

Armenia has much to tell the world: Graham Hancock



World famous British writer and journalist Graham Hancock, who studies ancient civilizations, knew nothing about Armenia a year ago. Today he is preparing to allocate a lot of place to Armenia in his new book.

On his first visit to Armenia, the journalist discovers new things every day, but his greatest impression was the story of the tragic past of the Armenian people.

At Noyan Tapan News Agency Graham Hancock says to be impressed by the warmth and hospitality of Armenians "The world seems to have forgotten about Armenia, while Armenia has a lot to tell the world. That's why I'm here. I want to show the world all they did not know about Armenia up until now. There is a huge history of the past of the mankind hidden in Armenia," the British writer told reporters in Yerevan

today.

Graham Hancock's activity of the past twenty years has been targeted at uncovering all that people have lost and forgotten in the course of centuries. He believes that the discoveries in Armenia will be of landmark importance for restoring the memory of humankind. "Armenia has much to teach the world about our forgotten past and the human spirit," he said.

The British journalist visited a number of historical-cultural sites in Armenia within a couple of days. He says the Dvin Pyramid was the most

impressive. "I have seen many pyramids during my studies worldwide, but I never met pyramids like this. We don't know how old that pyramid is and who it was built by, but we must discover, as it's a real wonder," he said.

Over the past twenty years Graham Hancock has travelled to many countries of the world and studies a number of ancient civilizations. He confesses that before his visit to Armenia he felt something was missing in his research. Now the gap has been filled.

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Armenia willing to cooperate with EU in all fields of common interest: Edward Nalbandian

On July 22 Armenian Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandian participated in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the EU member states and Eastern Partnership countries held in Brussels, attended by the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton, European Commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy Štefan Füle.

Delivering a speech at the meeting, Minister of Foreign Affairs Edward Nalbandian mentioned that Armenia desires to develop its cooperation with EU, based on the results and progress achieved over the last years.

“At the Vilnius summit, Armenia and the EU have reconfirmed their commitment to further develop and strengthen cooperation in all areas of mutual interest within the Eastern Partnership, stressing the importance updating the existing basis of our relations. We look forward to taking further steps in order to prepare a new legal basis of cooperation with the EU, which, on the one hand, can reflect what has been achieved in the course of Armenia’s negotiations, and, on the other hand, will take into account the new realities”, said the Foreign Minister of RA.

Edward Nalbandian highlighted that the EU’s consistent assistance and support play significant role in the realization of reforms in Armenia, the strengthening of democracy and institutional capacities.

The Foreign Minister of Armenia stressed

that numerous areas, starting from the political dialogue to judiciary and mobility partnership, from migration issues to institutional reforms and the increase of resources are on the agenda of Armenia-EU cooperation, he also mentioned Armenia’s willingness to continue working in all the fields of common interest.

The Minister noted that expanding mobility between our societies is a common goal and Armenia wishes to launch a dialogue on the exemption of visa regime based on the successful experience of EU-Armenia visa facilitation and readmission agreements.

The Foreign Minister stressed the significance of the Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (which entered into force this March) on the basic principles for the participation of the Republic of Armenia in various EU programs, that allow Armenia to take part in different EU programs and expand bilateral sectoral cooperation.

As per regional cooperation, Minister Nalbandian stated that Turkey continues blockading the border with Armenia and thus hinders the normalization of bilateral relations and the exploitation of transport and communication routes between Armenia and the EU.

It is paradoxical that Turkey as a country which expresses willingness to join the EU has closed its border with a neighbouring country whereas free mobility is a fundamental principle throughout the territory of the EU.

In his speech Edward Nalbandian wel-

comed the appointment of Herbert Salber as EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and wished him success in his mission.

Touching upon the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict resolution process the Foreign Minister of Armenia emphasized that in response to numerous calls of the Presidents of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair states, unlike Azerbaijan, Armenia consistently reaffirmed its commitment to the principles of the international law, in particular the non-use of force or threat of force, equal rights and self-determination of peoples and territorial integrity. He also expressed regret for the absence of political will in Azerbaijan which is expressed through the continuous rejection of all proposals by the Minsk Group Co-Chairs.

“We absolutely agree that peoples should be prepared for peace, not war. Unfortunately, Azerbaijan is doing just the opposite by continuing its bellicose and provocative rhetoric, propaganda of xenophobia, intolerance and hatred, which along with its provocations on the line of contact with Nagorno-Karabakh and on the border with Armenia leads to raising tension and escalation of the situation in the region.

We also appreciate that the European Union, on various occasions, has expressed its unequivocal support to the efforts of the Minsk Group co-chairs aimed at exclusively peaceful resolution to the conflict,” added Nalbandian.

Minsk Group Co-Chairs urge the parties to avoid casualties

The Co-Chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group (Ambassadors Igor Popov of the Russian Federation, James Warlick of the United States of America, and Pierre Andrieu of France) met separately with the Foreign Minister of Armenia, Mr. Edward Nalbandian, and the Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan, Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov, on July 22 in Brussels. The Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, Ambassador Andrzej Kasprzyk, also participated in the meetings.

