the Second Republic of Armenia under the conditions of aggression and coercion (Treaty of Alexandropol, 02.12.1920 and Treaty of Kars, 13.10.1921) had to withdraw from the unified Armenian demands in 1920, from the scope of the rights granted to the Armenian people and the Armenian state (the State of Armenia), being forced to remain only within the framework of the rights and powers of the Republic of Armenia.

Taking into account that the Third Republic of Armenia repeated through the official statements of its presidents that it is excluded from the Armenian people and the Armenian state (the State of Armenia) in 1918-1920 according to the unified Armenian demands, from the given rights, and is forced to remain within the rights and competences of the Republic of Armenia, in other words, within the rights and powers of the Armenians of Eastern Armenia and Eastern Armenia, and transfers the case of pursuing that issue to the Armenian people, to the broad Armenian circles.

Considering that the current regime of the Republic of Armenia refused to protect the right to self-determination of the Artsakh Armenians, which contradicts one of the three main principles accepted by the International Community: "exclusion of the use of force or threat of force, exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, respect for territorial integrity", and contradicts to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Armenia.

Considering the fact that the so-called "peace treaty" currently being drawn up between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia will actually be considered an illegal treaty imposed by force on the Armenian people and the Republic of Armenia, which cannot in any way ensure long-term peace between the two countries and peoples.

Taking into account that the coalition hostile to the Armenian people and its proxy tools, Turkey and Azerbaijan, all together, as terrorist states, carried out the Genocide and deportation of the Armenians of Artsakh in Artsakh.

Given that the consequences of a crime cannot give rise to rights ("Ex injuria non oritur jus").
Taking into account that the state terrorist policy against the Armenian people and Armenian civilization for more than 130 years was carried out on an ethnic-national basis and based on the anti-human-Armenian ideology of Pan-Turkism and Pan-Turanism. This is also evidenced by the terrorist criminal policy and program adopted by them against the Armenian culture and civilizational heritage, the purpose of which is to erase the Armenian trace in the entire region, the entire Armenian highlands and the surrounding areas.

Taking into account that Diaspora Armenians are a collective formed as a result of the Armenian Genocide and deportation, and that all Armenian national state problems, including all current challenges and threats, are directly related to it.

Considering that the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and the Armenians scattered around the world have chosen the path of standing up for the joint rights granted to the Armenian people and the State of Armenia by the International Community for the final and fair settlement of the Armenian Question of 1918-1920.

Considering the two petitions of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) addressed to the United Nations:
"Regarding the border (demarcation) between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan", August 7, 2019,
"Proposal to take decisive action for the peaceful, fair and final settlement of the Artsakh conflict and delimitation between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan under the auspices of the United Nations", 17.06.2023,
as well as "Recognizing the independence of the Republic of Artsakh (the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh)" Decision, 22.02.2023.

The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) decides:

1. The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia), until the restoration of the state structures of the Republic of Artsakh, undertakes all the legal and political commitment to represent the Republic of Artsakh and the people of Artsakh on international platforms and legal subjects, states, and protect their rights.
2. To involve Artsakh representatives as MPs in the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), as well as for vacant seats in the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia through additional elections (co-optation).
3. To create the institute of the protector of the states of the Armenian civilization, the state of Armenia: the Republic of Western Armenia, Cilicia, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Artsakh, the Armenian Autonomy of Nakhichevan and Javakhk.
4. Establish and operate a Permanent Tribunal of the Indigenous Peoples of the Greater Middle East and Western Near Caspian.

The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) offers:

1. To regulate the action of supporting and helping the Armenians of Artsakh who were deported from Artsakh and settled in Armenia. In other words, the given community - the given marz, so that the help and assistance is organized in a regulated, clear manner. It is proposed to confirm the list of the regions, cities and settlements of Armenia where Armenians deported from Artsakh are settled, and to establish direct contact with their administrative bodies in order to direct systematic support.
2. To list all the human, material and other losses of the Armenians of Artsakh, in order to present them later to national and international courts.
3. To appeal to the UN and UNESCO to obtain funds and take out of Artsakh the Armenian historical and cultural heritage, among which the khachkars.

The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) calls:

To request the Armenian people scattered around the world, foreign parties, public, political, cultural and religious organizations, spiritual leaders, youth, women's organizations in their place of residence and elsewhere to initiate an international judicial process in 1894-1896 to judge the murderous and criminal leaders of the two terrorist states that carried out the Armenian Genocide that began in Ottoman Turkey, continued in the Republic of Azerbaijan since 1918, and to this day.

In this situation, the entire Armenian people is already a political entity, which is authorized to solve all the issues related to the prevention of real threats and challenges to the entire Armenian people. The Armenian people all over the world have the right and must turn to the international community, international organizations, the UN, etc. For the Armenian people, such a coordinated action is a vital strategy to suppress all genocidal actions carried out by global forces and to prevent Genocides.

We consider it necessary to emphasize the following:

The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) will never come to terms with the realities of the present imposed on Artsakh, the Armenians of Artsakh, the Armenian people by aggressor and terrorist states, including the fact of the occupation of Artsakh, just as it did not reconcile with the realities of the occupation of Western Armenia and Armenian Cilicia.

The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) will never come to terms with this vassal status imposed on the Republic of Armenia from inside and outside.

The State of Armenia, the Republic of Western Armenia, taking into account all the listed realities, from this moment on, acts as an independent national state structure of the entire Armenian people and submits a bid to lead the Armenian people's struggle for life, freedom and future.

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Artsakh, the Republic of Armenia and the Armenian people scattered around the world, it was sent to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Security Council of the United Nations and the leaders of the permanent member states of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Martik Gasparyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

September 29, 2023

S T A T E M E N T

To the United Nations Secretary-General
Mr. Antonio Guterres

To the United Nations Security Council

A call for taking decisive actions for a peaceful, just and final settlement of the Artsakh conflict and a proposal for a UN-sponsored border demarcation between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan

We appeal to you again.

I.
1) Taking into account the cruel reality that since 1905, 1918-1920, 1988 and up to the present, the Genocide and deportation of the Armenian population of Baku, Azerbaijan (Western Caspian region) and Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh), falsification and destruction of the cultural heritage of Armenians, organized and committed first by the Azerbaijani nationalist Musavat Party, then, by successive governments of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic and the current Republic of Azerbaijan is still going on;
2) Taking into account that the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Turkey, having formed a coalition with other countries, with the involvement of mercenary terrorists using prohibited types of weapons, since September 27, 2020 carried out a 44-day aggression and waged war against the Republic of Artsakh;
3) Taking into account that since December 12, 2022, in fact blocking and besieging the Republic of Artsakh, the current authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been implementing a policy of ethnic cleansing, deportation and Genocide against the Armenians of Artsakh;
4) Taking into account that the aggressive rhetoric and aggressive actions of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Turkey, accompanied by threats from officials, do not contribute to the establishment of peace in the South Caucasus and the Middle East;
5) Taking into account that the currently planned peace treaty between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia will in fact be considered an illegal treaty forcibly imposed on the

Armenian people and the Republic of Armenia, in no way can ensure long-term peace between the two countries and peoples.

II.

1) Recalling that the OSCE Minsk Group, established to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, was guided by three main principles adopted by the international community: "exclusion of the use of force or threat of force, application of the right of peoples to self-determination, respect for territorial integrity",
2) Considering that the OSCE Minsk Group co-chair countries - the United States, Russia, France, nevertheless, failed to prevent the aggression and war of the Republic of Azerbaijan against the Republic of Artsakh on September 27, 2020;
3) Considering also the fact that the joint work of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chair countries - the United States, Russia, France is frozen today;
4) Taking into account also the fact that the current Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia refuses to defend the right of the Artsakh Armenians to self-determination, which, in fact, is a rejection of one of the three basic principles adopted by the international community: "exclusion of the use of force or threat of force, application of the right of peoples to self-determination, respect for territorial integrity" and from the point of view of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, laws and decisions of the Republic of Armenia, it is unconstitutional and illegal.

We inform you that the vast majority of the population of the Republic of Artsakh, the Republic of Armenia, as well as the Armenians of the Diaspora are categorically against this position of the current Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia.

III.

Based on Articles 11, 12, 35 of the UN Charter, according to which:
- as stated in Article 11, paragraph 2: "The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion",
- and as stated in Article 35, paragraph 2: "A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter".

IV.

1) Based on the historical, legal and political foundations, according to which the Paris Peace Conference in 1919-1920 de facto and de jure recognized the state of the Armenian people as the Armenian state - the State of Armenia, noting at the same time that this recognition does not predetermine the borders of the Armenian state, the continuityof which is currently the Republic Western Armenia (State of Armenia);
2) Based on the fact that there is no legitimate international document or treaty recognizing Artsakh as the part of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
3) Based on the fact that at the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) decisions were made on the borders of the State of Armenia, according to which the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Turkey is regulated by an Arbitration Decision of the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, and the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan -

according to the document “Report-proposal on determination of the borders of Armenia” dated February 24, 1920, submitted by the Special Commission for the Determination of the Borders of Armenia at the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920).
At the same time, data on the national composition of the population as of before the outbreak of the First World War were taken as a basis, as a principle;
4) We, as the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia), once again propose to demarcate the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan under the auspices of the UN, according to the “Report-proposal on the determination of the borders of Armenia” dated February 24, 1920 by the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920).

V.
Recall that we made such a proposal in the Statement to the UN Secretary-General and the permanent members of the UN Security Council “On the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan” dated August 7, 2019. The Statement was officially received and registered at the UN Headquarters in New York on August 26, 2019.

VI.
In fact, this is a statement-proposal:
1) To stop the Genocide of the Armenians of Azerbaijan (Western Caspian Region), Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) and the Armenian population of the border settlements of the Republic of Armenia, which has been going on for more than 100 years;
2) To stop the destruction of the Armenian cultural heritage in the above-mentioned region;
3) To ensure the right of the Armenian people to live, develop and have a future;
4) To ensure long-term and sustainable peace between two peoples and two countries - Azerbaijanis and Armenians, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia.

VII.
The decision on this statement “A call for decisive action for a peaceful, just and final settlement of the Artsakh conflict and a proposal to demarcate the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan under the auspices of the UN” was adopted on July 5, 2023 at a joint session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

We notify that:
1) We are ready to provide additional information and documents that you will need regarding this Statement;
2) If necessary, we are ready to send you an authorized representative of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) for direct contacts and discussions;
3) We enclose a copy of the Statement “On the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan”, sent to you on August 7, 2019.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
July 17, 2023

DECLARATION

The entire Armenian people and the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) will never come to terms with the Genocide of the Armenians of Artsakh, the deportation and the loss of Artsakh's statehood

The entire Armenian people and the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) will never come to terms with the Genocide of the Armenians of Artsakh, the deportation and the loss of Artsakh's statehood

The coalition hostile to the Armenian people and its proxy agents, Turkey and Azerbaijan, all together, as terrorist states, carried out the genocide and deportation of the Armenians of Artsakh in Artsakh, continuing the Ottoman Turkey from 1894-1896 in the way of the state terrorist policy by the artificial state called Azerbaijan from 1918.

The state terrorist policy against the Armenian people and the Armenian civilization that has been going on for more than 130 years is carried out on an ethnic-national basis and on the basis of the pan-Turkism and Pan-Turanism, a misanthropic-Armenian-hating ideology. This is also evidenced by the terrorist criminal policy and program adopted by them against the Armenian culture and civilizational heritage, the purpose of which is to erase the Armenian trace in the entire region, the entire Armenian highlands and the surrounding areas.

As a tool for the implementation of the Armenian Genocide, the theory of Pan-Turkism was put into circulation in 1873-1874 in Europe, then adopted by the successive governments of Turkey, and from 1918 by Azerbaijan as well. Genocide was carried out against Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians and other peoples in 1894-1923, and it continues to this day towards the Armenians. According to some studies, during the period of 1894-1924, the successive governments of Turkey - Ottoman, Young Turk, Kemal - destroyed more than 4 million Armenian, Greek, Assyrian citizens of the empire. The Armenian Genocide was carried out on the territory of the Ottoman Empire, in Western Armenia, Cilician Armenia, Eastern Armenia, Baku, Shushi...

And in 1918-2016 in the territory called the Republic of Azerbaijan by the successive governments of Azerbaijan, continued the acts of genocide in Sumgait, Baku, as well as in Shushi, Nakhichevan, Artsakh, Gardman, Gandzak, Maragha, Shahumyan, Talish and other Armenian territories, achieving now already to Artsakh.

It is clear to all parties that the current genocidal actions could not have been carried out without the agreement, planning, cooperation and participation of a number of influential states that are members of the international community.

This is the reality.

It is also clear to all parties that Artsakh, the Republic of Armenia, the entire Armenian people had the potential to resist those genocidal plans, if they had national-state leadership.

However, taking into account the present realities, our task is:
1. to reach the condemnation of pan-Turkism and pan-Turanism, the anti-human theory,
2. to achieve full condemnation and reparation for the Armenian Genocide,

3. to reach the condemnation of the terrorist states, including the hostile coalition and its proxy tools, the leaders of the terrorist states of Turkey and Azerbaijan, as planners, instigators, and implementers of war, genocide and crimes against humanity,
4. to achieve the establishment of a permanent tribunal for the indigenous peoples of the Middle East and its effective operation.

How can we not take into account that:
1. the genocide of Armenians (and the above-mentioned peoples) is an international crime against humanity and civilization,
2. the massacre and deportation of Armenians (and the above-mentioned peoples) during 1894-1923, 1988-2023 is genocide, according to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, December 9, 1948.
3. the genocide of the Armenians (and the above-mentioned peoples) is subject to condemnation, according to the UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of the Statute of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, November 26, 1968.
4. and that no statute of limitations applies to those crimes.

It is clear to everyone that until
1. the twin terrorist states, Turkey and Azerbaijan, have not been punished for the genocide, ethnic cleansing policy, repressions and forced deportation of these peoples against Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians, Yezidis, Kurds, Talish, Lezgs and other peoples,
2. reparations were not made to the peoples subjected to genocide,
3. Pan-Turkism and Pan-Turanism were not condemned as a misanthropic theory,
4. the international community has not helped the peoples listed above to restore their legal rights, it is not possible to establish peace neither in the South Caucasus nor in the Middle East.

On the other hand, it is necessary to defend all the rights given to the Armenian people at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919-1920 in all instances and by all means, as the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has done and is doing.

We consider it necessary to emphasize the following:

The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) will never come to terms with the realities of the present imposed on Artsakh, the Armenians of Artsakh, the Armenian people by aggressor and terrorist states, including the fact of the occupation of Artsakh, just as it did not reconcile with the realities of the occupation of Western Armenia and Armenian Cilicia.

The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) will never come to terms with this vassal status imposed on the Republic of Armenia from inside and outside.

The Republic of Western Armenia, the State of Armenia, taking into account all these realities, at this moment acts as an independent national state structure of the entire Armenian people and submits a bid to lead the struggle of the Armenian people for life, freedom and the future.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

September 30, 2023

STATEMENT

No one can take away the right to retribution from the Armenian people, and it already exists today!

(The consequences of a crime cannot give rise to law!)

At the age of 33, Christ was crucified,
At the age of 33, the Republic of Artsakh was crucified...

These days the criminal liquidation of the Republic of Artsakh was carried out.

The enemies of the Armenian people are convinced that the extensive program of aggression, genocide and deportation against the Republic of Artsakh has been fully implemented. In other words, according to an illegal act, the Republic of Artsakh was “liquidated”, the Artsakh Defense Army was disarmed, the Armenians of Artsakh were genocided and deported to Armenia.

Azerbaijan had the opportunity to live peacefully and coexist in the region, but the dictatorial Aliyev clan missed this opportunity forever.

It is important for everyone to realize that the perpetrators of all the unbridled activities against Artsakh and the Armenians of Artsakh, aggression and Genocide, are two terrorist states - Azerbaijan and Turkey, with the participation, tacit support and consent of the international community, including major actors.

Today it is also difficult to realize that part of this unprecedented conspiracy against the Republic of Artsakh were traitors with Armenian surnames, through whose hands and efforts this crime was committed.

However, the story ends when people stop acting. We cannot be happy when our Motherland is sick. The imperative of the Armenians is the condemnation of national traitors and the construction of a new state of Artsakh without the participation of national traitors who also committed the White Genocide in both Artsakh and Armenia. The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), based on modern challenges and threats to civilization, initiates the writing of a new, Shushi edition of the Roerich Pact on preserving the heritage of peoples not only from military actions, but also from terrorism and the use of prohibited weapons of mass destruction against civilians and military personnel.

At the same time, it is obvious that genocidal actions and aggression do not end there. Everything indicates that the next target of aggression may be Syunik, the northern regions of Armenia, as well as key state-forming infrastructures.

Perhaps we are talking about a new Sadarapat!

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has long taken under protection the following legal - political agenda and strategy: “Armenia's tasks yesterday and today defense of the country and protection of rights”.

According to this agenda and strategy, the Armenian people and Armenia need to quickly organize national defense, arm themselves, prepare for inevitable events, and also focus on creating the institutions of a nation-state.

Moreover, it is important to emphasize that the consequences of a crime cannot give rise to rights. The Armenian Genocide, which continues to this day and remains unpunished, cannot take away the right of retribution from the Armenian people in the name of protecting life and dignity, and this right still exists today. It should be noted that the former, founding prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Ocampo, claims in an interview with Al Jazeera that what is happening in Artsakh is both Genocide and ethnic cleansing.

At any point of the Armenian Land, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Caspian Sea, from the Black Sea to Mesopotamia, the values created by our ancestors at different times are scattered. They are manifestations of the same creative mind, created from the ancient Stone Age to modern times: one is 10,000 years old, another is 5,000 years old, and the third was created by our great-grandparents or fathers. All this indicates that we are natives of this land, we are the descendants of the ancestors who created the center of the primary civilization of mankind.

But it is also a reason to wonder whether we currently deserve to be called descendants of such ancestors.

It is important to clarify here that Islam is not involved in the atrocities of the Turks! Peoples professing Islam saved the Armenians and other peoples from the Genocide. From the Prophet Muhammad to Saladin, from the sheriff of Mecca to the caliphs of Alexandria, everyone called to protect the rights and heritage of the Armenians, threatening them with the punishments of hell. Sultan Abdul Hamid, Erdogan and Aliyev are not devout Muslims.

Moreover, Armenians from all over the world who suffered from the Genocide and deportation, from privates to marshals, already fought against fascism, taking revenge on the Nazis for the Armenian Genocide on the fronts, in the rear, in partisan detachments and in the Resistance movement during World War II. And during the Holocaust, most Jews were saved thanks to Armenians, Armenian families, Armenian churches and structures of the Armenian diaspora. As they say, there is no such thing as someone else's grief, and whoever is afraid to confirm this either kills or is preparing to become a murderer...

At the same time, today we see Israel's fingerprints all over the atrocities that occurred in Artsakh: ethnic cleansing, the use of prohibited weapons of mass destruction, the participation of international terrorist mercenaries, the blockade of Artsakh, the genocide and deportation of the Armenians of Artsakh.

Representatives of the Israeli government justify Bandera, lay wreaths at the graves of Rasul Zadeh, Ataturk and other murderers of Armenians and other indigenous peoples. Holocaust museums present the so-called "Khojaly massacre", while in fact, according to the testimonies and evidence of thousands of eyewitnesses, the authoritarian regime of the Western Caspian region killed Turkish-Meskhetian Armenians of genetic and historical origin...

Today, like 100 years ago, the leaders and governments of the great powers are forgetting the Convention "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" of the UN General Assembly of December 9, 1948, the Convention "On the Non-Application of the Statute of Limitations for War Crimes and crimes against humanity" of the UN General Assembly of

November 26, 1968, adopted by the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 2625 (XXV) of October 24, 1970, the UN General Assembly Convention of December 9, 1948, defining the "Principle of equality and self-determination of peoples".

For what? For the sake of oil and gas? But one day the oil and gas will run out, and who will these leaders go down in history? What about those who have no dignity?!

The Armenian people have endless oil and gas - this is their beginningless, endless and incomprehensible historical and cultural heritage, passed on from generation to generation.

The world must come to its senses. After all, neither the Jews, nor the besieged residents of Leningrad, nor those in the Warsaw ghetto were offered to sign a truce with the Nazis, as the Armenians are offered today. After all, the world could not calmly look at Hitler's demands for the Danzig Corridor, as it looks today at the so-called corridor through the sovereign territory of Armenia.

In this regard, considering that:

1. Diaspora Armenians are Armenians scattered around the world as a result of the Genocide of Armenian and deportation, which directly connects the issues of the Diaspora Armenians with all the challenges of the Armenian national state.
2. Armenians scattered throughout the world and the Armenians of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), with the goal of a final and fair settlement of the Armenian issue, chose the path of upholding the joint rights granted to the Armenian people and the State of Armenia by the world community in 1918-1920.
3. In the formations on the territory of the Western Caspian Sea, not recognized by the International community in 1918-1920 in the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Azerbaijan Republic, the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Karabakh Autonomous Region, the fundamental rights of Armenians and other indigenous peoples have been violated over the past 120 years, massacres of Armenians and other indigenous peoples, forced displacement, deportation, confiscation of property, violations of human rights and property, Anthropocide, Patrioticide, Genocide, Depatriation, Culturocide were carried out, which were not assessed and condemned by subjects of international law and the World community, thereby remaining unpunished .
4. The Republic of Azerbaijan does not recognize the continuity of the Soviet period in order to avoid responsibility for crimes committed in the past.
5. The author of the term "genocide" R. Lemkin failed to bring the term "culturocide" to a legal definition, and in the established Institute of the Ombudsman for Cultural Heritage of the State of Armenia - Republic of Western Armenia, with the involvement of scientists and experts from the international professional community, the preparation of a draft of an updated Convention "On the Prevention of the crime of Genocide and punishment for it."
6. The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) assumes the rights of the expropriated and trampled desecrated Armenians and other indigenous peoples of the Western Caspian region, Artsakh and Nakhichevan and initiates the process of accounting, inventory, audit, assessment and forensic examination of damage and losses of Armenians and other indigenous peoples for over the last 120 years, as a result of the Genocides, the Greatest Cultural Genocide, Depatriation on the territory of the Western Caspian region, it has been forming a structure for the protection of Armenians, Talishes, Tsakhurs, Lezgins, Avars and other indigenous peoples and their descendants, deported from the territory of the Western Caspian region, subjected to Genocide, expropriated, lost their homeland and autonomy to protect lost rights and property.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) decided:

1. The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), until the restoration of the state structures of the Republic of Artsakh, assumes all legal and political obligations to represent the Republic of Artsakh and the people of Artsakh on international and legal platforms. subjects, states and protect their rights.
2. To accept 120 thousand deported Artsakh Armenians, who are citizens of the Republic of Artsakh and the Republic of Armenia, as citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).
3. To accept 850 thousand deportees, refugees, internally displaced persons and those who lost their homeland of Armenians and their descendants, descendants of those killed in pogroms, innocently killed in Genocides from the territory of the Western Caspian Sea, Nakhichevan, Plain and Northern Artsakh (Karabakh) over the last 120 years, as citizens Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).
4. To create the Institute of the Defender (Ombudsman) of the states of the Armenian civilization: State of Armenia - Republic of Western Armenia, Cilicia, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Artsakh, Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, Javakhk.
5. To create and launch the Permanent Tribunal of Indigenous Peoples of the Greater Middle East and Western Caspian Region. Whenever peoples do not have the courage to punish the perpetrators of their misfortune, history punishes the people through these perpetrators. Those who hesitate and hesitate in their choice are given a choice by circumstances.
6. To form a Center for Dialogue of Religions, Cultures and Civilization in the State of Armenia-Republic of Western Armenia.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) calls on the Armenian people scattered throughout the world and their socio-political structures to initiate an international judicial process to punish the criminal leaders of the two terrorist states who committed the Armenian Genocide, which began in Ottoman Turkey in 1894-1896, and continued in the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1918 to the present day.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) calls on Armenian scientists and intellectuals living and working around the world to unite around the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

The State of Armenia - the Republic of Western Armenia, calls on all Armenians to unite around the structures of the State of Armenia and, as an independent national-state structure of the Armenian people, makes a request to lead the legal, political, liberation struggle of the Armenian people for the liberation of the Motherland and the realization of all rights granted to the Armenian people.

Get off your knees, Armenian people! You must be resurrected!

You are now going through a difficult path of self-purification!

Your redemption is the way of light!

Filled with this faith and conviction, let us continue our struggle until the transformation and revival of the nation-state!

The homeland gives a person the most beautiful pride, the deepest pain, the purest of cults and the holiest of deaths!

Great despair always gives birth to great strength! We must live a decent life!

Martik Gasparyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

October 3, 2023

CHAPTER IX

SPEECH AND ARTICLES ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

PART I

The formation of the Government of Western Armenia is not an end in itself

On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Government of Western Armenia

The formation of the Government of Western Armenia (and not only the government, but also the entire state system, as well as the parliament and the presidential system) was originally intended in 1918-20 to protect the rights granted to the Armenian people by the international community.

The process of forming a Government began in 2001, February 4. Formation of the Parliament of Western Armenia and the Presidential System began in 2014. The first session of the 1st convocation was held on January 18-20, 2014.

The principles and provisions of the Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (September 13, 2007) provided the legal and political basis for the formation of the Republic of Western Armenia, on the basis of which was formed a system of national identity and citizenship of the Armenians of Western Armenia and the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), along with the legal, political and state system. In accordance with an Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has created all branches of authorities - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the institute of Presidency.

- In November 2013, the first online parliamentary elections were held in Western Armenia. About 18 thousand voters from 41 countries took part in the elections, 64 deputies were elected.
- The 2nd convocation was held on September 1-5, 2018. 51,505 voters from 47 countries took part in the elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, and 101 deputies were elected.
- From August 29 to September 3, 2023, the elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of the 3rd convocation of Western Armenia were held, in which 63,724 voters from 53 countries of the world, registered citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia, participated, and 135 deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected on a unified list.

The current President of the Republic of Western Armenia is Martik Gasparyan, the Prime Minister is Tigran Pashabezyan, and the Speaker of the National Assembly (Parliament) is Armen Ter-Sargsyan.

Since 2014, the full name of the state system of Western Armenia is the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia).

We mention, among other, those decisions on the implementation of which all the activities of the state system of Western Armenia are directed:

1. Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russia) "On Turkish Armenia" (On Western Armenia) dated January 11, 1918;
2. Decision of the Supreme Council of the Union States during the Paris Conference on the recognition of the de facto independence of the State of Armenia dated January 19, 1920;
3. Decision of the Supreme Council of the Union States on the recognition de jure of the

independence of the State of Armenia dated May 11, 1920;
4. Discussion of the mandate of Armenia, held in the US Senate May 29 - June 1, 1920, meaning that the United States de facto recognized the right and title of the Armenian state in relation to the Armenian territories, thereby invalidating the right and title of the Ottoman Empire in relation to these territories;
5. Declaration of independence of Armenian Cilicia dated August 4, 1920;
6. The Sevres Peace Treaty (Articles 88-93 of which concern the State of Armenia) dated August 10, 1920;
7. The Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson, dated November 22, 1920, on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, on the landing borders of Armenia to the sea and on the demilitarization of Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border.

Based on these considerations, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) sent the following Statements to the UN in 2018 and 2019:
1. Application for the entry of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) into the membership of the United Nations dated May 25, 2018:
2. Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) dated May 29, 2018 "On the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 "The Decision of the President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on establishing a state border between Turkey and Armenia, on landing borders of Armenia to the sea and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border ", calling for the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) within the territories established by Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson;
3. Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) "On the demilitarization of the territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying forces of the Republic of Turkey from there" dated November 20, 2018;
4. Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) "On the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated August 7, 2019.

In fact, this is an opportunity and a means of best protecting the Republic of Armenia, the Artsakh Republic and the Armenian communities of the Middle East from existing threats and challenges.
Naturally, this is an opportunity and a means to make every effort to bring to life and realize all the rights given to the Armenian people. This is an opportunity and a means to achieve a fair and final settlement of the Armenian cause, suspended for more than 100 years.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)
February 4, 2020

What is the eastern border of the Republic of Turkey with its neighbors ?

Ahmet Davitoglu considered the downing of the Su-24 legitimate.

In particular, "As gazeta.ru reports, citing SkyNews, according to A. Davitoglu, Turkey was obliged to respond to the violation of its airspace". (See, Noyan Tapan, 24-11-2015 18:30:38)

Davutoglu distorts the facts, because many of the main actors of the international community gave him that right. Here, the head of NATO immediately agrees with him: “Russia Today reports that according to the statement of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg, the structure finds that the Russian plane violated Turkish airspace”. (See, Tert.am, 12:42 • 24.11.15”.

But gentlemen, what is the airspace of the Republic of Turkey and is it legitimate to the land territory, the border?

The facts say otherwise. Let us recall some of them:

- According to Article 16 of the Armistice of Mudros signed between the Allies and Turkey on October 30, 1918, Turkey was obliged to implement: “The surrender of all garrisons in Hejaz, Assyria and Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the Allied command…, The withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia”.

- After November 22, 1920, according to the Arbitral Award made by US President Woodrow Wilson, the Turkish armed forces were obliged to withdraw from the four vilayets of Western Armenia.

Therefore, taking into account also the August 4, 1920 The fact of the declaration of independence of Cilicia, then, results in a completely illegal and illegitimate process, when the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey
a) have been occupying Western Armenia and Cilician Armenia for about 95 years,
b) when they create new threats of aggression from these same occupied territories for the peoples and countries of the region.

Just as it happened in the case of the occupation of Kessap, as it happened with the military aircraft belonging to the armed forces of the Russian Federation.

Therefore, is it worth reminding the players in the field of international relations that with their tacit consent and agreement, “violations of the rule of law” have occurred, which have led to new “violations of the rule of law” in all the hot and hot spots of the current world, including Beirut, Sinai, Paris, Mali…

And is it worth reminding the members of the European Parliament now that they are equally complicit in the context of these events, when on June 18, 1987, adopting the resolution “On a political solution to the Armenian Question”, they stated that the European Parliament

“Considers that the tragic events that occurred against the Armenians in the territory of the Ottoman Empire in 1915-1917 constitute genocide, in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1948.

At the same time, it notes that modern Turkey cannot be held responsible for the tragedy of the Armenian population of the Ottoman Empire and firmly emphasizes that the recognition of these historical events as genocide cannot be a reason for any political, legal or material claims against today's Turkey”.

How would this unlawful decision have been reflected in the future... How would that unlawful decision have been reflected when the Republic of Turkey was allowed to occupy Western Armenia, then Cilician Armenia, then the Sanjak of Alexandretta, and then later on, with impunity, destroy the

Armenian historical, architectural and civilizational trace in the world of Armenia and its adjacent territories... and with impunity deny the reality of the Armenian Genocide, thus carrying out propaganda for a new genocide?

How would it have been reflected... if not with a boomerang trajectory?

The National Council of Western Armenia and the state-forming structures of the Republic of Western Armenia in 2012-2015 During the period, the UN Security Council and the signatory states of the Treaty of Sèvres have repeatedly appealed to the UN Security Council and the states that signed the Treaty of Sèvres with a proposal to demilitarize the territory of Western Armenia (including Cilicia).

The proposal was also substantiated by the fact that on March 29, 2011, the National Council of Western Armenia adopted a decision "On the Permanent, Armed, Positive Neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia", which means that the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey cannot be present in those territories allocated to Armenia by the Wilsonian Arbitration Award.

It was proposed to begin a completely legal and legitimate (and lawful) process, the goal of which would be the withdrawal of the occupying forces of the Republic of Turkey from the occupied territories of Armenia, in particular from Western Armenia and Cilician Armenia.

The Armenians of Western Armenia, in accordance with their identity, nativeness, citizenship and state-forming powers, are determined to defend all their legal and political rights towards Western Armenia, including the final demilitarization of the territory from occupying and foreign forces.

Only in this way can legality and legitimacy be met, otherwise not all roads lead to peace, peaceful coexistence and the normal development of interethnic and interstate relations in the world.

Press Department of the Republic of Western Armenia
November 25, 2015

Armen Ter-Sarkissian: "The Armenian Question and Turkey's Neo-Ottoman Policy: Challenges and Threats"

Special presentation delivered at the international conference on the Middle East titled "Turkey's Neo-Ottoman Policy: Challenges and Threats"-held under the auspices of the Russian federal news agency REGNUM and attended by renowned experts and political scientists from Russia, Armenia, Syria, Iran, Turkey, Iraq, and Israel.

The neo-Ottoman policy currently adopted by the Republic of Turkey mirrors the policies pursued by the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic between 1894 and 1923. It is an extremely dangerous policy, harboring "threats and challenges" for both the peoples living within Turkey and those across the Middle East region.
Historically, the Ottoman Empire is known as a "prison of peoples". For centuries, the Empire stood in opposition to freedom, the potential for civilized development, and the natural rights of the various peoples living within its territory. This situation worsened from the first half of the 19th century onwards, as the Empire began pursuing a policy of Pan-Ottomanism, followed-starting in 1873–1874-by Pan-Turkism.

This trajectory led to genocide and the deportation of non-Turkish populations living within the Empire's territory; Christian Armenians were the first victims, suffering between 1894 and 1923. Between 1916 and 1923, Greeks also fell victim to genocide and forced deportation, followed by the Assyrians between 1914 and 1923. Over a period of thirty years-spanning the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the successive tenures of three regimes (the Sultanate, the Young Turks, and the Kemalists)-a genocide was perpetrated that exterminated more than one and a half million Armenians living on their historic homeland: the Armenian Plateau, where their ancestors had dwelt for millennia. Roughly the same number of Armenians were deported, and hundreds of thousands-including women and children-were forcibly converted to Islam.

The governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia were the first to condemn this genocide in their declaration of May 24, 1915, describing the Turkish government's actions against the Armenians in Armenia as “new crime against humanity and civilization” and warning the organizers and perpetrators of their criminal culpability. Subsequently, many progressive nations have recognized and condemned this monstrous crime committed by Turkey. This process of recognition continues to this day. It is worth noting that even the Turkish government-through the special military tribunal in Constantinople in 1919–1920-tried the Young Turk leaders responsible for these crimes, sentencing several of them to the maximum penalty: capital punishment.

While the Armenian Question arose in the late 19th century, a number of measures concerning Armenian rights-including those regarding a Government of Armenia (implying a unified Armenia, comprising both Eastern and Western parts)-were taken in the early 20th century (1918–1920).
In particular:
– On January 13, 1918, the Russian government (Sovnarkom) issued the decree “On Turkish Armenia” (concerning Western Armenia);
– On January 19, 1920, at the Paris Conference, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognized the independence of the Armenian state *de facto*;
– On May 11, 1920, the Supreme Council of the Allied Governments recognized the independence of the Armenian state *de jure*;
– On August 10, 1920, the Treaty of Sèvres was signed; Articles 88 through 93 address the sovereignty and independence of Armenia;
– On November 22, 1920, the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, issued an arbitral award regarding the international borders between Armenia and Turkey.

Turkey’s current leadership continues not only to pursue a policy of denial regarding the genocide suffered by the Armenians but also refuses to acknowledge the rights-of both the people and their state-that were officially recognized between 1918 and 1920. Furthermore, they continue to implement the policies of previous Turkish governments-specifically Pan-Islamist and Pan-Turkic agendas-thereby posing a renewed threat and challenge to both the peoples within the Turkish Republic and neighboring populations. The threat posed by the Turkish Republic’s neo-Ottoman policy was starkly demonstrated in the Middle East-during the wars in Iraq and Syria-when the government began supporting the Syrian opposition, including extremist terrorist groups (such as ISIS and others). This led to the invasion and subsequent occupation of northern Syrian border regions, the humanitarian catastrophe in besieged Aleppo, and the use of the refugee issue to blackmail Europe.

Russian President Vladimir Putin precisely characterized the incident involving the Russian Su-24 bomber-shot down by Turkey over Syrian airspace on November 24, 2015-as “a stab in the back delivered by the accomplices of terrorists”.

It is important to note that, in its annual report on November 9, 2016, the European Commission accused Turkey of allowing the spread of hate speech against Armenians and threats against indigenous peoples, as well as national and religious minorities, within its territory. A specific section of the report highlights that "Turkish authorities continue to react harshly toward any country that recognizes the Genocide perpetrated against the Armenians". The European Commission also accused Turkey of openly supporting Azerbaijan during the "Four-Day War" in Nagorno-Karabakh in April 2016. "All of this is extremely concerning", the report notes.

During the days of war in Artsakh, in order to divert global attention and absolve Azerbaijan of its aggression, the authorities of the Turkish Republic shifted the debate to the borders of the Republic of Armenia and Artsakh.

Needless to say, they will not succeed, and everything will end where it began-including in Western Armenia, with the establishment of a Republic of Western Armenia.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the 1920 Treaty of Sèvres is, in essence, a peace treaty; ratifying it offers a path to establishing lasting peace and sincere partnership in the Middle East.

The mission of peace for the region, inherent in the Treaty of Sèvres, remains unfulfilled. Genuine peaceful coexistence can only be established if the rights of Armenians, Assyrians, Greeks, Alevis, Arabs, Kurds, and even Turks are respected.

Only by realizing the rights of all the peoples of this region and establishing a long-awaited peace will they be able to live, develop, and secure a future. The same applies to the Armenians and the State of Armenia through the implementation of the articles of the Treaty of Sèvres and the Arbitral Award of President Woodrow Wilson.

The actions of the Turkish Republic, including its neo-Ottoman policy, conceal threats and challenges of immense danger to all the peoples of the region.

We still have the opportunity to avert this. Everyone's rights can be upheld and implemented peacefully. Let us act quickly; tomorrow will be too late. We are confident that reason and goodwill will prevail.

Armen Ter-Sarkissian
President of the National Council (Parliament) of Western Armenia
November 17, 2016

Julia Gyuloyan: "Appropriation and destruction of cultural and religious heritage of the Armenian people, political neo-osmanienne of Turkey, challenges and threats"

One of the obvious manifestations of the policy of neo-Ottomanism of the Turkish Republic at the present stage is a continuation of the policy of appropriation and destruction of the cultural, historical and spiritual heritage of the Armenian people. These are policies that have been in place at various times throughout the history of the Turkish state – whether initiated by the Sultan, Young Turks or Kemalists.

A particularly vicious example occurred during the Armenian Genocide in 1894-1923 perpetrated by the Turkish government in Western Armenia, Cilicia, and other parts of the Ottoman Empire. Since a timely condemnation of this horrific crime against humanity from the international community has not yet occurred, and compensation for damages has not been fully realized, the genocide continues to this day taking various forms, including that of a cultural genocide.

In this context, it is necessary to pay attention to the future heritage of the Armenian civilization, which is often referred to as "the cradle of civilization", given that it denotes the foundation of spirituality, humanism and culture of the world.

Consequently, a significant portion of this ancient cultural and spiritual heritage belongs to the Armenian people. Today, this heritage is in the unfortunate hands of the Turkish state, and since it solely responsible for the horrific crime of the Genocide, it therefore intentionally shows the world this ferocious attitude toward the culture of another people – the creator of these values.
In the tradition of the Young Turks, the Turkish state continues to exemplify the politics of cultural appropriation with the thorough, consistent and methodical destruction of the cultural and spiritual heritage of the Armenians.

After the physical extermination of a great part of the indigenous Armenian population during the Genocide in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, there was an even more intense process to eradicate all that was considered to be of Armenian origin.

Starting in 1928, the process of renaming historical and national landmarks in the territory of Western Armenia began to take root. Over 90% of Armenian geographical references in Western Armenia were replaced with Turkish equivalents. Hundreds of architectural monuments of the Armenian people were modified, some converted into mosques, resulting in the vast destruction of all that is of Armenian origin, culture and history.

Monuments, churches, and architectural masterpieces continue to be utilized by the Turkish army as targets during military exercises, which is unheard of in modern history, not to mention completely barbaric. The only recent example of such behavior can be seen in the rise of the Islamic State, specifically the destruction of the historic sites in Palmyra.

The few churches that remain intact serve as stables, warehouses, and prisons. Falsified official documents encourage pseudoscientific publications in which Armenian history and culture is distorted or forgotten altogether. This results in a form a legal framework of the so-called "lawful vandalism" which in turn legalizes the demolition of monuments, their use as construction material, and the illegal excavation of buried Armenian riches. Gold miners under the auspices of the Government of Turkey destroy all without exception.

Such sites do not "belong" to Turkey in the classical sense, for they are the heritage of humanity and should be considered as such. Their loss is irreparable, and should not be continued to be ignored by regional actors. The destruction and appropriation of Armenian cultural monuments can thus be more accurately described as a modern continuation of the Armenian Genocide.