The Co-Chairs expressed their serious concern about the increase in tensions and violence, including the targeted killings of civilians, along the Line of Contact and the Armenian-Azerbaijani border. They urged the parties to commit themselves to avoiding casualties and rejected the deliberate targeting of villages and the civilian

population. They called on the Foreign Ministers to defuse tensions and adhere to the terms of the ceasefire.

The Co-Chairs and Foreign Ministers also discussed possible agenda items for a presidential summit, underscoring the importance of a meeting between the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan for achieving progress in peace negotiations. They also discussed meetings which could take place in New York on the margins of the UN General Assembly.

The Co-Chairs continue to review possible security confidence building measures and people-to-people programs with the parties. They believe that such programs build the trust and confidence necessary for a lasting peace.

In Vienna, the Co-Chairs briefed the countries of the Minsk Group about the status of peace negotiations.

Russian military base in Armenia updates arsenal



The Southern Military District of Russia has said its military base in Armenia continues a regular update of its stockpile of modern military vehicles and equipment, RIA Novosti reports.

The Russian military base has modernized about 40 percent of its weapons this year, the report said.

The new replenishment is expected next month.

Western Armenian Exiled Government keeps secret of the number of distributed passports

By Syuzan Simonyan

On July 16 in Noyan Tapan New agency press room we finally had a chance to host and ask questions to the founder of the National Council of Armenians from Western Armenia and the head of the Western Armenia exiled government, the President of the "Western Armenia" virtual state Armenak Abrahamian.

Armenak Abrahamian does not agree with the formulation of "virtual state". According to his statement, the state, created by him is quite real, as well as is real the citizens' passports, as the president says, "ID cards". How many passports have been distributed probably is a state secret. "This number is not subject to be publicized", says the president.

If the reporter of Glendale "New Armenia" newspaper, writer Vahe Mesropyan were not present at the meeting, we would not really understand why they would need these passports. "Passports are issued for everyone to know their identity, in order later to be able to present to the United Nations and say that there are so many people, deprived from their homeland, who want to live in their own area. There is such precedent. When the Jewish people wanted to create a state, they collected signatures, and in that way created their own state".

On the question "What is the status of that institution, is it an NGO, or civil initiative, or something else?", he responded that they are "the people". "We are recognized state, if we consider the Treaty of Sevres, on August 10, 1920, but we have been recognized even before, as of December 29, 1917, by which Russia rec-



ognized the right of self-determination of Tachkahayastan until its independence."

The answer to the question "What is the role of the "state", with its President, Government and 64 deputies" was the following:

"UN has the department of native people, where we are recognized as an indigenous people, and our work in the United States is to represent our rights, the right to self-determination, and by using self-governance mechanisms to protect our nation's culture, language and genetic resources." Abrahamian replies, that the territorial question was also posed. "We are the owners of that land," he says about the 4 provinces of Bitlis, Trabzon, Van, Erzurum. As a specific "territorial" issue, he brings the example of Baku-Jeyhan pipeline problem. "Today the route of Baku-Jeyhan oil passes through our area, Western Armenia, and if Turkey as a country gets money out of this, those money are illegal".

To the question "What mechanism can handle it," he answered "with different mechanisms". Armenak Abrahamian does not include RA citizens in the meaning of "nation".

Our state deals with these issues, the rest of the Armenians have no state, they are natives, and the National Council of Western Armenia will raise their problems in UN. The goal is noble and important, but according to our information, Armenak Abrahamian's organization, which is just starting to be recognized, does not collaborate with "Congress of Western Armenians" organization, led by Karen Mikaelian.

The controversy between Armenak Abrahamian's exiled government and the organization led by Karen Mikaelian relates, in particular, to the issue of passports of the citizens of Western Armenia. Karen Mikaelian went to Turkey, the Turkish government agreed to give Turkish citizenship to native Armenians living in Western Armenia. In that way, the issue of claims by Armenians could be considered resolved.

It is no coincidence that Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan also spoke several times about giving Turkish passports to Armenians, which is beneficial to them as a populist step ahead of Genocide 100th anniversary. This was the way how they thought in Armenak Abrahamian's organization, and this was the cause why they did not cooperate with Karen Mikaelian's organization. According to our data, the latter is much more nimble and able to resolve financial issues. While Armenak Abrahamian's Exiled government, by contrast, still has financial problems and based on the bad financial situation, it is becoming clear, that Armenians around the world, for some reason, still financially does not support this initiative.

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Additional personnel changes in Exiled Government of Western Armenia

21 July, 2014 without obtaining the consent of the Prime Minister of the Exiled Government of Western Armenia, Chairman of the Western Armenia Republic Armenag APRAHAMIAN released by decree (03.07.2014) Government's Minister for Foreign Affairs Aram Mkrtchyan Exiled Government's Minister of Foreign Affairs Aram Mkrtchyan, who invited an illegal meeting, where the decisions were made by illegal Way .

By decision N° 7 of Prime Minister of the exiled government of Western

Armenia Tigran PASHABEZYAN for participating in unlawful and illegal decisions of the Exiled Government of Western Armenia, Minister for justice of the Exiled Government of Western Armenia Suren GHAZARYAN is dismissed from his position and Minister for

Education and Science of the Exiled Government of Western Armenia Karine HAYRAPETYAN is dismissed from her position.

*The Prime Minister of the Exiled Government of Western Armenia
Tigran Pashabezyan 22.07.2014*

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Azerbaijan trying to transfer its corruption skills to the level of inter-state relations: Armenian FM

On a working visit to Brussels, Armenian Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandian had a meeting with the Minks Group Co-Chairs Igor Popov, James Warlick and Pierre Andrieu and the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office Andrzej Kasprzyk. During the meeting the parties continued the discussions on furthering the process of settlement of the Karabakh conflict.

The Armenian Foreign Minister drew the attention of the mediators to Azerbaijan's bellicose rhetoric of the past weeks, the statements distorting the essence and content of the negotiations, the cruel violations of the ceasefire at the Armenian border and the line of contact with Nagorno Karabakh that claimed human lives, and the intensification of subversive acts.

He underlined that with its provocative steps Azerbaijan aggravates the situation, obviously turning down the calls of the heads of co-chairing countries to prepare the peoples to peace.

"Despite the targeted calls of the international community, the Azerbaijani lead-



ership continues its non-constructive and dangerous policy by persecuting and arresting the proponents of reconciliation and peace on fabricated charges, which is not conducive to the establishment of a positive atmosphere in talks," Minister Nalbandian underlined.

The Armenian Foreign Minister noted that the Azerbaijani authorities are trying to

transfer the domestic experience of corruption to the level of inter-state relations and grab statements from some states, which turn the content of the negotiations upside down and hinder progress in the talks.

Edward Nalbandian reiterated Armenia's willingness to maintain efforts to solve the Karabakh conflict exceptionally in a peaceful way.

European Parliament, Armenian National Assembly set to strengthen cooperation

The EU Advisory Group, together with the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, initiated a workshop on cooperation with the European Parliament, aimed at strengthening inter-parliamentary relations. The opening remarks were delivered by Mr Samvel Farmanyan, Chairperson of the Delegation to the Parliamentary Cooperation Committee (PCC) from Armenia and Mr Andrej Didenko, Chargé d'Affaires, EU Delegation to Armenia.

The European Parliament and Eastern Partnership parliaments have established bilateral relations through meetings in the framework of the PCC and the EURONEST Parliamentary Assembly (PA). The workshop aimed to strengthen the Armenian National Assembly capacities by raising knowledge of the practices, mechanisms and working methods of the European Parliament. The event also explored possibilities for enhancing the working relations with the European Parliament on various levels.

The keynote speaker was Dr Thomas Grunert, the Head of Unit for the Enlargement and European Economic Area at the Directorate General for External Policies in the General Secretariat of the European Parliament. Dr Grunert shared first-hand experiences related to PCC and EURONEST PA activities. The speaker and EUAG advisor on EU-Armenia Parliamentary Cooperation, Ms Kaja Krawczyk, provided practical recommendations stemming from the best practices related to the activities of the PCC, as well as the organisation of meetings and the application of the PCC Rules of Procedures.

The workshop was attended by members of the NA Standing



Committees dealing with inter-parliamentary cooperation, the members of the NA Delegations of the EU-Armenia PCC and the EURONEST PA as well as other relevant parliamentary staff.

Lake Sevan's balance already negative – ecologist

Speaking about the issue on increase of the volume of water released from Sevan Lake chairwoman of EcoLur NGO Inga Zarafyan said that different reasons are being brought forth among them climate change, drought, etc. while there is neither drought nor climate change.

Nevertheless, if there is climate change it is of global nature and cannot affect Ararat Valley only, but Sevan Lake as well, as a result we may lose the lake. She said the issue has been voiced but afterwards a decision is being made to release 240 million cubic meters of water from Sevan Lake.

“I just want to remind that experts are strictly against such volume but recently it



appeared that not 240 but 245 million cubic meters will be released on August 16,” Zarafyan said. Some 170 million has already been released. The ecologist stressed that a new decision is being pre-

pared to release until 270 million.

“We already have a negative balance. I want to remind the words of former Nature Protection Minister Aram Harutyunyan who claimed that they will not allow negative balance...While we already have it. The level of Sevan Lake has gone down by 9-10 centimeters and will continue going down,” she said adding that the new decision will have disastrous consequences as the experts say that about 60% of the lake is already useless for trout.

The head of the NGO said by the increase of the released water volume the volume of the bad quality of the Lake's water will grow.

Armenia's Consulate General opens in Lyon



The Armenian Consulate General was opened in Lyon on July 21 in a ceremony attended by Armenian Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandian, Prefect of Ron-Alp Jean-Francois Carenso, Lyon Mayor Gérard Collomb and President of the General Council of Ron Daniel Chouseville.