Here are just a few examples:

Mount Nemrut – a pantheon to the gods of ancient Armenia, Greece, and Persia. Erected in 62 BC in honor of king Antiochus I Theos, the Turks have presently appropriated this heritage, presenting it as their own.

Göbekli Tepe – A temple/shrine complex within an ancient settlement located in the Armenian highlands. It consists of some of the oldest and largest monumental structures in the world. Dated at around 9500 BC, it is considered to be one of the most important discoveries of our time.

City of Ani – a medieval Armenian city that was once the ancient capital of the Armenian kingdom of Ani. Due to the number of historically-significant religious constructions within the city, it is colloquially known as the City of 1001 Churches. Yet today, it is an abandoned ghost city that has fallen victim to vandalism, neglect, and target practice at the hands of the Turkish military.

Turkey even encroached on the biblical values to include one of the main symbols of Armenia, Mount Ararat, renaming it "Agry".

According to official data, in the beginning of 1914 the total number of churches and monasteries on the territory of Western Armenia and the Ottoman Empire was 2549 (including unique early Christian monuments), most of which were looted, burned and destroyed during the Genocide. According to UNESCO, after 1923 of the remaining 913 Armenian historical and architectural monuments 464 were completely destroyed, 252 are in ruins, and 197 are in need of major rehabilitation.

The modern politics of neo-Ottomanism is reflected in the reluctance of the Turkish state to return to the Holy See of Cicilia the residence of the Armenian Catholicosate, located in Sis, or modern Adana. After the Genocide, with the local Armenian population of Sis was wiped out, the Holy See was forced to relocate to Lebanon.

This policy has led to a precarious situation in which the Western Armenian language is under threat of extinction due to the deportation of the Armenians of Western Armenia, since Turkey has yet to allow the return to their historical homeland.

A good example of the Ottoman policy of assimilation in modern Turkey is related to the Hamshin Armenians, most of whom were forcibly converted to Islam. Many have lost their roots and national identity, do not recognize themselves as descendants of the Armenians, and continue to call themselves Hemshin. Reading prayers at the Western Armenian language (such as the Lord's Prayer), some are convinced that this Hemshinli prayer is uniquely Turkish. Architectural masterpieces such as the exceptional Hemshin medieval arched bridges have been shamelessly attributed as Turkish achievements. All opportunities must be pursued in order to help the Hemshin peoples return to their Armenian roots.

The Turks are known for their uniquely-Armenian rugs and carpets, going so far as to import them from Armenia or blatantly copying them, despite the Armenian symbols, ornaments, etc. They claim that above all else these works of art are the property of the Turkish people.

"Zartir lao", a popular Armenian folk song that is a wake-up call for the struggle against the Turks, and perhaps the only lullaby in the world in which a mother calls on her son to defend the motherland, has similarly been appropriated by a Turkish football club. The song was once assigned as the anthem of the club, with the original Armenian being replaced with the Turkish equivalent.
Ancient Armenian national cuisine has also been expropriated by its neighbor, and is easy to spot once the preparation and ingredients of a dish becomes evident. An example is wheat, as it is known that wheat comes from the Armenian Highlands. Even now, 3-4 types of wheat have been considered native Armenian. Since ancient times, it was the Armenians that have engaged in pre-treatment of

wheat. All different types of wheat are treated differently, and used in Armenian cuisine. All those dishes that the Turks and other neighbors appropriate with the help of UNESCO – are as Armenian as the invention of the Armenian oven, such as that of the "tonir". The same applies to the uniquely Armenian bread baked in the "tonir", such as "lavash", and "matnakash". The tonir is considered dual-use as it also has the ability to heat a home.

The above instances illustrate specifically how Turkey has given itself the opportunity to wash away ancient Armenian history, and proclaim the Turks as the original population of the Armenian highlands.
No matter how Turkey tries to falsify its own history, whether through various international organizations or lobbying groups, they will not succeed. History will forever remember the Turks as nomads, seizing the lands of others in an effort to assign others property and cultural values as their own.

It is high time for UNESCO and other international organizations to adhere to the principles of historical justice, law, and ethics. When it comes to the matter of the Republic of Turkey, itself a member of UNESCO, double standards appear to be the norm when dealing with Turkish revisionism. It is hoped for that honesty and faith will prevail among the international community to stop the ongoing vandalism of Armenian cultural history within the borders of modern-day Turkey. Only with hard work will Turkey recognize its own relevant history on the world stage, and not a history invented by Turkish nationalists in an attempt to bring about unity after the calamity of the Armenian Genocide. For it is not only the history of the Armenian people that's at stake, but also the cultural and spiritual history of the entire world.

Julia Gyuloyan
Président de la commission des affaires culturelles de l'Assemblée Nationale (Parlement) d'Arménie Occidentale
December 25, 2016

Sayida Ohanyan: "We need to use all the possible resources to help bring Hamshen-Armenians back to their roots"

During the sessions of the 8th Pan-Armenian Forum of Journalists (organized by the RA Ministry of Diaspora with the title "Armenian Statehood: Axis of Unity") in Yerevan, there were interesting speeches and practical proposals.

Correspondent for the Armenian Information Center website of the Russian Federation, President of "Hamshenuhi" (Hamshen-Armenian Woman) International Women's Association Sayida Ohanyan talked about the programs of Hamshen-Armenians and their cooperation.

The largest communities of Hamshen-Armenians are based in Abkhazia and in the coastal areas of the Black Sea in Russia. Of course, the strong community of Hamshen-Armenians still lives in Hamshen, the Hamshen-Armenians' historic homeland.

The activities of the Consulate General of the Republic of Armenia in the southern federal region of Russia (Rostov-na-Don) and the branch of the Consulate in Sochi, as well as the RA Ministry of Diaspora have contributed to the strengthening of multilateral relations between Armenia and Russia-based Hamshen-Armenians. Due to the well-known events, the situation is a little different in Abkhazia.

Whereas the absolute majority of Hamshen-Armenians in Russia and Abkhazia are Christians and consider themselves the non-Islamized part of the Armenians of Hamshen, the situation is completely different in Hamshen where the Armenians have been forcefully Islamized and many have lost their roots and national identity…

Consequently, we need to use all the possible resources to help bring our Hamshen-Armenian sisters and brothers back to their roots.
Mass media outlets play a very important role here.
Unfortunately, Hamshen-Armenians don't have many print and electronic mass media outlets in Abkhazia, Russia, Armenia and in Hamshen, particularly in the Armenian language. As a result, the Hamshen-Armenians don't receive much information about their problems and future actions. Fixing this situation needs to become the major imperative for the organizations of Hamshen-Armenians abroad and for the Republic of Armenia.

We consider popular diplomacy, as well as the direct contacts between Hamshen-Armenians of Abkhazia and Sochi and the Hamshen-Armenians residing in their historic homeland. Over the past couple of years, the cognitive reciprocal visits and the organizing of joint cultural events have turned into a nice tradition.

Unquestionably, Armenian women play a large and irreplaceable role in the maintenance of peace and in the restoration of language, culture, national traditions and the family. Armenian women have always been not only the protectors of the family, but also the defenders of the Homeland and the Mothers of soldiers.

In this sense, the **"Hamshenuhi" (Hamshen-Armenian)** International Women's Association, which was established in 2012, has assumed a major role.

Throughout the short, four years of its existence, the Association has carried out several events that have contributed to the international cooperation of the Hamshen-Armenians. We are grateful to the RA Ministry of Diaspora and personally Minister Hranush Hakobyan for her ongoing attention, support and good advice.

In 2017, Sochi and Abkhazia will host the international conference entitled **"Hamshen: We are Unified",** which will be a major event for the Armenians of Hamshen and will include conferences and different cultural festivals. The event will gather creative groups, notable cultural and educational figures, historians, political scientists and internationally recognized media representatives.

The program for the forum is almost ready, and there are already agreements with the relevant structures in Russia and Abkhazia.

We hope the Republic of Armenia supports our initiative and the forum turns into a real celebration and becomes a platform for recognition of identity for the Armenians of Hamshen.

Saida Ohanyan
Head of the International Women's Union of Hamshen Armenians "HAMSHENIAN"
Member of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
October 21, 2016

Position of the European Union Regarding the Resolution of the Armenian Question

(Part 1)

With regard to the resolution of the Armenian Question, the stance of the European Union and that of the European countries composing it conformed, until not long ago, to the Resolution of the European Parliament "On the resolution of the Armenian Question" of June 18, 1987 [1].

We add the expression "until not long ago" because, recently, new positions may have emerged. If not, it is our duty to obtain from the European Parliament (and not only) that it re-examine this issue so that a definitive and satisfactory solution may emerge.

The issue of reparations does not appear in the protocols recognizing the Armenian Genocide issued by European states. However, both chambers of the Bolivian Parliament, in addition to expressing full solidarity with the Armenian people, recognize and judge the Armenian Genocide and call for reparations [2].

In the above-mentioned Resolution of the European Parliament, the political solution concerning the Armenian Question is expressed as follows:

a) the mass crimes organized by the Turkish government against the Armenian people in 1915–1917 are qualified as genocide according to the UN Convention "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" (December 9, 1948);
b) despite the fact that the genocide took place, the modern Republic of Turkey cannot be held responsible for this act, except in terms of recognizing the genocide;
c) this interpretation of the Armenian Question reduces it and relegates its recognition to the level of a simple minority within Turkish territory.

In the first paragraph of Article 2 of the European Parliament Resolution, it is stated: "The European Parliament considers that the tragic events of 1915–1917 experienced by the Armenians living in the territory of the Ottoman Empire are to be regarded as genocide, with reference to the Convention 'On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide' adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1948".

In the second paragraph of Article 2 of the Resolution, it is stated: "The European Parliament also notes that present-day Turkey cannot be considered responsible for the tragedy experienced by the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire and emphasizes that the recognition of these historical facts cannot give rise to any political, legal, or material claims against present-day Turkey".

Article 5 of the Resolution reduces its scope to the level of the rights of a simple ethnic minority: "Regarding this tragedy (of the Armenian people), it associates itself with their desire to develop their national identity, to preserve their rights as a minority, and finally to fully enjoy human and civil rights as stipulated by the articles of the European Convention".

In other words, all of this has led to dialogue and the rights of the Armenian minority and other peoples of the Republic of Turkey, as stipulated in Articles 3 and 4 of the Resolution: "3. The Council calls for obtaining from the present Turkish government recognition of the genocide committed against the Armenians in 1915–1917 and to assist in establishing a dialogue between Turkey and representatives of the Armenians; 4. It considers that a refusal by the present Turkish government to recognize the genocide committed against the Armenians by the Young Turk

government, its unwillingness to apply the principles of international law regarding its military occupation of Cyprus, its refusal to recognize the existence of a Kurdish question, the absence of a real parliamentary democracy, the absence of individual as well as collective freedoms, and particularly the absence of religious freedom constitute major obstacles to considering the possible integration of Turkey into the European Union".

It is worth noting that this Resolution, adopted on June 18, 1987, does not correspond to political and legal reality for resolving the Armenian Question if one refers to the final decision established by the Decree "On Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia") of January 11, 1918, by the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars); the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognized de facto the independence of the Armenian state during the Paris Conference (January 19, 1920) and then de jure on May 11, 1920; on August 10, 1920, the Treaty of Sèvres was signed; the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, established the borders between Armenia and Turkey (November 22, 1920), as well as other resolutions which European states and their institutions have ignored and which have fallen into oblivion [3].

Moreover, by comparing the European Parliament Resolution "On the political resolution of the Armenian Question" with the "Protocol on the establishment of bilateral dialogue between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Turkey", we observe that the Protocol reproduces exactly the wording of the Resolution, both legally and politically, and is merely its continuation [4].

Based on these facts, it must be acknowledged that Armenian structures and organizations claiming to defend the rights of Armenians before the European Parliament or other bodies do not present the reality of the situation, and it is their duty to change the position of the European Parliament and other European institutions regarding the Armenian Question. Otherwise, it will be impossible to achieve a definitive and complete resolution of the Armenian Question. There is even a danger of becoming an appendage of these structures in the implementation of their policies in the Near East, which do not serve either peace or the rights of the peoples and states of the region [5].

It is essential at all costs to avoid the "status" of an appendage; one must follow the path of defending all the rights of the Armenian people and obtain from states, parties, and institutions changes and a reconsideration of the issue, as required by the content of the cited documents, in order to achieve a full and complete resolution of the Armenian Question [6].

(to be continued: "The attitude of the United States toward the resolution of the Armenian Question")

Tigran Pashabézian
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia

December 10, 2016

Notes
1. La Résolution du Parlement Européen "De la solution politique de la Question Arménienne" du 18 juin 1987, European Parliament. Doc. Л2-33/87. - See more at: http://www.genocide-museum.am/rus/European_Parliament_Resolutio3.php#sthash.op5w1Pc1.dpuf.
2. Les deux Chambres du Parlement bolivien ont reconnu le Génocide des Arméniens. Les Deux Chambres "confirment leur adhésion aux droits de l'homme, à la vérité et la justice, expriment leur

soutien et considèrent le Génocide perpétré envers les Arméniens et sa politique de négation comme des crimes insupportables”., 21.04.2015 , Orer.am.
3. “La stratégie de la République d'Arménie Occidentale concernant la reconnaissance au niveau mondial du Géocide des Arméniens, son jugement et réparations”, 19.10.2014.
4. “Protocole concernant l'instauration de relations bilatérales entre la République d'Arménie et la République turque”, “Protocole pour l'instauration de relations diplomatiques entre les Républiques d'Arménie et de Turquie”, 10.10.2009, Zurich (Suisse), http://fca.narod.ru/forum-kavkaza-protokoli.html.
5. Les représentants de l'organisation “Congrès National des Arméniens d'Arménie Occidentale” (Արևմտահայոց Ազգային Համագումար) se sont réunis avec les dirigeants du Parti Démocratique des Peuples et les représentants de structures européennes , 17.11.2016, Arevelk.am. (Il ne faut pas confondre l’organisation Congrès National des Arméniens Occidentaux et Conseil National de l’Arménie Occidentale constitué à Chouchi en 2004, de la part de l’auteur de l’article).
6. “Ensemble de documents politiques et de droit pour la défense des droits de l'Arménie Occidentale et des Arméniens d'Arménie Occidentale (Recueil de documents), 2e édition, 2015, éditeur “Noyan Tapan”, Erévan, Issaakian 28 . - http://nt.am/am/ourpublication/10/

Attitude of the United States Regarding the Resolution of the Armenian Question

(The article was prepared on December 11, 2016. In October and December 2019, the two chambers of the United States Congress-the House of Representatives and the Senate-adopted resolutions recognizing and condemning the Armenian Genocide.)

(Part 2)

It would have been logical for the United States to rely on the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, **Woodrow Wilson**, signed on November 22, 1920, to resolve the Armenian Question. However, until recently, the American position has largely reflected the ideas of the European Parliament’s Resolution concerning the Near East, with the minor addition of the idea of incorporating Mount Ararat and the ancient Armenian capital Ani into the Republic of Armenia.
The position of the United States regarding the Armenian Question and the problems of the Near East has been the subject of articles published over the past ten years. One of them, “The New Map of the Near East Based on Consanguinity and Religious Similarities”, written by **Ralph Peters**, a retired officer of the U.S. Army, most accurately reflects the U.S. position on these issues [1].

Regarding Armenian rights and claims, it is stated that: “But this horrible crime-the Armenian Genocide-committed under the dying Ottoman Empire-can never be compensated by territorial concessions”.

One can clearly observe the similarity of views with the second paragraph of Article 2 of the European Parliament Resolution, which states-let us recall: “The European Parliament ... recognizes, however, that present-day Turkey cannot be held responsible for the tragedy experienced by the Armenian people under the Ottoman Empire”, and emphasizes that “the recognition of this historical event as an act of genocide cannot give rise to political, legal, or material claims against present-day Turkey” [2].

This is why, in October 2009, when the well-known Protocols between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Turkey were initialed in Switzerland, among the personalities present was the United States Secretary of State, **Hillary Clinton**.

It should be added that on the map developed by Ralph Peters, Mount Ararat and the ancient Armenian capital Ani are indicated as being transferred to the Republic of Armenia, and for some time now, American political circles have been discussing the issue of locally Islamized Armenians. It is also noteworthy that since February 2012, statements have been heard in U.S. political circles concerning the defense of Armenians in Syria and the Near East [3, 4].

However, it is evident that these positions do not fully and accurately reflect the political and legal content of the documents concerning the resolution of the Armenian Question.

Therefore, we are obliged to reiterate that, regarding the resolution of the Armenian Question, there exist formal decisions adopted between 1918 and 1920. Among these are: the Decree of the Russian Government (Council of People's Commissars) "On Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia") of January 11, 1918; the de facto recognition of the independence of the Armenian state by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers during the Paris Peace Conference on January 19, 1920; the de jure recognition of the independence of the Armenian state by the same body on May 11, 1920; the Treaty of Sèvres signed on August 10, 1920; and the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, concerning the borders between Armenia and Turkey, dated November 22, 1920 [2].

For this reason, when it comes to defending the rights of the Armenian people, it must not be forgotten that significant preparatory work is required. It is necessary to remind American governmental circles of the existence of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson (as well as other resolutions), and of the importance of its implementation- not only for the existence of the Armenian people but also for lasting peace and cooperation in the Near East and throughout the world.

(to be continued: "Position of the Russian Federation regarding the resolution of the Armenian Question")

Tigran Pashabézian
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia

December 11, 2016

Notes

1. Ralph Peters, "The New Map of the Near East Based on Consanguinity and Religious Similarities". Blood Borders: How a Better Middle East Would Look, © 2006, Armed Forces Journal.
2. European Parliament Resolution "On the resolution of the Armenian Question", June 18, 1987. European Parliament. Doc. L2-33/87.
3. "The U.S. Congress wants to help Armenians of Syria", 02.08.2012, Azatutyun.am.
4. "Members of the (U.S.) Congress call to defend Armenians of Syria", 10.08.2012, Azatutyun.am.
5. "Collection of political and legal documents for the defense of the rights of Western Armenia and Armenians of Western Armenia", 2nd expanded edition, 2015, Noyan Tapan publisher, Yerevan, Issahakyan 28.

Position of the Russian Federation Regarding the Resolution of the Armenian Question

(Part 3)

Until recently, the position of the Russian Federation regarding the resolution of the Armenian Question was simple: it was determined by the provisions of the Moscow Agreement (Agreement between the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and Turkey of March 16, 1921 [1]). This remained Russia's position on the Armenian Question until:

- due to the "color revolutions", Russia began to lose, one after another, its footholds in the Near East, and if it were to lose its influence in Syria, it would no longer have any role in the region;
- the policy pursued by the Republic of Turkey in the Near East was regarded by Russia as the lesser evil compared to the policies pursued by European governments;
- it became undeniable that Turkey would not refrain from pursuing a neo-Ottoman policy and would continue to support the actions of terrorist and extremist groups, attempting to use them to satisfy its ambitions of aggressive expansion, including the invasion of Syria and Iraq [2,3].

Despite this state of affairs, it should be recalled that the fundamental provisions contained in the Moscow Treaty, which for many decades have limited, on the one hand, the ability of the Armenian side to defend the rights of the Armenian people and, on the other hand, have not met the expectations of the Russian side regarding a truly large-scale policy in the Near East (and beyond), remain in force.
The first such provision appears in Article 1 of the Treaty:

"Each of the contracting parties agrees, as a principle, not to recognize any peace treaty or international act imposed by force upon the other contracting party. The Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Republic agrees not to recognize any international act concerning Turkey that is not recognized by the National Government of Turkey, represented by its Grand National Assembly.
According to this Treaty, Turkey corresponds to the territories included in the Turkish National Pact of January 28, 1920 (1336), drafted and proclaimed by the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies in Constantinople and communicated to the press as well as to all states".

It should be added that out of the 16 articles contained in the Treaty, only one concerns Russia's interests-namely Article 5, regarding its free access to the Straits. The other articles either have no direct relation to its interests or contradict them.

Regarding the development of a large-scale global policy, Article 8 significantly limits Russia's room for maneuver: "Both contracting parties affirm that they will not permit on their territory the formation or operation of organizations or troops claiming to represent officially the other party, nor formations aimed at waging war against the other party. Russia and Turkey undertake this obligation, including with respect to the Soviet republics of the Caucasus, on the basis of reciprocity.
In this article, 'Turkish territory' refers to the territory under the immediate military and civil control of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey".
It is worth recalling that Turkey has never applied the principles of this Treaty and has always acted according to its own interests.

As can be observed, this issue has gained renewed relevance in light of the violent events in the Near East.

The year 2012, in particular, was a turning point: for the first time, Russian and American political circles began to speak about rights and security issues concerning ethnic and religious groups in Syria, including Armenians.

In particular, on November 16, 2012, the President of Russia, **Vladimir Putin**, stated: "Our position is clear-we believe that first we must reach agreement on the future, understand how the legitimate rights and interests of various religious and ethnic groups will be preserved, and then focus on change. Not the other way around-to remove Assad and then think about what to do" [4,5]. We are only at the beginning. In the near future, the policy of the Russian Federation regarding the problems of the Near East will become clearer. Its shift in orientation, in relation to the decisions adopted and treaties concluded in 1918–1920 concerning the legitimate rights and interests of all peoples and states of the region, will become increasingly evident. This will contribute to establishing lasting peace in the Near East.

This refers not only to the Decree of the Russian Government "On Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia") of January 11, 1918, but also to the Treaty of Sèvres (August 10, 1920), the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, **Woodrow Wilson** (November 22, 1920), as well as the joint declaration of Great Britain, France, and Russia in 1915 condemning the Genocide perpetrated against the Armenians and describing it as a "new crime of Turkey against humanity and civilization" (May 24, 1915) [6], and finally the declaration of April 14, 1995, of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation "On the condemnation of the genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people between 1915 and 1922" [7].

For the implementation of a genuine policy and the establishment of a solid peace, whether in the Near East or elsewhere in the world, governments have no alternative-including the powerful Russian Federation.

Tigran Pashabézian
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia

December 26, 2016

Notes

1. Moscow Treaty between the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and Turkey, March 16, 1921, Moscow.
2. "The Armenian Question and Turkey's neo-Ottoman policy: challenges and threats", IA REX.
3. "Implementation of the Treaty of Sèvres – a path toward peace in the Near East", REGNUM.
4. "It is first necessary to agree on the fate of ethnic groups before raising the issue of Assad's removal", stated Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation, TASS, November 16, 2012.
5. "The U.S. Congress wants to help Armenians of Syria", 02.08.2012.
6. "Collection of documents concerning the defense of the rights of Western Armenia and Armenians of Western Armenia", 2nd expanded edition, 2015, Noyan Tapan, Yerevan.
7. Resolution of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation condemning the genocide committed against the Armenian people between 1915–1922 and recognizing April 24 as a day of remembrance.

“New Trends and Realities in “The Large Middle East Program”: Kurdish Referendum in Iraq and the Armenian Question”

The so-called political program of the West “Greater Middle East” has been used for almost 30 years. Publications, maps and articles on this issue provide an opportunity to get an idea that in the course of implementing this program, in future, the fragmentation of existing states in the region and the emergence of new national, religious and state entities are expected.

At the same time, of course, they talk a lot about the rights of indigenous peoples and ethno-confessional minorities. Moreover, steps are being taken to implement these rights, as well as to ensure their legitimacy. One of such steps is the organization and holding the referendum on the independence of the Kurds of the Northern Iraq on September 25, 2017.

This referendum, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples and ethno-confessional minorities in the region, are not purely local issues. They concern everyone.

Therefore, the natural question arises: how will the future of the Armenians, Kurds, Assyrians, Alevites, Turks and other peoples be in the context of the above mentioned program and what is the final settlement of the region’s problems in case such key decision is generally possible to find in the foreseeable future?

In this aspect, apparently two processes are possible to launch:
a) the formulation of rights and giving them legitimacy – for some peoples of the region;
b) bypassing, ignoring the rights granted to the Armenian people.

Here it is appropriate to recall that the rights of the Armenian people were recognized as early as 1918-1920, but up to this day they have not been realized. Therefore, it would be natural if parallel to the themes put into circulation today, the issue of the rights granted to the Armenian people would become a matter of discussion.

It is worth mentioning that according to the decision of the Armenian Question in 1918-20, the relevant resolutions have already been adopted, including: Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation (SNK) “On Turkish Armenia” (“On Western Armenia”, January 11, 1918); the signing of the Treaty of Sevres (August 10, 1920); Arbitral decision of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson concerning the borders between Armenia and Turkey (November 22, 1920).

The Sevres Peace Treaty provided autonomy for Kurdistan, and defined the boundaries of the autonomy, as stated in the Article 62 of the treaty: “A commission sitting in Constantinople and consisting of three members appointed by the governments of Britain, France and Italy respectively, within six months of entry by virtue of this Treaty, drafts a local autonomy for the Kurdish areas predominantly, located to the east of the Euphrates, south of the southern border of Armenia … and to the north of the Turkish border with Syria and Mesopotamia and. …This project must provide full guarantees for the protection of the Assyrian and Chaldean and other racial or religious minorities in these areas …”.

By the way, this aspect is mentioned in the recently published article in one of the leading Turkish newspapers – “Cumhuriyet”. In this article, in particular, it is noted: “In the long term, Ankara has no alternative but to recognize the independent Kurdistan, to resolve the Armenian Question and for Azerbaijan to recognize the independence of Nagorniy Karabakh”.

Consequently, it can be stated that the future of the Armenian people is connected with the final and complete settlement of the Armenian Question, including the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia in Western Armenia. The future of the Kurds lies in the final arrangement of the Kurdish issue in accordance with the articles of the Treaty of Sevres. The future of modern Turkey is directly related to the final settlement of two problems mentioned above. For Turkey, the process of resolving of the Armenian Question and realizing the rights of the Kurds in accordance with the articles of the Treaty of Sevres is indisputable, and these civilized processes will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on all the peoples living in the region.

Kemalists having chosen the democratic way of development of Turkey in the 1920s, achieved some successes in the economic and political development of the state. However, this option can no longer work and develop itself, because, on the one hand, it is directly linked to the new political and civil processes in Turkey, and on the other hand, to the Armenian Question, which remains unresolved for several centuries in the country and in the region, and also in parallel – with the Kurdish issue.

It turns out that Turkey, even with the strongest desire from both sides, can join neither the European nor the Eurasian integration processes, since in both cases two unresolved issues mentioned above will be decisive. So the aspiration to get around these two problems and the programs of such a bypassing are actually programs to prevent the development of the Middle East and Turkey. As we have already noted, the Constitutional Court of France acted in this way when it obstructed the approval of the bill on the criminalization of the denial of the Armenian Genocide in Ottoman Turkey, thereby blocking one more opportunity of Turkey's development.
There is no alternative to civilized development and there it cannot be.

This applies to Armenia, Kurds, Turkey, and the entire Middle East in general. The earlier the opposite parties understand and accept the essence of the problem, the less the peoples of the region will suffer.

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan,
The President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
December 05, 2017

PART II

The line of defense of the Armenian people today passes through the territories where at least one Armenian family lives

World War III, continuing from the 1970s-1980s to this day and directed against states and nations, mankind and humanity, has now entered an even more decisive and brutal stage. **(1)**

Accordingly, it should be recognized that for the Armenian people, the line of defense and self-defense today runs not only in the regions where there are Armenian communities, but also in places where at least one Armenian family lives. **(2)**

The world confrontation has taken such a form in which there are no ways for peaceful civilians to escape, retreat or migration, and this applies to all parties - both provoking conflicts and provoked victims of these conflicts.

One has to forget the opportunity to take documents, collect valuables and go somewhere, because there are simply no more such places left to go.

It is so because, starting from the 1990s, first the Balkans, then the Greater Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia, Afghanistan with neighboring territories, either became on fire, or became sitting on a powder keg.

And it becomes clear that the provocation for the spread of chaos, carried out in California, will be applied also in Europe, Eurasia and other regions of the world. **(3)**

Therefore, it is necessary to move from sole decision making to the idea of collective decision making. No panic.

It is necessary to plan, organize and implement universal protection and self-defense of Armenians. Following the example of the Lebanese Armenians.

If necessary, one should rely on the Decision "On the Permanent, Armed, Positive Neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia" dated March 29, 2011 and the 51st article of the UN Charter on "The Right to Individual and Collective Self-Defense". First of all, it is necessary to ensure the right of Armenians to life in order to further think about the realization of the rights to development and progress. **(4)**

The Republic of Western Armenia appeals to all partners, friends and supporters, to the citizens of Western Armenia around the world, to organize meetings and consultations with the Armenian spiritual, social, political and other circles in order to prepare the Armenian people for decisive, organized and comprehensive self-defense.

The historical experience of the May victories serves as a good example for building a secure future for the Armenian people.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

June 1, 2020

Ծանոթագրություն

1. Նկատի ունենք քաղաքացիական պատերազմի սկզբնավորումը Լիբանանում՝ 1973-1975 թթ., Գորբաչովյան պերեստրոյկայի սկզբնավորումը՝ 1985 թ., ինչը հանգեցրեց Խորհրդային ճամբարի և Խորհրդային Միության փլուզմանը:
2. Տես, Սիրիայի հայության իրավունքների և ինքնապաշտպանության իրավունքի մասին, 25.08.2012 - http://gov-wa.info/?p=1149&lang=hy
3. Գերազանցապես հայ ոսկերիչներին պատկանող խանութների վայրագ թալանը Բըրբենքում (Լոս Անջելես, Կալիֆորնիա) և ադրբեջանցիների կողմից 2005 թ. Ջուղայում ոչնչացված խաչքարի կրկնօրինակի նկատմամբ վանդալիզմի դրսևորումը Դենվերում (Կոլորադո) հայ համայնքի դեմ ուղղված՝ քողարկված, բայց իրականում ծրագրված ու նպատակային, հեռուն գնացող սադրանքների մասին է վկայում:
4. Տես, Որոշում "Արևմտեան Հայաստանի հայերի և Արևմտեան Հայաստանի Մշտական, զինեալ, դրական չեզոքութեան մասին", 29.03.2011 – http://gov-wa.info/?p=108&lang=hy

Armenia's tasks yesterday and today: defense of the country and protection of rights

With the beginning of the Artsakh liberation struggle, that is, since February 1988, the way to overcome the challenges and threats facing the Armenian people is the way of nationwide protection and protection of rights.

Azerbaijan proposes delimitation and demarcation of border with Armenia?

However, the only legal document on the border between Azerbaijan and Armenia is the Proposal Report of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference of February 24, 1920, which was signed by the plenipotentiary representatives of the member states of the Council of the League of Nations - France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

Turkey offers Armenia to recognize the existing border between Turkey and Armenia?

However, the only legal document on the border between Turkey and Armenia is the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, issued on November 22, 1920, the full title of which is: “The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia’s borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border”.

International players and co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group suggest finding a political solution to the Artsakh problem?

However, political and legal solutions to the aforementioned problems were made back in 1920 as part of the settlement of the Armenian Cause, and if these decisions are ignored, then the peoples and states of the region are exposed to new challenges and threats that we witnessed in September 2020: aggression, war and genocide against Artsakh - crimes committed by Turks, Azerbaijanis, mercenary terrorists and a much wider coalition.

Let us briefly outline the decisions taken by the Paris Peace Assembly in 1919-1920, but before that we note why they were taken. Firstly, because the Armenian people were among the victorious states, and it is no coincidence that the Treaty of Sevres was signed on the one hand by the victorious states, among which was Armenia, and on the other, by the Ottoman Empire. And secondly, as compensation for the losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War and the Armenian Genocide.

Let us briefly outline the decisions taken by the Paris Peace Conference in 1919-1920, but first we note why they were taken. Firstly, because the Armenian people were among the victorious states, and it is no coincidence that the Treaty of Sevres was signed on the one hand by the victorious states, among which was Armenia, and on the other hand, by the Ottoman Empire. And secondly, as compensation for the losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War and the Armenian Genocide.

Here are the solutions.

1) In response to the submitted requirements of the Armenian united national delegation the Allied General Council adopted on January 19, 1920 the following decision and “de facto”

recognized the State of Armenia: a) The Government of the Armenian State is recognized as the Government, b) This decision does not predetermine the Armenian State's border issue. On January 27, 1920 the Paris Peace Conference Secretariat formally presented these two decisions to the delegation of the Armenian national united delegation.

2) On May 11, 1920 the Turkish delegation was invited to the Paris Peace Conference where they received the "Conditions of peace". The Armenian State delegation was also among the Allied Powers. In the Preamble of the "Conditions of peace" which later became the Preamble of the Treaty of Sevres Armenia is mentioned along with the Allied Powers. Thus, the Armenian State was recognized "de jure".
3) At the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920), the Special Commission defining the borders of Armenia presented the "Proposal Report on the definition of the dorders of Armenia" on February 24, 1920. The only legal document adopted by the international community on the borders between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, the State of Armenia and the Republic of Georgia is the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 by the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) defining the borders of the State of Armenia. The principles and provisions proposed in the report were included in the Sevres Peace Treaty (August 10, 1920) in which Article 92 is noted: "The boundaries between Armenia and Azerbaijan and as well as between Armenia and Georgia will be determined by direct consent of the States concerned. In the event that the States concerned up to the day of the decision-making referred to in Art. 89 of the Treaty, will not be able by agreement to determine the borders, then the border that is the problem will be determined by the Supreme Allied forces, which will demarcate the border locally".
4) Nevertheless, the adoption of the mandate of Armenia was discussed in the US Senate from May 29 to June 1, 1920, which means that the United States of America de facto recognized the right and title of the state of Armenia to Armenian territories and thereby annulled the right and title Ottoman Empire in these territories. The political and legal meaning and meaning of the discussion of the mandate of Armenia should not be confused with the meaning of the Arbitral Award. From a legal and political point of view, these are different decisions.
5) On August 10, 1920, the Sevres Peace Treaty was signed between the victorious states, including Armenia, on the one hand, and the defeated Ottoman Empire on the other hand. The Treaty of Sèvres is one of the treaties of the Versailles-Washington system, which were signed by the victorious states on the one hand, and on the other by Germany (Versailles, 1919), Austria (Saint-Germain, 1919), Bulgaria (Neuil, 1919), Hungary (Trianon, 1920).) and the Ottoman Empire (Sevres, 1920).
6) On November 22, 1920, the 28th President of the USA, Woodrow Wilson, made an Arbitration Decision, the full name of which is "Decision of the President of the United States of America regarding the border between Turkey and Armenia, the exit of Armenia to the sea, and the demilitarization of the Turkish territory adjacent to the Armenian border". The Arbitral Award is inalienable, inviolable and enforceable. Additionally, we note that in this way, if the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan was regulated in accordance with the proposal of the Report of February 24, 1920, then the border between the State of Armenia and Turkey was demarcated by the Arbitration decision adopted by the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson.
7) January 18, 1919 the Paris Peace Conference began its work in Paris, the purpose of which was the comprehensive review of all matters relating to the war and the preparation of peace treaties. One of the most important issues was reparations of material losses by the countries responsible for warmongering. Accordingly, a special Commission on the issue of reparations (The Commission on Reparations of Damage /Valuation of Damage/) was part of the Paris Conference. After almost 2 months of work, it became clear that not only the countries directly involved in the war sustained the material losses. Therefore, on March 7, 1919, the said

commission formed a separate body – the Special Committee, whose purpose was to summarize the material losses of countries and nations that are not represented on the Commission, and give an official course to their compensation. The Special Committee had the following composition: members: General McKinstry (USA), Colonel Peel (Great Britain), Mr. Jouasset (France); secretaries: H. James (USA), Mr. P. Laure (France). Within one month of the Special Committee summarized the documents submitted by delegations, as well as obtained from other sources, and presented a preliminary report on April 14, 1919. Although calculations for Western and Eastern Armenians were carried out separately, however the losses were represented by a single final digit. In accordance with this, the losses of the Armenian nation in 1914-1919, on the whole, amounted to 19,130,982,000 French francs (as per 1919 prices). Obligations for material compensation were assigned to all the defeated states: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire. Germany, for example, fully repaid the material compensatory debt imposed on it only in June 2010. The Ottoman Empire, and later its successor Republic of Turkey, has avoided this obligation to this day.

We see and are convinced that the package of rights granted to the Armenian people is weighty. Among them are decisions and Arbitration, which to this day have not been canceled and cannot be canceled. Therefore, the policy of ignoring them by both Armenian and international state-political circles does not withstand any criticism and cannot be justified.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has long adopted a political and legal agenda and strategy for the defense of the country and the protection of rights, and is faithful to them.

Accordingly, in January 2018, a decision was made to establish the Western Armenian Defense Forces on a regional basis based on the Convention on Permanent Armed Neutrality and Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Accordingly, in 2018, it was decided to send appeals to the UN, the UN Security Council and the European Parliament with a request to implement and exercise the rights granted to the Armenian people.

1) Application of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) “On the membership of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) in the United Nations”. (May 25, 2018).
2) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the UN “On the execution and implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920, which full name is “The Decision of the President of the United States on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, on access of Armenia's borders to the sea and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border. (May 29, 2018)
3) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the UN “On demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia, withdrawal of occupation troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories”, according to the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson. (November 20, 2018).
4) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the UN “On the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan”, for the delimitation and demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, based on the principles and provisions of the Proposal Report of the Special Commission on Boundary Determination of Armenia of the Paris Peace Conference of February 24, 1920. (7 August 2019).
5) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the European Parliament “On the errors, omissions and unacceptable wording contained in the Resolution of the

European Parliament “On the political solution of the Armenian Question” of June 18, 1987, and on the need to amend and re-edit it”. (December 5, 2020).

Unfortunately, the challenges and threats against Armenia have remained the same, moreover, the scenario of the recent Artsakh war and the forcedly imposed results indicate that this was undertaken to weaken Armenia's positions in the negotiations.

That is, the tasks of Armenia yesterday and today not only did not change, but became even more complicated. Therefore, the demand not met yesterday must be met today, and in short, we must quickly and competently prepare for a comprehensive all-national defense and protection of the rights of the Armenian people. It is preferable to organize the defense along the lines of the organization of the Swiss Armed Forces.

In the modern world, this is the only way to ensure the right of the Armenian people to existence, development and future.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

January 20, 2023

On the Illegitimacy of Prime Minister of Armenia Nikol Pashinyan

(Regarding Threats and Challenges to the Armenian People and Armenia Resulting from the Activities of Nikol Pashinyan and His Government)

External actors, along with their internal accomplices, who undermined the management system of the Defense Forces of Artsakh and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia during the last days of the 44-day war, maintained Nikol Pashinyan's status as Prime Minister of Armenia during the 2021 elections to secure a convenient executor for dismantling the state-reservation “Republic of Armenia”, while also demonstrating ostentatious, false support on this issue from the Armenian population.

Recently, an incredible event occurred during Prime Minister Pashinyan's speech. In his statements, he legally acknowledged his own illegitimacy:

- It was stated that the territories of four so-called disputed villages are not territories of the Republic of Armenia;
- During the election of the prime minister, residents of these villages voted for him.

If these villages are not territories of the Republic of Armenia, then such elections cannot be legitimate because it turns out that people voted for him from the territory of another, enemy country with which the Republic of Armenia is in a state of armed confrontation.

If these villages are territories of the Republic of Armenia, then there is evidence of state treason, with corresponding law enforcement actions in such cases.

In either of these cases, this individual does not possess any authority regarding the Republic of Armenia, and appropriate actions are required concerning this individual.

THE ESSENCE OF THE ISSUE

Today, the operating for over 100 years unpunished genocidal machine of usury of the dark forces of the world community, implementing Meritocide [(1)] against the Armenian people worldwide, using kakistocrats[(2)] of the government, created by them, of the state-reservation named Republic of Armenia. And this is contrary to the fundamental decisions of the world community, which at the highest level recognized de jure and de facto the title of the territory of the state of Armenia. The status of capitulant of the government of the Sultanate of the Ottoman Empire they artificially "assigned" to the entire Armenian people.

This is chutzpah [(3)]!

The first training step in violating the constitutional rights in Armenia by the kakistocrats of the government of the state-reservation was implemented in May 2018, when the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia was violated, i.e., a piece of land near the village of Khachik in the Vayots Dzor region on the border with Nakhichevan was transferred to a hostile state under the pretext of visiting Azerbaijani cemeteries.

Violation of one point of the Constitution leads to the invalidity of the entire Basic Law, and the agenda includes the issue of restoring the Constitution of Armenia. According to the intention of the designers, such a fact of legal and legal vacuum of the non-functioning Constitution will allow all perpetrators to evade criminal responsibility in the future for their atrocities against the citizens of Armenia and the entire Armenian people, namely:

- for exiting the negotiating process of the Minsk Group of the OSCE initiated by the international community and for resolving the issue of Artsakh by military means;
- for defeat in the war, acquiring the status of capitulant;
- for sacrificing the flower of the nation, leading to the absence of population reproduction for three generations;
- for failure to comply with the Declaration of Independence, violation of the Constitution, laws, legal and regulatory acts of Armenia;
- for surrendering strategic locations and communications from the territory of the allied republic of the Armenian SSR;
- for the closure of universities, scientific centers, and creative unions under the pretext of creating a new academic town, with the intention of further selling off liquid real estate and land plots for shopping centers and hotels;
- for illegal schemes of budget spending through so-called tenders for land-road construction works, deforestation, and greenery cutting of cities and villages;
- for opening transport corridors violating the sovereign rights of Armenia, paving the way for drug trafficking, child trafficking and organ trade, arms trade, and turnover of historical and cultural heritage artifacts;
- for creating chaos within the country, etc.

Therefore, all decisions, documents, and agreements adopted by the administration of the state-reservation initially cannot have a legal basis, will be unequivocally canceled by the Armenian people, and in the future, will be annulled.

The State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia) is authorized to declare that the administration of the state-reservation is not authorized to make any decisions regarding the fate of the Armenian people, as well as the territories of the Armenian civilization area, including the territory of the state-reservation.

Martik Gasparyan
President of the State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia)

April 4, 2024

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(1) Meritocide - deliberate destruction of the best forces in society.
(2) Kakistocracy - (from Greek kakiotoc “worst”) - a system of government run by the worst, least qualified, and most unscrupulous citizens.
(3) Chutzpah - particularly audacious, malicious, and brazen lying. For example, when a victim is represented as if they themselves ended their life by suicide.

The way out of the current situation inside and around Armenia is the creation of a national state

The solution to the current situation, both inside and around Armenia, is the establishment of a national state in accordance with Armenian national, state, and civilizational values and standards.
A state that
- will make a civilized decision regarding the organization of the Armenian people's national defense, primarily to stop the ongoing Armenian Genocide, which has been continuing for almost 130 years, to ensure the right of the Armenian people to live, to live in their Homeland, to defend their Homeland,
- will take possession of all rights granted to the Armenian people in 1918-1920, including the demarcation of the border between Armenia and Turkey, the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan,
- will establish law, right, legality, justice in Armenia.

The Armenian people have always aspired to this. The Armenian has always fought to achieve these goals. The Armenian people have maintained hope for their realization throughout these years, including the last six years. Even in these terrible conditions, despite the destructive activities of the current anti-national government, implementing a false peace program. Against aggression, war, ongoing genocide, and deportation. Despite all sorts of lawlessness, including regarding national and interstate norms, being carried out from all sides, within and outside. Despite the information war, terrorism, and terror, which have reached ugly and shameful proportions.

We remind you that in our statement dated March 31, 2024, we stated: “We strongly condemn the activities of Nikol Pashinyan and his kleptocracy, who have usurped the chair of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia... He does not represent all Armenians and Armenian statehood in any country… And all documents he has signed and will sign and/or agreed with parties that have committed numerous crimes against humanity, to the detriment of the Armenian people and the Republic of Armenia, cannot have a legal basis and will be unequivocally annulled by the Armenian people”.

It is also important to note at this moment that officials, deputies, and colleagues of the State of Armenia (Western Armenia) have managed to form a national state in accordance with Armenian national, state, and cultural values and standards - the State of Armenia (Western Armenia), which since January 2018 began the process of organizing defense forces, and since May 2018 - the process of protection, realization, and implementation of the rights granted to the Armenian people.

This fact has already become an established reality.

In other words, it is quite probable and possible that a national state corresponding to Armenian national, state, and civilizational values and standards will also be formed in the Republic of Armenia.

We express our unconditional support to all those forces that have begun the struggle to remove this illegal and anti-national group from power and to create a national state in Armenia.

Enemies of the Armenian people, wishing to close the issue of Artsakh, have effectively opened Pandora's box. The process of final and just settlement of the Armenian issue has begun.

Before our eyes, the process of resolute defense of Armenian national, state, and civilizational values and rights begins. in the name of justice, in the name of a free and dignified life, the victory of which will undoubtedly be the victory of the Armenian people.

Martik Gasparyan
President of the State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia).

Tigran Pashabeyan
Prime Minister of the State of Armenia (Western Armenia)

Armen Ter-Sargsyan
Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

May 9, 2024

Modern threats and challenges directed against the settlement of the Armenian Question and political-legal, diplomatic-civilizational foundations and ways to overcome them

(State of Armenia, Republic of Armenia, and Western Armenia)

«…դո՛ւ, որ վաղուց ես կոչվում ժողովուրդ,
թեպետ ակամա դեռ ժողովված չես,
տակավին ցիր ես, ցան ես և սփյուռք,-
դու այսուհետև ժողովվես պիտի
նախ՝ ինքդ քո մե՛ջ,
և ապա՝ քո շո՛ւրջ՝
հիշելով, որ այս ջարդ-կոտորածը, նախճիր եղեռնը
երե՛կ չսկսվեց, երե՛կ չսկսվեց...

5000 տարվա,
500 տարվա,
և 50 տարվա
պատմություն ունի այդ ջարդ-սպանդը, նախճիր-եղեռնը,
որ չի՛ ավարտվել ու չի՛ ավարտվում:»

Պարույր Սևակ, «Եռաձայն պատարագ», Փետրվար, 1965, Երևան

The logic of the events unfolding around Armenia and within Armenia itself has far-reaching goals and consists in, following the example of the events of September-December 1920, imposing another new treaty on the Armenian people, according to which Armenia will be forced to renounce resistance, defense and all rights granted to it by the international community.

The efforts made by the hostile forces to achieve these goals are as follows:
a) daily hostile propaganda has been conducted for the last seven years (it seems that they have no other more important work than to terrorize the Armenians), and
b) the huge financial resources spent (billions of dollars) and human losses (about 25,000 killed soldiers and officers),
which directly indicate the real internal potential of the Armenian people.

The enemies of the Armenian people from outside (the Grand Coalition) and the fifth column from inside (the Civil Contract Party and its supporters), in accordance with the pre-planned aggression, the liquidation of the Armenian army, the scenarios of imposed war and defeat, are trying to forcefully, with the threat of force and provocations, impose a new agreement on Armenia, according to which the Republic of Armenia will renounce all the rights granted by the international community to the Armenian people and Armenia.
In other words, this is a new attempt to suspend the solution of the Armenian Question, as was done in 1920.

"It is enough for one people to become non-tritical,
to be considered prey, and its country to be divided among its neighbors".

Garegin Nzhdeh

1. Recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia (Armenian State)
The independence of the state of Armenia was recognized on January 19, 1920.

At the end of the First World War, the victorious states convened a conference, the Paris Peace Conference, to define a Peace Treaty. It sat from January 18, 1919 to January 21, 1920, with some interruptions.

The conference was attended by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Armenia, the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, Hejaz and other allied states. The main conditions for peace were presented by the Prime Ministers of France – Georges Clemenceau –, of Great Britain – Lloyd George and the President of the United States of America – Woodrow Wilson.

In response to the demands presented by the assembled Armenian National Delegation, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, having recognized de facto the State of Armenia, adopted on January 19, 1920 the following decisions:
1. The Government of Armenia is recognized as a State;
2. This decision does not determine the question of the borders of the Armenian State.

That is, the state of Armenia is 105 years old.

Recognition of a state occurs once, and this decision is not subject to change or cancellation.

2. The Paris Peace Conference and the borders of the state of Armenia

Thus, in the future, regarding the State of Armenia or the borders of the State of Armenia, it is necessary to carry out

1. On the Turkish side, the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson.
2. On the Azerbaijani side, the implementation of the provisions of the "Report of the proposals of the Commission charged with deciding on the borders of Armenia" issued during the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference on February 24, 1920 for the question of the borders of Armenia.

It is worth noting that the Decisions of these two documents – Arbitral Award and Special Commission for the Armenian Borders – were included in Articles 89 and 92 of the Peace Treaty of Sèvres.

Article 89 of the Treaty of Sevres states: "Turkey and Armenia and the other Parties to the Treaty agree to submit to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the definition of the frontiers between Turkey and Armenia for the vilayets of Erzurum, Trebizond, Van, Bitlis, to take into account his decisions and to include any measures he may recommend for a frontier access of Armenia to the sea, a demilitarization of all Ottoman territory along the Armenian frontiers".

Article 92 states: "The frontiers of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia will be determined on the basis of a mutual agreement between them. After the implementation of the decisions of Article 89 and if the States in question do not agree on the delimitation of their frontiers, these will be determined by the Principal Allied Powers who will be responsible for establishing them on the spot".

USA President Woodrow Wilson's Acceptance To The President Of The Supreme Council Of The Allied Powers, November 22, 1920: "It was essential to keep in mind that the new state of Armenia, including as it will a large section of the former Armenian provinces of Transcaucasian Russia..".
Woodrow Wilson's words apply to Artsakh, Nakhichevan, Gardman, Utikka and other Armenian-populated territories and regions.
These decisions are registered in the Register (General Ledger) of the League of Nations and its legal successor, the United Nations, and are binding.
Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of Russia "On Turkish Armenia" (On Western Armenia) of December 29, 1917 (January 11, 1918): "The Council of People's Commissars declares to the Armenian people that the Workers' and Peasants' Government of Russia supports the right of the Armenians of the occupied "Turkish Armenia" to free self-determination up to and including complete independence".

Nevertheless, the adoption of the mandate of Armenia was discussed in the US Senate from May 29 to June 1, 1920, which means that the United States of America de facto recognized the right and title of the state of Armenia to Armenian territories and thereby annulled the right and title Ottoman Empire in these territories.

3. Demarcation of the border between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan

As we have already mentioned in the previous section, there are two decisions regarding the demarcation between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan. The decision of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference: "Report and Proposals of the Commission for

Determining the Boundaries of Armenia" of February 24, 1920 and Article 92 of the Sevres Peace Treaty.

Let us add that, in accordance with the Report-Proposal of the Special Commission of February 24, 1920, when carrying out the demarcation, demographic data on the national composition of the population as it stood before the start of the First World War were taken as a basis, as a principle.

New data on the distribution of ethnic composition in the region, obtained as a result of a crime, in this case the Genocide of Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians and other peoples, cannot serve as a basis for making political-legal, diplomatic and civilizational decisions.
Because "Crime does not create law" – "Ex injuria non oritur jus".

Consequently, the demarcation between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan cannot be carried out solely on the basis of the maps of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. That is, the maps of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and the maps of the artificially created Azerbaijan cannot prevail over the legitimate maps and decisions of the international community.

4. Republic of Armenia, Western Armenia

At the beginning of 1919, the Armenian National Congress was convened in Paris, one of the most important decisions of which was the election of the "Armenian United National Delegation" ("Delegation of an Integrated Armenia") co-chaired by Poghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of a joint Memorandum on the demands of the Armenians, which had been prepared in advance and presented by the Armenian United National Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference on February 12, 1919. This Memorandum substantiated the need to create an independent Armenian state and specified its territory, which united the seven vilayets (regions) of Western Armenia (including Trebizond), the Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.

On February 26, 1919, the Armenian United National Delegation appeared at a meeting of the Council of Ten, where it repeated the main demands of the Memorandum. On April 17, 1919, the delegation was received by the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial demands of the Armenians.

The arbitral award, issued on November 22, 1920 by the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, includes four of the seven vilayets of Western Armenia within the borders of the state of Armenia. They are listed in Article 89 of the Treaty of Sevres as: "the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis".

It should be especially emphasized that in accordance with the demands presented by the Armenian United National Delegation, the State of Armenia was represented at the Paris Peace Conference as two entities: the Republic of Armenia and the Armenians of Western Armenia. Moreover, the Armenians of Western Armenia were represented with their historical and civilizational area of residence. That is, the administrative territory of Western Armenia, which is included in the Armenian Question package as seven vilayets of Western Armenia.

In other words, Woodrow Wilson considered the Republic of Armenia (Eastern Armenia) and the Armenians of Western Armenia (Western Armenia) as a single entity, as Armenia, as the Armenian state or the State of Armenia.

Which, by the way, is the Homeland of the ancestors of the Armenians, that is, Armenia.

5. British spy Lawrence of Arabia and the mandate for Armenia

From a large, detailed interview given in 1919 by the famous British intelligence officer Lawrence of Arabia to the American journalist Lincoln Steffens, we are now interested in one paragraph.

Lawrence of Arabia says: "…Armenia was to be divided. The back country, where the natural wealth is, was to be cut off from the front, where there is nothing but Armenians. The American mandate was to be over the Armenians; some other ally-not the British, but another equally practical power-was to get Armenia."

Later, this program was implemented in exactly the same way in relation to the Armenian people and Armenia. The Armenians, subjected to Genocide and forced deportation, were scattered throughout the world, essentially under a European and American "mandate", and the "mandate" of Armenia was given to Russia. Here, instead of a mandate, one should understand control, which is why the word mandate is in quotation marks.

It is necessary to pay attention to the year of the interview: 1919. That is, this is the moment when the Paris Peace Conference began its work and where the issues of Armenian rights were also discussed.

It should be noted that in accordance with the program proposed by Lawrence of Arabia, the settlement of the Armenian Question, the realization of the rights of the Armenian people, the right to the existence of the state of Armenia were postponed for about 100 years.

The current attempt, which we are witnessing, is an attempt to once again suspend the settlement of the Armenian Question.

6. The first, second and third republics of Armenia

The First Republic of Armenia, later and the second Republic of Armenia, in the conditions of aggression and coercion (the Alexandropol Treaty of 2 Desember, 1920 and the Karsky Treaty of 13 October 1921) renounced their rights to the common Armenian demands granted to the Armenian people in 1918-1920 and to the Armenian state (State of Armenia), being forced to remain only within the rights and jurisdiction of the Republic of Armenia, otherwise I mean, Eastern Armenia and Armenians of Eastern Armenia.

The first president of the Third Republic of Armenia put into circulation the thesis "Armenia's strength is Armenia's weakness".

The second President and the third President of the Republic of Armenia repeated through official statements that they remain outside the framework of the Unified Armenian Demands, i.e. they renounced the rights given in 1918-1920 to the Armenian people and the Republic of Armenia (State of Armenia) and are forced to remain within the framework of the rights and jurisdiction of the Republic of Armenia, i.e. Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia, and the matter of pursuing this issue is transferred to the Armenian people - to broad pan-Armenian circles.

The current Prime Minister of the Third Republic of Armenia, developing the thesis of the first President of the Republic, is pushing the Armenian people and Armenia to defeat and capitulation, through coercion, violence and the threat of force to sign a new Alexandropol and/or Kars Treaty. In essence, once again leaving the Republic of Armenia outside the framework of the rights granted by the international community in 1918-1920 to the Armenian state (State of Armenia), according to the unified Armenian demands.

Thus, for the last thirty years, the Lawrence of Arabia program has been implemented, and the solution of the Armenian Question has been postponed because Armenia allegedly does not have enough strength to follow the path of defending its rights.

This is an outright lie, launched into circulation in order to carefully conceal the truth.

More on this in the following sections.

7. The Declaration of Independence of Armenia

The Declaration of Independence of Armenia is a fundamental legal document adopted at the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR on August 23, 1990, which proclaims the beginning of the process of establishing independent statehood and outlines the fundamental principles of Armenian statehood.

The Declaration of Independence of Armenia is the first political legal document in which the freely expressed will and rights of the Armenian people are enshrined, and it also serves as a roadmap for the Armenian people (every Armenian) in the aftermath of the Genocide, scattered across the planet Earth.

His Holiness the Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of all Armenians, the primate of the Armenian Apostolic Church, Vazgen I, prepared special chrism, consecrated the holy chrism, and anointed the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Armenia with it.

The Declaration of Independence cannot be altered: no one can change a foundational document in which the will of the people (their testament) and the rights of the people are enshrined.

8. Atrpatakan (Atropatena), Republic of Azerbaijan

The artificial state called “Azerbaijan”, the so-called Republic of Azerbaijan, was created in May 1918 and has no relation to one of the most ancient states of the region – Atrpatakan.

As all encyclopedias indicate: “Atropatena (Atropatena) or Media Atropatena, Lesser Media. Historical region and ancient state in the northwest of modern Iran. Approximately corresponds to the territory of Iranian Azerbaijan.

The Iranian name Atropatena is the most ancient of the names of the Western Caspian region known to science, which has come down to us from Greek sources. It subsequently changed, taking the form of “Aderbadagan” among the Persians, “Atrpatakan” among the Armenians, and “Aderbaijan” and “Azerbaijan” among the Arabs, meaning “land of fire”, which was associated with the widespread use of fire worship here.

In the first half of the 2nd century BC, in wars with the Armenian king Artashes I, Atropatena lost significant territories in the north, namely its Caspian coast, Fawnitis and southeastern Vaspurakan (east of Lake Van), which have since gone to Greater Armenia. During the reign of Ariobarzanes, an ally of Rome, Octavian Augustus gave him the royal crown of Armenia, but he was able to reign for only 2 years, from 2 to 4 AD.

After the death of Ariobarzanes, the Romans gave the royal crown of Armenia to Ariobarzanes' son, Artavazd II, who also became the king of Armenia under the name of Artavazd III. At the beginning of the 1st century CE, the Parthian king Artabanus II made his son the king of Atropatena, and subsequently all the kings of the country came from the Arsacid dynasty. After the fall of the Arsacid dynasty, Atropatena became part of the Sassanid state.

In the middle of the 7th century (between 639 and 643) Atropatena was conquered by the Arab Caliphate and formed a separate province within it with its capital in the city of Ardabil. It was one of the religious centers of Persia. According to some legends, the city of Urmia was considered the birthplace of the prophet Zoroaster".

As noted at the beginning, the so-called Republic of Azerbaijan was created only in May 1918 as a result of the political changes that occurred after the First World War and the collapse of the Russian Empire.
On May 26, 1918, when the Transcaucasian Sejm decided to dissolve and disintegrate the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic, the independent states of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan were formed.
On the same day, May 26, 1918, the Georgian Democratic Republic was proclaimed. On May 28, 1918, the Azerbaijani faction declared independence and the creation of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, and then, on the same day, May 28, 1918, the Armenian faction in the Transcaucasian Sejm supported the idea of creating a separate Armenian state and proclaimed the independence of the Republic of Armenia.
The Republic of Armenia laid claim to the territory of the Erivan Governorate (including Nakhichevan) and parts of the historical Armenian-populated territories of other governorates of the former Russian Empire (Artsakh, including Nagorno-Karabakh and Javakhk), which roughly corresponded to the historical Eastern Armenia.

The Azerbaijan Democratic Republic laid claim to the territories of the former Baku and Yelizavetpol provinces, including areas with a mixed population - the historical Armenian territories of Karabakh and Zangezur.
The independence of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan was short-lived, and after the establishment of Soviet power in the region in 1920-1921, these republics became part of the Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in 1922, part of the USSR.

After the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and the formation of the Azerbaijan SSR, through the efforts of the Bolsheviks, represented by Lenin and Stalin, proceeding from their political goals, the illegal Moscow and Kars treaties were signed, and an illegal decision was made by the Caucasian Bureau of the RCP(b), in accordance with which the original Armenian historical territories of Artsakh (including Nagorno-Karabakh, Plain and Northern Karabakh) and Nakhichevan were transferred to the Azerbaijan SSR.

As General Anton Ivanovich Denikin, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the South of Russia, who fought against the Bolsheviks during the Civil War, wrote in his book, "Essays on the Russian Time of Troubles": "Everything in the Azerbaijan Republic was artificial, 'not real', starting with the name, borrowed from one of the provinces of Persia. An artificial territory, embracing the Lezgin Zakatala, the Armenian-Tatar Baku and Elisavetpol provinces and the Russian Mugan, and united by Turkish policy as an outpost of pan-Turkism and pan-Islamism in the Caucasus… An artificial statehood, since on these lands, lying on the path of the great migration of peoples and exposed to the influence of various cultures of successive conquerors, there always lived disparate small tribes, who were at war with each other and still retained features of a nomadic way of life. Finally, the Azerbaijani government was also artificially maintained: initially by the will of Nuri Pasha, then by General Thomson and later simply by inertia".

Even such an ardent Armenophobe and anti-Semite, the Russian publicist, public and political figure of the late 19th century Vasily Velichko (1860-1904) in his book "The Caucasus", published in

1904, notes: "... in their main origin, the Azerbaijanis are Turks, Turanians, blood relatives of the ancient Oghuz, Seljuks, modern Turks...".

Neither in the Russian Empire nor in the Soviet Union until 1936 were there any nationalities called "Azerbaijani". All population censuses indicated only "Caucasian Tatars" and "Turks".
Thus, according to the first All-Union Population Census of the USSR in 1926 (including the Azerbaijan SSR), there was not a single Azerbaijani on the territory of the country – as in the times of the Russian Empire, there were only "Caucasian Tatars" and "Turks". This remained until 1936, when by decision of Stalin this nationality was renamed "Azerbaijani", in accordance with the name of this republic – the Azerbaijan SSR.
In 1936, the Turkic population of the Azerbaijan SSR had their old documents confiscated, where the column for "nationality" stated "Turk" (türk), and were issued new ones, containing the newly introduced ethnonym "Azerbaijani" (Azərbaycanlı). During the All-Union Population Census of the USSR in 1937, the nationality "Turk" was already replaced by "Azerbaijani".

Even the President of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev (in Soviet times he was the Chairman of the KGB of the Republic, and later the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan) spoke about this publicly. In his speech in the Milli Majlis (parliament) of Azerbaijan, he said: "…This is our fate. In the Russian Empire we were called "Tatars", the Russian governors here called us "Tatars", they wrote "Tatars" in the documents. After that, in 1918 they came and called us "Turks". Glory to the Almighty. From 1918 to 1936, for 18 years they called us "Turks", and the language "Turkish". From 1936 until now, for 60 years we have been saying "Azerbaijani" and the Azerbaijani language. What should we do now? If we do not answer these questions, we will not be able to pass a law…".

Let us add that many analysts call Azerbaijan a branch of the British oil company "British Petroleum".

All the above facts clearly confirm that everything in the genocidal state of "Azerbaijan" - the so-called Republic of Azerbaijan, is artificial and illegal - neither the name, nor the territory, nor the statehood, nor the nationality, nor the language, and have no relation to the ancient states and autochthonous peoples of the region.

9. Armenian Genocide, Genocide of Indigenous Peoples, Pan-Turkism
The Genocide of Armenians in Ottoman Turkey began in the 1870s after the emergence of the theory of Pan-Turkism. Twenty years later, the first implementer of this theory was Sultan Hamid. Later, the Young Turks and Kemalists continued the work...

The Armenian Genocide was carried out during 1894–1923. from the three successive governments of Turkey: the Sultan, the Young Turks and the Kemalists, and later the republican. Carried out in the Ottoman Empire, Western Armenia, Cilicia, Eastern Armenia, Baku, Shushi… Throughout the living space of the Armenian people.

Moreover, the same policy of state terrorism was carried out against other ancient peoples of the Middle East: the Greeks, Assyrians, Yazidis...

Turkey's Greek, Armenian, and Assyrian Christians, who predominated in the region before its colonisation by Turkic Muslims, were subjected to a "staggered campaign of genocide" from 1894 to 1924, which reduced them from 20 per cent of the population to less than 2 per cent, according to

Israeli researchers. (Israeli Researchers: Turkey's Greek, Armenian, and Assyrian Christians Destroyed by "30-year Genocide", by Jack Montgomery, 19 May 2019).

Currently, his follower is the President of Turkey Recep Erdogan.

The follower of the policy of the Armenian Genocide in the territory of the Western Caspian region - Azerbaijan is the Musavat Party, which was founded in 1911.

And since 1918 - all governments of the so-called Republic of Azerbaijan to this day, including the current President Ilham Aliyev.

The Armenian Genocide in the territory of Azerbaijan and Artsakh was committed in 1918-2023 by the Musavat Party and successive governments of the three republics of Azerbaijan through ethnic cleansing, deportations and Genocides of Armenians in Baku (1918), Shushi (1920), Nakhichevan, Sumgait (1988), Baku (1990), Shaumyan, Gandzak, Utik, Gardman, Artsakh.

Moreover, the same policy of state terrorism was carried out against other autochthonous peoples of the Western Caspian region: Talysh, Lezgins, Avars, Udins...

On the one hand of these monstrous crimes are the enormous human and material losses inflicted on the Armenian, Greek, Assyrian, Yezidi, Talysh, Lezgin, Avar, Udi and other peoples, and on the other hand, the outrageous fact that the Genocide against these peoples has not stopped and continues to this day.

An effective way to protect against Genocide is to organize a nationwide and comprehensive defense of the country and the people.

10. Cultural Genocide in relation to the heritage of indigenous peoples

Along with the Genocide committed against the peoples living in the Ottoman Empire, the Turkish Republic, on the territory of the Western Caspian region - the so-called Republic of Azerbaijan, a Cultural Genocide was committed against the national-cultural and civilizational heritage of the same indigenous peoples.

According to official data, by the beginning of 1914, the total number of churches and monasteries in the territory of Western Armenia and the Ottoman Empire was 2,549 (including unique early Christian monuments of the 4th-5th centuries), most of which were robbed, burned and destroyed during the genocide.

According to UNESCO data from 1974, after 1923, out of 913 surviving Armenian historical and architectural monuments, 464 were completely destroyed, 252 were in ruins, and 197 were in need of major restoration. And today there is almost nothing left to restore - Türkiye systematically destroyed them.

The Republic of Azerbaijan is a state whose government destroyed and continues to destroy many of the greatest ancient monuments, churches the cultural heritage of the Armenian people. An eloquent example of this is the fact of the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5480 khachkars and 22.700 tombstones, including 400 khachkars in Agulis and the destruction of thousands of medieval original and ancient khachkars of Djuga in Nakhichevan in 2005.

11. The issue of compensation for material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War

In 1919, according to the calculations of the Special Committee acting within the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference, the material losses of the Armenian people during the First World War amounted to more than 19 billion (19,130,982,000) French francs, which today, according to professional expert opinion, is 286,964,730,000 euros or more than 300 billion (312,791,555,700) US dollars.

To this day, the Republic of Türkiye has not reimbursed this amount to the Armenian people.

This decision on compensation does not take into account the numerous and varied losses, including human, spiritual, cultural, architectural, financial and others, inflicted on the Armenian people by Turkey and Azerbaijan as a result of the long series of Armenian Genocides committed.

Turkey has committed the Armenian Genocide since 1894-1896, which continues to this day.

Azerbaijan has been committing the Armenian Genocide since 1918 and continues to this day.

There are two ways to stop the Genocide: protecting the country and convicting the perpetrators.

12. Pan-Turkism as a nationalistic, aggressive and dangerous theory

The theory of pan-Turkism is a very dangerous, aggressive and nationalist theory, which is a great threat to all the peoples and states of the Middle East, the Caucasus, Asia. Including for peoples and states of Turkic origin. Pan-Turkism cannot be controlled, it is an uncontrollable theory. Pan-Turkism is capable of turning any region and state into chaos, including all the above-mentioned regions. In that sense, it is more correct to prevent the threat than to make superhuman efforts to neutralize it later.

The theory of pan-Turkism, as a dangerous, aggressive and nationalistic theory, must be condemned and banned, as well as fascism, including the condemnation of the two leaders - followers of the theory of pan-Turkism, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Among Muslim states you will not find another state that encourages the Genocide of peoples, the destruction of their cultural values - commits Cultural Genocide. In this sense, the artificial state formations of Turkey and Azerbaijan are not true Muslim states. Islam does not preach the destruction of other nations and their cultures on the basis of national or religious affiliation.

The Caliph of the Arab Caliphate, cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad, Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib (602-661), in the Covenant he signed with the Christians of Armenia strictly commands: “They should not be molested or oppressed. Their country should not be taken from them. They should not be alienated from their country. The priests should not be converted from Christianity. The monks and hermits should not be disturbed in their solitudes, nor removed from their monasteries. Their preachers should not be prohibited to preach. Their habitations and their hereditary lands should not be devastated. Nobody should remove or to pull down the bells from the steeples of their Churches. This is the law which I have made for them. But, those who shall infringe my Covenant, by disobeying my behests, shall be transgressors of the ordinance of God, and shall suffer severe punishments and eternal penalties”.

13. The tasks of Armenia yesterday and today, the defense of the country and the protection of rights

We do not believe those statements that Armenia, the Armenian people and the Armenian army do not have the potential to resist genocidal states and have no friends. We understand that this is also done with one goal.

As in 1920, so today, by the same methods and forms, from the position of the threat of using force, to force the Armenian people to accept the signing of treaties imposed by aggressors and genocidal states.

That is, the tasks of Armenia yesterday and today not only did not change, but became even more complicated. Therefore, the demand not met yesterday must be met today, and in short, we must quickly and competently prepare for a comprehensive all-national defense and protection of the rights of the Armenian people. It is preferable to organize the defense along the lines of the organization of the Swiss Armed Forces.

In the modern world, this is the only way to ensure the right of the Armenian people to existence, development and future.

14. In this situation, the entire Armenian people is a political and legal subject

In the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, there were Genocides that were carried out in one country or another with the "maintenance" of order, constitutionality and other "justifications".

Meanwhile, the true and final goal of all these Genocides is the redistribution of resources in favor of usurious capital, the manifestation of which is the global financial market.

For 130 years, Genocide has been carried out in the Armenian Highlands and adjacent territories against the indigenous people, the Armenians.

One of the stages of the plan to exterminate the Armenians is the 44-day war against Artsakh, the blockade of Artsakh, the ethnic cleansing of the Armenians of Artsakh, deportation and Genocide.

In this situation, the entire Armenian people are already a political subject, having the right to take all necessary measures to prevent new acts of Genocidal actions against themselves.

The Armenian people throughout the world, including the Republic of Armenia, using all their potential and opportunities, striving to find justice and support, have the right to appeal to the international community and international arbitration bodies on these issues...

In parallel, they have the right to begin a new process of national defense and protection of rights.

Such coordinated actions are vital for the Armenian people.

By becoming such a political entity, it is capable of taking upon itself a fair and final settlement of the Armenian Question, as well as ensuring its fundamental rights to existence, development and future.

15. The role of the state of Armenia and HAYK in the life of the Armenian people

The State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia) confirms that it takes upon itself the protection of all rights granted to the Armenian people by the international community.

It is for this reason that in 2018 it was decided to send petitions to the UN, the UN Security Council, the European Parliament with a request to implement the rights granted to the Armenian people.

Accordingly, in 2024 On March 31, we announced that the State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia) is a full-fledged and legal representative in matters of protection and realization of the rights of the Armenian people, up to “Rights Claims”.

At the same time, we declare that the HAYK is the only representative of the Armenian civilization, representing all Armenians and carrying out the civilizing mission of the Armenian people.

Additional materials and documentation on the political-legal, historical-civilizational justifications presented in this package of historical documents and events will be presented by our expert structure in the form of a separate Appendix and Note.

Martik Gasparyan
President of the State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia)

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia)

Armen Ter-Sarkisian
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

May 28, 2025

On conceptual ways out of the current situation created around Armenia and the subject of negotiations with states and international structures

1. The issue of compensation for the material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War

In 1919, according to the calculations of the Special Committee acting as part of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference, the material losses of the Armenian people during the First World War amounted to more than 19 billion (19,130,982,000) French francs, which today amounts to 286,964,730,000 euros or more than 312,791,555,700 billion US dollars.

Until today, the Republic of Turkey has not compensated the Armenians for that amount.

2. Security issues of the republics of the South Caucasus - Armenia and Georgia

In the face of the far-reaching and extremely dangerous modern programs of Pan-Turkism promoted by Turkey and Azerbaijan, the two republics of the South Caucasus, Armenia and Georgia, two ancient Christian nations and states, two ancient civilizations, seem defenseless. This situation is becoming more complicated and aggravated by the issue of the political orientation of these republics. This is an issue on which the United States, the European Union, and Russia have different opinions.

The security issues of the republics of the South Caucasus, Armenia and Georgia, can be settled if the superpowers accept, recognize and guarantee the decision taken by Armenia and Georgia on permanent armed neutrality.

Here it is appropriate to remember that the Republic of Azerbaijan has been a member of the “Non-Aligned Movement” since 2011, but this did not prevent it from actively promoting Turanian projects such as, for example, issues of linguistic and cultural unity of the Turkic-speaking peoples,

and even more joining the Council of Turkic States, participating in creation of a unified Turanian army, as well as signing an agreement on strategic cooperation with the Russian Federation in February 2024, which completely does not fit into the logic of the Non-Aligned Movement.

3. The question of another platform for dialogue between the USA, the European Union, and Russia

One of the platforms for dialogue between the USA, the European Union and Russia can be formed in the South Caucasus, when these powers recognize, accept and guarantee the adoption by Armenia and Georgia of a decision on permanent armed neutrality and on this basis form not only an island of peace but also another stable platform for dialogue in the South Caucasus.

4. The issues of the Decree adopted by the Russian government, the Mandate of Armenia granted by the USA, and the Mandate of Cilicia granted by France

On the eve of the formation of a new world order, it seems that it is the right time for Russia, the USA and France to recall the decisions they have taken as well as the powers and mandates that they were given with regard to Western Armenia, the State of Armenia and Cilicia. The European Parliament is also obliged to revise the 1987 the resolution "On the political solution of the Armenian Question" adopted on June 18.

5. The issue of condamning Pan-Turkism

The theory of Pan-Turkism is a very dangerous, aggressive and nationalist theory, that poses a great threat to all the peoples and states of the Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia including Turkic-speaking peoples and states.

Pan-Turkism cannot be controlled, it is an uncontrollable theory. Pan-Turkism is capable of turning into chaos any region and state including all the above-mentioned regions. In this sense, it is more correct to prevent the threat than to make superhuman efforts to neutralize it later.

The theory of pan-Turkism, as a dangerous, aggressive and nationalist theory, should be condemned and banned, like fascism.

6. The question of establishing lasting peace in the Greater Middle East

The only way to establish lasting peace in the Greater Middle East is to implement and realize the rights of Armenians and Kurds according to the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference. The political decisions taken so far to establish peace in the region have not been effective. In fact, it is necessary to implement the already taken decisions, and in some cases, to adopt new qualitative legal and political decisions.

In the current military-political situation, it seems appropriate to recall the part of General Harbort's report, where he mentions the importance of accepting the mandate of Armenia offered by the USA. He concludes: "It is better to spend millions on care than billions on future wars". Care is a mandate.

Martik Gasparyan
President of the State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia).

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia).

Armen Ter-Sargsyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

June 26, 2024

On the Blockade of Armenia and the Proposed Corridors at the Expense of Its Territories

1. On the Blockade of Armenia

For more than 35 years, Armenia, a landlocked country, has been systematically blockaded and isolated by two hostile and genocidal neighboring states-Azerbaijan and Turkey. Contrary to the claims that Armenia has closed communication routes in the South Caucasus, the reality is the opposite: Armenia has never closed a single interstate road or railway. All major transportation routes around Armenia have been blocked since 1988 in various ways, which has created an unprecedented humanitarian and geopolitical crisis in Armenia, the South Caucasus, and the Middle East.

This blockade developed in four stages:

- Since 1988, Azerbaijan has implemented a complete blockade of Armenia.
- As a result of the U.S.-led wars against Iran in 1991 - 2013, Armenia's route through Iran to Iraq and the Arab world was closed. In addition, Iran itself is under economic sanctions, which naturally impedes the normal development of both Iran and Armenia.
- In 1992, the railway from Russia to Armenia through Georgia was closed.
- In 1993, Turkey closed its border with Armenia, thus blocking the route from Armenia to Europe through Turkish territory.

It should be noted that, according to the UN Convention "On the Definition of Aggression" (Resolution 3314), the blockade is regarded not only as an act of aggression but also as a military action.

The events around Armenia and inside Armenia itself have a distant goal and logic - following the example of the events of September–December 1920 to impose a new treaty on the Armenian people according to which Armenia will renounce resistance, defense, and all rights granted to it, including rights to its sovereign territories, as was done by the Alexandropol Treaty imposed on Armenia on December 2, 1920.

2. Under the Threat of Force: Repeated Demands in the Treaties Imposed on Armenia

- Treaty of Batumi, 1918, Article 5.
- Treaty of Alexandropol, 1920, Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13.
- Treaty of Moscow, 1921, Article 8.
- Treaty of Kars, 1921, Articles 2, 5, 10.
- Protocols on the Development of Bilateral Relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Turkey, Zurich, Switzerland, August 10, 2009.
- Agreement between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2025, Articles 2, 3, 8, 11, 14, 15.

3. Territory exchange plan

At first glance, it may seem strange when and how the logic of territorial exchange through corridors arose, considering Armenia to be blockaded from all sides, and despite the fact that, according to the Arbitral Award of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920, Armenia was supposed to gain the access to the Black Sea through Trebizond. All parties initially consigned these facts and spoke only of the Meghri (now also Syunik) corridor at the expense of Armenia, ignoring its interests in the Middle East and the South Caucasus.

The first such option was the settlement plan for the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, known as the Goble Plan. Paul Goble, an American expert-analyst on national issues of the USSR who worked in the U.S. Department of State in the 1980s and in the 1990s at the Washington office of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, in 1991 proposed a plan to resolve the Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) conflict by territorial exchange between Armenia and Azerbaijan. According to Goble Plan, the exchange of the Lachin district of Artsakh for the Meghri district of Armenia would provide Azerbaijan with a direct geographic connection to Nakhichevan, and Armenia with Nagorno-Karabakh. In this case, the possibility of recognizing the independence of Nagorno-Karabakh or its entry into Armenia was not excluded.

The second was the project of Ralph Peters, a retired lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Armed Forces, military analyst, writer, and commentator, who in 2006 published in the U.S. Armed Forces Journal the article "Bloody Borders: a new map of the Middle East based on the faith and kinship". The attached new map of the Middle East, shows that Meghri, belonging to Armenia, is transferred to Azerbaijan, and as such is not marked on the map. The Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic is also missing on the map. Moreover, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region is not marked on the map either. All of these are depicted as part of Azerbaijan, without any delineation of districts or autonomies borders.

The main contradictions with historical, legal, and political realities presented both in Goble's Plan and in Peters' article are as follows:

a) The corridor logic ignores the interests of Armenia, since it is offered to cede the vitally important territory of Meghri in exchange for peace with Azerbaijan or for regional communications.
b) Armenia has legal grounds not to concede, but rather to demand the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th U.S. President, Woodrow Wilson.
c) The Armenian population of Artsakh had and still has the right to defense and free self-determination, and even Azerbaijan aggression, ethnic cleansing, deportation, and genocide cannot deprive it of these rights.

It should be emphasized that the corridor ideas at the expense of Armenia do not arise from the intermediaries' pursuit of peace, but from illegal, illegitimate, and criminal plans and calculations of certain regional and geopolitical centers.

4. The essence of the corridor-based territory exchange plan

Does not it seem strange that today there is neither Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, nor Lachin Corridor, however the corridor logic of territorial exchange continues to exist in the form of Paul Goble's plan and Ralph Peters's articles and maps? The essence is that this plan of territorial exchange, in this case Meghri–Lachin, conceals not one seemingly simple plan, but two far-reaching and disastrous projects that are invisible at first glance.

Namely:

a) To implement the blockade of Iran from the Armenian side by means of territorial exchange;
b) To ensure land communication between Azerbaijan and Turkey through the corridor opening the way of Turan into Central Asia.

This was the main reason why many representatives of the Armenian authorities opposed the territorial exchange, for the simple reason that:

a) Meghri constitutes the transport backbone of Armenia from east to west;

b) The concession of Meghri would deal a fatal blow to Armenia's geopolitical position as a civilizational communicator and crossroads, while simultaneously depriving the blockaded Armenia of the only opportunity for access to the outside world through Iran under the blockade.

5. The origin of the corridor logic

The corridor logic was formed in the collective West according to which Azerbaijan has to provide a direct communication with Turkey and Nakhichevan, thus strengthening the Turkish geopolitical transport corridor. This is evidenced by Paul Goble's plan (1991) and Ralph Peters's article and map (2006). Today, this has become a part of the idea of the so-called "Zangezur Corridor", advanced by Turkey and Azerbaijan.

And Armenia, being under blockade, has always been regarded as a "small sacrificial link". At the same time, naturally, the right of the Armenian people to life, development, and future, the issue of the security of the Armenian people and Armenia, and the questions of realization and implementation of the rights granted to the Armenian people were sacrificed.