Present at the ceremony were also Charles Aznavour, French lawmakers, politicians, public and culture figures, heads of Armenian organizations, media representatives.

In his opening remarks Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandian attached importance to the establishment of the Armenian Consulate General in Lyon, underlining that Lyon and Ron-Alp play an important role in the development of comprehensive relations between Armenia and France.

“The first records of the Armenian presence in Lyon date back to the Middle Ages. The first Armenians were merchants, and later, Armenian silk producers settled and worked in this region,”

Minister Nalbandian said.

“Thousands of survivors of the Armenian Genocide found their second Homeland in Lyon, Valans, Grenoble, Vien, Roman, Viliorban, Sent-Etien, Desin, Sent-Chamon and elsewhere. They integrated into the French society. They have made and continue making their contributions to the advancement of Ron-Alp and its cities,” the Minister said.

With the Armenian churches, monuments, schools, cultural and sports centers, the region of Ron-Alp is an evidence of the high level of integration of Armenians and strong ties with Armenia, he added.

Minister Nalbandian expressed gratitude to the regional and municipal authorities of Lyon and Ron-Alp, to the Armenian organizations and citizens for the continuous support and contribution to the reinforcement of Armenian-French friendship.

Other speakers at the ceremony included Prefect of Ron-Alp Jean-Francois Carenso, Lyon Mayor Gérard Collomb and President of the General Council of Ron Daniel Chouseville.

After the speeches the Armenian flag was raised in front of the Consulate General to the sound of the Armenian national anthem, after which Edward Nalbandian, Charles Aznavour, Jean-Francois Carenso, Gerard Colomb, Daniel Chouseville and Nikolay Sarkisov cut the red ribbon.

The opening ceremony was widely covered by French media.

Turkey and Russia discuss Customs Union collaboration

Stalled progress towards EU membership has shifted Turkey's economic interest, and it is now looking for closer cooperation with Russia's Customs Union, Economic Development Minister Aleksey Ulyukayev said, according to Russia Today.

Ulyukayev discussed the plan with Turkish Economy Minister Nihat Zeybekci at the G20 trade ministers meeting in Sydney, Australia, over the weekend.

The talks focused on how the two countries can transition to using national currencies, instead of the dollar and euro, in trade.

“We have discussed the possible forms of cooperation, including the formation of a free trade zone between the Customs Union and Turkey. We have agreed to create a working group and to begin a more detailed discussion of these possibilities and prospects in September,” Ulyukayev said on the sidelines of G20, RIA Novosti reported.

On May 29 Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan signed the Eurasian Economic Union document, which will come into effect in January 2015. Armenia and Kyrgyzstan are on the way to joining the Union.

If Turkey joins, it would be the first member that is not an ex-Soviet state to join the free-trade zone.

Armenian company to assemble new high-speed 3D printer

Zecotek Photonics Inc. (TSX-V: ZMS; Frankfurt: WII.F), a developer of leading-edge photonics technologies for medical, industrial and scientific markets, today announced that its wholly owned subsidiary Zecotek Display Systems Pte. Ltd. has contracted LT-PYRKAL of Yerevan, Armenia, to assemble and test its first compact, high-speed 3D printer which will use high-performance metal alloys and offer technical and commercial advantages over other 3D printing technologies, the Wall Street Journal reports.

Zecotek and LT-Pyrkal previously announced a partnership in February 2014. Since that time a number of key technical challenges have been solved and LT-Pyrkal will now proceed with the assembly of the new 3D printer, which will be used for both prototyping and distributed manufacturing with specific applications in electronics, aerospace, automotive, mechanical and healthcare industries.

“With our partner LT-PYRKAL, we are assembling and testing our first 3D printer which will have the ability to use an extended and varied list of alloys to “print” metal components for targeted industries,” said Dr. A.F. Zerrouk, Chairman, President, and CEO of Zecotek Photonics Inc. “Our technical team of scientists have identified a unique approach to handle high-performance metal alloys with our compact high-speed 3D print technologies. The advantage of our design

is the compactness, speed and quick transition from prototyping to 3D manufacturing at all levels of production. Add the ability to handle high-performance metal alloys and the size of the market grows considerably. We are excited about the prospect of being a key leader in an industry that will revolutionize manufacturing.”

LT-PYRKAL is a long time contract partner of Zecotek which developed a number of key electro-mechanical elements for Zecotek’s patented 3D display technology. The company is known for its experience in automation systems, component design and product development across many industries. It has working relations with both small and large organizations and has completed large projects for local government agencies.

“We look forward to continuing to build on our growing relationship with Zecotek by completing the assembly and testing of their first compact high-speed 3D printer and assist them to move to full production and sales,” said Mr. Gagik Buniatyan, General Director of LT-PYRKAL.

3D printing is the process of making three dimensional solid objects from a digital model by laying down successive layers of material in different shapes. Zecotek and LT-PYRKAL have identified a unique method of printing with high-performance metal alloys with its proprietary compact, high-speed 3D printing

technologies. This will provide companies to evaluate a broader range of product models in less time to improve design throughout the product development process. Rapid prototyping enables faster more efficient production, while rapid manufacturing enables higher productivity, economical customization, improved quality and greater efficiency.

Total annual sales and service of 3D printers has reached \$2 billion. Leading industry analysts predict continued significant growth with annual sales of 3D printing reaching \$4 billion by 2015, and over \$10 billion by 2021. The rapid growth in the 3D printing market is due to the improving performance of additive equipment and the expanding range of materials being used. Although 3D printing has now become cheaper and more customizable than regular manufacturing methods, Zecotek and LT-PYRKAL have identified a number of opportunities to improve 3D printing technology. Patents will be filed as required.

LT-PYRKAL is a Greek-Armenian research, development and production company, specializing in crystal growth, laser accessories and components, lasers and systems. LT-PYRKAL was established in 1999 and today employs over 250 highly qualified specialists and occupies over 30,000 square meters of industrial facilities for synthetic crystal growth, opto-mechanics and laser electronics manufacturing, and laser and.



No threat in protraction of Armenia's membership to the EEU

There is no threat in the protraction of Armenia's membership to the Eurasian Economic Union as this treaty will be brought to life in 2015, chairman of Noravank scientific-educational Foundation Gagik Harutyunyan told the reporters on Tuesday.

"The Karabakh issue is much discussed in this context as there are two legal persons – Armenia and Karabakh," Harutyunyan said.

The speaker said the contradictions in such integrating unions have always been and they occur in the EU as well.

"The Eurasian Union consists of four countries with only Armenia and Russia being old countries having own geo-political history. The others are new states. We have geo-political and civilized code which is a very important circumstance," Gagik Harutyunyan said.

Harutyunyan does not reject that besides technical issues of our membership to the EEU there is also an issue of geo-political orientation by Kazakhstan which is partner of Azerbaijan and Turkey.

"Another issue is who will win in these



issues," Harutyunyan stresses. According to him, no matter what union you become member of there are red lines Armenia cannot pass. "I consider the existence of the customs check-point between Armenia and Karabakh impossible. We are the same ethnos, we are in the same economic zone, we have the same currency, we are the same country," Harutyunyan stressed.

The chairman of the Foundation also said that he does not see any threat in

Turkey's intention to create free economic trade zone with Customs Union. "We are cooperating with NATO while Turkey, being its member, has an important role in it. In global world, especially in economic one, small issue will not hinder the settlement of the big ones," Harutyunyan stressed, adding that it may be a step for the opening of border. The speaker also said he is sure in near future Azerbaijan will not become member of the EEU as it is not beneficial for it.

Armenia inaugurates AREAL linear accelerator

By Sona Hakobyan

The "AREAL" linear accelerator was inaugurated today at the CANDLE (Center for the Advancement of Natural Discoveries using Light Emission) Synchrotron Research Institute in Yerevan.

The modern accelerator is an exceptional and huge wealth, CANDLE's Executive Director Vasily Tsakanov and President of the State Committee on Science Samvel Harutyunyan said at the opening ceremony.

They informed that Armenia will become a member of Europe's accelerator network in the near future, which means we'll enter the European scientific space and part of the European programs will be



worked out in Armenia.

The CANDLE international research center was established in Armenia in line with the government decision adopted in 2008.

The AREAL project is the first phase of CANDLE synchrotron light source creation in Armenia. Speaking about the successful completion of the first phase, Vasily Tsakanov noted that "Armenia has built a modern accelerator, which is unprecedented not only in the region."

The construction of the accelerator became possible thanks to the state-of-the-art technologies provided Germany and Switzerland.

The total cost of the project is estimated

at 20 mln euros. Armenia has spent just 320-350 mln AMD, the rest of the expenses have been covered by European partners.





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1 ROOM

- 1696.**Tumanyan str.**, 5/4, stone bld, 1 bedroom, h-3m, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 160.000 USD.
- 1726.**Khorenatsi str.**, 4/4, 35sq.m., 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 55.000 USD.
- 1440.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 3rd floor, 110 sq.m., 1 bedroom, h-3m, euro repaired, heating system, furnished, parking. Price: 350.000 USD.
- 1715- **Sayat Nova Ave.**, 5/4, 70sq.m, stone bld, h-4m, 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 110.000 USD
- 1680- **Mashtots Ave.**, 5/4, 68sq.m, 1 bedroom, old repair, possibility of gas. Price: 86.000 USD.
- 1674. **Abovyan str.**, 2nd floor, 70sq.m., 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 135.000 USD
- 1698-**Aram str.**, Newly built, 14/5, 62sq.m, 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, AC, security system, parking. Price: 120.000 USD.