It is worth noting that the first books containing the programmatic provisions of Pan-Turkism were published in 1873–1874 in England, in 1877 in Germany, and in 1889 in France. The authors of these books are not Turks, but Europeans. And according to the studies of the Lebanese-Armenian lawyer, publicist and intellectual Gaspar Terteryan, the authors of these books are Zionist Jews. In fact, if Turan passes through Armenia-if it does it indeed -the main players of the collective West will be able to celebrate their Pyrrhic victory. Another question is what new trump cards will then fall into the hands of England and the United States, the EU and Israel, France and Germany, as well as Russia and China; of what quality, how will this new game unfold in new realities; and who will win, and who will lose definitively - perhaps for a long time, or maybe forever? It is evident that only one of the above-mentioned states will be the winner. The task of modern analysts is to answer the question what state will become an unprecedented superpower in the world. For the others, a long, harsh, and painful period of decline will naturally begin. We can suggest the state that supported Turan for centuries. We repeat - if, of course, Turan passes through Armenia.

6. On the Territory and Borders of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region)

On April 28 and December 2, 1920, as a result of the invasion of the Red Army, Azerbaijan and Armenia were respectively sovietized.

In the same year, on the basis of the declaration of Soviet Azerbaijan renouncing claims to "disputed territories" and the agreement between the governments of Soviet Armenia and Azerbaijan, in June 1921 Armenia declared Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) as its integral part. This act of reunification was recognized by both the international community and Bolshevik Russia, and it was confirmed in the resolution of the League of Nations of December 18, 1920, in the note of the Secretary General of the League of Nations addressed to the member states, as well as in the annual report of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR to the XI Congress of Soviets for 1920–1921.

However, on July 5, 1921, the Caucasian Bureau of the RCP(b), ignoring the corresponding decision of the League of Nations and the will of the people as a democratic instrument for determining the borders between Soviet Armenia and Azerbaijan, as well as its own earlier adopted decision on the unification of Soviet Armenia and Artsakh, under the direct pressure of Joseph Stalin and with procedural violations, made a decision on the forcible separation of Artsakh from Armenia and the creation of a national autonomy with broad rights within the Azerbaijani SSR.
Thus, most of the disputed territories were transferred to Soviet Azerbaijan.

On July 7, 1923, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region (NKAR) was established on part of the territory of Artsakh and "Red Kurdistan" was artificially formed in parallel with it. The purpose of creating the latter was to eliminate the land connection between Soviet Armenia and the NKAR. In 1929, Red Kurdistan was abolished, and the lands of Artsakh were directly incorporated into the Azerbaijani SSR.

Concluding Remarks

In the context of deliberately delaying achieving a just settlement of the Karabakh conflict, it was decided to undertake decisive actions and aggression against Artsakh after 2018-the change of power in Armenia and the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the world.

This was because people and groups who would support the implementation of the Goble and Peters's plans for the depopulation of Artsakh and the transfer of the Meghri corridor have come to power in Armenia.

In September 2020, the coalition of Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Pakistan, with the support of Israel and the connivance of a broader coalition, launched a 44-day aggression and war against Artsakh, which ended with the infamous trilateral statement of November 9.

Thereafter, only the final blow has remained.

With the silence and connivance of the international community and the OSCE Minsk Group member states, Azerbaijan carried out a nine-month unlawful and complete blockade of Artsakh, which led to the mass starvation of the Armenians of Artsakh, followed by ethnic cleansing, Genocide, and the depopulation of the Armenians of Artsakh on September 19, 2023.

This concludes the second stage of the Artsakh (Karabakh) conflict (1988–2023), given that the events of the first stage took place in 1918–1921.

It should be noted that, in accordance with the UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statute of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of November 26, 1968, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including Genocide do not have any statute of limitations.

Here we repeat what we have stated more than once: the task of the Armenian people and the Armenian statehood, both yesterday and today, is the same - "National defense and the rights granted to the Armenian people".

The Armenian political class and political thought, and the entire Armenian people, will enter the third stage of the Artsakh conflict, having learned all the bitter lessons of history and diplomacy, of law and legality, but with new thinking, a new spirit, and new strength-and this will happen very soon.

And the final fair settlement and Victory will belong to the Armenian people.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the State of Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia)

September 12, 2025

A Concise List of Rights Granted to the Armenian People

(1918–1920)

I. A Concise List of the Fundamental Rights Granted to the Armenian People by International Cooperation

	Date	Decision	Explanation
1.	11 January 1918	The decree “On Turkish Armenia” (About Western Armenia) was adopted, in which “Russia proclaims the autonomy of Armenia. The Council of People's Commissars informs the Armenian people that the Russian worker-peasant government protects, on behalf of Russia, the right of the Armenians of occupied 'Turkish Armenia' to freely determine their own destiny, including their right to independence”.	Later, this provision was included in Article 6 of the 10 July 1918 Constitution of Russia. Article 6: The 3rd All-Russian Congress of Soviets welcomes the policy of the People's Commissars, which proclaimed Finland's full independence, began troop withdrawals from Persia, and declared Armenia's right to free self-determination.
2.	19 January 1920	During the Paris Peace Conference, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers de facto recognized the independence of the Armenian state. Armenian Unified Delegation co-chairs Poghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian were invited to the Paris Peace Conference and officially informed of the recognition of the Armenian state.	In response to the demands submitted by the Armenian Unified Delegation, the Supreme Council of the Allies decided: (a) the government of the Armenian state is recognized as a legitimate government; (b) this decision does not predetermine the issue of the Armenian state’s borders.
3.	11 May 1920	During the Paris Peace Conference, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers **de jure** recognized the independence of the Armenian state.	Prior to the signing of the Treaty of Sèvres, on 11 May 1920, the Turkish delegation was invited to the Paris Peace Conference, where the “Peace Terms” were presented. The Armenian state delegation was part of the Allied Powers. In the preamble of the “Peace Terms”, which later became the preamble of the Treaty of Sèvres, Armenia is listed among the Allied Powers. Thus, Armenia’s independence was recognized de jure.
4.	24 February 1920	A special commission determining the borders of Armenia at the Paris Peace Conference presented the “Report and Recommendations of the Commission Determining	This is essentially the only legal decision concerning border delimitation between Armenia and the Azerbaijan Republic. Article 92 of the Treaty of Sèvres relates to

		Armenia’s Borders”.	Armenia’s borders with neighbors: “Armenia's borders with Azerbaijan and Georgia shall be determined by direct agreement of the concerned countries. If the concerned countries cannot agree by the date mentioned in Article 89, the border in question shall be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, who shall also implement the demarcation on the ground”.
5.	29 May – 1 June 1920	The U.S. Senate discussed accepting the mandate over Armenia, which meant that the U.S. **de facto** recognized the title of the Armenian state over Armenian territories.	The legal-political significance of discussions regarding Armenia's mandate should not be confused with the significance of an Arbitral Award. These are legally and politically distinct decisions.
6.	10 August 1920	The Treaty of Sèvres was signed between the victorious states, including Armenia, and the defeated Ottoman Empire.	The Treaty of Sèvres was part of the Versailles–Washington system of treaties concluded between the victorious powers and Germany (Versailles, 1919), Austria (Saint-Germain, 1919), Bulgaria (Neuilly, 1919), Hungary (Trianon, 1920), and the Ottoman Empire (Sèvres, 1920).
7.	22 November 1920	U.S. 28th President Woodrow Wilson issued the Arbitral Award, fully titled: “Decision of the President of the United States on the Boundary Between Turkey and Armenia, Armenia’s Access to the Sea, and Demilitarization of Turkish Territory Adjacent to the Armenian Border”.	The Arbitral Award is final, irrevocable, and binding for all parties, including Armenia, Turkey, and the United States.
8.	14 April 1919	On 18 January 1919, the Paris Peace Conference began its work, including a Special Commission on Reparations. On 7 March 1919, this commission formed a separate body, the Special Subcommission, tasked with compiling material losses of unrepresented countries and peoples and formalizing compensation. The preliminary report, submitted on 14 April 1919, concluded that the total material losses of Armenians between 1914–1918 amounted to 19,130,982,000 gold francs (1919 prices).	Material compensation obligations were imposed on all defeated states-Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire. Germany fulfilled its obligations only in June 2010. The Republic of Turkey, successor to the Ottoman Empire, has to this day avoided fulfilling these obligations to Armenia.

II. Decisions on the Rights of Armenians in Cilicia

	Date	Decision	Explanation
1.	4 August 1920	Armenians of Cilicia adopted the "Declaration of Cilicia's Independence".	According to the UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (adopted by the UN General Assembly on 14 December 1960), more than 60 countries achieved independence worldwide.

III. Decisions on Recognition and Condemnation of the Armenian Genocide

	Date	Decision	Explanation
1.	24 May 1915	Great Britain, France, and Russia issued a special statement condemning the massacres and genocide of Armenians by the Young Turk government, describing the April 1915 massacres as a new crime against humanity and civilization by Turkey.	Following this declaration, the Constantinople Special Military Tribunal was established, which prosecuted Young Turk leaders.
2.	1919–1920	The Constantinople trials of Young Turk leaders were held, accusing them of involving the Ottoman Empire in WWI and organizing massacres and deportations of Armenian subjects.	Many Young Turk leaders were sentenced to death in absentia by the Constantinople Special Military Tribunal; these sentences were carried out by Armenian avengers in the "Nemesis" operation during 1921–1922. This confirms that the Armenian Genocide was condemned, making it incorrect to apply the term "Unfinished Nuremberg" to the Armenian Genocide. The condemnation occurred, but reparations, including the implementation of the Arbitral Award, were not fulfilled.
3.	1915–2021	By 2021, 40 states, including the U.S. and Russia, and several leading countries in Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East, have recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide committed in 1894–1923 in Western Armenia, Cilicia, the Ottoman Empire, Eastern Armenia, Baku, and Shushi.	

4.	04 September 2019	Declaration of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) on the strategy regarding recognition, condemnation, and restitution of the Armenian Genocide.	The strategy is based on precise answers to questions regarding the genocide's historical chronology, perpetrators, and compensation for damage inflicted upon Armenians and Armenia.

IV. Decision on Armed Neutrality of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenian State)

	Date	**Decision**	**Explanation**
1.	29 March 2011	The National Council of Western Armenia adopted the "Decision on Permanent, Armed, Positive Neutrality of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenian State)".	This decision ensures comprehensive protection for Armenians based on the Swiss model.
2.	10 January 2018	The National Assembly of Western Armenia adopted the "Decision on Formation of Defense Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia".	The defense forces are organized regionally-Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern; currently three of these regional units are formed, excluding the Northern unit. This is in accordance with the Hague Convention on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Land Warfare (18 October 1907) and Article 51 of the UN Charter on Individual and Collective Self-Defense (26 June 1945).

V. Petitions Submitted by the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenian State) to the UN, the UN Security Council Permanent Members, and the European Parliament

	Date	**Decision**	**Explanation**
1.	25 May 2018	Petition to the United Nations on "Membership of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenian State)".	As a successor state to the de facto and de jure recognized Armenian state at the Paris Peace Conference, Western Armenia (Armenian State) has the right to apply for UN membership. The successor state decision was issued by the President of Western Armenia on 23 February 2014.
2.	29 May 2018	Petition to the UN to implement U.S. 28th President Woodrow Wilson's 22 November 1920 Arbitral Award on Armenian territorial rights and	Western Armenia petitioned the UN to enforce the Arbitral Award before its 100th anniversary.

		demilitarization of adjacent Turkish lands.	
3.	29 November 2018	Petition to the UN on demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia, and removal of Turkish occupation forces, pursuant to Wilson's Arbitral Award.	Considering Turkey's new government's aggressive military-political activities in the Middle East and threats against Armenia and Artsakh, Western Armenia petitioned the UN for removal of Turkish occupation forces.
4.	7 August 2019	Petition to the UN regarding border demarcation between Armenia and Azerbaijan based on the 24 February 1920 Report and Recommendations of the Special Commission on Armenia's Borders at the Paris Peace Conference.	The petition calls for resolution of the Armenia-Azerbaijan border issue according to legally binding 1920 principles.
5.	5 December 2020	Petition to the European Parliament to correct errors, inaccuracies, and unacceptable formulations in the Resolution on the Political Solution of the Armenian Question adopted on 18 June 1987.	Example: Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Resolution incorrectly states that modern Turkey cannot be held responsible for the Ottoman Armenian tragedy and that recognition of those events as genocide cannot justify political, legal, or material claims against Turkey today.
6.	25 September 2022	Petition to the UN Security Council regarding compensation for material losses suffered by the Armenian people during WWI.	According to the Special Subcommission of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, Armenian material losses amounted to 19,130,982,000 French francs (1919 prices), equivalent today to €286,964,730,000 or $312,791,555,700. Turkey has not compensated this amount to Armenians.
7.	17 July 2023	Petition to UN Secretary-General António Guterres and the UN Security Council for decisive action for peaceful, fair, and final resolution of the Artsakh conflict and UN-supervised border demarcation between Armenia and Azerbaijan.	
8.	15 May 2024	Declaration of the National Assembly of Western Armenia to the UN and international leaders on sovereignty, territorial integrity, and state borders with Turkey	

This forms the basis of the “Defense and Protection of Rights” strategy, which, while not sufficient alone, is a necessary condition for ensuring the survival, development, and future of the Armenian people and Armenia.

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Armenian State (Republic of Western Armenia)

September 21, 2022

CHAPTER X

APPLICATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF WESTERN ARMENIA (STATE OF ARMENIA) TO THE UN AND THE PERMANENT MEMBER STATES OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL (2018 – 2024)

List of International Treaties, Conventions, Declarations and Charters, recognized, acceded and ratified by the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

(as of April 28, 2018)

№	Names of International Treaty, Convention, Declaration and Charter
1	Sevres Peace Treaty of 10 August 1920, signed in Sevres
2	The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea signed in Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, and Agreement of 29 July 1994 relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
3	Convention on the Rights and Duties of States ("Montevideo Convention") signed in the city of Montevideo on 26 December 1933, at the Seventh International Conference of American States
4	Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960
5	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948
6	Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 26 November 1968
7	The United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 4 December, 1986
8	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948
9	The Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties adopted on 23 May 1969
10	Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes adopted in the Netherlands, the Hague on 18 October 1907
11	Convention on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of Wars signed in the Hague, the Netherlands on 18 October 1907
12	Convention on the rights and duties of neutral Powers for maritime war signed in the Hague, the Netherlands on 18 October 18 1907
13	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict signed in the Hague, the Netherlands on 14 May 1954, the First Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of the Armed Conflict of 1954 which entered into force on 7 August 1956 and the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of the Armed Conflict of 1954 adopted by the Diplomatic Conference in the Hague on 26 March 1999
14	The First Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of the Armed Conflict of 1954 which entered into force on 7 August 1956
15	The Second Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in

	the Event of the Armed Conflict of 1954 adopted by the Diplomatic Conference in the Hague on 26 March 1999
16	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 September 2007
17	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979
18	Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 7 November 1967
19	The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1989
20	The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 December 1965
21	The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1963
22	The United Nations Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on 27 November 1978
23	The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 25 November 1981
24	Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on18 December 1992
25	The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 30 November 1973
26	The Charter of the United Nations signed on 26 June 1945 in San Francisco at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945
27	The Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Level adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 24 September 2012
28	Convention "On the Status of Refugees" adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons on 28 July 1951 convened under General Assembly's resolution 429 (V) of 14 December 1950
29	The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966
30	The International Covenant "On economic, social and cultural rights" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966
31	New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September 2016
32	The United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 8 September 2000
33	The Statute of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations as the principal judicial authority of the UN established by the Charter of the UN signed on 26 June 1945 in San-Francisco
34	The Charter of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement adopted by the XXV International Conference of Red Cross in Geneva in October 1986
35	Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted in London on 16 November 1945, came into force on 4 November

	1946
36	Declaration of the UN on the Right of Peoples to Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on12 November 1984
37	European Convention on Human Rights and Fundmental Freedom amended and supplemented by Protocols № 11 and № 14 in Rome on 4 November 1950
38	Treaty "On the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 12 June 1968
39	The Convention "On the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction" adopted in Paris on 13 January 1993
40	The United Nations Convention against Corruption adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 31 October 2003
41	Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1992

List of declarations, decisions and decrees adopted by the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia, the President, the Government and the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

(as of April 28, 2018)

1. Decision of the Constituent Assembly of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia, 17.12.2004.
2. Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia on the Formation of the Government in Exile of Western Armenia, 04.02.2011.
3. Decision of the National Council of Western Armenia on Neutrality, 29.03.2011.
4. Decree on the Creation of the Self-Defense Forces of the Armenians of Western Armenia, 26.12.2012.
5. Law "On the Formation of the Defense Forces of the Armenians of Western Armenia", 10.01.2018.
6. Declaration on the Formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, 24.05.2013.
7. Decree of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia (No. 12), decision-reminder, on the Republic of Western Armenia, which is the continuation of the Armenian State of 1920, 23.02.2014.
8. Decree on the Flag of the Republic of Western Armenia, 21.10. 2011.
9. Decree on the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Western Armenia, 06.04.2015.
10. Decree of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia", 09.05.2016.

(Press release)

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has appealed to the UN to implement the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) on the territory delimited by the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson.

Summarizing the work carried out in the field of protecting the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia in 2011-2018, including the joint legal-political package on the rights granted to the Armenian people during 1918-1920, which is posted in five languages: Eastern Armenian-Western

Armenian, English, Russian, Turkish, French, on the websites of the government and parliament http://gov-wa.info, http://parliament-wa.info/, in the “Legal Package” section.

Completing the legislative work carried out in the field of protecting the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia and the legal-political-legislative field formed as a result of it, the final part of which is the nationwide discussion of the draft Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), the referendum and the adoption of the Constitution as a result of it.

Recognizing that the work carried out in the field of state-building of the Armenians of Western Armenia has been completed: the institution of the President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), the government, the parliament have been formed and the processes of ensuring their legitimacy have been completed.

Considering that the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has recognized, acceded to and ratified the most important Declarations, Conventions, International Treaties, including the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Conventions on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Conventions on the Non-Applicability of Statutes of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, the Conventions on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries, the Conventions on the Rights and Duties of States, the Treaty of Sèvres, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties, and others…

Considering that the time has come to enter a new stage in the process of protecting the rights of the Armenian people.

As a subject of international law, having been a The Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), an indissoluble continuation of the State of Armenia, has assumed all the rights and obligations of the State of Armenia and, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States (Montevideo Convention), possesses the necessary characteristics: a) a permanent population, b) a definite territory, c) a government, d) the ability to enter into relations with other States, and has declared its permanent, positive, armed neutrality.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has decided to apply to the UN for membership, as well as to implement the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, on November 22, 1920, to implement the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) on the territory delimited by the Arbitral Award. The relevant applications were sent to the UN in May 2018.

Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) News Service
June 4, 2018

STATEMENT

(Shortened version)

On the implementation of the Arbitral Award of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of 22 November 1920 with full name of “The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and

Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border".

Taking into consideration the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

- Fully adopts the statutory goals and objectives of the United Nations;
- Has recognized and ratified the Charter of the United Nations;
- As a subject of international law - as a continuity state of Armenia of 1920s assumed all the rights and obligations of the State of Armenia;
- Recognized, acceded and ratified the most important international Treaties, Conventions and Declarations. (list is attached)

Taking into consideration background of the question when

- At the beginning of 1919 in Paris the Armenian National Congress was convened. Among the most important results of the Congress there was the election of "Delegation of United Armenia" co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of pre-prepared and presented on February 12, 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference a joint memorandum on the demands of the Armenians which included the rationale for the creation of an independent Armenian state and refined its territory which included seven wilayates of Western Armenia (including Trabzon), Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.
- On February 26 the United Delegation participated in the meeting of Council of Ten where they repeated the basic requirements of the memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by US President Woodrow Wilson who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians.
- In response to the submitted requirements of Armenian United National Delegation the Allied General Council adopted on January 19, 1920 the following decision and "de facto" rec-ognized the State of Armenia:
  a) The Government of the Armenian state is recognized as the Government,
  b) This decision does not predetermine the Armenian state's border issue.

Also

- In spite of human morality and the right to recognize the rights of Armenians to their historical homeland, in 1894-1923 the three successive Turkish governments: Sultan, Young Turk and Kemalev committed a terrible crime - the genocide of the Armenian people, its deportation from their historical homeland and the occupation of Western Armenia, which in turn led to tragic demographic changes resulted in an unprecedented decrease of the Armenian population in the region and as "additional dividends" for their crimes they have managed to change the natural balance between the peoples of Western Armenia;
- It's already 98 years since the territory of Western Armenia remains occupied by Turkey;
- The governments of Great Britain, France and Russia were the first to condemn the genocide of the Armenian people, who in their joint statement of May 24, 1915, characterized the actions of the Turkish government against Armenians as "crimes against humanity and civilization" and warned of the criminal responsibility of its organizers and performers".
- The jurisdiction of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia extends both to the citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia and to the territories of Western Armenia occupied by Turkey, which de jure and de facto are regions and regions of Western Armenia.

According to

- The Decree of the Government of Russia (SPC of Russia the Soviet of People's Commissars) "About Turkish Armenia" ("About Western Armenia") of January 11, 1918;

- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of January 19, 1920,
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of May 11, 1920;
- The Declaration the independence of Armenian Cilicia, August 4, 1920;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the Armenian state) of August 10, 1920,
- The Arbitral decision of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 with full name of "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border".

Taking into consideration that
- Based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, the National Identity and Citizenship Institute of Armenians of Western Armenia was established on the basis of which the legal and political foundations of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and its state structures were formed;
- In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights since 2013 the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has formed absolutely legitimate bodies of state power - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the Institute of Presidency;
- The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) by adopting the relevant Laws, recognized, acceded and ratified the Charter of the United Nations and all most important International Treaties, Conventions and Declarations.

Taking into consideration that
- The First Republic of Armenia, subsequently the Second Republic of Armenia under the conditions of aggression and coercion (the Alexandropol Treaty of 02.12.1920 and the Kars Treaty of 13.10.1921) renounced the rights granted to the Armenian people in 1920 regarding unified Armenian claims, being forced to remain only within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Armenia, that is to say Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia

Taking into consideration that
- The Treaty of Sevres is a peace treaty;
- Armed conflicts do not cease in the Middle East;
- The implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres can be a decisive step in the establishment of genuine peace and cooperation in the Middle East;
- The borders of the states of the Middle East including the borders of the state of Armenia were approved by Sevres Peace Treaty concerning that there was the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920, but which has not been implemented yet.

Taking into consideration that
- Armenians of Western Armenia like any nation in the world have the right to live, develop and have their future which means that they have the right to demand the establishment of their own state in their ancestral homeland - in Western Armenia;
- The Armenians of Western Armenia and the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) declare that they take up the defence of the rights granted to the Armenian people by the Sevres Peace Treaty and the Arbitral Award of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson and to implement these rights to life acting as a continuity of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920.

We appeal to you to implement and realize the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) within the territory established by the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson.

This Statement "On the Implementation of the Arbitral Award of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920" was adopted by the Government and the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on May 29, 2018 at the 7th session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the first convocation.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

Tigran Pashabezhyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

May 29, 2018

STATEMENT

(Shortened version)

About demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories

Taking into consideration that
On October 30, 1918 between the representatives of Entente and Turkey the Mudros truce was signed in Mudros Harbour (Lemnos island) where:
Article 16 says: "The surrender of all garrisons in the Hejaz, Assyria, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the Allied Command… The withdrawal of troops from Cilicia except those necessary to maintain order".
Article 24 says: "In case of disorder in one of the six Armenian vilayets (provinces) the Allies retain the right to occupy any part of".

Taking into consideration that
- According to the Arbitration Award adopted by Woodrow Wilson the United States' 28th President and demilitarization of Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border, the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey were to be withdrawn from the four vilayets of Western Armenia after November 22, 1920.
- The issue of territories, defined by the Arbitration Award of Woodrow Wilson the United States' 28th President, in the 89th article of the Sevres Peace Treaty was defined as follows: "Turkey and Armenia, as well as other High Contracting Parties, agree to submit to the arbitration decision of the President of the United States of America the border demarcation between Turkey and Armenia in Erzurum, Trabzon, Van and Bitlis vilayets and accept his decision as well as any measures he may prescribe regarding Armenia's access to the sea and the demilitarization of any Turkish territory adjacent to the mentioned border".

- According to the Resolution “On Permanent, Armed and Positive Neutrality of Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself” adopted on March 29, 2011, the Turkish armed forces have no right to be at least in these territories granted to Armenia by Woodrow Wilson's Arbitration Award.

Taking into account the background of the question when

Despite the fact that the Armenian Question since its initiation in 1878 hasn’t found a fair solution yet, however as a result of the same process a significant political and legal package of the just solution of the Armenian Question and the peaceful, civilized, efficient and final settlement of Armenian-Turkish relations was established.

Taking into account that

Regardless of the arguments and justifications put forward by the Turkish side for the conduct of the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey in the North of the sovereign Syrian Arab Republic, the earlier military operation “Euphrates Shield”, and now the operation “Olive branch”, presented by the Turkish side as “the fight against terrorist organizations and groups”, or under the equally false pretext of “creating a security belt”, under the same far-fetched pretext of invading the territory of Iraq, as well as the occupation of the Northern part of the Republic of Cyprus and the disintegration of the country into two parts – the Republic of Cyprus and the establishment of the illegal state of Northern Cyprus one thing is obvious: a strong-willed political decision was made, namely, an invasion of the territory of a sovereign state. There can be done one conclusion only: the Turkish armed forces didn’t have and don’t have any right to be there and they should immediately be withdrawn from the territory of Syria.

Therefore, the time has come

to draw the whole civilized world's attention to absolutely illegal and unlawful steps of the Republic of Turkey, as a result of which the Turkish armed forces:

a) have occupied the territory Western Armenia and Cilicia for almost 98 years,

b) and from these occupied territories they create new and incomparably more dangerous threats of aggression against the peoples and states of the Greater Middle East and Europe.

Also taking into account that

- Instead of recognising the rights of Armenians to their historical homeland, in 1894-1923 the three successive Turkish governments: the Sultan, the Young Turk and the Kemal committed a terrible crime - the genocide of the Armenian people, their deportation from their historical homeland and the occupation of Western Armenia, which in turn led to tragic demographic changes resulted in an unprecedented reduction of the Armenian population in the region, and as “additional dividends” for their crimes they managed to change the natural balance between the peoples of Western Armenia;
- It has already passed 98 years since the territory of Western Armenia remains occupied by Turkey;
- The genocide of the Armenian people was first condemned by the governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, who in their joint statement of May 24, 1915, qualified the actions of the Turkish government against Armenians as “crimes against humanity and civilization”, and warned “about the criminal responsibility of its organizers and perpetrators”,
- Later many progressive world countries recognized and condemned this monstrous crime of the Republic of Turkey. And this process of recognition and condemnation continues up to this day. It is noteworthy that even the Turkish state represented by the special military Tribunal of Constantinople in 1919-1920 condemned the leaders of the Young Turk government for these crimes – having sentenced many of them to capital punishment – to death;

- In accordance with the Declaration on the Formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of May 25, 2013, the jurisdiction of the national Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia extends both to the citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia and to the territories of Western Armenia occupied by Turkey, which are regions of Western Armenia de jure and de facto.

According to the following legal documents

- The Decree of the Government of Russia (SPC of Russia – "The Soviet of People's Commissars") "About Turkish Armenia" ("About Western Armenia") of January 11, 1918;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of January 19, 1920,
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of May 11, 1920;
- Declaration of Independence of the Armenian Cilicia of August 4, 1920;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the Armenian state) of August 10, 1920,
- The Arbitral Award of 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 the full name of which is "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the maritime access of Armenia's borders and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent the Armenian border".

Taking into account

- The United Nations Charter of June, 1945;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948;
- The European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Rome, of November 4, 1950;
- The UN Convention on the Rights and Duties of States ("Montevideo Convention") of December 26, 1933;
- The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948;
- The UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of November 26, 1968;
- The UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of December 14, 1960;
- The UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of November 20, 1963;
- The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of May 23, 1969;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007;
- The UN Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace of November 12, 1984;
- The UN Declaration on the Right to Development of December 4, 1986;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities of December 18, 1992;
- The UN Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International Level of September 24, 2012.

Based on

- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, and on which the institution of the national identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed;

- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the right of self-determination of Armenians of Western Armenia", Shushi of December 17, 2004;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia "On the beginning of Government formation of Western Armenia in Exile" of February 04, 2011;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Government of Western Armenia in exile "On the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of May 24, 2013;
- The decision of the Central Election Commission on the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1st convocation of December 16, 2013 and the Decision of the CEC of September, 14, 2018 on the election of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation;
- The Law of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the State structure of Western Armenia, status of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the rule of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of January 21, 2014;
- Presidential Decree on the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) No. 12 "The Republic of Western Armenia as a Continuity State", - on the Republic of Western Armenia as a continuity state of the Armenian State recognized in 1920, of February 23, 2014;
- Presidential Decree of the Republic of Western Armenia "On drafting of the Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia" of May 9, 2016;
- The decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself" of March 29, 2011;
- Decree of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On creation of self-defence forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of December 26, 2012;
- The Decision of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia "On the Formation of the Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of January 10, 2018.

Taking into account that

- Armed conflicts do not cease in the Middle East;
- The implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres can be a decisive step in establishing genuine peace and cooperation in the Middle East;
- The Sevres Peace Treaty approved the borders of the states of the Middle East including the borders of the state of Armenia on which the Arbitral Award of 28th President of the USA Woodrow Wilson was made on November 22, 1920, but which has not been implemented yet;
- In order to solve the Armenian Question, the main decisions have already been made long ago, but have not been implemented yet. It should be emphasized that the time of their execution is already overdue. And nowadays the reality is that not a single state, not a single nation in the Middle East will stay away from the threats of the present and future unless each of them chooses a political and legal way to solve peacefully existing problems and conflicts ;
- All non-legal, that is strong-willed political decisions will keep the conflicting parties, their countries and generations as hostages, and every fifty years conflicts and confrontations, wars and chaos will flare up with new strength in the Balkans, the Middle East, the Caucasus and Afghanistan.

Taking into account that

- Armenians of Western Armenia like any nation in the world have the right to live, develop and have their future which means that they have the right to demand the establishment of their own state in their ancestral homeland - in Western Armenia;
- The Armenians of Western Armenia and the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) declare that they take up the defence of the rights granted to the

Armenian people by the Sevres Peace Treaty and the Arbitral Award of 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson and to implement these rights to life acting as a continuity of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920.

Taking into account that

- Application for membership of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) in the United Nations, of May 25, 2018.
- Application to the United Nations of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) "On the implementation of the Arbitration Decision of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920, "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the maritime access of Armenia's borders and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent the Armenian border", with the aim of establishing the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) within the territories established by the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson of May 29, 2018;

We appeal to you with an offer

To start a legal and political process on the demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories,
Based on the Arbitration Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the maritime access of Armenia's borders and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent the Armenian border",
as well as taking into account the Decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself" of March 29, 2011

The decision on this statement,

About demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories,
was adopted by the Government and the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on September 28, 2018 at the 1-th session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2-th convocation.

President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)
Radik Khamoyan

Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)
Tigran Pashabezyan

President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
Armen Ter-Sarkisyan

November 20, 2018

S T A T E M E N T

To the United Nations Secretary-General
Mr. Antonio Guterres

To the United Nations Security Council

On demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan

We appeal to you to demarcate the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan taking into account the report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference of February 24, 1920 on the definition of the borders of Armenia recognizing the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) as a continuation State of Armenia as well as other legal and political facts, realities and justifications presented in this Statement.

I. Taking into consideration background of the question when

1) At the beginning of 1919 in Paris the Armenian National Congress was convened. Among the most important results of the Congress there was the election of "Armenian united national delegation" ("Delegation of Integrated Armenia") co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of pre-prepared and presented on February 12, 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference a joint memorandum on the demands of the Armenians which included the rationale for the creation of an independent Armenian State and refined its territory which included seven wilayates of Western Armenia (including Trabzon), Republic of Armenia and Cilicia;

2) On February 26 the Armenian united national delegation participated in the meeting of Council of Ten where they repeated the basic requirements of the memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by US President Woodrow Wilson who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians;

3) In his letter to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the allied powers dated November 22, 1920, the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson based on his Arbitral Award stressed out that it was necessary to take into account that the newly created Armenian State, of course, should include a significant part of the Transcaucasian Armenian regions of the former Russian Empire;

4) In response to the submitted requirements of the Armenian united national delegation the Allied General Council adopted on January 19, 1920 the following decision and "de facto" recognized the State of Armenia:

a) The Government of the Armenian State is recognized as the Government,

b) This decision does not predetermine the Armenian State's border issue.

On January 27, 1920 the Paris Peace Conference Secretariat formally presented these two decisions to the delegation of the Armenian national united delegation.

5) On May 11, 1920 the Turkish delegation was invited to the Paris Peace Conference where they received the "Conditions of peace". The Armenian State delegation was also among the Allied Powers. In the Preamble of the "Conditions of peace" which later became the Preamble of the Treaty of Sevres Armenia is mentioned along with the Allied Powers. Thus, the Armenian State was recognized "de jure".

II. The issue of demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

1) At the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920), the Special Commission defining the borders of Armenia presented the "Proposal Report on the definition of the dorders of Armenia" on February 24, 1920 which was signed by plenipotentiaries of the member States of the Council of the League of Nations - France, UK, Italy and Japan. This report clarifies the principles of demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Georgia. It noted: "As regards the boundary between the State of Armenia and Georgia and with Azerbaijan as well, the Commission considers that it is advisable for the present to await for the results of refinement of the mentioned boundaries that the three Republics will achieve

in agreements themselves. In the event that these Republics do not come to an agreement on their boundaries, this issue must be handled to the arbitration of the League of Nations that would appoint an Interallied Commission to settle above-mentioned boundaries on the spot - taking into account ethnographical data as the principle".
2) The principles and provisions proposed in the report were included in the Sevres Peace Treaty (August 10, 1920) in which Article 92 is noted: "The boundaries between Armenia and Azerbaijan and as well as between Armenia and Georgia will be determined by direct consent of the States concerned. In the event that the States concerned up to the day of the decision-making referred to in Art. 89 of the Treaty, will not be able by agreement to determine the borders, then the border that is the problem will be determined by the Supreme Allied forces, which will demarcate the border locally".
3) The noted document was also included into the Complete Report on the Arbitral Award (November 22, 1920) (Arbitral Award, November 22, 1920) of the 28th President of the USA Woodrow Wilson - as the 2nd document of the 1st Annex. (Full Report, Annex I, No 2).
4) The principles of the report-proposal of the Special Commission defining the borders of Armenia, were never implemented due to the Sovietization of all three republics of the South Caucasus, as a result of which these republics ceased to be subjects of the international law.
5) The issue of borders in the South Caucasus can and should be resolved only on the basis of the international law.
6) The current political map of the States of the Middle East, North Africa and Europe was formed on the basis of the decisions, principles and proposals of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920).
7) The only legal document adopted by the international community on the borders between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, the State of Armenia and the Republic of Georgia is the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 by the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) defining the borders of the State of Armenia .
8) In accordance with the report of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) defining the borders of the State of Armenia, the right to demarcate the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Georgia was given to the League of Nations, while data on the national composition of the population before the start of the First World War were taken as the basis.
The current national composition cannot serve as the basis for demarcating the border since it arose as a result of the criminal policy of extermination and deportation of Armenians pursued by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan. And the consequences of the crime cannot give rise to rights.

III. The Karabakh conflict is the essence of the issue of Artsakh and Armenians of Artsakh.
1) The Karabakh conflict is not a matter of only the Armenian and Azerbaijani confrontation as they often try to present. In fact the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh or the question of Artsakh and the Armenians of Artsakh to be exact is an extremely important component of the Armenian issue.
2) The struggle of Artsakh and the Armenians of Artsakh is a struggle against the genocidal policy unleashed by the Republic of Azerbaijan, the struggle for survival, for the right to freely dispose their own destiny in accordance with the right to self-determination.
3) The Republic of Azerbaijan from 1918-1920 either participated in or independently implemented the policy of genocide and deportation of Armenians. In other words, the same criminal policy against the indigenous Armenian population was carried out as in 1894-1923, and up to this day the successive Turkish authorities – Ottoman, Young Turkish and Kemalist… In fact, it can be Stated that the Genocide of Armenians continues by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan as well.
4) At the Paris peace conference in 1919-1920, important and fundamental decisions were made for a just resolution of the Armenian issue, which in 1920 were formalized in the form of major international treaties and decisions.

Among them:
- Report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference (1919-1920 г.г.) defining the boundaries of the State Armenia;
- Sevres Peace Treaty of August 10, 1920, articles 88 - 93 that touched upon the Armenian State;
- The Arbitral decision of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 which full name is "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border",

These decisions were adopted at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919-1920, however, they were not implemented. Meanwhile, the final and fair settlement of the issue of Artsakh and Armenians of Artsakh is possible within the framework of the final and fair settlement of the Armenian issue, with the demand and implementation of the decisions adopted at the Paris Peace Conference, including on the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

IV. Status of the Republic of Armenia.

1) At the moment the Republic of Armenia, for a number of reasons, finds it difficult to resolve the Karabakh conflict as a way to choose the solution of the Armenian issue, as well as the ways to settle the conflict specified in article 2 of paragraph II of this Statement.
Let's note these reasons.
2) The First Republic of Armenia, and subsequently the Second Republic of Armenia under conditions of aggression and coercion (the Alexandropol Treaty of 02.12.1920 and the Kars Treaty of 13.10.1921) renounced the rights granted to the Armenian people and Armenian State in 1920 on the basis of unified Armenian claims, being forced to remain only within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Armenia, that is to say Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia.
3) The Third Republic of Armenia, through official Statements of its Presidents, reiterated that it remains outside the framework of the rights granted to the Armenian people and the Armenian State (the State of Armenia) in 1918-1920, provided on the basis of uniform Armenian claims, and is forced to remain only within the framework of the rights and powers of the Republic of Armenia, in other words – Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia, and defending this issue is transferred directly to the Armenian people - to the broad circles of the Armenian public.
4) An equally important obstacle is the difficult military and political situation and the resulting difficult social and economic situation in which the Republic of Armenia finds itself after 1988, namely: the almost complete blockade, the military situation in the border areas and in Karabakh, etc.
5) Nevertheless, being the continuity of the First Republic of Armenia, being the main guarantor of the security of the Armenians of Karabakh and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic itself, the Republic of Armenia for the above-mentioned reasons finds it difficult to act from the position of solving the Armenian issue in the settlement of the Karabakh conflict as an important component of the Armenian issue.
6) At the same time, a number of facts and events testify that the military and political situation around the Republic of Armenia is methodically and deliberately exacerbated in order to prevent the Republic of Armenia from taking up the final and fair solution of the Armenian question, including final settlement of the Karabakh conflict on its basis.
7) However, this does not mean that Armenians scattered throughout the world as a result of the Genocide of Armenians can accept such realities imposed on the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. On the contrary: Armenians scattered around the world, the number of which is much larger than their compatriots living in the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, chose the way of protection of the uniform rights granted to the Armenian

people and the State of Armenia in 1918-1920 by the international community aimed to the final and fair solution of the Armenian question.

V. Status of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno- Karabakh Republic)

1) As a result of the invasion of the XI Red Army on April 28 and December 2, 1920, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia were sovietized, respectively, and on February 25, 1921 – the Republic of Georgia. In June 1921, on the basis of the Soviet Azerbaijan's Declaration of renunciation of claims to "disputed territories" and on the basis of an agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Armenia and the Soviet Azerbaijan, the Soviet Armenia declared Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh) as its integral part. The act of unification was welcomed by both the international community and the newly established Soviet Russia.

It was recorded in the resolution of the League of Nations of December 18, 1920, as well as in the reference note of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations addressed to the States members of the League of Nations, and in the annual report for 1920-1921 addressed to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR and the Supreme body of the government power of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic - XI Congress of Soviets.

2) On July 5, 1921, at its meeting, the Caucasian Bureau of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks), ignoring the relevant resolution of the League of Nations and the opinion of the people of Artsakh as a democratic tool for determining the borders between Soviet Armenia and Soviet Azerbaijan, in opposition to the resolution on unification, and with procedural violations adopted an illegal decision on the forcible separation of Artsakh from Soviet Armenia – with the condition of the formation of national autonomy with broad powers within the Soviet Azerbaijan. Thus, a significant part of the historical Armenian and Armenian - populated territories was transferred to Soviet Azerbaijan.

3) On July 7, 1923, Artsakh was dismembered by an illegal decision of the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan: the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous region (NKAR) was established in one part, and the territories of lowland Karabakh came under direct subordination to the Republic of Azerbaijan. At the same time, the Red Kurdistan was artificially formed. The purpose of the latter was to abolish the land connection between Soviet Armenia and NKAR. In 1929, the Red Kurdistan was abolished, and the territory was directly included into the Azerbaijan SSR.

4) On February 20, 1988, the extraordinary joint session of deputies of regional and district councils of the NKAR adopted the Decision and appealed to the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan SSR on withdrawal from the Azerbaijan SSR, and to the Supreme Council of the Armenian SSR on the inclusion of the NKAR into the Armenian SSR. The authorities of the USSR were urged to satisfy this request based on all legal norms and precedents for resolving such controversial issues.

5) However, this step, aimed at resolving the problem in a civilized way and by means of free will, was followed by a wave of violence against the Armenian population, massive violation of the rights of the Armenian people, forced deportation of the Armenian population, a complete blockade and the like. Pogroms and massacres of the Armenian population began in the cities of the Republic of Azerbaijan located hundreds of kilometers from NKAR – in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, Shamkhor. As a result, hundreds of people were killed and even more people were injured. About 500 thousand citizens of Armenian nationality of the Republic of Azerbaijan became refugees. Thus, the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan organized and carried out a real genocide and deportation against the indigenous Armenian population living on the territory of the republic.

6) On September 2, 1991, at the joint session of people's deputies of the regional Council of NKAR and Shahumyan district Council in Stepanakert, the "Declaration on the proclamation of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic" was adopted on the territory of the former Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous region and Shahumyan district.

7) On 10 December 1991, a referendum on independence was held in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in the presence of international observers on the basis of the people's right to self-

determination in which 80 per cent of the population with the right to vote took part. And the absolute majority of voters - 99.89% voted for independence.
8) On January 6, 1992, the Supreme Council of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic adopted the Declaration "On the State independence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic".
9) The first Constitution of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic was adopted by referendum on December 10, 2006.
10) The new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Artsakh was adopted at the referendum held on February 20, 2017.
11) On August 11, 1992, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution condemning the actions of the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as amendment No. 907 to the Freedom Support Act, prohibiting the U.S. administration at the government level to provide economic assistance to this State.
12) On May 5, 1994, with the mediation of Russia, Kyrgyzstan and the CIS inter-parliamentary Assembly, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Nagorno – Karabakh Republic and the Republic of Armenia signed the Bishkek Protocol in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan, on the basis of which a Ceasefire Agreement was signed between the same parties on May12, which, with permanent violations of the ceasefire regime, to some extent remained until the new aggression of the Republic of Azerbaijan - the unleashed four-day April war of 2016.
13) In order to settle the Karabakh conflict, the OSCE Minsk group was established in 1992 within the framework of which the negotiation process aimed at the settlement of the Karabakh conflict is carried out.

VI. Obstacles imposed by the Republic of Azerbaijan to a fair and final settlement of the problems of Artsakh and Nakhichevan.

1) It should be noted that the mediation mission of the OSCE Minsk group established in 1992 for the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict has not been able to achieve significant success up to the present day, because:
2) Due to the politicization of the problem, neither the OSCE Minsk group, where negotiations on the Karabakh conflict have been conducted for almost two decades, nor the UN, nor any other competent international body have been presented yet with the legal package of the Karabakh conflict.
Throughout its mediation mission the OSCE Minsk group regardless of its will and desire has made the original Armenian ancestral territories a subject of bargaining. This refers primarily to the liberated territories, which are in fact an integral part of the homeland of the Armenians.
3) Artsakh was subordinated to the Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic by the decision of the party body – the Caucasian Bureau of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks) of July 5, 1921. It is obvious that from the point of view of both domestic and international law, this decision is illegitimate and invalid, since any body has the right to decision-making only on those issues on which the structure has the appropriate authority. The Caucasian Bureau of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks) did not have such powers. It is obvious that the Caucasian Bureau had exceeded the framework of its authority. International law does not grant such powers to party bodies, even if those parties are the ruling parties.
4) The Nakhichevan Armenian region, in turn, was transferred to the protectorate of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the illegitimate Moscow Treaty of March 16, 1921 (art. 3) and the Kars Treaty of October 13, 1921 (art. 5) –as the Nakhichevan Autonomous region, provided that Azerbaijan does not concede this protectorate to a third State. In 1924, by another illegitimate decision of the Republic of Azerbaijan, it was renamed the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, thus the region was removed from the status of protectorate established by these treaties.
5) Since its establishment in 1918, the Republic of Azerbaijan has been implementing a program of Genocide and deportation of Armenians.

6) Since February 1988, the Republic of Azerbaijan has carried out a complete blockade of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic and the Republic of Armenia, to which the Republic of Turkey also joined in 1993 by organizing a blockade of the Republic of Armenia.
7) The Republic of Azerbaijan does not want to hear about the right of Armenians of Artsakh to free self-determination and free life, repeatedly stating that it will not recognize the independence of the Republic of Artsakh.
8) Over the entire period of its existence, and especially from 1988 and up to the present time, the Republic of Azerbaijan has been openly pursuing an Armenian - phobic State policy, and under such circumstances, the mediation mission, naturally, cannot be a success.
9) In April 2016, contrary to the requirements of the ceasefire agreement signed in May 1994, the Republic of Azerbaijan undertook a new aggression and broke out a four-day war against the Republic of Artsakh and the Armenians of the Republic of Artsakh, committing new war crimes.
10) The Republic of Azerbaijan carried out the policy of deportation of Armenians of Nakhichevan, which threatened and continues to threaten the Armenians of Artsakh. According to statistics, in 1917, 53.9 thousand Armenians lived in Nakhichevan (which was almost half of the population), and in 1926 the number of Armenians reduced to 11.2 thousand. Persecution of Armenians in Nakhichevan by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan acquired a special scale in the 1960s-1980s, as a result of which the number continued to reduce. The last Armenians were deported from Nakhichevan in 1988, after the Armenian pogroms in Sumgait organized by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
11) The Republic of Azerbaijan continues to occupy a number of Armenian territories: from the territories of the Republic of Armenia - Artsvashen, from the territories of Artsakh - Shahumyan district, a significant part of the Martouni, Martakert and Getashen districts, Gardman, including the legendary village of Chardakhlu - the homeland of 2 marshals of the Soviet Union and 12 generals.
12) Contrary to the Arbitration Award of the 28th us President Woodrow Wilson (November 22, 1920) and the Declaration of independence of Cilicia (August 4, 1920) the Republic of Turkey continues the occupation of Western Armenia and Armenian Cilicia.
13) The Republic of Azerbaijan is carrying out the destruction of the Armenian heritage in the occupied territories, an eloquent example of which is the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5,480 khachkars (and 22,700 tombstones in the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Artsakh and Nakhichevan, including 400 khachkars (cross-stones) in Agulis and the destruction of thousands of medieval original and ancient khachkars (cross-stones) of Jugha in Nakhichevan in 2005.
14) Consequently, the only way to establish a stable and long-term peace in the South Caucasus is the implementation by the UN as the successor of the League of Nations the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, based on the report-proposal of February 24, 1924 of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference on the definition of the borders of the State of Armenia and on the basis of data on the national composition of the population before the start of the First World War.

VII. Taking into account the existing military and political situation in the region, according to which:
1) Armed conflicts do not cease in the Middle East and South Caucasus;
2) The implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres can be a decisive step in the establishment of genuine peace and cooperation in the Middle East and South Caucasus;
3) The borders of the States of the Middle East, North Africa and Europe and borders of the State of Armenia as well were approved by Sevres Peace Treaty concerning that there was the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920, but which has not been implemented yet;

4) In fact it can be said that the main decisions for a fair settlement of the Armenian issue have been taken long ago but have not implemented yet. It should be noted that the time has ripened for their implementation. And the current tough reality is that no country and no nation in the Middle East will remain indifferent to the threats of the present and the future unless each of them chooses the legal and political way to solve existing problems and conflicts peacefully. All illegitimate strong-willed political decisions will keep the conflicting parties, their countries and future generations as hostages and every fifty years conflicts and confrontations, wars and chaos will flare up in the Balkans, the Middle East, the Caucasus, Afghanistan with new strength.

VIII. According to the following legal documents relating to the solution of the Armenian issue:

- The Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russia) "About Turkish Armenia" ("About Western Armenia") of January 11, 1918;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of January 19, 1920;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of May 11, 1920;
- Declaration of Independence of Armenian Cilicia of August 4, 1920;
- Discussion of the mandate of Armenia held in the US Senate on May 29 – June 1, 1920, which means that the USA de facto recognized the right and title of the Armenian State in relation to the Armenian territories, thereby recognizing the right and title of the Ottoman Empire in relation to these territories as invalid;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the State of Armenia) of August 10, 1920;
- The Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 the full name of which is "The decision of the President of the United States on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border".

IX. Based on the following international documents:

- The United Nations Charter of June 26, 1945;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948;
- The European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Rome, of November 4, 1950;
- The UN Convention on the Rights and Duties of States ("Montevideo Convention") of December 26, 1933;
- The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948;
- The UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of November 26, 1968;
- The UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of December 14, 1960;
- The UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of November 20, 1963;
- The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of May 23, 1969;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007;
- The UN Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace of November 12, 1984;
- The UN Declaration on the Right to Development of December 4, 1986;

- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities of December 18, 1992;
- The UN Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International Level of September 24, 2012.

X. Based on the decisions taken by the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):

- Decisions on the formation of the Institute of national identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia adopted on the basis of the United Nations Declaration "On the rights of indigenous peoples" of September 13, 2007;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the right of self-determination of Armenians of Western Armenia", Shushi of December 17, 2004;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia "On the beginning of Government formation of Western Armenia in Exile" of February 04, 2011;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Government of Western Armenia in exile "On the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of May 24, 2013;
- The Law of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the State structure of Western Armenia, status of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the rule of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of January 21, 2014;
- Presidential Decree on the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) No. 12 "The Republic of Western Armenia as a Continuity State", - on the Republic of Western Armenia as a continuity State of Armenian State recognized in 1920, of February 23, 2014;
- Presidential Decree of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the drafting of the Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia" of May 9, 2016;
- The decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself" of March 29, 2011;
- The National Council Decree of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the establishment of self-defence forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of December 26, 2012;
- The Decision of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia "On the Formation of the Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of January 10, 2018.

XI. Taking into account the political and legal basis for the formation of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

1) Based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, the National Identity and Citizenship Institute of Armenians of Western Armenia was established and the legal and political basis of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and its State structures were absolutely legitimately formed;

2) In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights since 2013 the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has formed absolutely legitimate bodies of State power - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the Institute of Presidency;

3) In November 2013 for the first time in the world elections of the deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were held by direct electronic voting on the Internet which were conducted under universal and equal suffrage by free and secret ballot. Elections were held in 41 countries, 64 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected. On September 1-5, 2018, elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were held, in which 51,505 voters from 47 countries took part, and 101 deputies were elected on a single list;

4) The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) by adopting the relevant Laws, recognized, acceded and ratified the Charter of the United Nations and all most important International Treaties, Conventions and Declarations.

XII. Taking into account the following Statements submitted by the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the United Nations:

1) Application for membership of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) in the United Nations of May 25, 2018.

2) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "On the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 "The Decision of the President of the United States on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, about Armenia's excess to the sea and the demilitarization of adjacent Turkish Armenian border territories", aimed at establishing the Republic of Western Armenia (Government of Armenia) within the territories established by the Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson of May 29, 2018;

3) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "On demilitarization of the territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia and withdrawal of the occupation forces of the Republic of Turkey" of November 20, 2018;

4) These Statements in fact relate to the decisions already taken by the international community regarding the rights of the Armenian people but have not been implemented yet.

XIII. Taking into account that

1) Armenians like any nation in the world have the right to live, develop and have their future which means that they have the right to demand the establishment of their own State on their ancestral homeland - in Armenian Highland, in Armenia;

2) The State structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) declare that they undertake to protect the rights granted to the Armenian people by the Sevres peace Treaty and the Arbitration Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson, and to implement these rights, including the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, acting as the continuity State of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920.

We appeal to You to carry out the border demarcation between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan,

taking into account the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference of 1919-1920 on the definition of the borders of the State of Armenia;

taking into account that the only legal document regarding the borders of the Armenian State with the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Georgia is the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference of 1919-1920 on the definition of the borders of the State of Armenia;

taking into account that according to the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference of 1919-1920 on the definition of the borders of the State of Armenia, demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan was provided to the League of Nations, taking as a basis the information on the national composition of the population before the start of the First World War;

recognizing the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) as the continuity State of the State of Armenia (the Armenian State), as well as other legal and political facts, realities and justifications set forth in this Statement.

XIV. Solution on this Application:

"On demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan" was adopted on July 17, 2019 at the joint session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

XV. We also inform that we are ready to provide with
- additional information and documents you will need regarding this Statement;
- an authorized representative of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) for direct contacts and discussions if it is necessary.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

August 7, 2019

S T A T E M E N T

To the United Nations Secretary-General
Mr. Antonio Guterres

To Heads of States Permanent Members
of the United Nations Security Council

On compensation of material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War

We appeal to you to examine and implement the compensation process of the material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War, taking into account reparation obligations of the Republic of Turkey to the Armenian people, as the successor of the Ottoman Empire, which is estimated 19,130,982,000 French francs in 1919 prices, according to the report and calculations of the Special Committee acting as the part of the Special Commission Commission on Reparations of the Paris Peace Conference, presented on April 14, 1919.

I. Bearing in mind the report of the Special Committee acting as the part of the Special Commission on Reparations of the Paris Peace Conference.
1) January 18, 1919 the Paris Peace Conference began its work in Paris, the purpose of which was the comprehensive review of all matters relating to the war and the preparation of peace treaties. One of the most important issues was reparations of material losses by the countries responsible for warmongering. Accordingly, there was a Special Commission on the issue of reparations (The Commission on Reparations of Damage (Valuation of Damage) as a part of the Paris Conference. After almost 2 months of work, it became obvious that not only the countries directly involved in the war sustained the material losses. Therefore, on March 7, 1919, the mentioned commission formed a separate body – the Special Committee, whose purpose was to summarize the material losses of countries and nations that are not represented to the Commission and give an official course to their

compensation. The Special Committee had the following members: General McKinstry (USA), Colonel Peel (Great Britain), Mr. Jouasset (France); secretaries: H. James (USA), Mr. P. Laure (France). Within one month the Special Committee summarized the documents submitted by delegations, as well as obtained from other sources, and presented the preliminary report to the Special Commission on reparations of the Paris Peace Conference on April 14, 1919. Although calculations for Western and Eastern Armenians were carried out separately, however the losses were represented by a single final figure. In accordance with this, the losses of the Armenian nation in 1914-1919, on the whole, amounted 19,130,982,000 French francs at 1919 prices.

According to the report, the material losses of Armenians were as follows:
A) Western Armenia (or, as stated in the document, Turkish Armenia):
a) personal material losses of the rural population 4,601,610,000
b) personal material losses of the urban population 3,235,550,000
c) collective material losses 6,761,350,000
Total: 14,598,510,000 francs
B) The Republic of Armenia and other Armenian-populated territories of the Caucasus:
a) population losses of those settlements, whose population has been completely expelled 1,831,872,000
b) population losses of those settlements, whose population has not been expelled 1,293,600,000
c) other material losses 1,407,000,000
Total: 4,532,472,000 francs
Total material losses amounted 19,130,982,000 FFR

2) Thus, the obligation for reparations of the Republic of Turkey as the legal successor of the Ottoman Empire in relation to the Armenian people is 19,130,982,000 francs, according to the report and calculations of the Special Committee acting as the part of the Special Commission on Reparations of the Paris Peace Conference, presented on April 14, 1919.

II. On several important issues concerning the damage done to the Armenian people.
1) It should be especially noted that during the Armenian Genocide (1894-1923, 1918-2022 and still ongoing), the Armenian people suffered much greater losses, not only material, as indicated in the report, but also human, territorial, cultural, spiritual, educational, architectural, economic, financial and other types of losses. In other words, the Armenian people suffered huge losses of their civilizational heritage.
2) Therefore, it should be emphasized that this statement refers only to the above-mentioned calculation and only to the material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War. This statement in no way refers to the losses suffered by the Armenian people during the Armenian Genocide, including not only material ones, i.e. the Armenian Genocide 1894-1923 by successive governments of Turkey and the Armenian Genocide 1918-2022 carried out by successive governments of Azerbaijan.
It should also be noted that the policy and practice of hatred against Armenians and the Genocide, pursued by the governments of these states, continues to this day.
3) The policy of hatred towards Armenians (and other indigenous peoples) in Turkey and Azerbaijan has a long history. It begins as early as 1873-1874, when Turkey, and later Azerbaijan in 1918, adopted at the state level an extremely nationalist policy of Pan-Turkism and Pan-Turanism. The consequence of this is the ongoing Genocide against the Armenians (and other indigenous peoples of the region) and the implementation of the Genocide policy. Only in 1894-1923 Turkey destroyed 4 million citizens of the country: Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians... In subsequent years, the same states regularly committed serious war crimes against all the indigenous peoples of the region, but especially against the Armenians and Armenia.

4) It is impossible not to take into account the realities that: a) Massacre and deportation of Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians… committed in the period 1894 - 1923. Are Genocide according to the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948. b) Genocide of Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians… subject to condemnation in accordance with the UN Convention on the non-applicability of the statute of limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, of November 26, 1968.

III. The period of the Armenian Genocide and the human losses suffered by the Armenian people.

1) The Armenian Genocide was carried out in 1894-1923 successive Turkish governments: sultans, Young Turks, Kemalists. The genocide was carried out in the Ottoman Empire, including in Western Armenia, Cilician Armenia, as well as in Eastern Armenia, Baku, Shushi and other adjacent areas populated by Armenians.

2) 1894-96 period: Sultan Abdul Hamid II organized the massacres and killed nearly 300 thousands of Armenians, 200 thousands were forced to religious conversion, 100 thousand Armenians were deported. The massacre of Armenians was carried out by the Turkish regular army, "hamidie" regiments, police and the Muslim mob.

5. Turkish policy of forced religious conversion during Hamid massacres of Armenians became the basis for starting the policy of islamization and its further implementation in a more brutal manner.

6. 1894-96 period: Hamid massacres and killings had been condemned by the leading figures of that time Jean Jaurиs, Victor Berare, Anatole France, Johannes Lepsius, Lynch and others.

7. 1909 year: Adana massacres handwriting was the same, as the Turkish government organized, nationalist mobs carried it out and the Turkish army took part in it. Nearly 30 thousand people were killed during Adana massacres. The Young Turks organized a trial related to the fact of genocide, but it was a mere formality. Moreover, by the artificially started fire they tried to destroy the documents, related to that trial, but even though many items were saved and are kept up to these days.

8. On April 24th, 1915, with the arrest of the Armenian intelligentsia in Constantinople, the largest wave of the Armenian Genocide began, which continued until 1923 and, in fact, it has not ended until today. As a result of the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1918 over 1.5 million Armenians were killed and 500,000 deported. Many became refugees and exiles.

On May 24th, 1915 Great Britain, France and Russia issued a statement, condemning the pogroms and the Armenian Genocide committed by the Young Turks, in which the April massacre of 1915 was qualified as "a new crime of Turkey against humanity and civilization".

9. The Ottoman Empire, which committed the Armenian Genocide, was one of the first to recognize and condemn it. In 1919 Constantinople's military court organized a Tribunal of Young Turks leaders by presenting them with two charges: involvement of the Ottoman Empire in the First World War and organization of massacre, Genocide and deportations of Armenians loyal to the Ottoman Empire, on the basis of which Young Turks leaders Talaat, Enver, Jemal Nazim, Kemal Bey, Cemal Azmin and Naim Bey, Behaeddin Shakir were sentenced to death in absentia, which was subsequently carried out by the Armenian avengers, as part of retaliation action of "Nemesis" operation.

10. The Armenian Genocide was recognized and condemned by 40 states, several UN committees (1985), the Council of Europe (1998, 2001), the European Parliament (1987, 2000, 2002, 2015), World Council of Churches (1983). Permanent Tribunal of the Nations (1984), all 50 states of the USA, etc.

11. On March 25, 2019, the UN demanded from Turkey reliable information about the fate of forcibly deported Armenians during the 1915-1923 Genocide.

In the seven-point question addressed to the President of the Republic of Turkey, it is written:

- Please provide any information and/or comment(s) you may have on the charges.
- What policies has your Excellency's Government adopted to respond to these accusations?

- What measures has Turkey taken to establish the facts, including the fate or whereabouts of Armenians who were subjected to forced internal displacement, detention, extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearance in the period of 1915-1923?
- What measures have been taken to ensure the right of victims and society as a whole to know the truth about these events, and to ensure the right of victims to justice and reparations for the damage caused?
- What measures have been taken to locate, insofar as possible, the bodies of Armenians who died as a result of these events?
- Please provide information about the reasons for the adoption of the 2017 legislation preventing lawmakers from making certain expressions. Please explain how this is compatible with international human rights law, in particular with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Please provide detailed information on the cases of application of Article 301 of the Criminal Code to punish persons for statements about alleged crimes against Armenians.

11) On October 29, 2019, the House of Representatives of the US Congress adopted the Resolution "Reaffirming the US Position on the Recognition of the Armenian Genocide", where it is written: " The Elie Wiesel law on Genocide and Atrocities Prevention of 2018 establishes that atrocities prevention represents the United States national interest, and this law confirms that the policy of the United States is to implement the U.S. national strategy to identify, prevent, and effectively respond to the risks and threats of atrocities by "strengthening diplomatic response and the effective use of foreign assistance to support appropriate transitional justice measures, including criminal liability for past atrocities".

12) On April 24, 2021, the President of the United States, Joe Biden, in his address to the Armenian people, officially recognized the Armenian Genocide. "Since April 24, 1915, after the arrests of the Armenian intelligentsia and community leaders of Constantinople by the Ottoman authorities, one and a half million Armenians were displaced, massacred or sent to their deaths for the purpose of extermination. We commemorate the victims of the Great Genocide so that the horrors of the past are never lost to history. And we remember to remain ever-vigilant in the fight against the destructive influence of hatred in all its manifestations", declared the 46th president of the United States, having become the first and only head of the White House to fulfill the promise that had been given to generations of Genocide survivors 106 years ago: if he becomes the President, to recognize officially the Armenian Genocide and make human rights the priority of his administration.

IV. Crimes committed by successive governments of Turkey against the Armenian people, humanity and civilization, at least over the last 100 years.

1) The formation of a policy of spreading and propagating Armenophobia, national superiority and arrogance, and the racist ideology of Pan-Turkism.
2) Planning, propaganda, and preparation of a program for the implementation of the Armenian Genocide.
3) During 1894-1896, 1909, 1915-1918, 1919-1923 in the Armenian Highland and in the Ottoman Empire the Genocide and deportation of Armenians, looting and appropriation of Armenian people's property.
4) In 1915 and in subsequent years implementation of the massacres and the Genocide, theft and misappropriation of the property not only Armenians but also Assyrians, Greeks, Arabs (later since the mid of 1920s Kurds as well).
5) From 1894 up to the present the organization and carrying out the Greatest Cultural Genocide of Armenians and other autochthonous peoples of the Ottoman Empire.
6) In 1918 committing aggression against the Armenians of Western Armenia, the imposition of the illegal Treaty of Batumi (June 4, 1918) on the newly formed Republic of Armenia.
6) In 1918 the Genocide of Armenians living in Baku.

7) In 1920 the pogroms of the Armenians of Shushi, the robbery of their property and the arson of the city.
9) At the expense of the rights of the Armenian people, on March 3, 1918, the Brest Agreement was signed between the Federal Socialist Republic of Russia on the one hand and the governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire on the other. Under this treaty, Russia transferred Western Armenia and a significant part of Eastern Armenia to Turkey. According to the agreement, Russia disbanded the Armenian volunteer regiments and withdrew troops from Armenia. The so-called illegal Moscow Treaty signed on March 16, 1921 between the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey was, in fact, a continuation of the Brest Supplementary Treaty and its "ratification". The above-mentioned treaties, in fact, have flagrantly violated the basic provisions of the international law since they were signed as a result of aggression and coercion.
10) In 1920, committing aggression against the Republic of Armenia, the imposition of illegal treaties on the aggressed party - the Treaties of Alexandropol in 1920 and the Treaties of Kars in 1921.
12. In 1937 Armenians and Akevi Genocide in Dersim.
13. September 1955: massacres of Greeks and Armenians in Constantinople, the Genocide, plundering of Greek and Armenian property. According to official figures, on September 6-7 11 people were killed, while the Armenian and Greek communities indicate different numbers: 37 killed, 300 raped women, 71 churches, 3 houses for editing newspapers, 4,500 workshops and shops, 26 schools, 2,100 houses and apartments were destroyed.
14. 1974, the occupation of the northern territories of the Republic of Cyprus, the mass killings of local Greeks and Armenians, the Genocide, deportation, property plundering.
15. In 1894-1923, and the ongoing destruction, elimination of Armenian civilizational values, including historical and architectural monuments, churches and cross-stones (memorial cross-stones). According to official figures, by the beginning of 1914, the total number of churches and monasteries in Western Armenia and the Ottoman Empire was 2549 (including unique early Christian monuments of the IV-V centuries), most of which were robbed, burned and destroyed during the Genocide. According to UNESCO in 1974, after 1923 out of 913 preserved Armenian historical and architectural monuments, 464 were completely destroyed, 252 are in ruins, 197 need to be rebuilt. And today there is almost nothing to restore – the government of the Republic of Turkey was systematically destroying them.
16. Falsification of historical, cultural and civilizational values of Armenians and other nations of the region.
17. Denial of the historical fact of the Armenian Genocide and refusal to recognize the fact of its commission. Proposals to create a commission of historians with the unrealistic hope of gaining time and delaying the time of reparation.
18. The occupation of the territory of Armenia, the borders of which were approved by the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson's Arbitral Award, dated November 22, 1920.
19. Since 1993, the blockade of the Republic of Armenia by the Republic of Turkey.
20. September 27, 2020, military-political active participation in the aggression and crimes committed by the Republic of Azerbaijan against the Republic of Artsakh with the involvement of international ISIS terrorists.

The crimes against humanity committed by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan against Armenians living in the region, Armenians of Armenia and Artsakh and other peoples are a repetition of the criminal scenarios and plans of the authorities of the Republic of Turkey, the full image of which will be presented in the next paragraph.

V. Crimes committed by the changing governments of the Republic of Azerbaijan against the Armenian people, against humanity and civilization, over the past 100 years, are a copy of the handwriting and program of the changing governments of the Republic of Turkey. We cannot cover a longer time interval, since an artificial state called Azerbaijan was created in 1918.

1) Participation in riots against Armenians in the Caucasus in 1905-1906, the persecution and murder of Armenians, the seizure of their property.
2) Participation in the massacre of Baku Armenians by Turkish troops in 1918, the theft of their property.
3) 1918-1921 – armed attacks and violence against the Armenian population of Karabakh, Nakhichevan, Zangezur, aggression against the Republic of Armenia, groundless territorial claims, the spread of instability in the region.
4) The massacre of the Armenian population of Shushi in 1920, the arson of the city, the theft of property of the Armenians of the city.
5) The adoption of an illegal decision on the annexation of Artsakh to Azerbaijan. On July 5, 1921, at the meeting of the Caucasian Bureau of the Communist Party of Russia, without taking into account the relevant decision of the League of Nations and the opinion of the people of Artsakh as a democratic instrument for demarcating the borders between Soviet Armenia and Soviet Azerbaijan, in violation of the resolution on annexation, as a result of procedural violations, a decision on the forcible separation of Artsakh from Armenia was adopted, on the condition of the formation of national autonomy with broad powers within Soviet Azerbaijan. Thus, most of the historical Armenian and Armenian-populated areas were transferred to Soviet Azerbaijan.
6) The signing of the illegal Moscow Treaty in 1921, the annexation of the Nakhichevan region under the guise of the name of guardianship. The occupation and exploitation of the Nakhichevan region, the crimes and persecution of the indigenous Armenians of Nakhichevan and, finally, the deportation of Nakhichevan Armenians.
7) 1921-1988 – occupation and exploitation of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, crimes against Armenians of Artsakh.
8) 1930s up to present – the forced assimilation of the peoples living in Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan and Artsakh – Armenians, Udi, Talyshevs, Tats, Avars, Lezgins, and many of them have committed acts of genocide.
9) 1960s up to present – falsification of the history and culture of the peoples of the region, in particular Armenians, the destruction or appropriation of civilizational, historical and architectural values.
10) 1988 - any manifestation of the will and right of Armenians of Artsakh to live freely and freely develop was suppressed by mass killings, persecution, intimidation, imprisonment of Armenians.
11) The shameful looting of building materials intended for the restoration of the Spitak earthquake in 1988, as well as humanitarian aid collected for the disaster zone.
12) 1988-1990, the Genocide and deportation of the Armenian population of Azerbaijan, robbery of their property.
13) 1991-1994 – large-scale aggression against the NKR and the border regions of the Republic of Armenia.
14) The Republic of Azerbaijan is a state whose government has destroyed and continues destroying many ancient Armenian monuments, churches and the cultural heritage of the Armenian people. Evidence of all this is the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5480 khachkars and 22,700 burials located in the Armenian territories of Azerbaijan, Artsakh and Nakhchivan, including 400 khachkars in Agulis and the destruction of thousands of medieval original and ancient khachkars in the city of Dzhuga in the Nakhchivan region in 2005 year.
15) April 2016 - the outbreak of a four-day war and aggression against the Armenians of Artsakh and the Republic of Artsakh, the commission of new war crimes.
16) 1988-2019 blockade of NKR, RA, obstruction of the right to free development, blockade.

17) The period 1988-2019 – Under conditions of weak control of the international community, the Republic of Azerbaijan is building up its military potential, surpassing and violating all established permissible weapons standards, inciting to regional instability.
18) The authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan sow Armenophobia, xenophobia, racism, incite blind ethnic hatred, propaganda and preparation for new wars and the Genocide, especially among the younger generation.
19) On September 27, 2020, a large-scale - unprecedented aggression of the alliance of Azerbaijan, Turkey and Pakistan along with Islamic extremist groups of the Middle East against the Republic of Artsakh took place. In the arsenal of the aggressors, in addition to modern deadly and prohibited weapons, cluster shells with white phosphorus, there were also all those means and methods that the authorities of the Ottoman Empire, starting from 1894-1923, used against the peoples of the region and citizens of the Ottoman Empire - Armenians, Greeks and Assyrians and other autochthonous peoples of the Ottoman Empire...
20) From 1905 up to the present, the organization and conducting the Greatest Cultural Genocide of Armenians and other indigenous peoples of Artsakh, the dearmenization of Nakhichevan and the Western Caspian Sea.
21) From 1988, since the earthquake in Spitak, the blockade of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) and the Republic of Armenia by the Azerbaijani SSR.
22) The crimes committed by the successive governments of the three republics of the Western Caspian region – the so-called republics of Azerbaijan against Armenians and other indigenous peoples of the region against humanity and civilization are a copy of the handwriting and criminal program of the Turkish authorities.

VI. Taking into account the presentation of the claims of the Armenian delegation at the Paris Peace Conference:
1) In early 1919 the Armenian National Congress was convened in Paris one of the most important decisions of which was the election of the "Armenian unified national delegation" ("Delegation of Integrated Armenia") co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of pre-prepared joint memorandum of the claims of the Armenians and presented by the Armenian unified national delegation at the Paris Peace Conference on February 12, 1919 which justified the necessity of the creation of an independent Armenian State and clarified its territory which inited seven vilayates (regions) of Western Armenia (including Trebizond), the Republic of Armenia and Cilicia;
2) On February, 26 the Armenian unified national delegation participated in the meeting of Council of Ten where repeated the basic requirements of the Memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by the 28-th US President Woodrow Wilson who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians;
3) In his letter to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Allied powers dated November 22, 1920, the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson based on his Arbitral Award underlined that "it is essential to keep in mind that the new state of Armenia, which will include a larger part of the former Armenian provinces of Transcaucasian Russia…",
4) In response to the submitted requirements of the Armenian unified national delegation from January 19, 1920 the the Supreme Council of the Allied powers adopted the following decision and "de facto" recognized the State of Armenia:
- The Government of the Armenian State is recognized as the Government,
- This decision does not predetermine the Armenian State's border issue.
These two decisionsby the Paris Peace Conference Secretariat from January 27, 1920 were officially presented to the delegation of the Armenian national unified delegation.
5) On May 11, 1920 the Turkish delegation was invited to the Paris Peace Conference where they received the "Conditions of peace". The Armenian State delegation was also among the Allied Powers. In the Preamble of the "Conditions of peace" which later became the Preamble of the Treaty

of Sevres Armenia is mentioned along with the Allied Powers. Thus, the Armenian State was recognized “de jure”.

VII. Taking into account the status of the three republics of Armenia

1) The First Republic of Armenia, and subsequently the Union Armenian USR under conditions of aggression and coercion (the Alexandropol Treaty of 02.12.1920 and the Kars Treaty of 13.10.1921) were forced to renounce the rights granted to the Armenian people and Armenian State in 1920 on the basis of unified Armenian claims, being forced to remain only within the framework of rights and jurisdiction of the Republics of Armenia, in other words - Eastern Armenia.

2) The Third Republic of Armenia, through official statements of the leaders of the state repeated that it remains outside the framework of the rights granted to the Armenian people and the Armenian State (the State of Armenia) in 1918-1920, provided on the basis of unified Armenian claims, and is forced to remain only within the framework of the rights and powers of the Republic of Armenia, in other words Eastern Armenia and defending this issue is transferred directly to the Armenian people - to the broad circles of the Armenian public.

3) It should be noted that the third President of the Republic of Armenia in 2015, addressing to the participants of the All-Armenian Youth Gathering “Baze-2015”, set the task of resolving the Armenian issue and realizing the right granted to the Armenian people to future generations and, in fact, to the Armenian people scattered all over the world.

On January 19, 2015, at the Memorial to the victims of the Armenian Genocide “Tsitsernakaberd” city Yerevan, the 3rd President of the Republic of Armenia officially read the Pan-Armenian Declaration of the 100th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, where in the 2nd article it was written: “Reaffirms the commitment of Armenia and the Armenian people to continue the international struggle for the prevention of Genocides, the restoration of the rights of peoples subjected to Genocide, and the establishment of historical justice”.

4) The present authorities of the Republic of Western Armenia by the statements of the officials fully refused from all rights given to the Armenian people and the State of Armenia by the international community in 1918-1920.

5) However, all this does not mean that Armenians scattered around the world as a result of the Genocide of Armenians can accept such realities imposed on the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic.

On the contrary. Armenians scattered around the world, the number of whom is much larger than their compatriots living in the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, chose the way of protection of the common rights granted to the Armenian people and the State of Armenia in 1918-1920 by the international community aimed at the final and fair solution of the Armenian question.

VIII. Based on the following political and legal decisions, documents and facts regarding the solution of the Armenian Question:

- A joint special Statement by the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia that were the first to recognize and condemn the Armenian Genocide, in which they qualified this monstrous crime as “... In view of these new crimes committed by Turkey against humanity and civilization, the allied governments of Russia, France and England publicly announce to the Brilliant Porte that hold personally responsible for these crimes on all members of the Turkish government, as well as on those of its local representatives who will be involved in such a massacre”., dated May 24, 1915;
- The Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russia) “About Turkish Armenia” (“About Western Armenia”) dated January 11, 1918;
- The first Constitution of the RSFSR (Article 6, Chapter III, which declares the freedom of self-determination of Armenia), July 10, 1918;

- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia dated January 19, 1920;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia dated May 11, 1920;
- Declaration of Independence of Armenian Cilicia dated August 4, 1920;
- Discussion of the Armenian mandate held in the US Senate on May 29 – June 1, 1920, which means that the USA de facto recognized the right and title of the Armenian Statein relation to the Armenian territories, thereby invalidating the right and title of the Ottoman Empire (and its successor - the Republic of Turkey) in relation to these territories;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the State of Armenia) dated August 10, 1920;
- The first international Treaty between the Main Allied Powers and the State of Armenia on national Minorities and trade relations "The Treaty between the Main Allied Powers and Armenia, signed in Sevres on August 10, 1920" (Annex to Article 93 of the Treaty of Sevres). The agreement was signed by Avetis Aharonian, Chairman of the Delegation of the Republic of Armenia, and Pogos Nubar, Representative of the United Armenian Council in Constantinople.
- The Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 the full name of which is "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders sea access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border".

IX. Based on the following international documents:
- The United Nations Charter of June 26, 1945;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948;
- The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Rome, November 4, 1950;
- The UN Convention on the Rights and Duties of States ("Montevideo Convention") of December 26, 1933;
- The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948;
- The UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of the Statute of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of November 26, 1968;
- The UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of December 14, 1960;
- The UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of November 20, 1963;
- The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of May 23, 1969;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007;
- The UN Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace of November 12, 1984;
- The UN Declaration on the Right to Development of December 4, 1986;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities of December 18, 1992;
- The UN Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels of September 24, 2012;
- Declaration on principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations adopted by the UN General Assembly of October 24, 1970.

X. Based on the following decisions taken by the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):

- Decisions on the formation of the Institute of national identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia adopted on the basis of the United Nations Declaration "On the rights of indigenous peoples" of September 13, 2007;
- Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the right of self-determination of Armenians of Western Armenia", Shushi of December 17, 2004;
- Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia "On the beginning of Government formation of Western Armenia in Exile" of February 04, 2011;
- Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Government of Western Armenia in exile "On the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of May 24, 2013;
- The Law of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the State structure of Western Armenia, status of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the rule of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of January 21, 2014;
- Presidential Decree of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) No. 12 "The Republic of Western Armenia as a Continuity State", - about the Republic of Western Armenia as a continuity State of Armenian State recognized in 1920, of February 23, 2014;
- The decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself" of March 29, 2011;
- The National Council Decree of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the establishment of self-defence forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of December 26, 2012;
- The Decision of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia "On the Formation of the Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of January 10, 2018.

XI. Taking into account the political and legal basis for the formation of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

1) Based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, the National Identity and Citizenship Institute of Armenians of Western Armenia was established and the legal and political basis of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and its state structures were absolutely legitimately formed;

2) In accordance with the Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights since 2013 the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has formed absolutely legitimate bodies of State power - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the Institute of Presidency;

3) In November 2013 for the first time in the world elections of the deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were held by direct electronic voting on the Internet which were conducted under universal and equal suffrage by free and secret ballot. Elections were held in 41 countries, 64 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.

On September 1-5, 2018, elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were held, in which 51,505 voters from 47 countries took part, and 101 deputies were elected on a single list;

4) The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) by adopting the relevant Laws, recognized, acceded and ratified the Charter of the United Nations and 45 most important International Treaties, Conventions and Declarations.

5) Currently, Radik Khamoyan is the President of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia), Tigran Pashabezyan is the Prime Minister, and Armen Ter-Sarkisyan is the President of the National Assembly (Parliament).

XII. Taking into account the following Statements submitted by the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the United Nations:

1) Application of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) "On the membership of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) in the United Nations".(May 25, 2018).

2) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the UN "On the execution and implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920, which full name is "the Decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, on access of Armenia's borders to the sea and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border. (May 29, 2018)

3) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the UN "On demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia, withdrawal of occupation troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories", according to the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson. (November 20, 2018).

4) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the UN "On the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan", for the delimitation and demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, based on the principles and provisions of the Proposal Report of the Special Commission on Boundary Determination of Armenia of the Paris Peace Conference of February 24, 1920. (August 7, 2019).

5) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the European Parliament "On the errors, omissions and unacceptable wording contained in the Resolution of the European Parliament "On the political solution of the Armenian Question" of June 18, 1987, and on the need to amend and re-edit it". (December 5, 2020).

6) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the UN - Declaration "On the Sovereignty, Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and the State Border with the Republic of Turkey". (May 15, 2022).

These Statements in fact relate to the decisions already taken by the international community regarding the rights of the Armenian people but have not been implemented yet.

XIII. This statement in no way concerns the issue of a claim for compensation for damage caused to the Armenian people and Armenia as a result of the Armenian Genocide, and not only material.

1) In the issue of full compensation, it is necessary to take into account the crimes committed by successive Turkish governments against the Armenian people in 1894-1896, 1909, 1915-1918, 1919-1923 and continuing until today presented in the chapter IV of this statement, as well as the crimes committed by successive governments of Azerbaijan against the Armenian people in 1905-1906, 1918-1920, 1921-1987, 1988-2022 and continuing until today presented in the chapter V.

2) The damage caused to the Armenian people and Armenia as a result of the crimes of the successive governments of Turkey and Azerbaijan, presented in the above-mentioned chapters, and not only the material losses of the urban and rural population, but also the losses of the Armenian people not mentioned in this statement: human losses as a result of the Genocide, forced deportation and Islamization, including children and women, the loss of their homeland – Patriocide, loss of the area of the Armenian people, economic losses, loss of bank deposits and jewelry, insurance premiums, intangible assets, intellectual property, objects of historical, cultural, archaeological, architectural and church heritage, learning and educational institutions, world and national cultural values and other losses of the Armenian people.