2 ROOMS

- 1560.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 10/3, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, parking. Price: 400.000 USD.
- 2818.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 3rd floor, 120sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, Ac, furnished. Price: 400.000 USD
- 1156.**Komitas Ave.**, Hambardzumyan str. 5/3, 110sq.m, 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, kitchen is furnished. Price: 150.000 USD negotiable..
- 2949.**Aram str.**, Newly built, 1st floor, 143 sq.m, 2 bedrooms, zero state, Price: 2000 USD per sq.m.
- 2300.**Northern ave.**, Newly built, 6/2, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: 400.000 USD.

3 ROOMS

- 2682.**Aram Str.**, Newly built, 13/6 187sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 open balconies, capitally repaired, heating system, 2AC, 2 garages, view to garden. Price: 550.000 USD negotiable.
- 2958.**Pushkin str.**, 5/2, 140 sq.m., stone building, 4 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: Negotiable.
- 2895.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 3rd floor, 300sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, AC. Price: negotiable
- 2802.**Amiryan str.**, Newly built, 8/4, 166sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, security system. Price: 320.000 USD.
- 1104.**Komitas Ave.**, Aram Khachatryan str., 5/2, 125sq.m., stone bld, h-2.75m., 3 bedrooms, office, 2 bathrooms, old repair, gas, garage. Price: 130.000 USD
- 2950.**Aram str.**, Newly built, 5th floor, 176 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, office, zero state, Price: 310.000 USD
- 2836.**Pushkin str.**, 4/4,5, 400sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC. Price: 460.000 USD.
- 2990.**North Ave.**, Newly built, 11th floor, 295sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, parking. Price: Negotiable.

PREMISES

- 1789.**Charents str.** Land-1270sq.m, 5 storied building, each floor-400sq.m., basement, capitally repaired, parkings. Price: 4.000.000 USD nego-

tiable

- 1598.**Komitas, Nairy Zaryan str.**, 1000 sq.m., working restaurant, 1st line, capitally repaired. Price: negotiable.
- 1603.**Northern Ave.**, Ground floor of the building, 160 sq.m., zero level, window glasses. Price: 2.600.000 USD.
- 2035.**Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 220sq.m., 1st line, facade-55m., capitally repaired, h-5m., cellar. Price: Negotiable
- 2013.**Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 265sq.m., 1st line, capitally repaired, heating system, cellar. Price: 1.300.000\$ negotiable
- 2012.**Mashtots Ave.**, 5/1,2, 140sq.m., window glasses, capitally repaired, AC. Price: 1.100.000\$ negotiable
- 2155.**Mashtots ave.**, 3storied building, 540sq.m., each floor-180sq.m, window glasses, parking. Price: 3.600.000 USD
- 2020.**Hr. Kochar str.**, Land-300sq.m, 1st line, 4storied building, 1080sq.m., each floor-270sq.m, h-3.6m, without divisions, parkings, 3 access. Price: 1.400.000 USD negotiable
- 1986.**Cascade**, Land 1000sq.m. 3storied building-1200sq.m., unfinished, parking. Price: 1.000.000 USD.
- 2167.**Sayat Nova str.**, newly built, 38sq. m, capitally repaired. Price: 200.000 USD
- 2175.**Tumanyan str.**, Ground and 1st floor of the building, 600sq.m, ground floor-300sq.m, 1st floor-220sq.m, basement-80sq.m., - 1st line, zero level, 2 entrances, facade-15m, 4 window glasses, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, Price: 3500 USD per sq.m,
- 2172. **Isahakyan str.**, 92sq.m, 1st line, 7 degrees above zero level, facade-9m, 2 window glasses, h-3.20m, 2 halls, cabinet, bathroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 450.000 USD

LANDS

- 2122.**Davitashen**, 1800 sq.m., water, gas, electricity, possible to sell separately 600 sq.m., and 1200 sq.m. Price: 150 USD per sq.m.
- 2121.**Demirchyan str.**, 1338 sq.m., building permits. Price: 2million USD.
- 2013.**Cascade**, 1000 sq.m. building permits, first line, gas, water and electricity possibilities. Price 460.000USD
- 1402.**Hr. Kochar Str.**, 1100 sq. m., facade -25 m. Price negotiable.
- 2090.**Lori region**, close to Stepanavan, Gyargyar village, 6 hectares, forest 2 hectare has building permits, 3 water source, electricity. Price: 100.000USD.
- 2406.**Avan**, Mher Mkrtchyan block, 1000 sq.m., electricity, gas, water, the district is inhabited. Price: 30USD per sq.m
- 2310.**Monument, Babayan str.**, 1000 sq. m, facade-25m, privatized, Price: 350 USD negotiable
- 2107.**Monument**, 2400sq.m, building permits, building project. Price: 400 USD per sq.m.
- 2413.**Ashtarak roadway**, 1000sq.m, building permits, building project. Price: Negotiable
- 2414.**Demirchyan str.** land-750sq.m., building permits. Price: 750.000 USD.

PRIVATE HOUSES

- 3348.**Blur, Barbyus str.** Land - 800 sq.m, 3 storied bld.-700 sq.m, 4bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control. Price: 1.2 million USD
- 3146.**Aygestan**, Land-500 sq.m., 5 storied bld-765 sq.m., each floor-180 sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, heating system, elevator. Price: 2.300.000 USD.
- 3583.**Nork-Marash**, Land-1100sq.m, 2 storied bld-520sq.m, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, capitally

repaired, heating system, AC, swimming pool, garden. Price: 1.350.000 USD.

•3432.**Aygedzor**, Land - 1021 sq m ,3 storied bld.- 501 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, boiler room garden, swimming pool, sauna, garage, security system. Price: 1.000.000 USD

•3576.**Avan**, Tsarav Akhbyur /near Botanical garden/, Land-560sq.m., 4 storied building-560sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4bathrooms, a kitchen, office, capitally repaired, heating system, swimming pool, garden, 2 car parking. Price: 850.000 USD

•3606.**Avan**, Tsarav Akhbyur/near Botanical garden/, Land-1000sq.m., 3 storied building-750sq.m., 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, capitally repaired, heating system swimming pool, garden, sauna, 2 car parking. Price-1.500.000 USD

•3574.**Blur**, Land-779sq.m., 2 storied building-720sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, heating system, sauna swimming pool, garden. Price: 2.000.000 USD

•3590 **Blur, Barbyus str.**, Land-450 sq.m., 4 storied building-470sq.m., 3bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: 680.000 USD

•3651.**Blur, Barbyus str.**, Land-900sq.m., 5 storied building-800sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: 1.700.000 USD.

•3401.**Antarayin str.** Newly built, land-700sq.m, 3 storied bld-690sq.m, 5 bedrooms, capitally repaired. Price: 1.300.000 USD

NEWLY BUILT RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

- 74.**Cascade**, Verin Antarayin. 136-315 sq m., walls plastered, electricity, water, gas, euro windows, no exploitation fees. Price: 1200 USD per sq.m, parking -15.000 USD.



•107.**Monument**, Verin Antarayin. inhabited, 8 floors, gas, windows, street view -1000 USD per sq.m., city looking -1500 USD per sq.m., parking - 4 million USD preliminary.

•87.**Sayat-Nova str.**, 21 floors, 3 bedrooms - 188 sq.m., 199 sq.m., Price 1900 USD per sq.m., 2 bedrooms have a beautiful sight - 117 sq.m., 120 sq.m., 124 sq.m., Price: 1700 USD per sq.m., climate control, gas.

•93.**Kievyan str.**, Given to the operation in October 2011, 16 floors, walls plastered, windows, exterior doors, h -3, 15 m, gas, parking. Price: 1500-1600USD per sq.m, parking-12 000 USD. Possible with mortgage, for 13 years term.

•94.**Masiv**. 3floors, 8 flats, each flat has 3 bedrooms, 210 sq.m., parking. Price: negotiable.

•130.**Antarayin str.**, 34 flats, 110-275 sq.m., 4 penthouses-200-275sq.m, available services-car wash, cleaning service, garbage removal service, parking. Price: Negotiable

•131.**Busand str.**, commercial, office and residential areas, penthouse, available services-car wash, cleaning service, garbage removal service, parking. Price: Negotiable



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1 ROOM

- ♦2037. **Baghramyan str.**, 5/2, 60sqm, 1 bedroom, euro repaired, gas, heating system, AC, modern furnished, equipped. Price: negotiable
- ♦2189. **Vardanants str.**, Newly built, 24/12, 90 sqm, 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 1000 USD.
- ♦2099. **Sayat-Nova Ave.**, 12/6, 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, gas, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: 600 USD.
- ♦1972. **Northern ave.**, 8/4, 80sq.m., 1 bedroom, 2 bathrooms, open kitchen, capitally repaired, climate control. Price: 1200 USD
- ♦2171. **Tumanyan str.**, Newly built, 5th floor, 94 sq.m., 1 bedroom, 1 bathroom, capitally repaired, central heating, furnished, equipped. Price: 1000 USD
- ♦2367. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 9th floor, 98 sq.m., capitally repaired, heating system, furnished equipped. Price: Negotiable.

2 ROOMS

- ♦942. **Teryan str.** 4/3, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped. Price: 1500 USD.
- ♦1950. **Buzand/Mashtots area.** Newly built, 8th floor, 163 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, furnished, open balcony. Price: 2500 USD.
- ♦1681. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 6/2, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦1535. **Busand str.**, Newly built, 7/4, 82sq.m., 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦2089. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 8/6, 120sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, furnished, equipped. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦1738. **Amiryan str.**, 8/8, 159sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, parking. Price: Negotiable
- ♦1951. **Busand str.**, Newly built, 13th floor, 122sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦1406. **Sayat Nova ave.**, 7/3, 110sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable
- ♦2187. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 9/5, 120 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2.200 USD
- ♦2109. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 10/4, 137sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, central heating, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦2243. **Buzand str.**, Newly built, 17/4, 125sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: 2000 USD
- ♦ **Amiryan str.**, Newly built, 14/5, 120sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, partly furnished. Price 2000 USD
- ♦2267. **North Avenue** Newly built, 7th floor, 170sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, furnished equipped. Price: 2500 USD

3 ROOMS AND MORE

- ♦2257. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 17/16, 160 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: Negotiable
- ♦2021. **Teryan Str.**, Newly built, 9/8, 9, 245 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished. Preliminary price: 3500 USD.