3) A discount is currently being made on certain and approved damages indicated in the report of the Special Committee acting as the part of the Special Commission on Reparations of the Paris Peace Conference.

4) It is necessary to carry out a qualimetric re-assessment of the calculation in accordance with the current procedure and standards, since according to the calculations and definition of the professional community expert-appraisers, collected by Charlie Chaplin in the 1920s throughout Europe and donated to help Armenian orphans who fled the Ottoman Empire from the Armenian Genocide of 1915, 1 million US dollars currently amounts to 15 million US dollars (i.e. discount 15 times), or according to an independent professional assessment, the replacement value of the property of the Romanov family of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II in 1917 currently a discount of 15 times.
5) Consequently, the obligations on reparations of the Republic of Turkey as the successor of the Ottoman Empire in relation to the Armenian people amounts to 19.130.982,000 French francs in 1919 prices, according to the report and calculations of the Special Committee acting as the part of the Special Commission on Reparations of the Paris Peace Conference, submitted on April 14, 1919, today amounts to 286,964,730,000 euros euros (or 312,791,555,700 US dollars).
6) At the initiative of the Special Commission of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on restitution and reparations issues in the aftermath of the Armenian Genocide, the International Independent Expert and Legal Center for reparations and restitutions (full name is "the International Independent Expert and Legal Center for Accounting, Analysis, Inventory, Audit, Qualimetric Assessment and Forensic examination of Material and Intangible Losses as a result of the Armenian Genocide for reparations and restitutions") carries out a qualimetric assessment of the full replacement value of tangible and intangible property and lost benefits of the Armenian people in the territory of the Ottoman Empire, including separately - Western Armenia, Cilicia, Nakhichevan, Artsakh and the Western Caspian region for reparations, restitutions and indemnity after 1919. for the last more than 100 years in peacetime, from military operations, terrorism, blockade, reservation of the Armenian people.
7) Currently, the losses indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Chapter XIII are being qualimetrically assessed and a statement with the appropriate report and expert opinion of the professional international community for comprehensive reparation and restitution will be submitted to you and the relevant international structures in the near future.

XIV. Bearing in mind the comprehensive rights of the Armenian people in the world, according to which:
1) Armenians of Western Armenia like any nation in the world have the right to live, develop and have their future which means that they have the right to demand the establishment of their own State on their ancestral homeland - in the Armenian Highland, in Armenia;
2) Armenians of Western Armenia and the State structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia), acting as the continuity State of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920. declare that they undertake to protect the rights granted to the Armenian people by the Sevres peace Treaty and the Arbitration Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson, and to implement these rights, including the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

We appeal to you with a request to study and implement the process of compensating for the material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War,
Taking into account the reparation obligations of the Republic of Turkey as the legal successor of the Ottoman Empire in relation to the Armenian people,
which amounts to 19.130.982.000 francs, according to the report and calculations of the Special Committee acting as the part of the Special Commission for Reparations of the Paris Peace Conference, presented on April 14, 1919.
We ask you to initiate a qualimetric reassessment of the calculation in accordance with the current procedure and standards, since according to calculations and determinations by expert-appraisers of the professional international community, the discount is currently 15 times.

Consequently, the reparations obligations of the Republic of Turkey, as the legal successor of the Ottoman Empire, towards the Armenian people, **currently amounts to 286,964,730,000 euros (or 312,791,555,700 US dollars).**
To carry out reparations to the affected parties: the Armenians of Western Armenia (Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia (the Republic of Armenia), sending them to the appropriate national-state structures.

XV. Solution on this Statement:
"On compensation of material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War " was adopted on September 24, 2022 at the joint session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia).

XVI. We also inform that we are ready to provide with
1) additional information and documents you will need regarding this Statement;
2) an authorized representative of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) for direct contacts and discussions if it is necessary.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

September 25, 2022

STATEMENT
of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)
to the United Nations on the Adoption of the

DECLARATION
of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)
"On the State Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) and Its State Border with the Republic of Turkey"

I. Based on:
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia «On the right of self-determination of Armenians of Western Armenia», Shushi, Republic of Artsakh, December 17, 2004;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia
«On the beginning of Government formation of Western Armenia in Exile»,
Paris, France, February 04, 2011;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Government of Western Armenia in exile «On the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia», Yerevan, Armenia, May 24, 2013;

II. Taking into consideration that the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):

- Fully accepted the statutory goals and objectives of the United Nations;
- Recognized and ratified the Charter of the United Nations;
- As a subject of international law - being a continuation state (Continuity) of the continuity of the State of Armenia of the 1920s - has assumed all rights and obligations of the State of Armenia;
- As a subject of international law (in accordance with the Montevideo Convention of December 26, 1933), according to Article 1 "…has the the following knowledge and skills:
a) a permanent population;
b) a defined territory;
c) government;
d) ability to enter into relations with other states".
And according to Article 3 of this Convention: "… has the right to protect its integrity and independence to ensure its preservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to take legislative measures in its interests, administer its services, as well as to determine the jurisdiction and competence of its courts";
- Declared its permanent, armed and positive neutrality;
- By adopting the relevant Laws, recognized, acceded to and ratified the Charter of the United Nations and all the most important international Treaties, Conventions and Declarations.

III. Taking into consideration:
- The Charter of the United Nations, of June 26, 1945;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of December 10, 1948;
- The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Rome, November 4, 1950;
- The Convention "On the Rights and Duties of States" ("Montevideo Convention"), of December 26, 1933;
- The UN Convention "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide", of December 9, 1948;
- The UN Declaration "On the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", of December 14, 1960;
- The UN Declaration "On the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", of November 20, 1963;
- The UN Convention "On the Non-Applicability of the Statute Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity", of November 26, 1968;
- The Vienna Convention "On the Law of International Treaties", of May 23, 1969;
- The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning friendly relations and cooperation betyween states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the UN General Assembly on October 24, 1970;
- The UN Convention "On the Definition of Aggression", of December 14, 1974;
- The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, of December 10, 1982;
- The UN Declaration "On the Right of Peoples to Peace", of November 12, 1984;
- The UN Declaration "On the Right to Development", of December 4, 1986;
- The UN Declaration "On the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities", of December 18, 1992;
- The UN Declaration "On the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", of September 13, 2007;
- The UN Declaration "On the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels", of September 24, 2012.

IV. Considering and taking into account:

- The Joint Statement of the Governments of Russia, France and Great Britain condemning the crime committed by the Turkish Government against Armenians as a crime against humanity and civilization, of May 24, 1915;
- The Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russia) «On Turkish Armenia» («On Western Armenia») of January 11, 1918;
- The first Constitution of the RSFSR (Article 6, Chapter III, which declares the freedom of self-determination of Armenia), July 10, 1918;
- The Decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, adopted during the Paris Conference, on the de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia, of January 19, 1920;
- The Decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied States, adopted during the Paris Conference, on the de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia, of May 11, 1920;
- The Declaration of Independence of Armenian Cilicia, of August 4, 1920;
- The discussion of the Armenian Mandate held in the US Senate on May 29 - June 1, 1920, which signifies that the United States de facto recognized the right and title of the Armenian State in relation to the Armenian territories, thereby invalidating the right and title of the Ottoman Empire (and its successor - the Republic of Turkey) in relation to these Armenian territories;
- The Treaty of Sèvres (Articles 88-93 of which concern the State of Armenia), of August 10, 1920;
- The First International Treaty between the main Allied States and the State of Armenia on National Minorities and Commercial Relations, "The Treaty between the Main Allied States and Armenia signed at Sèvres on August 10, 1920" (Appendix to Article 93 of the Treaty of Sèvres). The Treaty was signed on behalf of Armenia by Avetis Aharonyan, Chairman of the Delegation of the Republic of Armenia, and Boghos Nubar, Representative of the United Armenian Council in Constantinople;
- The Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of November 22, 1920
- "The Decision of the President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, access of Armenia's borders to the sea, and the demilitarization of Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border".

V. Based also on the decisions taken by the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):
- The Decisions of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) on the formation of the institution of national identity and citizenship of the Armenians of Western Armenia, adopted on the basis of the United Nations Declaration "On the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", of September 13, 2007;
- The Law of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the state structure of Western Armenia, the status of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the regulations of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia", of January 21, 2014;
- Presidential Decree on the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) No. 12 «The Republic of Western Armenia as a Continuity State», - on the Republic of Western Armenia as a continuity State of Armenian State recognized in 1920, of February 23, 2014;
- The Decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the Permanent, armed and positive neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself", of March 29, 2011;
- The Decree of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the establishment of the self-defense forces of the Armenians of Western Armenia", of December 26, 2012;
- The Decision of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia "On the formation of the defense forces of the Armenians of Western Armenia", of January 10, 2018.

VI. Taking into account the political and legal foundations of the formation of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):

1) On the basis of the United Nations Declaration "On the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", of September 13, 2007, the institution of national identity and citizenship of the Armenians of Western Armenia was formed, and the legal and political foundations of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) and its state structures were legitimately established;
2) In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since 2013, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) formed absolutely legitimate state authorities - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the institution of the Presidency;
3) **From November 22 to 30, 2013,** for the first time in the world, elections of deputies to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the **1st convocation** were held by direct electronic voting via the Internet, conducted on the basis of universal and equal suffrage by free and secret ballot. The elections were held in 41 countries, in which 17,155 voters - registered citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia participated and voted, and 64 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.
On January 18, 2014, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1st convocation, the mandates of the deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were approved, the President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and his deputies were elected, and 13 standing parliamentary commissions were formed.
On January 20, 2014, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1st convocation, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia was elected, the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia in Exile was formed, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia was approved.
4) **From September 1 to 5, 2018,** the elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the **2nd convocation** were held, in which 51,505 voters - registered citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia from 47 countries of the world participated, and 101 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected on a single electoral list.
On September 27, 2018, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation, the mandates of the newly elected deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were approved, the President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and his deputies were elected, and 16 standing parliamentary commissions were formed.
On September 28, 2018, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia was elected, the Government was formed, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia was approved.
5) **From August 29 to September 3, 2023,** elections to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the **3rd convocation** were held, in which 63,724 voters - registered citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia from 53 countries of the world participated, and 135 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected on a single electoral list.
The elected deputies come from 30 regions and provinces of Western Armenia.
On September 23, 2023, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation, the mandates of the newly elected deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were approved, the President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and his deputies were elected, and 17 standing parliamentary commissions were formed.
On September 24, 2023, at the 1st session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 3rd convocation, the President of the Republic of Western Armenia was elected, the Government was formed, and the Prime Minister and the Secretary of the Security Council of the Republic of Western Armenia were approved.
6) Currently:
The President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) is the nominee for the Nobel Prize in Economics and the Nobel Peace Prize, deputy of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, academician, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor Martik Gasparyan.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) is re-approved Tigran Pashabezyan, an active participant in the latest armed liberation struggle of the Armenian people and a prominent public and political figure.
The President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia is re-elected Armen Ter-Sarkisyan, a prominent figure of the Armenian Diaspora and an active participant in the national liberation struggle.
The Secretary of the Security Council of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) is approved Radik Khamoyan, an active participant in the national liberation war in Artsakh, the second President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), and deputy of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia.

VII. Taking into account the following Statements submitted by the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations and the European Parliament:
1) The Application to the United Nations on the accession of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to membership in the United Nations, of May 25, 2018.
2) The Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "On the Implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920, 'Decision of the President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state boundary between Turkey and Armenia, access of Armenia to the sea, and the demilitarization of Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border'", with the aim of establishing the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) within the territories determined by the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, of May 29, 2018;
3) The Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "On the demilitarization of the territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying forces of the Republic of Turkey from there", of November 20, 2018;
4) The Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "On the Demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan", of August 7, 2019;
5) The Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the European Parliament "On errors, omissions and unacceptable formulations contained in the Resolution of the European Parliament 'On a political solution to the Armenian Question' of June 18, 1987, and on the necessity of its amendment and new edition", of December 5, 2020;
6) The Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "On compensation for material losses incurred by the Armenian People during the First World War", of September 25, 2022;
7) The Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations on the adoption of the Decision of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic)", of February 22, 2022;
8) The Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "Call for decisive action for the peaceful, just and final settlement of the Artsakh conflict and proposal to demarcate the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan under the auspices of the United Nations", of July 17, 2023;
9) The Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations on the adoption of the decision "On the obligation to represent the Republic of Artsakh and the People of Artsakh on international platforms and to protect all their legal and political rights", of September 29, 2023.

All these Statements in fact concern decisions regarding the rights of the Armenian people that have

already been adopted by the international community, which have been made but have not been implemented yet.

VIII. Taking into account the background of the question when:

- At the beginning of 1919, the Armenian National Congress was convened in Paris. Among the most important results of the Congress was the election of the "Delegation of Integral Armenia" under the co-chairmanship of Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonyan, and the approval of the joint Memorandum on Armenian requirements, prepared in advance and submitted to the Paris Peace Conference on February 12, 1919, which justified the necessity of creating an independent Armenian state and specified its territory, uniting the seven regions (vilayets) of Western Armenia (including the regions of Van, Bitlis, Karin (Erzerum), Hamshen (Trebizond), Sebastia (including Kesaria), Tigranakert (Diarbekir) and Kharberd), as well as the Republic of Armenia (including the Kars region and the regions of Artsakh, Nakhichevan and Javakhk) and Armenian Cilicia;
- On February 26, 1919, the Armenian united delegation attended a meeting of the Council of Ten, where it repeated the principal requirements of the Memorandum;
- On April 17, 1919, the Armenian delegation was also received by the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson and assured them that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of the Armenian people;
- In response to the submitted requirements by the united Armenian national delegation the Supreme Council of the Allied States adopted the following decision on January 19, 1920 and «de facto» recognized the State of Armenia:

a) The Government of the Armenian State is recognized as the Government,
b) This decision does not predetermine the Armenian State's border issue.

- On January 27, 1920 the Paris Peace Conference Secretariat officially presented this decision to the united Armenian national delegation;
- On May 11, 1920 the Turkish delegation was invited to the Paris Peace Conference where they received the «Terms of Peace». The Armenian State delegation was also among the representatives of the Allied States.

In the Preamble of the «Terms of Peace» which later became the Preamble of the Sevres Peace Treaty Armenia is mentioned along with the Allied States.
Thus, the Armenian State was also recognized «de jure»;

The recognition of the state occurs once, and this decision is not subject to change or cancellation.

IX. Issues of Recognition and Condemnation of the Armenian Genocide and Full Compensation for its Consequences

Contrary to human morality and law, and instead of recognizing the legitimate rights of the Armenians, the most ancient autochthonous people of the Armenian Highlands, to their historical Homeland, in 1894-1923 three successive Turkish governments - Sultan, Young Turk and Kemal - with the active and direct participation of Kurdish armed gangs, committed a monstrous crime on the territories of Western Armenia, Armenian Cilicia, the Ottoman Empire and Eastern Armenia - the Genocide of the Armenian people - the murder of more than 1.5 million innocent Armenians and the deportation of the greater part of the surviving Armenian population from their historical Homeland, as well as the occupation of Western Armenia, the western part of Eastern Armenia and Armenian Cilicia, which in turn led to tragic demographic changes, resulting in an unprecedented reduction in the number of indigenous Armenian population in the region and a change in the natural ratio between the peoples within the boundaries of the Armenian area.

For more than 100 years, the territory of Western Armenia, the western part of Eastern Armenia and Armenian Cilicia has remained occupied by Turkey.

The Armenian Genocide was also committed in 1918-2024 on the territories of Azerbaijan, Artsakh, Nakhichevan and other Armenian territories by the governments of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (Musavatists), the Azerbaijan SSR (Bolsheviks), and finally, the current Republic of Azerbaijan.
As a result of the Armenian Genocide committed by the Azerbaijani authorities demographic changes also occurred in these territories with a sharp reduction in the indigenous Armenian population and other autochthonous peoples of the region.
Throughout this period, the Greatest Cultural Genocide was also carried out.

The Genocide of the Armenian people was first condemned by the governments of Russia, France and Great Britain, which in their Joint Statement of May 24, 1915, characterized this monstrous crime of the Turkish Government against the Armenians as follows: "…In view of these new crimes committed by Turkey against humanity and civilization, the allied governments of Russia, France and England publicly declare to the Sublime Porte that they hold all members of the Turkish Government personally responsible for these crimes, as well as those of its local representatives who are involved in such massacres".

It is noteworthy that the Ottoman Empire itself also condemned the Armenian Genocide. In 1919-1920, the Special Military Tribunal of Constantinople organized the trial of the leaders of the Young Turks - members of the Turkish Government and governors - presenting against them two charges:
a) involving the Ottoman Empire in the war;
b) organizing the massacre, the Genocide and the deportation of Armenians - subjects of the Empire, as a result of which the leaders of the Young Turks were sentenced to death both in person and in absentia.
And with regard to those criminals sentenced to death who managed to escape from justice, the sentence was subsequently carried out by Armenian avengers as part of the retaliation operation "Nemesis".

It should be noted that during the 1920s the Armenian Genocide continued already on the territory of Armenia (both Western and Eastern) occupied by Turkey.

In fact, the Armenian Genocide continues to this day.

Subsequently, many progressive countries of the world recognized and condemned this monstrous crime of Turkey. And this process of recognition and condemnation continues to this day.

As of 2024, already 40 states, including two superpowers - the United States of America and the Russian Federation, as well as the leading countries of Europe, Latin America and the Middle East, have recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide committed in 1894-1923 on the territories of Western Armenia, Armenian Cilicia, the Ottoman Empire, Eastern Armenia, in the cities of Baku, Shushi and many other Armenian and Armenian-populated territories.

The international community has recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide both formally and officially by a significant number of states, as well as international (interstate) and religious organizations, and to an even greater extent through world public opinion.

The Armenian Genocide is an international crime against humanity and humankind, and fully complies with the articles and provisions of the UN Conventions "On the Prevention and Punishment

of the Crime of Genocide" of December 9, 1948, and "On the Non-Application of the Statute of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity" of November 26, 1968.
And no statute of limitations is applicable thereto.

The fact that the Turkish Government carried out the Armenian Genocide has been substantiated, recognized and confirmed by eyewitness testimonies, including those of diplomats, military personnel and journalists, archival documents, laws, resolutions and decisions of various states and international organizations.

And the concealment, ignoring and even denial of the very historical fact of the Armenian Genocide by unscrupulous politicians and biased structures in fact constitutes the complicity of the latter in this monstrous crime against humanity and humankind - the first Genocide of the twentieth century.

One hundred years ago, the Great Powers of the victorious countries at the Versailles Conferences and the League of Nations (the predecessor of the United Nations), established on the basis of the fundamental research of Nobel Prize laureate and 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, adopted concrete decisions aimed at overcoming the consequences of the Armenian Genocide committed by Turkey, namely - on the creation of a unified Armenian State, determined the boundaries of the Armenian area, but the victorious countries, exhausted and weakened as a result of the First World War, did not bring the initiated process to completion.

Unfortunately, there is every reason to assert that the Armenian Genocide continues to this day, and will continue until this crime is condemned and compensation for damages is carried out, and until the Armenian people create firm and unshakable political, legal and national-state foundations to ensure the realization of their right to life, development and progress.

X. The Issue of Compensation for the material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the First World War

In 1919, according to the estimates of the Special Committee acting as a part of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference, the material losses of the Armenian people during the First World War amounted to more than 19 billion (19,130,982,000) French francs, which today, according to a professional expert assessment, amounts to 286,964,730,000 euros or more than 310 billion (312,791,555,700) United States dollars.

Calculations for Western and Eastern Armenians (the Republic of Armenia), were carried out separately, however the losses were represented as a single final figure. In accordance with this, the losses of the Armenian nation in 1914-1919, in general, amounted 19,130,982,000 French francs at 1919 prices.

According to the report, the material losses of Armenians were as follows:
A) Western Armenia (or, as stated in the document, Turkish Armenia):
a) personal material losses of the rural population 4,601,610,000 francs
b) personal material losses of the urban population 3,235,550,000 francs
c) collective material losses 6,761,350,000 francs
Total: 14,598,510,000 francs
B) The Republic of Armenia and other Armenian-populated territories of the Caucasus:
a) population losses of those settlements, whose population has been completely expelled - 1,831,872,000 francs
b) population losses of those settlements, whose population has not been expelled - 1,293,600,000 francs

c) other material losses - 1,407,000,000 francs
Total: 4,532,472,000 francs
Thus, the total material losses amounted 19,130,982,000 French francs at 1919 prices.

Thus, the reparations obligations of the Republic of Turkey, as the successor of the Ottoman Empire, toward the Armenian people amount to 19,130,982,000 francs, according to the report and calculations of the Special Committee acting as the part of the Special Commission on Reparations of the Paris Peace Conference, presented on April 14, 1919.

To this day, the Republic of Turkey has not paid this amount to the Armenian side.

This decision on compensation for damage does not take into account the numerous and diverse losses inflicted upon the Armenian people by Turkey and Azerbaijan as a result of the long series of crimes of Genocide committed by them.

It should be particularly noted that during the Armenian Genocide (1894-1923, 1918-2024 and continuing to this day), the Armenian people suffered much greater losses, and not only material as indicated in the report, but also human, territorial, civilizational, cultural, spiritual, educational, architectural, economic, financial and other forms of losses. In other words, the Armenian people suffered huge losses of their civilizational heritage.

Therefore, it should be especially emphasized that the calculations of the Special Committee relate solely to the above-mentioned assessment and only to the material losses sustained by the Armenian people during the First World War.

The report of the Special Committee in no way addresses the losses suffered by the Armenian people during the Armenian Genocide, including not only material ones, namely the Armenian Genocide of 1894-1923 carried out by successive governments of Turkey and the Armenian Genocide of 1918-2024 carried out by successive governments of Azerbaijan.
It should also be noted that the genocidal policy and practice of Armenian hatred and Genocide carried out by the governments of the these states continue to this day.

In the issue of full compensation, it is necessary to take into account the crimes committed by successive governments of Turkish governments against the Armenian people in the years 1894-1896, 1909, 1915-1918, 1919-1923 and continuing to the present day, as well as the crimes committed by successive governments of Azerbaijan against the Armenian people in the years 1905-1906, 1918-1920, 1921-1987, 1988-2024 and continuing to the present day.

The damage caused to the Armenian people and Armenia as a result of the crimes committed by successive governments of Turkey and Azerbaijan includes not only the material losses of the urban and rural population, but also the following losses of the Armenian people: human losses as a consequence of the perpetrated Genocide, forced deportation and Islamization, including children and women, the loss of the Homeland - Patriocide, the loss of the Armenian people’s habitat, economic losses, losses of bank deposits and jewelry, insurance premiums, intangible assets, intellectual property, objects of historical, cultural, archaeological, architectural and ecclesiastical heritage, educational and enlightenment institutions, worldwide and national cultural values, and other losses of the Armenian people.

At the initiative of the Special Commission of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on Restitution and Reparations in the aftermath of the Armenian Genocide, the

International Independent Expert-Legal Center for Reparations and Restitutions (full name - “The International independent expert legal center for accounting, analysis, inventory, audit, qualimetric assessment and forensic examination of material and non-material losses as a result of the Armenian Genocide for reparations and restitutions”) conducts a qualimetric assessment of the full replacement value of the material and non-material property and lost benefits of the Armenian people on the territory of the Ottoman Empire (its successor is the Republic of Turkey) and Azerbaijan, including separately for Western Armenia, Armenian Cilicia, Nakhichevan, Artsakh and the Western Caspian region for reparations, restitution and contributions after 1919 over the past more than 100 years in peacetime, from military actions, terrorism, blockade and reservation of the Armenian people.

Currently, the above-mentioned losses of the Armenian people are being qualimetrically assessed, and a statement with the corresponding report and expert opinion of the professional international community for comprehensive reparations and restitution will soon be submitted to the relevant international structures.

XI. Taking into account the status of the three republics of Eastern Armenia (Republic of Armenia)

1) At the present, the Republic of Armenia (Eastern Armenia), for a number of reasons faces difficulties in directly resolving the Armenian Question and, on that basis, as one possible option, in settling the conflicts in the territory of the Greater Middle East, primarily around Armenia.
2) At the same time, a number of facts and events indicate that the military-political situation around the Republic of Armenia is being methodically and deliberately escalating in order to prevent the Republic of Armenia from undertaking the final and fair resolution of the Armenian Question and, on its basis, including a fair and final settlement of the Karabakh conflict.
3) The First Republic of Armenia, and subsequently the Union Armenian SSR under conditions of aggression and coercion (the Alexandropol Treaty of December 2, 1920 and the Kars Treaty of October 13, 1921) were forced to renounce the rights granted to the Armenian people and Armenian State in 1920 on the basis of unified Armenian claims, being forced to remain only within the framework of rights and jurisdiction of the Republics of Armenia, in other words - Eastern Armenia.
4) The Third Republic of Armenia, through official statements of state leaders, repeated that it remains outside the framework of the rights granted to the Armenian people and the Armenian State (State of Armenia) in 1918-1920 provided on the basis of unified Armenian claims, and is forced to remain only within the framework of the rights and powers of the Republic of Armenia, in other words - Eastern Armenia and this issue defending transfers directly to the Armenian people - to broad circles of Armenian public.
It should be noted that in 2015 the third President of the Republic of Armenia, addressing to the participants of the Pan-Armenian Youth Gathering “Baze-2015” (“Falcon-2015”), assigned the task of resolving the Armenian Question and realizing the right to future generations granted to the Armenian people and, in fact, to the Armenian people scattered all over the world.
On January 19, 2015, at the Memorial to the victims of the Armenian Genocide "Tsitsernakaberd" city Yerevan, the third President of the Republic of Armenia officially read the Pan-Armenian Declaration dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, where Article 2 states: “Reaffirms the commitment of Armenia and the Armenian people to continue the international struggle for the prevention of Genocides, the restoration of the rights of peoples subjected to Genocide, and the establishment of historical justice”.
5) The current officials of the Republic of Armenia, through statements of official representatives, have completely refused from all rights granted by the international community to the Armenian people and the State of Armenia in 1918-1920.
And the current Prime Minister of the Third Republic of Armenia, developing the thesis of the first President of the Republic, is pushing the Armenian people and Armenia toward defeat and

capitulation through coercion, violence and the threat of the use of force to sign up a new unjust Alexandropol and/or Kars Treaty.
6) However, all this does not mean that Armenians scattered around the world as a result of the Armenian Genocide can accept such realities imposed on the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic).
7) On the contrary, Armenians scattered around the world, whose number is much greater than that of their compatriots living in the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic), have chosen the way of protection of the unified rights granted to the Armenian people and the State of Armenia by the international community in 1918-1920, aimed at the final and fair solution of the Armenian Question.

XII. Issues of the Status and Border of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) with the Republic of Azerbaijan

A) Issues of the Status and Border between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan

It should be particularly noted that the so-called "delimitation and demarcation", determination and alteration of the state border between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan without a bilateral international treaty - solely on the basis of the administrative and territorial division of the USSR - as well as the transfer of parts of the territories of the communities of the Syunik, Tavush and Gegharkunik regions (including Artsvashen), the part of the interstate Goris-Kapan highway of the Republic of Armenia, using the GPS system of a foreign private company to the aggressor are illegal, illegitimate and inadmissible.
The administrative and territorial division of the USSR, especially the illegal and artificial divisions within the Azerbaijan SSR, cannot serve as a basis for the demarcation of the state border between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Likewise, the Soviet maps of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces the cannot serve as the only basis for the demarcation of the state border, since even before Armenia joined the USSR, its borders had been determined by the international community.

The only legitimate document adopted by the international community regarding the borders between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan is the Report-Proposal of February 24, 1920, of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920), determining the borders of the State of Armenia, and the maps attached to this Report-Proposal.

In accordance with the Report-Proposal of February 24, 1920, of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference determining the borders of the State of Armenia, the right to demarcate the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan was granted to the League of Nations (whose legal successor is the United Nations), while during the demarcation, demographic data concerning the national composition of the population before to the outbreak of the First World War were taken as the principal criterion.
The current national composition in the region, resulting from the criminal policy of Genocide - the extermination, ethnic cleansing and deportation of Armenians and other autochthonous peoples carried out by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan, cannot serve as a basis for political, legal, diplomatic and civilizational decisions - in this particular case, specifically for border demarcation. Since "the consequences of a crime cannot give rise to rights" (ex injuria non oritur jus).

There are two legitimate decisions adopted by the international community regarding the demarcation of the border between Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.
These are:
a) The Decision of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference "Report-Proposal on the Demarcation of the Border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan" of February 24, 1920.
b) Article 92 of the Treaty of Sèvres of August 10, 1920.

That is, the maps of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and the maps of the artificially created Azerbaijan (or Google internet maps) cannot prevail over the legitimate maps and decisions of the international community. Consequently, the demarcation between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan cannot be carried out only on the basis of the above-mentioned maps.

B) Issues of the Status and Border between the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) and the Republic of Azerbaijan

Taking into consideration:
1) The Appeal of the National Assembly of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) to the Parliaments of the countries of the world of October 5, 2020, calling for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Artsakh, which is the most effective means of ending the ongoing serious crimes against the peaceful population of the Republic of Artsakh and protecting their rights.
2) The letter of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of November 22, 1920, addressed to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, in connection with his Arbitral Award (on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia), where it was particularly emphasized the need to take into account that the newly created Armenian State must unquestionably include a significant part of the Transcaucasian Armenian regions of the former Russian Empire (i.e. Artsakh (Nagorniy, Lowland and Northern Karabakh), Nakhichevan and Javakhk).
3) The Report-Proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) of February 24, 1920, determining the borders of the State of Armenia, and the maps attached to this Report-Proposal.
4) As a result of the invasion of the XI Red Army, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia were Sovietized respectively on April 28 and December 2, 1920, and the Republic of Georgia - on February 25, 1921.
5) In June 1921, on the basis of the declaration of Soviet Azerbaijan renouncing its claims to the so-called "disputed territories" and on the basis of the agreement between the Governments of Soviet Armenia and Soviet Azerbaijan, Soviet Armenia declared Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) an inseparable part of its territory.
6) The Act of unification was welcomed both by the international community and by the newly created Soviet Russia.
It was recorded in the Resolution of the League of Nations of December 18, 1920, as well as in the memorandum-note of the Secretary General of the League of Nations addressed to the member states of the League of Nations, and in the annual report for 1920-1921 addressed to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR and to the supreme body of state authority of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic - the XI Congress of Soviets.
7) On July 5, 1921, at its meeting, the Caucasian Bureau of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), having ignored the corresponding resolution of the League of Nations and the opinion of the people of Artsakh as a democratic tool for determining the borders between Soviet Armenia and Soviet Azerbaijan, in opposition to the resolution on unification, and with gross procedural

violations, adopted an illegal decision on the forcible separation of Artsakh from Soviet Armenia with the condition of forming a national autonomy with broad powers within Soviet Azerbaijan.
Thus, a significant part of the historical Armenian and Armenian-populated territories was transferred to Soviet Azerbaijan.
8) It is obvious that from the standpoint of both domestic and international law, this decision is illegitimate and invalid, since any body has the right to adopt decisions only on those matters on which this structure has the appropriate authority. The Caucasian Bureau of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) did not possess such powers.
International law does not grant such powers to party bodies, even if these parties are ruling ones.
9) By another illegal decree of the authorities of Soviet Azerbaijan on July 7, 1923, Artsakh was divided: the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast (NKAO) was established on one part of it, while the territories of Lowland Karabakh were transferred under the direct subordination of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
10) At the same time, the Red Kurdistan was artificially formed.
The purpose of the creating the latter was to abolish the land connection between Soviet Armenia and the NKAO. In 1929, the Red Kurdistan was abolished, and its territory was directly included in the Azerbaijan SSR.
11) From 1918-1920, the Republic of Azerbaijan either participated directly in or independently carried out a policy of Genocide and deportation of Armenians. That is, the same criminal policy of successive Turkish authorities - Ottoman, Young Turk and Kemalist - was carried out against the indigenous Armenian population in 1894-1923.
In fact, it can be stated that the Armenian Genocide also continues on the part of the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan to this day.
12) The Karabakh conflict is not just a question of Armenian and Azerbaijani confrontation, as it is often tried to present. In fact, the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh, or more precisely - the issue of Artsakh and the Armenians of Artsakh, is an extremely important part of the Armenian Question.
The struggle of Artsakh and the Armenians of Artsakh is a struggle against the genocidal policy unleashed by the Republic of Azerbaijan, a struggle for survival, for the right freely to determine their own destiny in accordance with the right to self-determination.
13) On February 20, 1988, the extraordinary joint session of the deputies of the regional and district councils of the NKAO adopted a Decision and appealed to the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan SSR on the secession from the Azerbaijan SSR, and to the Supreme Council of the Armenian SSR on the inclusion of the NKAO into the Armenian SSR. An appeal was addressed to the authorities of the USSR to satisfy this request on the basis of all legal norms and precedents for resolving such controversial issues.
14) However, this step, aimed at resolving the problem in a civilized way and by means of the free expression of will, was followed by a wave of violence against the Armenian population, massive violations of the rights of the Armenian people, the forcible deportation of the Armenian population, a total blockade, and the like. Pogroms and massacres of the Armenian population began in the cities of the Republic of Azerbaijan located hundreds of kilometers away from the NKAO - in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad and Shamkhor. As a result, hundreds of people were killed, and even more were injured. Approximately 500 thousand citizens of Armenian nationality of the Republic of Azerbaijan became refugees. Thus, the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan organized and carried out a real Genocide and deportation against the indigenous Armenian population residing on the territory of the republic.
15) On September 2, 1991, in the capital of the NKAO, the city of Stepanakert, at a joint session of the people's deputies of the regional council of the NKAO and the Shaumyan district council, the "Declaration on the Proclamation of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic" on the territory of the former Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region and the Shaumyan district was adopted.

16) On December 10, 1991, in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, in the presence of international observers and on the basis of the peoples' right to self-determination, a referendum on independence was held, in which 80% of the population with the right to vote participated. And the absolute majority of the voters - 99.89% - cast their votes for independence.
17) The Act on the Sovereignty of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, confirmed almost unanimously at the referendum of December 10, 1991, was guaranteed by the USSR Law of April 3, 1990 "On the Procedure for Resolving Questions Related to the secession of a Union Republic from the USSR".
18) In September-December 1991, the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic proclaimed sovereignty over territories not belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan.
19) In August-October 1991, the Republic of Azerbaijan, having renounced succession of the Azerbaijan SSR, proclaimed itself the successor of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1918-1920), to which Karabakh did not belong.
20) On January 6, 1992, the Supreme Council of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic adopted the Declaration "On the State Independence of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic".
21) At the referendum of December 10, 2006, the first Constitution of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic was adopted.
22) At the referendum held on February 20, 2017, the Constitution of the Republic of Artsakh in its new edition was adopted.
23) Even the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations, in his official memorandum of September 30, 2009, circulated at the United Nations, confirmed that: "…Karabakh covers the lands from the Araks River in the south to the Kura River in the north, and from the confluence of the Kura and Araks rivers in the east to the eastern borders of the Lesser Caucasus in the west".
24) To resolve the Karabakh conflict, on March 24, 1992, the OSCE Minsk Group was established, within the framework of which the negotiation process aimed at regulating the Karabakh conflict has been carried out.
25) On August 11, 1992, the United States Congress adopted a resolution condemning the actions of the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as Amendment No. 907 to the Freedom Support Act, prohibiting the United States Administration from providing economic assistance to that state at the government level.
26) On September 12, 1988, the European Parliament adopted a special Resolution, in which, in particular, the following were noted:
a) the historical status of Armenian-populated Karabakh as part of Armenia;
b) the illegal "incorporation of this territory (Karabakh) into Azerbaijan";
c) the just nature of the "demand of the Armenians (of Karabakh) for reunification" with Armenia.
27) Since February 1988, the Republic of Azerbaijan had imposed a total blockade on the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic and the Republic of Armenia, to which the Republic of Turkey also joined in 1993 by organizing the blockade of the Republic of Armenia.
28) The Republic of Azerbaijan does not even wish to hear about the right of the Armenians of Artsakh to free self-determination and to free life, repeatedly declaring that it does not recognize the independence of the Republic of Artsakh.
29) For the entire period of its existence, and especially from 1988 to the present day, the Republic of Azerbaijan has pursued an openly Armenophobic state policy, and under such conditions the mediation mission naturally cannot be crowned with success.
30) In April 2016, contrary to the requirements of the ceasefire agreement concluded in May 1994, the Republic of Azerbaijan undertook a new aggression and unleashed a four-day war against the Republic of Artsakh and the Armenians of the Republic of Artsakh, committing new war crimes.
31) On September 27, 2020, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, with the direct participation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Turkey and ISIS international terrorists from Syria using prohibited weapons of mass destruction - phosphorus bombs, grossly violating the UN

Charter, launched an armed attack against the Republic of Artsakh along the entire perimeter of the border between the Republic of Artsakh and the Republic of Azerbaijan.
32) On September 19, 2023, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan launched a large-scale military aggression against the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic), which had been under total blockade since December 12, 2022.
33) The result of this war crime was an act of committing the Genocide - ethnic cleansing and the complete forcible deportation of the entire 120,000 population of the Republic of Artsakh, the illegal arrest and extradition of the military and political leadership of the Republic of Artsakh to Azerbaijani prisons.
34) This war crime of the Republic of Azerbaijan against the autochthonous Armenian population of Artsakh was committed with the absolute inaction of the member states of the OSCE Minsk Group and especially the silence of the current ruling circles of the Republic of Armenia.
35) It should be particularly noted the direct involvement of the Republic of Turkey in the armed aggression against the Republic of Artsakh and its de facto command and control of military operations.
36) The latest aggression of the Republic of Azerbaijan against the Republic of Artsakh must be considered in the context of large-scale and systematic attacks against the civilian population undertaken by the Azerbaijani side both in peacetime and wartime from the very beginning of the Artsakh national liberation movement in 1988 up to the present day.
37) The committed military aggression is an ongoing violation of the fundamental rights of the citizens of the Republic of Artsakh and an obstruction to their exercise of their inalienable rights, and is nothing more than a crime against humanity.
38) The main aim of this confirmed fact of the committed international crime - military aggression by the Republic of Azerbaijan and its allies against the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) is to deprive the autochthonous Armenian population of Artsakh of the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, and to occupy part of its ancestral territories.
39) The Republic of Azerbaijan has systematically, at the state level, carried out the appropriation and destruction of Armenian historical, cultural and Christian heritage in the occupied territories, an eloquent example of which are the facts of the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5.480 khachkars and 22.700 tombstones in the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Artsakh and Nakhichevan, including 400 khachkars in Agulis and the destruction of thousands of original and ancient Dzhugha khachkars in Nakhichevan in 2005.
40) It can be stated with confidence that the Armenian Genocide committed by the two Pan-Turanian criminal countries - Turkey and Azerbaijan - constitutes a single process.
41) The reaction of the international community is of great significance - decisions and resolutions condemning the military aggression of the Republic of Azerbaijan jointly with the Republic of Turkey and ISIS international terrorists against the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) during the 44-day war of 2020: those of the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Parliaments of France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Chile, Cyprus, Belgium and Austria, as well as the legislative bodies of numerous regions, states and municipalities of France, Italy, the United States, Spain, Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and other countries.
42) Decisions recognizing the independence of the Republic of Artsakh adopted by the Senate and the National Assembly of France, the Parliaments of the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Abkhazia, and the legislative bodies (parliaments) of regions, states and municipalities of France, Italy, the United States, Spain, Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Guatemala and other countries are of great importance.
43) And finally, the most important thing!
Regardless of whether other states have recognized the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) or not, in accordance with international law, the Republic of Artsakh exercised its self-

determination through a nationwide referendum more than 30 years ago, and no one can deprive the people of Artsakh and Armenians of this right in general.

XIII. Taking into account the existing military and political situation in the region, according to which:

1) Armed conflicts do not stop in the Middle East and South Caucasus;
2) The implementation of all the provisions of the Sèvres Peace Treaty can be a decisive step in the establishing real peace and cooperation in the Middle East and South Caucasus;
3) The borders of the Middle East States, North Africa and Europe, as well as the borders of the State of Armenia were approved by the Sèvres Peace Treaty regarding which the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson was also issued on November 22, 1920, but which has not been implemented yet;
4) In fact it can be stated that the main decisions for a fair solution of the Armenian Question have long been taken, however, have not been implemented yet. It can be emphasized that the time has ripened for their implementation.

And the current tough reality is that not a single country and not a single nation of the Greater Middle East will remain indifferent to the present and future threats unless each of them chooses the legal and political way to solve peacefully the existing problems and conflicts. All illegitimate strong-willed political decisions will keep the conflicting parties, their countries and future generations as hostages and every fifty years conflicts and confrontations, wars and chaos will flare up with new strength in the Balkans, the Middle East, the Caucasus, Afghanistan.

XIV. On the insignificantce and illegality of some international treaties relating to Armenia:

Let us note those treaties that were signed at the expense of the rights of the Armenians and the Armenian State by illegitimate subjects of international law, as well as those signed under duress and against (at the expense of) the Armenian side and without its voluntary consent.

These imposed illegal treaties were signed during the years 1918-1921, in the period of aggression against the young independent Republic of Armenia.

Namely:

1. The Russian-Turkish Supplementary Treaty to the separate Brest peace Treaty relating to Armenia, concluded in Brest-Litovsk between representatives of Bolshevik Russia on the one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other, of March 3, 1918.

On November 13, 1918, by decision of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, the Brest Treaty was annulled. However, the Armenian territories given to Turkey in accordance with this illegal treaty have not been returned to Armenia to this day.

2. The Treaty of Batum is the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Ottoman Imperial Government and the Republic of Armenia, of June 4, 1918, concluded in Batum.

On October 30, 1918, Great Britain (as the authorized representative of the Entente Powers) and Turkey signed the so-called Mudros Armistice, marking the defeat of Turkey in the First World War. It provided, in particular, for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Transcaucasia. Due to Turkey's defeat in the war, the Government of the Republic of Armenia annulled the Treaty of Batum.

3. The Treaty of Alexandropol is a Peace Treaty between representatives of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, of December 2, 1920.

It was signed in the city of Alexandropol (present-day Gyumri) by the Kemalist Government, which at that time was not a subject of international law, and by the Government of the First Republic of Armenia, which had in fact lost power. The Government of the Armenian SSR did not recognize the

treaty; however, the loss of the Kars region stipulated in it was subsequently consolidated by the Moscow Treaty between Soviet Russia and Turkey, and later by the Kars Treaty.

4. The Moscow Treaty is the "Treaty of Friendship and Brotherhood", signed in Moscow between representatives of the Government of the RSFSR and the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, of March 16, 1921.
In accordance with this treaty, the RSFSR, having no legal right to do so, agreed to transfer to Turkey the ancestral Armenian territories of the Armenian SSR - the Kars region (including Surmalu and Ardahan), and the Nakhichevan region of Soviet Armenia to the Azerbaijan SSR.
The "Pact of Lenin and Ataturk" between the Bolsheviks and the Kemalists is insignificant and illegal, since it was signed by parties that at the moment of the signing were not subjects of international law, and was also signed under duress against (at the expense of) the interests of a third party (i.e. the Armenian SSR), and without its voluntary consent.

5. The Question of Artsakh. The Decision of the Caucasian Bureau of the RCP(b) (Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)) of July 5, 1921.
Contrary to the previously adopted resolution on the unification of Soviet Armenia with Artsakh, and with the gross procedural violations, the Caucasian Bureau of the RCP(b) adopted an illegal decision on the forcible separation of Artsakh from Soviet Armenia. Thus, a significant part of the historical Armenian and Armenian-populated territories of Artsakh (Nagorno, Lowland and Northern Karabakh) was illegally transferred to Soviet Azerbaijan.

6. The Javakhk Question. The Decision of the Plenum of the Caucasian Bureau of the RCP(b) (Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)) of July 7, 1921, and the Decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia of July 16, 1921, on the illegal transfer of the historical Armenian and Armenian-populated territories of Javakhk (the districts of Akhalkalaki, Bogdanovka and Tsalka) to Soviet Georgia.

From the point of view of both domestic and international law, these two decisions of the Bolshevik party bodies were illegitimate and invalid, since any body has the right to adopt decisions only on those issues for which the given structure possesses the corresponding powers. The Caucasian Bureau of the RCP(b) and the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia did not possess such powers. It is obvious that they exceeded the limits of their authority. International law does not grant such powers to party bodies, even if such parties are ruling ones.

7. The Treaty of Kars is the Treaty of Friendship between the Governments of the Armenian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR and the Georgian SSR on the one hand, and the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on the other, concluded with the participation of the RSFSR in the city of Kars on October 13, 1921.

This treaty extended to the new Transcaucasian Soviet republics the provisions of the Moscow Treaty between the RSFSR and Turkey of March 16, 1921, namely the transfer to Turkey of the ancestral Armenian territories of the Armenian SSR - the Kars region (including Surmala and Ardahan), to the Azerbaijan SSR - the Nakhichevan region of Soviet Armenia, and also in fact confirmed the decision of the plenum of the Caucasian Bureau of the RCP(b) of July 7, 1921, and the decision of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia of July 16, 1921, on the transfer of the Armenian region Javakhk to the Georgian SSR.
The Treaty of Kars is also insignificant and illegal, since it was signed under coercion against (at the expense of) the interests of the third party (i.e. the Armenian SSR), and without its voluntary consent.

It should be particularly noted that the Union republics of the USSR were not subjects of international law at that time.

8. The Ankara Treaty is a separate treaty between France and Turkey on the partition of Armenian Cilicia, of October 20, 1921.
In accordance with this agreement, in return for France's renunciation of Armenian Cilicia, Turkey granted France (and French companies), for a period of 99 years, a concession for the iron, chrome and silver deposits located in the Harshida Valley. In addition, the Turkish government agreed to satisfy other statements that could be made by French groups for mining, railway, port and river concessions, provided that the mentioned statements would correspond to the mutual interests of Turkey and France.

Another point, not directly fixed in the treaty, but having the utmost importance, was the fact of reaching an agreement with the Kemalists and refusing to fight them.
Finally, in addition to the published text, the Ankara Treaty contained secret articles. According to the latter, France was supposed to sell Turkey weapons and ammunition for a total amount of 200 million francs, including 10 thousand sets of uniforms, 8 thousand Mauser guns, 5 thousand horses, 12 airplanes, as well as "Creusot" type cannons.

According to international law, the fundamental documents of the United Nations, international Conventions and Declarations, including the Vienna Convention "On the Law of Treaties" of May 23, 1969, any "paper" (declaration, treaty, agreement, decision, statement, etc.) signed under the threat of force is considered invalid. (Article 52 of the Vienna Convention states: "A treaty is void if its conclusion resulted from the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations").

It should also be noted that any treaties, agreements, decisions, etc., signed by illegitimate subjects of international law or non-governmental organizations, as well as if they are signed under coercion or against (at the expense of) the interests of a third party and without its voluntary consent, are considered insignificant, void and illegal documents.

XV. Provinces and regions of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):
The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) declares:
1) To assume responsibility for the formation and establishment of state institutions, the restoration of independence and sovereignty, and the revival and prosperity of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia);
2) To preserve the existence and identity of the Armenian people, the restoration, development of the economy and consolidation of the forces of the entire Armenian nation;
3) In resolving the Armenian Question to satisfy the demands of the Armenian people and to consider fundamental national unity and the perpetual rights of the Armenian people;
4) Only one definition is accepted: Armenian people must live within a self-sufficient, and in the future - in one unified and independent Armenian state - the united Republic of Western Armenia (including Cilicia), the Republic of Armenia (Eastern Armenia) and the Republic of Artsakh;
5) In accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, the Armenians of Western Armenia, as the most ancient autochthonous people of the Armenian Highlands, have indisputable and perpetual historical, genealogical, cultural, political and state-forming legal rights to their historical Homeland;
6) Taking into account mentioned in the present Declaration of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) "On the State Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Western

Armenia (State of Armenia) and its State Border with the Republic of Turkey" the reality and based on the above-mentioned fundamental international legal documents referred to in the present Declaration,

We declare:
that the jurisdiction of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) extends both to the citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia and to the following occupied territories (provinces and regions) of the Republic of Western Armenia, Armenian Cilicia and part of Eastern Armenia, which legally (de jure) and in fact (de facto) are provinces and regions of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):

1. Van – 39,900 sq. km;
2. Bitlis (including Sasun, Mush) – 27,100 sq. km;
3. Karin (Erzurum) – 72,000 sq. km;
4. Hamshen (Trebizond, including Artvin) – 31,300 sq. km;
5. Sebastia (Sivas, including Caesaria) – 83,700 sq. km;
6. Tigranakert (Diarbekir, including Mardin) – 56,300 sq. km;
7. Kharberd (Kharput) – 32,900 sq. km;
8. Cilicia (including Adana, Zeitun, Ayntap, Antioch, Alanya, Antalya, Mersin) – 46,000 sq. km;
9. Kars (including Surmalu and Ardahan) – 18,700 sq. km;
10. Javakhk (including Akhalkalaki, Bogdanovka and Tsalka) – 6,500 sq. km;
11. Nakhichevan – 5,500 sq. km.

TOTAL: the territory of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) amounts to 420,000 sq. km.

XVI. Borders of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

The land border of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):

In the West – along the line: from the coast of the Black Sea, at a point 50 km along the west of the settlement of Kerim (200 km west of Cape Bafra), up to 50 km along the line north of the Ketri Riverbed, then up to 50 km along the line west of its confluence with the Serbest River, further up to 50 km along the line west of the Serbest Riverbed, further to 50 km along the line west of the Galis (Kyzylirmak) Riverbed in the area of the settlement of Beybuku, up to 50 km west of Lake Tuz, further to 50 km along the line west of the settlement of Konya, then through the Taurus Mountains (Armenian Taurus) to the Gulf of Antalya of the Mediterranean Sea in the area up to 50 km along the line west of the settlement of Antalya - the western borders of the provinces of Sebastia (Sivas), Caesaria and Cilicia;

In the South – along the line: from the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in the area 50 km west of the settlement of Antalya to Mount Jebeli-Akra located on the Syrian-Turkish border near the mouth of the Asi (Orontes) River, then along the state border between the Republic of Turkey and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the border with the Republic of Armenia (Syunik Province) - the southern borders of the provinces of Armenian Cilicia, Tigranakert (Diarbekir, including Mardin), Van (south-eastern border), Kars, Nakhichevan;

In the East – along the line: from the state border between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Armenia (Syunik Province), then along the western border line of the Republic of Armenia to the border with the Republic of Georgia - the eastern borders of the provinces of Nakhichevan, Kars (including Surmalu and Ardahan);

In the North – along the line: the state border of the Republic of Georgia (excluding the province of Javakhk, including Akhalkalaki, Bogdanovka and Tsalka), then along the line of the Black Sea: from the "Sarpi" border checkpoint between the Republic of Georgia and the Republic of Turkey to the medline of the coast of the Sinope Gulf, along the line 50 km west of the settlement of Kerim (200 km west of Cape Bafra) - the northern borders of the provinces of Javakhk, Hamshen (Trebizond) and Sebastia (Sivas).

Maritime Border of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)
Based on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982, the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) extends beyond its land territory and internal waters to the adjacent belt of sea, referred to as the territorial sea.

The exclusive sovereignty also extends to the islands and the airspace above the territorial sea, as well as to the exploration and development of the natural resources of the seabed and its subsoil, and also has exclusive rights to living resources within its 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) establishes the width of its territorial sea at 12 nautical miles, the adjacent zone of 24 nautical miles, the width of the exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles, and the outer boundaries of its continental shelf of 200 nautical miles, measured from the baselines determined in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

These provisions apply to the following marine areas:

In the North – on the Black Sea:
From the coast at the "Sarpi" border checkpoint between the Republic of Georgia and the Republic of Turkey to the medline of the coast of the Sinope Gulf, along the line 50 km west of the settlement of Kerim (200 km west of Cape Bafra).

In the South – on the Mediterranean Sea:
From the coast in the area 50 km west of the settlement of Antalya to Mount Jebeli-Akra, located on the Syrian-Turkish border near the mouth of the Asi (Orontes) River.

XVII. Taking into account the comprehensive rights of the Armenian people in the world, according to which:
1. The Armenians of Western Armenia, like any people in the world, have the right to live, develop and have a future, and this means that the Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to demand the establishment of their own State on the territory of their Ancestral Homeland - in the Armenian Highlands, in Armenia;
2. The Armenians of Western Armenia and the State structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) declare that they undertake to protect the rights granted to the Armenian people by the Sèvres Peace Treaty and the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson, and to implement these rights, including on the issue of the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Turkey, acting as a continuation state (continuity) of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920.

Guided by the above-mentioned documents and provisions, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) appeals to You with the proposal
to initiate a legal and political process on the delimitation and demarcation of the border, as well as on the demilitarization of Western Armenia, Armenian Cilicia and part of Eastern

Armenia, and the withdrawal of the occupation forces of the Republic of Turkey from these Armenian territories,
and reaffirms the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), in accordance with our Decision of March 29, 2011.

XVIII. The Concept of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

The term the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) refers to the territories defined in accordance with the present Declaration "On the State Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) and its State Border with the Republic of Turkey", adopted and proclaimed by the National Assembly (Parliament) and the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) on May 15, 2024, and reported to the United Nations, all states and the mass media.

This clarification is mandatorily indicated in all international treaties signed on behalf of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

XIX. Pursuant to the Present Declaration

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Economy and Trade, Industry, Culture, the Departments of Cartography and Cadastre, the Border and Coast Guard, the Customs and Migration Services of the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) should begin preparatory work and negotiations with the Republic of Turkey first of all, as well as with all adjacent countries - the Republic of Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Syria, Iraq and Cyprus on the delimitation and demarcation of the state border of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

We propose that the Republic of Turkey voluntarily and as soon as possible begin the withdrawal of all its occupation forces and local administrative authorities from the territory of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), specified in Chapters XVI and XVII of the present Declaration.

We also propose that the Republic of Turkey sign a legally binding treaty, under the guarantees of the states - permanent members of the UN Security Council, and begin the process of delimitation and demarcation within the borders specified in the present Declaration.

At the same time, we declare the insignificance and illegality of all decisions of the central, regional and local state authorities of the Republic of Turkey concerning Western Armenia.

The Republic of Turkey will be charged with a claim for full compensation for the benefits it received from the exploitation of mineral resources, the activities of industrial and agricultural enterprises, the use of transport logistics and communications on the territory of Western Armenia, deductions from foreign companies, as well as the damage to the economy and cultural heritage, including its appropriation and destruction.

We also declare that no international organization or company has the right to undertake any actions on the occupied territories of our Homeland without the consent of the Armenian side, and in case of any problems in the future, these companies will not have the right to demand any compensation or reparations if they have not previously coordinated their actions with the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) guarantees the prosperity, freedom and development of all indigenous peoples, freedom of religion, equality between men and women, and social equality on its territory.

All historical Armenian toponyms changed by the occupation authorities will be restored throughout the territory of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

In accordance with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of November 5, 1992, and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, indigenous and minority peoples, in places of their compact residence, will be granted the right, along with the state language of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) - the Armenian language, to use their own languages in education, judicial proceedings, state, regional and municipal authorities, public life, mass media and book publishing, contributing to cultural diversity.

XX. The decision on the adoption of the Declaration
The decision on the adoption of the Declaration "On the State Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) and its State Border with the Republic of Turkey" was adopted on May 15, 2024, at a joint session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

XXI. We also hereby inform that:
1. We are prepared to provide additional information and documents that may be required regarding this Declaration.
2. If necessary, we are ready to send an authorized representative of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) for direct contacts and discussions.

Martik Gasparyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

May 15, 2024

APPENDIX No. 1

LIST
of addressees of the Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations on the adoption of the Declaration "On the State Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) and its State Border with the Republic of Turkey"

Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. António Guterres.

Heads of the states – the Permanent members of the United

Nations Security Council:
President of the United States of America, Mr. Donald Trump,
President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir Putin,
President of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Xi Jinping,
President of the French Republic, Mr. Emmanuel Macron,
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. Keir Starmer.

Heads of the states adjacent to the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):
President of the Republic of Turkey, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan,
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Masoud Pezeshkian,
President of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. Ahmed Hussein Al-Sharaa,
President of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Nizar Amidi,
President of the Republic of Armenia, Mr. Vahagn Khachaturyan,
Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, Mr. Nikol Pashinyan,
President of the Republic of Georgia, Mr. Mikheil Kavelashvili,
Prime Minister of the Republic of Georgia, Mr. Irakli Kobakhidze,
President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Nikos Christodoulides.

Presidents of State Parliaments – the Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council:
President of the United States Senate, Vice President of the United States, Mr. J.D. Vance,
President pro tempore of the United States Senate, Mr. Chuck Grassley,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, Mr. Mike Johnson,
Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, Ms. Valentina Matviyenko,
Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vyacheslav Volodin,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Mr. Zhao Leji,
President of the Senate of the French Republic, Mr. Gérard Larcher,
President of the National Assembly of the French Republic, Ms. Yaël Braun-Pivet,
Lord Speaker of the House of Lords of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Lord John McFall,
Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sir Lindsay Hoyle.

Ministers for Foreign Affairs – the Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council:
The United States Secretary, Mr. Marco Rubio,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Sergey Lavrov,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Wang Yi,
Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, Mr. Jean-Noël Barrot,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth and International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ms. Yvette Cooper.

Presidents of the Parliaments of the States adjacent to the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):
Speaker of the Grand National Assembly (Majlis) of the Republic of Turkey, Mr. Numan Kurtulmuş,
Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf,

Speaker of the People's Council (Majlis Al-Shaab) of the Syrian Arab Republic,
Speaker of the Council of Representatives of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Haybat Al-Halbousi,
President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, Mr. Alen Simonyan,
President of the Parliament of the Republic of Georgia, Mr. Shalva Papuashvili,
President of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, Ms. Annita Demetriou.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States adjacent to the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Mr. Hakan Fidan,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Abbas Araghchi,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. Asaad Hassan Al-Shibani,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Fuad Hussein,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, Mr. Ararat Mirzoyan,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia, Ms. Maka Bochorishvili,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Constantinos Kombos.

Heads of International Organizations:
President of the European Council, Mr. António Costa,
President of the European Commission, Ms. Ursula von der Leyen,
President of the European Parliament, Ms. Roberta Metsola,
Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr. Alain Berset,
Chairman of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission, Mr. Bakytzhan Sagintayev,
Secretary General of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Mr. Sergey Lebedev,
Secretary General of NATO, Mr. Mark Rutte,
Secretary General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) Mr. Taalatbek Masadykov,
Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Mr. Ignazio Cassis,
President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Pere Joan Pons Sampietro,
President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) Ms. Petra Bayr,
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Mr. Volker Türk,
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr. Barham Salih,
Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ms. Amy Pope,
Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Mr. Khaled El-Enany,
Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Mr. Daren Tang.

Heads of Churches:
His Holiness Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians Garegin II,
His Holiness Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia Aram I,
His Holiness Pope Leo XIV,
His Holiness Patriarch of Moscow and All Rus' Kirill,
His Holiness Catholicos-Patriarch of the Armenian Catholic Church Raphaël Bedros XXI Minassian,
His Reverend President of the Union of Armenian Evangelical Churches of Eurasia, René Levonian.

This Statement is also addressed to:
Heads of States that have recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Empire. (Appendix No. 2)
Heads of international organizations that have recognized and condemned the Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Empire. (Appendix No. 3)
Heads of the world's leading media and analytical centers. (Appendix No. 4)
Heads of Armenian socio-political and diaspora organizations. (Appendix No. 5)

CHAPTER XI

APPLICATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF WESTERN ARMENIA (STATE OF ARMENIA) TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND UNESCO (2019 – 2020)

STATEMENT

To the President of the European Parliament Mr. David Sassoli,

members of the European Parliament,

Copy - to the Parliaments of the European Union

On errors, omissions and unacceptable wordings contained in the Resolution of the European Parliament "On a Political Solution to the Armenian Question" of June 18, 1987

By this Statement, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) addresses the European Parliament with a proposal. Whereas the fact that:

- the title of the Resolution of the European Parliament "On a Political Solution to the Armenian Question" of June 18, 1987 does not correspond to the content of the document, because there is no word or sentence that in content would have any direct relation to the Armenian Question (Cause),

- the document bypasses and ignores decisions adopted in 1918, 1919-1920 on the Armenian Question: Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars) "On Turkish Armenia" dated January 11, 1918 (On Western Armenia); Decisions of the Supreme Council of Allied states on the de facto (January 19, 1920) and de jure (May 11, 1920) recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia; Report-proposal submitted by the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference on the borders between the State of Armenia and the republics of Azerbaijan and Georgia (February 24, 1920),;
Report-counting presented by Paris Peace Conference Ad Hoc Committee (April 14, 1919);

Articles of Sevres Peace Treaty (as a part of the Compensation / Damage Assessment Commission) on material damage caused to the Armenian people during the First World War (Articles 88-93 of which concerned the Armenian state, August 10, 1920);

The Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, whose full title is "The decision of the President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border"" (November 22, 1920),

- the document concerns the rights of the Armenians of Turkey, Iran and the Soviet Union, and each time the Armenian people are referred to as a "minority". In other words, the fact of the existence of the Armenian population in the Republic of Armenia and in the Armenian Diaspora as a united Armenian community is ignored, and naturally, from this perspective all decisions on the rights

granted to the Armenian people adopted in 1918, 1919-1920 are also ignored. It is no accident that the final part of the document additionally indicates the countries to which this document will be sent - Turkey, Iran and the Soviet Union,

and, taking into account the above facts, offers:

to correct and present the document completely in the new edition in the form of the Resolution of the European Parliament "On the legal and political solution to the Armenian Question".

Part 1

The Resolution of the European Parliament "On a Political Solution to the Armenian Question" of June 18, 1987, adopted by deputies of those years and that generation, contained gross errors, omissions, unacceptable and unforgivable formulations that do not correspond to past and present realities and facts related to the decision of the Armenian Question.

One of the main reasons for mistakes, omissions and unacceptable formulations was the approach in which the Armenian Question and the problem of ethnic and religious minorities in Turkey were considered in the Resolution together and as equivalent realities. Meanwhile, these two problems - the Armenian Question, its solution and the problem of the Armenian national religious minority in Turkey - are in completely different legal and political contexts.

Those who prepared the document, did not take into account the decisions adopted on the Armenian Question: the Decree of the Government of Russia, the Decisions adopted by the Paris Peace Conference, as well as the Sevres Peace Treaty and the Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson. Thereby, in fact, they sent the states members of the European Union along the false and erroneous way of resolving the Armenian Question.

Below we quote all the wordings, paragraphs and articles of the Resolution in all sections and list the errors, omissions and unacceptable formulations in the Resolution and give their correct interpretations and justifications based on existing facts and realities.

I. The Resolution says:

"The European Parliament,
- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr. Saby and others on behalf of the Socialist Group on a political solution to the Armenian question (Doc. 2-737/84),
- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr. Kolokotronis on the Armenian question and the declaration of 24 April as Armenian Genocide Day (Doc, V 2-360/85),
- having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 2-33/87),
A. having regard to:
- the motion for a resolution by Mr. Jaquet and others on the residence situation of the Armenian people (Doc. 1-782/81),
- the motion for a resolution by Mrs. Duport and Mr. Glinne on behalf of the Socialist Group on a political solution to the Armenian question (Doc. 1-735/83), and
- the written question by Mrs. Duport on the Armenian question".

Our explanation and arguments:

Given such a detailed exposition of all the above-mentioned documents, the approach remains unclear, according to which in the Resolution "On the Political Solution to the Armenian Question"

the Armenian Question was constantly identified with the issue of the rights of the Armenian national religious minority in Turkey. This means that both the proposal made by "Mr. Saby and others on behalf of the Socialist Group on a political solution to the Armenian question" and also the above mentioned documents either did not contain any serious proposals to resolve the Armenian Question, or the European Parliament did not take them into account, bypassed them, remaining within the framework of the issues "On the Rights of the Armenian national religious minority in Turkey" and the recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

We are inclined to believe that the above mentioned documents, nevertheless, contained serious proposals on the settlement of the Armenian Question, but for political reasons the deputies of the European Parliament did not take them into account.

Meanwhile, the decisions not only on political, but also on legal, territorial and material compensation on the Armenian Question were adopted back in 1918, 1919-1920.

These decisions were made, but not implemented to this day. That is the whole problem.

II. The Resolution says:

"A. having regard to:

- the motion for a resolution by Mr. Jaquet and others on the situation of the Armenian people (Doc. 1-782/81)".

Our explanation and arguments:

Incorrect wording. As follows from the further presentation and the logic of the Resolution itself, this is a document on the situation of the Armenian people, where the wording "the situation of the Armenian people" means the situation of the Armenian "minority" in Turkey and citizens of Armenian ethnicity living in the Soviet Union, i.e. questions regarding their individual freedoms.

In fact, after the Genocide and deportation of Armenians, the Armenian people, scattered all over the world, continued to live in exile, with violated rights, and hoped that the international community, including the European Parliament, would one day return to the issue of the rights of the Armenian people, to a final and fair solution to the Armenian Question, and finally, will deal with this issue according to the spirit and letter of the rights granted to the Armenian people.

III. The Resolution says:

"- the resolution of the Ministers of Culture of the Council of Europe meeting within the Council of 13 November 1986 on the protection of Europe's architectural heritage, including that outside the territory of the Community".

"8. Considers that the protection of monuments and the maintenance and conservation of the Armenian religious architectural heritage in Turkey must be considered as part of a wider policy designed to preserve the cultural heritage of all civilizations which have developed over the centuries on present-day Turkish territory and, in particular, that of the Christian minorities that formed part of the Ottoman Empire".

"9. Calls therefore on the Community to extend the Association Agreement with Turkey to the cultural field so that the remains of Christian or other civilizations such as the ancient classical, Hittite, Ottoman, etc., in that country are preserved and made generally accessible".

Our explanation and arguments:

This is a very belated decision, but even that, in the future, had no practical implementation.

Is belated, because from 1894-1896, 1909, 1915-1918, 1919-1923 and from 1924 to the present, all successive Turkish governments intentionally destroyed Armenian spiritual, cultural, historical and architectural monuments, churches and church complexes, trying thus erasing the Armenian footprint in the Armenian territories and in the Ottoman Empire, and then throughout the territory of the Republic of Turkey, thus realizing the Genocide of Armenian culture.

According to official figures, by the beginning of 1914 the total number of churches and monasteries in Western Armenia and the Ottoman Empire was 2549 (including unique early Christian monuments of the IV-V centuries). Most of them were robbed, burned, and destroyed during the Genocide.

According to UNESCO in 1974, after 1923, out of 913 preserved Armenian historical and architectural monuments, 464 were completely destroyed, 252 are in ruins, and 197 need to be rebuilt. And today there is almost nothing to restore - the governments of the Republic of Turkey systematically destroyed them.

It is also necessary to mention the crimes committed by the successive governments of the three republics of Azerbaijan in Artsakh, Nakhichevan and other territories inhabited by Armenians. This is the destruction of the Armenian spiritual, cultural, historical, architectural monuments, churches, khachkars (stone crosses) on the orders of the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which began in 1918, from the day it was formed and continues to this day. The Republic of Azerbaijan is a state whose government destroyed and continues to destroy many of the greatest ancient monuments, churches - the cultural heritage of the Armenian people. A glaring example of this is the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5480 khachkars and 22,700 tombstones, including 400 khachkars in Aghulis and the destruction in 2005 in Nakhichevan of thousands of medieval original and ancient khachkars of Jugha.

US Senator Bill Barton announced on March 2, 2016: “Azerbaijan deliberately destroyed more Armenian monuments than the terrorists did in the Middle East”. (Azerbaijan Destroys More Armenian Monuments Than the Terrorists Do in the Middle East - US Ex-Senator, April 20, 2019) (https://allinnet.info/news/azerbaijan-destroys-more-armenian-monuments)

Contrary to these obvious facts, UNESCO, for some strange reason, in the summer of 2019 held the 43rd session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in Baku, in the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, that is perceived by the Azerbaijani authorities, probably as an encouragement to continue with impunity the destruction of Armenian monuments and the Armenian footprint in the region in the same vein.

In turn, the terrorists operating in the Middle East, not without permission from the authorities of the Republic of Turkey, reached the Armenian church monument the Holy Martyrs in Der Zor in northern Syria, where the remains of the victims of the Armenian Genocide, the bonnes collected in the desert are kept. On September 21, 2014, terrorists blew up the monument.

In connection with all these facts, neither European states, nor other members of the International Community, nor the European Parliament, nor the European Union have reacted, prevented, or condemned during XX century up today this monstrous state terror and genocide against the Armenian civilization and Armenian culture, implemented by the governments of Turkey and Azerbaijan.

IV. The Resolution says:
"C. whereas the Armenian side regards these events as planned genocide within the meaning of the 1948 UN Convention".

Our explanation and arguments:
Not only Armenians call this "planned genocide", but also others - states, organizations, scientists and intellectuals.

We give two examples.

From Verdict of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal on the Armenian Genocide (April 16, 1984)
"The Tribunal hereby finds that:
3. the Young Turk government is guilty of this genocide, with regard to the acts perpetrated between 1915-1917;
4. the Armenian Genocide is also an 'international crime' for which the Turkish state must assume responsibility, without using the pretext of any discontinuity in the existence of the state to elude that responsibility;
5. this responsibility implies first and foremost the obligation to recognize officially the reality of this genocide and the consequent damages suffered by the Armenian people;
6. the United Nations Organization and each of its members have the right to demand this recognition and to assist the Armenian people to that end".
(https://www.armenian-genocide.org/Affirmation.66/current_category.5/affirmation_detail.html)

"The Armenian translation of the book authored by Turkish historian, expert in genocide studies Taner Akçam "Killing Orders: Talaat Pasha's Telegrams and the Armenian Genocide" has been published. The book presents unique telegrams that refute the main thesis of Turkish denialism. They prove that there have been orders for killings given by Talaat Pasha. The author assures that the study and publication of the documents are the greatest blow to the Turkish denialism". Taner Akçam's new book on Armenian Genocide makes Turkish denialist historiography "fake news" – "Killing Orders: Talaat Pasha's Telegrams and the Armenian Genocide" book translated into Armenian, "Armenpress", 22 April, 2019. (https://armenpress.am/eng/news/972237/)

It is also worth quoting a recent study by Israeli scholars that successive Turkish governments in 1894-1924 destroyed about 4 million Ottoman citizens: Armenians, Greeks and Assyrians, in that number more than 1.5 million Armenians. (Israeli Researchers: Turkey's Greek, Armenian, and Assyrian Christians Destroyed by '30-year Genocide', by Jack Montgomery, 19 May 2019.
(https://www.breitbart.com/europe/2019/05/19/israeli-researchers-turkeys-christians-victims-30-year-genocide/?fbclid=IwAR2qSpIb3gW5-ye9n-MyVZsJmsM83Ca7DTyR7O9dQ9mPwoHE2X8N8SEZyzU)

V. The Resolution says:
"F. whereas the historically proven Armenian Genocide has so far neither been the object of political condemnation nor received due compensation".

Our explanation and arguments:
Yes, it is truly "the historically proven Armenian Genocide". However assessment is incorrect. Since the "historically proven Armenian Genocide" was subjected to both political and legal condemnation, and an Arbitral Award on territorial compensation was issued.

But about all this in order.

Armenian Genocide was condemned in 1896, 1909, 1915, 1919.
1894-96 period: The Hamidian massacres and killings of 1894-1896 were condemned by prominent figures of that time - Jean Jaurès, Victor Bérard, Anatole France, Johannes Lepsius, Lynch and others.

On May 24th, 1915 the governments of Great Britain, France and Russia came up with special Joint Declaration, in which the Turkish actions against Armenians in April 1915 were classified as "Turkey 's new crime against humanity and civilization". In particular, the text states that: "In view of those new crimes of Turkey against humanity and civilization, the Allied governments announce publicly to the Sublime-Porte that they will hold personally responsible [for] these crimes all members of the Ottoman government and those of their agents who are implicated in such massacres".
(https://www.armenian-genocide.org/Affirmation.160/current_category.7/affirmation_detail.html)

The Ottoman Empire, which committed the Armenian Genocide, was one of the first to recognize and condemn it. The Special Military Tribunal of Constantinople organized in 1919–1920 a trial of the leaders of the Young Turks leaders, presenting them with the following two accusations: a) Involvement of the Ottoman Empire in the First World War, b) Organization of massacre, genocide and expulsion of Armenians loyal to Empire. As a result the court sentenced in absentia to death many of the Young Turk leaders, including Talaat, Enver, Jemal and Nazim, Kemal Bey, Cemal Azmin and Naim Bey, Behaeddin Shakir. This decision was later implemented by Armenian avengers via the retaliation operation "Nemesis".

It should be noted that before the adoption of the Resolution in 1987 by the European Parliament, the Armenian Genocide was already recognized and condemned by Uruguay in 1965 and Cyprus in 1982.
Currently, the Armenian Genocide has been recognized and condemned by 39 states, several UN committees (1985), the Council of Europe (1998, 2001), the European Parliament (1987, 2000, 2002, 2015), World Council of Churches (1983), Permanent Peoples' Tribunal (1984), etc.

It should also be added that the Special Compensation Committee at the Paris Peace Conference on March 7, 1919 formed a separate body - the Special Commission, which a month later, on April 14, 1919, submitted a report on material losses suffered by Armenia during the First World War, in which was presented the total amount of material damage inflicted to Western Armenia and Eastern Armenia - the amount of 19.130.982.000 French francs.

The above mentioned facts prove that compensation for damage caused to the Armenian people and Armenia, including compensation for material losses, should have occurred in the execution of the Sevres Peace Treaty and the provisions of the Wilson Arbitral Award, because this issue has been resolved, signed, approved, but not implemented.

Moreover, in 1923, after the conference in Lausanne, all this was deliberately forgotten.

It is precisely because of these unforgivable, incomprehensible and absolutely inappropriate concessions made at the expense of the Armenian Question that the current authorities of the Republic of Turkey have chosen the path of permissiveness in international relations, since it always went unpunished for the crimes committed.

Often with the connivance or tacit consent of the international community, Turkey pursues an aggressive policy towards the peoples and states of the Greater Middle East.

In 1974, the Turkish armed forces invaded the northern regions of the Republic of Cyprus, repeating the story of the killings, destruction and deportations of the Greeks and Armenians. These territories are still occupied by Turkey.

Terrorist groups operating in the Middle East undergo military training, arm and group in Turkey, and then invade Syria.

The Turkish armed forces, with false slogans of peace, are invading the northern regions of the Syrian Arab Republic and it is not known how long this new occupation will last.

Currently, Turkey is preparing to invade Libya, citing some pretexts and referring to certain agreements.

The impunity of the Turkish government for the occupation of the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus in 1974 led to the fact that the current leadership of the Republic of Turkey continues to cynically violate all international law, including UN Resolutions 541 and 550, addressed to the states of the world on the non-recognition of the state formation of Northern Cyprus as Turkey's annexed northern part of the Republic of Cyprus in 1974.

We are all witnesses of what the Republic of Turkey has been doing lately - literally today in the Greater Middle East and the Mediterranean, inflicting irreparable damage to the statehood and sovereignty of the republics of Syria, Iraq and Cyprus, and most importantly, to the lives of the peoples living there.

The Azerbaijani-Turkish aggression and war crime against Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh), Armenia and the Armenian people on September 27, 2020, using international terrorist groups and Israeli-Turkish UAVs, once again proved that this is another war of barbarism against civilization, and that the liberation of the Armenian Highlands, the cradle and the crossroads of civilizations is a historical and vital necessity for the survival of humanity and the further development of civilization.

And this Turkish lawlessness must be put to an end.

VI. The Resolution says:

"G. whereas the recognition of the Armenian Genocide by Turkey must therefore be viewed as a profoundly humane act of moral rehabilitation towards the Armenians, which can only bring honor to the Turkish Government".

Our explanation and arguments.

We note here that these wording is understandable, but incomplete. Because "towards the Armenians" there are questions of other rights besides moral - political, territorial and material restitution, which we discussed in more detail in other sections of this Statement.

VII. The Resolution says:

"H. profoundly regretting and condemning the mindless terrorism by groups of Armenians who were responsible between 1973 and 1986 of several attacks causing death or injury to innocent victims and deplored by an overwhelming majority of the Armenian people,

I. whereas the obdurate stance of every Turkish Government towards the Armenian question has in no way helped to reduce the tension,
1. Believes that the Armenian question and the question of minorities in Turkey must be resituated within the framework of relations between Turkey and the Community; points out that democracy cannot be solidly implanted in a country unless the latter recognizes and enriches its history with its ethnic and cultural diversity".
"12. Condemns strongly any violence and any form of terrorism carried out by isolated groupings unrepresentative of the Armenian people, and calls for reconciliation between Armenians and Turks".

Our explanation and arguments.
First of all, we'll make it clear that three and more successive governments of Turkey from 1894 to 1923 and after that until now have carried out and are carrying out planned acts of state terrorism, Armeniaphobia, genocide, deportation, cultural genocide against the Armenian people.

We also make it clear that the Armenian people, who were deported, were deprived of all rights after 1920, were waiting for long and painful years with the hope that they would one day remember and undertake the restoration of their violated rights. Waiting in vain. And the events that took place in 1973-1986, described in the Resolution as acts of "violence and any form of terrorism carried out by isolated groupings unrepresentative of the Armenian people" (paragraph 12), were in fact acts against the state terrorist machine of Turkey, its institutions and officials in order to start the liberation struggle, protect and restore the violated and ignored rights of the Armenian people. It was a heroic battle of soldiers dedicated to the liberation of their homeland against a terrorist state.

And as Leclerc, one of the defense attorneys at the Paris jury trial, said in January 1984, "They can argue that these guys are not soldiers, Armenia and Turkey are not fighting, as if the soldiers only have the right to bear arms, to kill at any time. They can turn the city of Dresden into ruins, drop a bomb on Hiroshima, kill millions of people, including women and children. And since Armenia no longer exists, it cannot create a "regular" army.

This is really strange logic. But Turkey executed Armenian men without declaring war, killed old people, women and children, filled ships with orphans, deported to foreign countries. You Turks think this is enough, the war is over. But is it over for the Armenians from whom the cradle was taken and who want to survive?

No, these guys are not terrorists, they are soldiers of the Armenian people, the people who do not have diplomatic representations, means of pressure on the states, but they live, survive thanks to culture, language, children, as well as heroes and martyrs. Especially thanks to the soldiers you judge today. Even if you condemn, remember that you condemn the soldier".

Thus, in the Resolution, to call the actions of the Armenian youth of those years as "mindless terrorism", acts "of violence and any forms of terrorism" is nothing more than open patronage of state terrorism unleashed by Turkey.

VIII. The Resolution says:
"2. Believes that the tragic events in 1915-1917 involving the Armenians living in the territory of the Ottoman Empire constitute genocide within the meaning of the Convention "On the prevention and the punishment of the crime of genocide" adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9 December 1948;

Recognizes, however, that the present Turkey cannot be held responsible for the tragedy experienced by the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire and stresses that neither political nor legal or material claims against present-day Turkey can be derived from the recognition of this historical event as an act of genocide".

Our explanation and arguments.
Incorrect wording. The Republic of Turkey as the successor state of the Ottoman Empire has legal, political, territorial and material obligations to the Armenian people and Armenia.
Note these obligations.
The Republic of Turkey is obliged to recognize and condemn the Armenian Genocide, which the Special Military Tribunal of Constantinople 1919-1920 put forward as the second indictment of the leaders of the Young Turks.

Turkey was obliged from the date of the decision of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson, that is, from November 22, 1920 to demilitarize the territory specified in this decision and transfer it to Armenia. This is stated both in the Sevres Peace Treaty and in the Arbitral Award of Woodrow Wilson.

The Republic of Turkey was obliged and remains obligated to pay compensation to the Armenian people in the amount of 19,130,982,000 French francs, according to the calculation presented on April 14, 1919 in the report of the Special Compensation Commission at the Paris Peace Conference, as compensation for material damage suffered by Armenia during the First World War.

True, this report in no way expresses losses, including not only material losses suffered by the Armenian people during the Armenian Genocide, that is, the Armenian Genocide committed by the successive governments of Turkey in 1894-1923, and the Armenian Genocide committed by the successive governments of Azerbaijan in 1918-2016.

Assessment and crimes count of the successive governments of Turkey and Azerbaijan, as well as the losses incurred by the Armenian people and Armenia, and not only material, are not yet fully completed, and applications have not yet been prepared and submitted to the relevant international bodies.

The Resolution mentions the United Nations General Assembly Convention of December 9, 1948 "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide", but does not mention the United Nations General Assembly Convention of November 26, 1968 "On the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity", which is a very serious omission.

To summarize. In fact, the European Parliament circumvented and ignored all these facts and documents presented here, and the solution of the Armenian issue is equated to the issue of "the right of the Armenian national religious minority in Turkey", and if Turkey recognizes the Armenian Genocide – it considers as a "humane act of moral rehabilitation towards the Armenians".

IX. The Resolution says:
"3. Calls on the Council to obtain from the present Turkish Government as acknowledgment of the genocide perpetrated against the Armenians in 1915-1917 and promote the establishment of a political dialogue between Turkey and the representatives of the Armenians".

Our explanation and arguments.

Incomprehensible wording. If for the solution of the Armenian Question were made the special decisions in 1918, 1919-1920, then sooner or later they should have been implemented. What is the point of "the establishment of a political dialogue between Turkey and the representatives of the Armenians" if the efforts of one side to avoid punishment and reparations are excluded at all costs from the agenda.

X. The Resolution says:
"10. Expresses its concern at the difficulties currently being experienced by the Armenian community in Iran with respect to the Armenian language and their own education in accordance with the rules of their own religion".

Our explanation and arguments.
This idea is based on false data and incorrectly formulated. Unlike the republics of Turkey and Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the countries where the Armenian community lives a full educational, spiritual, cultural, national and public life. Armenian cultural monuments in this country are under the tutelage and protection of the state and are often repaired and restored at the expense of state funds.

XI. The Resolution says:
"11. Condemns the violations of individual freedoms committed in the Soviet Union against the Armenian population".

Our explanation and arguments.
As in the previous paragraph, this idea is based on false data and incorrectly formulated. In the Soviet Union, including Soviet Armenia, the personal freedoms of citizens were limited in the same way as for citizens of all republics - members of the Union, including Russians.
If the restrictions on freedoms for Armenians were sometimes extreme, this is due to the deliberately "nationalistic" qualification of the patriotic aspirations of the Armenians, as dictated and enshrined in Article 7 of the Moscow Treaty of March 16, 1921 between the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic and the Great Turkish National Assembly, where it is noted:

"Both contracting Parties hereby promise never to allow the formation or presence of organizations of groups that lay claim to the government of the other Contracting Party or of a portion of its territories, as well as of any group that exist with the purpose of struggle against the other nation, within their territories. Russia and Turkey assume the same responsibilities with regard to the Soviet Republics of the Caucasus under the condition of reciprocity".
(https://www.deutscharmenischegesellschaft.de/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Vertrag-von-Moskau-16.-M%C3%A4rz-1921.pdf)

XII. The Resolution says:
"14. Commits itself to making a substantial contribution to initiatives to encourage negotiations between the Armenian and Turkish peoples".

Our explanation and arguments.
With the help of this article, the interest of the European Union in the topic and content of the Protocols initiated in Switzerland in 2009 between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Turkey becomes clear. However, there is a noticeable contradiction between some articles of the Resolution and the above Protocols.

For example, if the Resolution states “the historically proven Armenian Genocide”, then how and why the “proposal to create a special commission of historians on the Armenian Genocide” was included in the Protocols signed by the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Turkey?

XIII. The Resolution says:

“15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the European Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the EEC/Turkey Association Council and the Turkish, Iranian and Soviet Governments and the UN Secretary General”.

Addressees of this Statement.

This Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) “On erroneous and unacceptable wordings contained in the Resolution of the European Parliament “On a Political Solution to the Armenian Question” of June 18, 1987, and on the need to amend them and re-edit”, we address and send:

- to the President of the European Parliament, deputies of the European Parliament, the Council of Europe,
- as well as to the parliaments and governments of the countries members of the European Union,
- also, as stated in the final part of the Resolution “On a Political Solution to the Armenian Question”, adopted by the European Parliament on June 18, 1987, to the political Commission of the European Parliament, the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries of European Economic Cooperation, to the EU-Turkey Association Council, as well as to the governments of the Republic Turkey, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation and the UN Secretary General.

Part 2

Legal and political foundations of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) for the preparation of an application and its submission to the European Parliament

II. Taking into consideration background of the question when:

21. At the beginning of 1919 in Paris the Armenian National Congress was convened. Among the most important results of the Congress there was the election of “Armenian united national delegation” (“Delegation of Integrated Armenia”) co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of pre-prepared and presented on February 12, 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference a joint memorandum on the demands of the Armenians which included the rationale for the creation of an independent Armenian State and refined its territory which included seven wilayates of Western Armenia (including Trabzon), Republic of Armenia and Cilicia;

22. On February 26 the Armenian united national delegation participated in the meeting of Council of Ten where they repeated the basic requirements of the memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by US President Woodrow Wilson who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians;

3) In his letter to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the allied powers dated November 22, 1920, the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson based on his Arbitral Award stressed out that it was necessary to take into account that the newly created Armenian State, of course, should include a significant part of the Transcaucasian Armenian regions of the former Russian Empire;

4) In response to the submitted requirements of the Armenian united national delegation the Allied General Council adopted on January 19, 1920 the following decision and “de facto” recognized the State of Armenia:

a) The Government of the Armenian State is recognized as the Government,

b) This decision does not predetermine the Armenian State's border issue.

On January 27, 1920 the Paris Peace Conference Secretariat formally presented these two decisions to the delegation of the Armenian national united delegation.
5) On May 11, 1920 the Turkish delegation was invited to the Paris Peace Conference where they received the "Conditions of peace". The Armenian State delegation was also among the Allied Powers. In the Preamble of the "Conditions of peace" which later became the Preamble of the Treaty of Sevres Armenia is mentioned along with the Allied Powers. Thus, the Armenian State was recognized "de jure".

II. Subjectivity of the Republic of Armenia.
1) At the moment the Republic of Armenia, for a number of reasons, finds it difficult to resolve the Karabakh conflict as a way to choose the solution of the Armenian issue.
Let's note these reasons.
2) The First Republic of Armenia, and subsequently the Second Republic of Armenia under conditions of aggression and coercion (the Alexandropol Treaty of 02.12.1920 and the Kars Treaty of 13.10.1921) renounced the rights granted to the Armenian people and Armenian State in 1920 on the basis of unified Armenian claims, being forced to remain only within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Armenia, that is to say Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia.
3) The Third Republic of Armenia, through official Statements of its Presidents, reiterated that it remains outside the framework of the rights granted to the Armenian people and the Armenian State (the State of Armenia) in 1918-1920, provided on the basis of uniform Armenian claims, and is forced to remain only within the framework of the rights and powers of the Republic of Armenia, in other words – Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia, and defending this issue is transferred directly to the Armenian people - to the broad circles of the Armenian public.
4) An equally important obstacle is the difficult military and political situation and the resulting difficult social and economic situation in which the Republic of Armenia finds itself after 1988, namely: the almost complete blockade, the military situation in the border areas and in Karabakh, etc.
5) Nevertheless, being the continuity of the First Republic of Armenia, being the main guarantor of the security of the Armenians of Karabakh and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic itself, the Republic of Armenia for the above-mentioned reasons finds it difficult to act from the position of solving the Armenian issue in the settlement of the Karabakh conflict as an important component of the Armenian issue.
6) At the same time, a number of facts and events testify that the military and political situation around the Republic of Armenia is methodically and deliberately exacerbated in order to prevent the Republic of Armenia from taking up the final and fair solution of the Armenian question, including final settlement of the Karabakh conflict on its basis.
7) However, this does not mean that Armenians scattered throughout the world as a result of the Genocide of Armenians can accept such realities imposed on the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. On the contrary: Armenians scattered around the world, the number of which is much larger than their compatriots living in the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, chose the way of protection of the uniform rights granted to the Armenian people and the State of Armenia in 1918-1920 by the international community aimed to the final and fair solution of the Armenian question.

III. Taking into account the existing military and political situation in the region, according to which:
1) Armed conflicts do not cease in the Middle East and South Caucasus;

2) The implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres can be a decisive step in the establishment of genuine peace and cooperation in the Middle East and South Caucasus;

3) The borders of the States of the Middle East, North Africa and Europe and borders of the State of Armenia as well were approved by Sevres Peace Treaty concerning that there was the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920, but which has not been implemented yet;

4) In fact it can be said that the main decisions for a fair settlement of the Armenian issue have been taken long ago but have not implemented yet. It should be noted that the time has ripened for their implementation. And the current tough reality is that no country and no nation in the Middle East will remain indifferent to the threats of the present and the future unless each of them chooses the legal and political way to solve existing problems and conflicts peacefully. All illegitimate strong-willed political decisions will keep the conflicting parties, their countries and future generations as hostages and every fifty years conflicts and confrontations, wars and chaos will flare up in the Balkans, the Middle East, the Caucasus, Afghanistan with new strength.

IV. According to the following legal documents relating to the solution of the Armenian issue:

- The Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russia) "About Turkish Armenia" ("About Western Armenia") of January 11, 1918;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of January 19, 1920;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of May 11, 1920;
- Declaration of Independence of Armenian Cilicia of August 4, 1920;
- Discussion of the mandate of Armenia held in the US Senate on May 29 – June 1, 1920, which means that the USA de facto recognized the right and title of the Armenian State in relation to the Armenian territories, thereby recognizing the right and title of the Ottoman Empire in relation to these territories as invalid;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the State of Armenia) of August 10, 1920;
- The Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 the full name of which is "The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border".

V. Based on the following international documents:

- The United Nations Charter of June 26, 1945;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948;
- The European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Rome, of November 4, 1950;
- The UN Convention on the Rights and Duties of States ("Montevideo Convention") of December 26, 1933;
- The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948;
- The UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of November 26, 1968;
- The UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of December 14, 1960;
- The UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of November 20, 1963;

- The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of May 23, 1969;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007;
- The UN Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace of November 12, 1984;
- The UN Declaration on the Right to Development of December 4, 1986;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities of December 18, 1992;
- The UN Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International Level of September 24, 2012.

VI. Based on the decisions taken by the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):
- Decisions on the formation of the Institute of national identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia adopted on the basis of the United Nations Declaration "On the rights of indigenous peoples" of September 13, 2007;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the right of self-determination of Armenians of Western Armenia", Shushi of December 17, 2004;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia "On the beginning of Government formation of Western Armenia in Exile" of February 04, 2011;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Government of Western Armenia in exile "On the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of May 24, 2013;
- The Decision of the Central Election Commission on the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, of December 16, 2013**;**
- The Law of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the State structure of Western Armenia, status of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the rule of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia" of January 21, 2014;
- Presidential Decree on the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) No. 12 "The Republic of Western Armenia as a Continuity State", - on the Republic of Western Armenia as a continuity State of Armenian State recognized in 1920, of February 23, 2014;
- Presidential Decree of the Republic of Western Armenia "On the drafting of the Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia" of May 9, 2016;
- The decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself" of March 29, 2011;
- The National Council Decree of Armenians of Western Armenia "On the establishment of self-defence forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of December 26, 2012;
- The Decision of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia "On the Formation of the Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia" of January 10, 2018.

VII. Taking into account the political and legal basis for the formation of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia);
1) Based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, the National Identity and Citizenship Institute of Armenians of Western Armenia was established and the legal and political basis of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and its State structures were absolutely legitimately formed;
2) In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights since 2013 the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has formed absolutely legitimate bodies of State power - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the Institute of Presidency;
3) In November 2013 for the first time in the world elections of the deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were held by direct electronic voting on the Internet which were conducted under

universal and equal suffrage by free and secret ballot. Elections were held in 41 countries, 64 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.
On September 1-5, 2018, elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were held, in which 51,505 voters from 47 countries took part, and 101 deputies were elected on a single list;
4) The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) by adopting the relevant Laws, recognized, acceded and ratified the Charter of the United Nations and all most important International Treaties, Conventions and Declarations.

VIII. Taking into account the following Statements submitted by the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the United Nations:
1) Application for membership of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) in the United Nations of May 25, 2018.
2) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "On the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 "the Decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, about Armenia's excess to the sea and the demilitarization of adjacent Turkish Armenian border territories", aimed at establishing the Republic of Western Armenia (Government of Armenia) within the territories established by the Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson of May 29, 2018;
3) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)to the United Nations "On demilitarization of the territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia and withdrawal of the occupation forces of the Republic of Turkey" of November 20, 2018;
4) Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations "On demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan" of August 7, 2019.

These Statements in fact relate to the decisions already taken by the international community regarding the rights of the Armenian people but have not been implemented yet.

IX. Pay attention to the universal rights of the Armenian people in peace, according to which:
1) Armenians like any nation in the world have the right to live, develop and have their future which means that they have the right to demand the establishment of their own State on their ancestral homeland - in Armenian Highland, in Armenia;

2) The State structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) declare that they undertake to protect the rights granted to the Armenian people by the Sevres peace Treaty and the Arbitration Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson, and to implement these rights, including the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, acting as the continuity State of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920.

Taking into account the facts quoted in the first part of this application, we suggest:

Edit and completely rewrite The Resolution "On the Political Solution of the Armenian Question" adopted by the European Parliament on June 18, 1987 as a Resolution "On the Legal - Political Solution of the Armenian Question" by the European Parliament.

Solution on this Application:

“On errors, omissions and unacceptable wordings contained in the Resolution of the European Parliament “On a Political Solution to the Armenian Question” of June 18, 1987 was adopted by the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on December 28, 2019 at the 2-th session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2-th convocation.

We also inform that we are ready to provide with
- additional information and documents you will need regarding this Statement;
- an authorized representative of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) for direct contacts and discussions if it is necessary.

Radik Khamoyan
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

Tigran Pashabezyan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

Armen Ter-Sarkisyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

December 5, 2020

Open Letter to the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms. Odre Azoula

Dear Ms. Odre Azule!

Allow me to express my deep respect to you and once again confirm that the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), having recognized and ratified the UNESCO Charter on March 20, 2018, fully accepts its provisions and goals declared by the organization - promoting peace and security by expanding the cooperation of states and peoples in the field of education, science and culture; ensuring justice and observance of the rule of law, universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, proclaimed in the UN Charter, for all peoples, without distinction of race, gender, language or religion.

I respect you and your labors with great respect! Thanks to you, very important work is being done to preserve the cultural heritage of mankind - both tangible and intangible! Thanks to the adopted conventions of UNESCO, the international community is uniting to achieve common goals, to preserve the cultural heritage of mankind.

At the same time, I have to note that I was deeply disappointed and surprised at the choice of the country for the 43rd session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which took place from June 30 to July 10, 2019 in the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in Baku, and which considered the state of conservation of World Heritage sites and has included new properties on the World Heritage List. I crept into doubt about the awareness of your employees, who were supposed to study the country in which they were going to hold the 43rd session.

The Republic of Azerbaijan is a state whose government destroyed and continues to destroy many of the greatest ancient monuments, churches - the cultural heritage of the Armenian people. An eloquent example of this is the fact of the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5480 khachkars and 22,700 tombstones in the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Artsakh and

Nakhichevan, including 400 khachkars in Agulis and the destruction of thousands of medieval original and ancient khachkars of Djuga in Nakhichevan in 2005.

In connection with the foregoing. UNESCO's position to hold sessions and other events in countries whose governments do not impede the destruction of cultural monuments seems unclear and obvious. Until recently, the whole world mourned Palmyra and now the whole world is restoring what is still possible to recover from barbaric actions.

Unfortunately, our monuments cannot be restored! They are destroyed, dusted! Numerous historians and journalists confirm the conclusion that various figures in Azerbaijan are engaged in the appropriation and falsification of another's historical and cultural heritage - be it symbolism, music, cuisine, applied art, architecture ... and history! There is no proper legal assessment and counteraction to these violations and crimes by the government of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It is still not on the part of UNESCO.

Ms. Azule, you urge respect for the spirit of the World Heritage conventions as a driving factor for unity, but they are neglected by the leadership of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Otherwise, how to explain such an uncivilized attitude towards the cultural heritage of other countries and peoples? Only by striving to purify the memory of the people who once lived and built on this earth?

And UNESCO staff seems to be unaware of this!

I want to remind you of your words made at the opening of the session that the heritage should never be used to divide society or to contrast the memory of one group against the memory of another. By choosing a country that destroys the cultural heritage of another people, you involuntarily contradict yourself!

I, as a representative of culture and art, am sure that both our countries' policies and the normalization of relations between peoples and the preservation of world cultural heritage for posterity also depend on our high mission - honest, truthful and incorruptible.
You mentioned trust in your speech. "The World Heritage Convention is one of the few forums for dialogue around the common good, also because its implementation is guided by scientific experience that builds credibility".

I believe that it will be justified to draw your attention to the fact that the very fact of choosing a country and holding meetings and sessions in a country that is de facto impossible for ethnic Armenians to enter, regardless of their citizenship, can result in criminal prosecution and imprisonment for them. conclusion, depriving journalists, scientists, public figures and ordinary people of Armenian descent to take part in such meetings.

Such a strange and ill-considered choice is too obvious a direct restriction of rights and is not permissible from a legal or ethical point of view.

I hope that you and your colleagues will carefully read all the arguments presented and make a reasonable and informed decision so that in the future do not hold sessions and other events organized under the auspices of UNESCO in countries where the fundamental principles of UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention are violated where instead of preserving the cultural heritage of mankind, they are not properly protected, and even destroyed. I also ask you to conduct an audit related to the validity of the choice for holding meetings and sessions in the Republic of

Azerbaijan and other countries, excluding the participation of representatives of a different nationality in the events.

Respectfully,

Yulia Gyuloyan,
Minister of Culture of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)
July 22, 2019

EPILOGUE

(legitimacy, protection, defense of rights)

The Members of Parliament, officials, and responsible representatives of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) are committed to the obligations they have undertaken, namely:
a) the supremacy of law, legality, and legal legitimacy;
b) the protection of Armenians and Armenia;
c) the protection of the rights granted to the Armenian people.
a) Supremacy of law, legality, and legal legitimacy

The foundations of the legality of the state system of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) are:
The Declaration "On the Right to Self-Determination of the Armenians of Western Armenia" (17.12.2004), the Declaration "On the Initiation of the Process of Formation of the Government of Western Armenia" (04.02.2011), and the UN Declaration "On the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" (13.09.2007), in accordance with which the institutions of national identity and citizenship of the Armenians of Western Armenia were created, on the basis of which the legal, political, and state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia were formed.

In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since 2013 the branches of power have been formed: the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government, and the Presidential system.

In November 2013, for the first time, elections of deputies to the Parliament of Western Armenia were held via direct electronic voting on the internet. Approximately 18,000 voters from 41 countries participated in the elections, and 64 deputies were elected.

From September 1 to 5, 2018, the elections of the 2nd convocation of the Parliament were held, in which 51,500 voters from 47 countries participated. By a unified list, 101 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.

From June 9, 2023, to September 3, 2023 inclusive, elections of deputies of the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were held. 63,724 voters from 53 countries participated and cast their votes. As a result, 135 deputies of the 3rd convocation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected.

Since 2014, the full official name of the state system of Western Armenia has been: Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

The current leadership of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) is as follows: the President is Martik Gasparyan, the Prime Minister is Tigran Pashabezian, the Speaker of the National Assembly (Parliament) is Armen Ter-Sargsyan, and the Secretary of the Security Council is former President Radik Khamoyan.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has consistently operated in accordance with the supremacy of law, legality, and legal legitimacy, particularly guided by the Law "On the State Structure of Western Armenia, the Status of Deputies of the National Assembly of Western Armenia, and the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly of Western Armenia" (07.03.2014), until the

adoption and approval of the legitimate Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) through lawful procedures.

For this reason as well, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) is today the only legitimate state structure of the Armenians of Western Armenia.

The Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) acts as the successor state (continuity) of the State of Armenia, whose independence and rights were de facto and de jure recognized by the Paris Peace Conference of 1919–1920.

b) Protection of Armenians and Armenia

The vision of a nationwide and comprehensive national defense of Armenians and Armenia emerged in parallel with the formation of the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia), almost simultaneously, especially when the first threats and challenges emerged in the Greater Middle East. From that moment, the development of a strategy and system for the formation of Armenian defense forces of Western Armenia began.

Immediately, on March 29, 2011, the decision "On the Permanent Armed Positive Neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia" was adopted, based on the Hague Convention "Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land" (18.10.1907).

Following developments in Syria, the decree "On the Establishment of Self-Defense Forces of the Armenians of Western Armenia" was adopted (26.12.2012). Subsequently, through a special appeal to the UN Security Council, UN member states, and states that signed the Treaty of Sèvres, the decision "On the Formation of Self-Defense Forces of the Armenians of the Middle East" was submitted (adopted on 06.04.2014).

This process continued and entered its final stage on January 8, 2018. The Security Council of the Republic of Western Armenia, based on regional structural principles, adopted a decision "On the Formation of the Defense Forces of the Armenians of Western Armenia", in accordance with the decision on the "Permanent Armed Positive Neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia" (29.03.2011) and Article 51 of the UN Charter on the right of individual and collective self-defense (26.06.1945).

c) Protection of the rights granted to the Armenian people

The supremacy of law, legality, and legal legitimacy, as well as the protection of Armenians and the country, are extremely important principles and processes; however, they are not sufficient unless concrete actions are taken to implement and realize the rights granted to the Armenian people. It is now widely known that during the Paris Peace Conference, several decisions were adopted regarding the inalienable and irrevocable rights of the Armenian people. Since 2018, the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) has undertaken fundamental work in this direction.

Nine appeals were addressed to the UN, to the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council, and an appeal was sent to the European Parliament. A decision was adopted recognizing the independence of the Republic of Artsakh. Below are the titles and chronology of these appeals:

1) Appeal to the UN and the UN Security Council: "On Membership in the United Nations", May 25, 2018.
2) Appeal to the UN and the UN Security Council: "On the Implementation of the Arbitration Award issued on November 22, 1920, by the 28th President of the United States Woodrow

Wilson, formally titled ‘The Decision of the President of the United States regarding the border between Turkey and Armenia, Armenia’s access to the sea, and the demilitarization of adjacent Turkish territory on the Armenian border’”, May 29, 2018.

3) Appeal to the UN and the UN Security Council: “On the Demilitarization of the Territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the Withdrawal of the Occupying Forces of the Republic of Turkey”, November 20, 2018.
4) Appeal to the UN and the UN Security Council: “On the Border (Delimitation) between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan”, August 7, 2019.
5) Appeal to the European Parliament: “On the Errors, Omissions, and Unacceptable Formulations in the Resolution ‘On the Political Solution of the Armenian Question’ adopted on June 18, 1987, and on its revision and rewriting”, December 5, 2020.
6) Declaration of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia addressed to the UN and heads of states and international organizations: “On the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) and the State Border with the Republic of Turkey”, May 15, 2022.
7) Appeal to the UN and the UN Security Council: “On Compensation for the Material Losses Suffered by the Armenian People during World War I”, September 25, 2022.
8) Decision of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia): “On Recognizing the Independence of the Republic of Artsakh”, February 22, 2023.
9) Appeal to the UN and the UN Security Council: “On Taking Decisive Actions for the Peaceful, Just, and Final Resolution of the Artsakh Conflict and on Implementing Delimitation between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan under UN auspices”, July 17, 2023.

What can be added? Only this: all the above-mentioned processes are ongoing and, when necessary, will be transferred to the appropriate international institutions, including judicial bodies. More detailed information on all cited facts can be found in this collection-guide on the protection of rights.

We believe that in this difficult but just struggle for the rights of the Armenian people to live, develop, and have a future, we will certainly prevail.

Armen Ter-Sargsyan
President of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia
July 20, 2023

APPENDIX

Արեւմտյան Հայաստանի Հանրապետության ինքնության եւ քաղաքացիության դիմում
Application form for getting the citizenship of the Republic of Western Armenia

	Հայերեն	In English
Անուն Name / Имя		
Ազգանուն Surname / Фамилия		
Հայրանուն Middle name/ Отчество		
Մօր անունըեւ ազգանունը Mother's first and last names / Фамилия и имя матери		
Ծննդեան տարեթիւ DateofBirth / Дата рождения	(Օրը, ամիսը, տարին) / (День, месяц, год)	(Day, month, year)
Ծննդավայր Date of birth / Место рождения	(Երկիրը, քաղաքը) / (Страна, город)	(Country, city)
Արմատը Roots / Корни		
Ազգութիւն Nationality / Национальность		
Քաղաքացիութիւն Citizenship/ Гражданство		
Ներկայի բնակութեան հասցեն Homeaddress/ Адрес проживания	(Փոստային համարը, երկիրը, քաղաքը, փողոցը, շենքը, բնակարանը) / (Почтовый индекс, страна, город, улица, дом, квартира)	(ZIP-code, country, city, street, house, apartmen
Անձնագիր Passport / Паспорт	(Անուանումը, թիւը, ստանալուամսաթիւը, վաւերականէմինչեւ) / Наименование, номер, дата выдачи, срок действия)	(Name, number, date of issue, expiry date)
Էլ. Հասցե E-mail		
Հեռախօս Telephone / Телефон		
Skype Скайп		
Լուսանկար Photo / Фото		
Ստորագրութիւն Signature / Подпись		
Ամսաթիւ Date / Дата		

How to obtain citizenship of the Republic of Western Armenia

In accordance with Article 21 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948 and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, a system of national identity and citizenship of the Armenians of Western Armenia has been created, on which the legal and political foundations of the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) are built, including the entire process of protecting the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia and granting citizenship of the Republic of Western Armenia.

Anyone can become a citizen of the Republic of Western Armenia if one of their ancestors is from Western Armenia or is a survivor of the genocide.

To obtain citizenship of the Republic of Western Armenia, it is necessary to apply to the competent body of the Republic of Western Armenia, fill out this application form, attach the required documents to it and send it to the following e-mail address:
citizenshipwesternarmenia@gmail.com.

Documents required for obtaining citizenship:
- Application for citizenship
- Copy of identity document
- Photo for passport (ID CARD)

The application can be filled out on the official websites of the Republic of Western Armenia: www.western-armenia.info, www.parliament-wa.info, www.gov-wa.info, www.wa.nt.am or www.citizenship-western-armenia.info, answering the questions there, confirming that you accept the civil and political rights of Armenians of Western Armenia and the fundamentals and principles of the "Unified Legal-Political Package for the Protection of the Rights of Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia", then clicking the send button.

Obtaining citizenship of the Republic of Western Armenia is free

As a response to your application, you will receive an e-mail confirming registration and citizenship. This registration confirmation letter gives you the right, as a citizen of Western Armenia, to participate in the elections of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia, referendums, to vote and be elected, as well as to fully participate in the work of the state system of the Republic of Western Armenia.

If you also want to receive a passport (ID CARD) and a certificate confirming citizenship, you must select the application form in the appropriate language on the above-mentioned official websites: www.western-armenia.info , www.parliament-wa.info , www.gov-wa.info , www.wa.nt.am or www.citizenship-western-armenia.info , fill it out and pay 30 euros. This amount is intended for the preparation of the passport (ID CARD) and certificate, as well as postal delivery costs. The completed application must be sent to the following e-mail address:
citizenshipwesternarmenia@gmail.com , by clicking the send button.

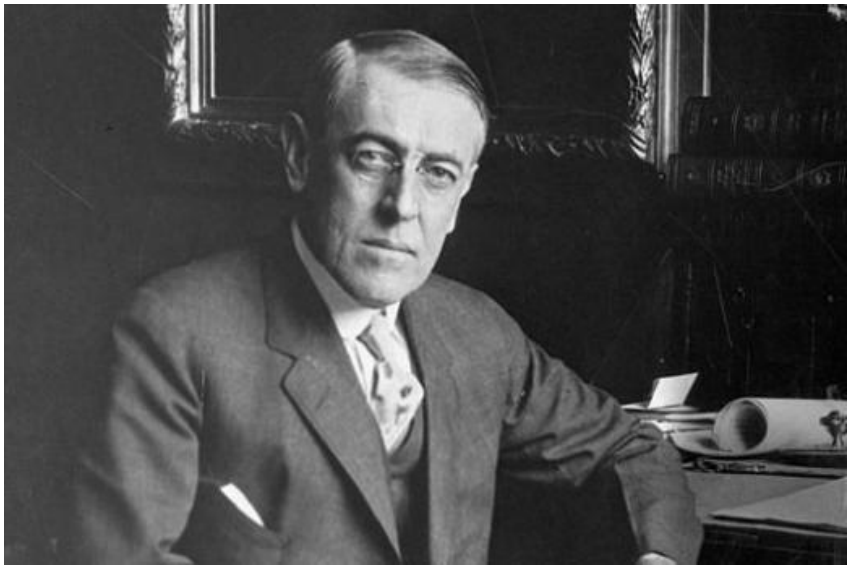
Payment can be made in cash or by bank transfer. The preparation period for a passport (ID CARD) and certificate is up to 6 months.

PICTURES AND MAPS

Map of Armenian demands

At the beginning of 1919 in Paris the Armenian National Congress. Among the most important results of the congress was the election of “Delegation of United Armenia”, co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of pre-prepared and presented on February 12, 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference a joint memorandum on the demands of the Armenians, which included the rationale for the creation of an independent Armenian state and refined its territory, which included seven vileyets of Western Armenia (including Trabzon), Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.

On February 26 the united delegation participated at the meeting of Council of Ten, where they repeated the basic requirements of the memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by US President Woodrow Wilson, who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians.

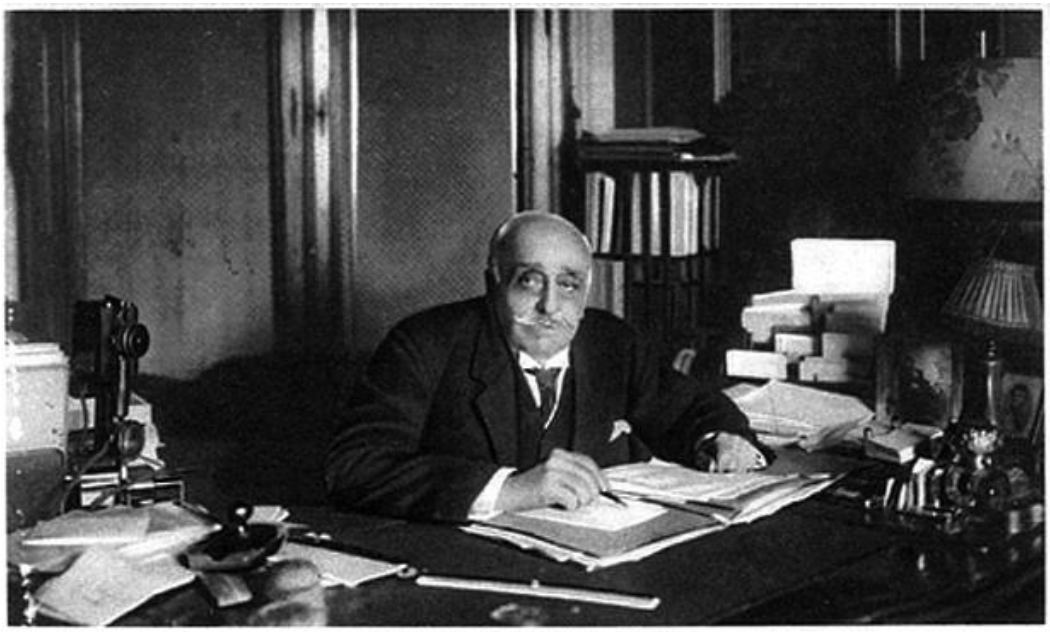


Thomas Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States, 1913-1921.

During World War I (1914-1918), he sided with the Entente (from 1917). In January 1918, he put forward a peace plan, his famous Fourteen Points. After the defeat of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey in World War I, he led the US delegation to the Paris Peace Conference.

Map of Armenia according to the 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award, 22 November, 1920.

The full name of 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award is "President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award on boundary configuration of the State of Armenia and Turkey, demilitarization of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the frontiers established and arrangements for access of Armenia to the sea".



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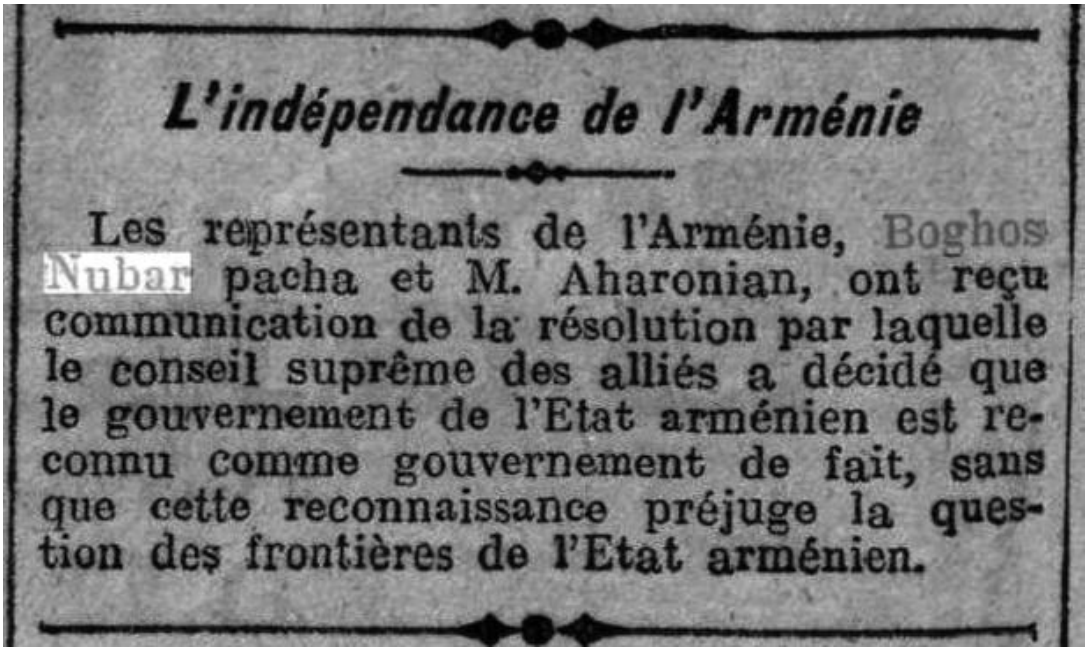
The President of the National Council of the Western Armenia Boghos Nubar

Participants of the Treaty of Sevres

Zoravar Andranik

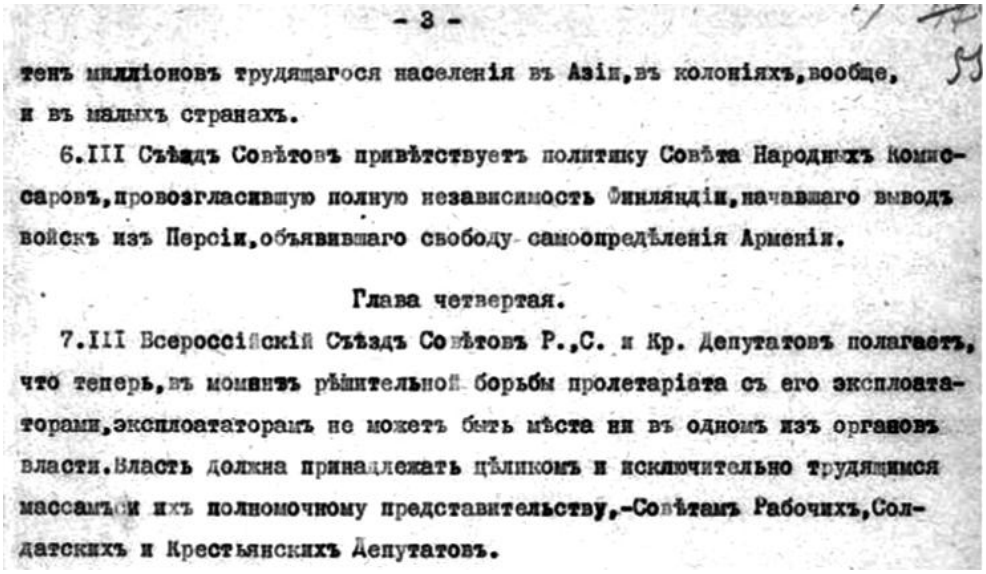
The Turkish delegation put his signature under the Treaty of Sevres



L'indépendance de l'Arménie

Les représentants de l'Arménie, Boghos Nubar pacha et M. Aharonian, ont reçu communication de la résolution par laquelle le conseil suprême des alliés a décidé que le gouvernement de l'Etat arménien est reconnu comme gouvernement de fait, sans que cette reconnaissance préjuge la question des frontières de l'Etat arménien.

Boghos Nubar Pasha and Avedis Aharonian are being informed about the Armenian State recognition, January 19, 1920, Paris



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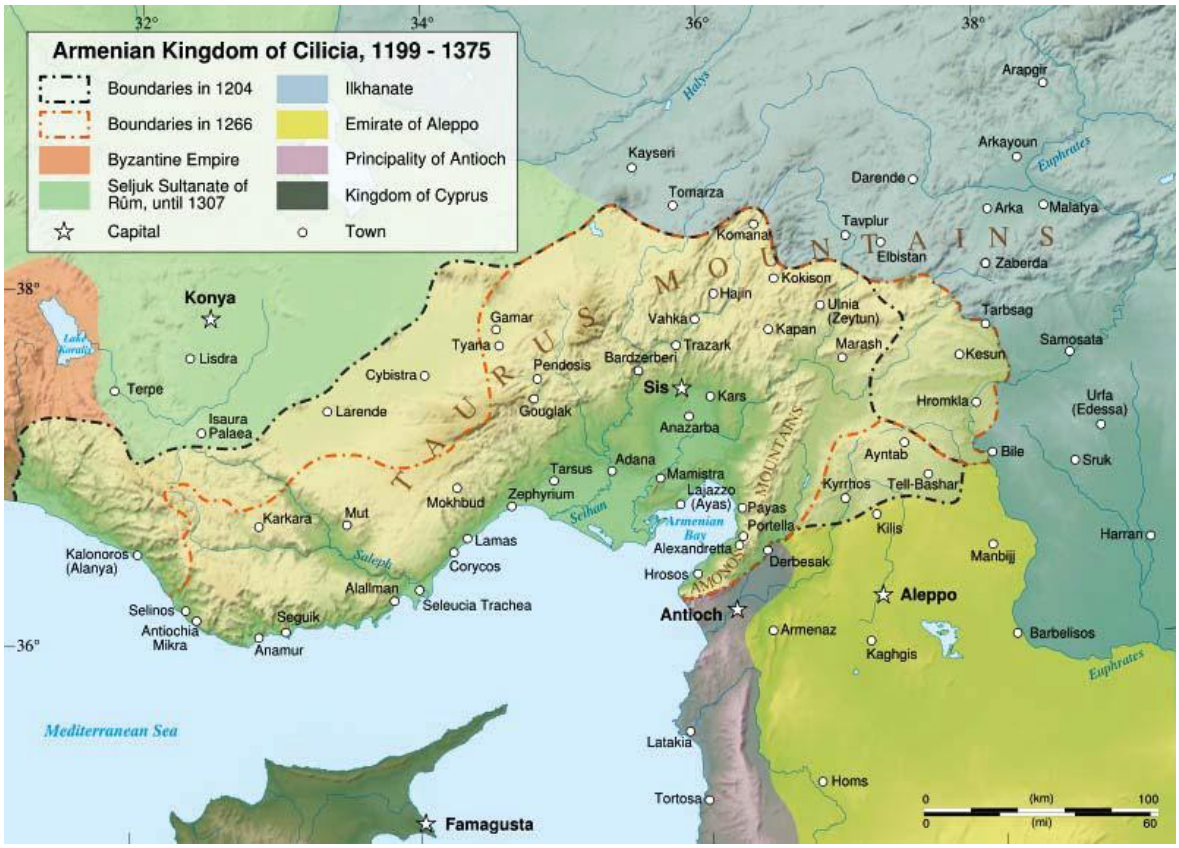
тенъ милліоновъ трудящагося населенія въ Азіи,въ колоніяхъ,вообще, и въ малыхъ странахъ.

6.III Съѣздъ Совѣтовъ привѣтствуетъ политику Совѣта Народныхъ Комиссаровъ,провозгласившую полную независимость Финляндіи,начавшаго выводъ войскъ изъ Персіи,объявившаго свободу самоопредѣленія Арменіи.

Глава четвертая.

7.III Всероссійскій Съѣздъ Совѣтовъ Р.,С. и Кр. Депутатовъ полагаетъ, что теперь,въ моментъ рѣшительной борьбы пролетаріата съ его эксплоататорами,эксплоататорамъ не можетъ быть мѣста ни въ одномъ изъ органовъ власти.Власть должна принадлежать цѣликомъ и исключительно трудящимся массамъ и ихъ полномочному представительству,-Совѣтамъ Рабочихъ,Солдатскихъ и Крестьянскихъ Депутатовъ.

Extract from the Constitution of the Russian Federation (adopted on 10 July 1918), where as of Article 6 (“III All-Russian Congress of Soviets welcome the policy of the Council of People's Commissars, which proclaimed full independence of Finland, to begin withdrawing troops from Persia, declared freedom of self-determination of Armenia”).



Map of Cilicia

Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Ethnographic map of Armenia

Republic of Western Armenia
(State of Armenia)

A joint legal-political package for the protection and implementation of the rights of the Armenian people

(Collection of documents)

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