- ♦2005. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 8/8, 130 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, parking. Price: 2200 USD.
- ♦1723. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 8/4., 170 sq.m 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, open kitchen, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦1981. **Vardanants Str.**, Newly built, 14/14, 140 sq m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, 3 open balconies, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 2000 USD.



- ♦1793. **Teryan str.**, Newly built, 8th floor, 260 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, climat control, parking, unfurnished (possible to furnish), Price: 3500 USD.
- ♦1720. **Amiryan str.**, Newly built, 16/10, 179 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, cellar- 25sq.m, with or without furniture, parking, Price 3000 USD negotiable
- ♦2195. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 3rd floor, 300sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, capitally repaired, climate control, AC, parking. Price: 5000 USD
- ♦2261. **Hin Yerevantsi**, /North Avenue/, Newly built, 10/3, 124sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 1700 USD
- ♦2084. **Tumanyan str.**, 4th floor, 200sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, parking. Price: 5000 USD
- ♦2252. **Northern ave**, 7th floor, 350 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, open balconies, capitally repaired, climate control, parking. Price Negotiable.

PRIVATE HOUSES

- ♦1248. **Aygedzor**, Land - 1021 sq m ,3 storied bld. - 501 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, sauna, boiler room garden, swimming pool, garage, alarming system, security system. Price: 8000 USD.
- ♦999. **Aygedzor**, Land -1000 sqm, basement + 2 floors- 310 sqm, capitally repaired, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, newly furnished, equipped, sauna, swimming-pool. Starting Price: 5000 USD.
- ♦1094. **Noy block**, Land-450sqm, 2 storied building - 220sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden. Price: 2000USD.
- ♦1195. **Nork, Armenakyan str.**, Land - 2000 sq.m, 4 storied bld.-520 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, sauna, gym, furnished, swimming-pool, garden. Price: 4.000 USD negotiable.
- ♦1142. **Djrevej**, Bagrevand community. Land-1000 sq.m., 3 storied bld.-700 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, pantry, playing room, capitally repaired, no furniture/ can be furnished, if necessary /garage for 2 cars. Price: 4 000 USD.

- ♦1293. **Nork-Marash**, Land-1100sq.m, 2 storied bld-520 sq.m, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, swimming pool, garden. Price: 7.000 USD
- ♦327. **Nork-Marash**, Land-500sq.m., 4 storied building-600 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden, sauna, 2 car parking. Price: 4000 USD
- ♦1306. **Tsarav Akhbyur** /near Botanical garden/, Land-1000sq.m., 3 storied building-750sq.m., 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, capitally repaired, heating system swimming pool, garden, sauna, 2 car parking, with or without furniture. Price: 6000-8000 USD negotiable
- ♦1288. **Tsarav Akhbyur** /near Botanical garden/, Land-560sq.m., 4 storied building-560 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4bathrooms, a kitchen, office, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden, 2 car parking. Price: 5000 USD
- ♦1197. **Blur**, Land-779sq.m., 2 storied building-720sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, heating system, sauna swimming pool, garden. Price: 8000 USD
- ♦1312. **Blur, Barbysus str.**, Land-450sq.m., 4 storied building-470sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: Negotiable
- ♦1317. **Blur, Barbysus str.**, Land-900sq.m., 5 storied building-800sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦1323. **Monument, Babayan str**, Land - 400 sq.m, 3 storied bld-300sq.m, each floor-100sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable

PREMISES

- ♦1693. **Malatia-Sebastia** 4 storied building, 1200sq.m, each floor-300sq.m, 2 separate entrances, climate control, 2 elevators, basement, parking. Price: 15USD per sq.m.
- ♦1526. **Byuzand str.**, 5/semi-basement, 170 sqm., 4-5 degrees below zero level, window glasses, cellar - 50 sq.m., 6 rooms, the largest is 30 sq.m., 2 entrances, 2 lavatories. Price 2000 USD per month, negotiable.
- ♦1408. **Zarobyan str.**, /parallel to Baghramyan str./, 2 storied building, 600 sqm. ground floor-hall and kitchen, 1st floor 5 rooms, bathroom, open balcony, capitally repaired, gas, heating system, parking. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦1462. **Teryan str.**, 3 storied building, 800 sq.m., capitally repaired, AC, parking, Price: 10.000 USD.
- ♦1945. **Mashtots Ave.**, 5/1,2, 140sq.m., window glasses, capitally repaired, AC. Price: 8000 USD
- ♦1943. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 265sq.m., 1st line, capitally repaired, heating system, cellar. Price: 7000 USD
- ♦1868. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 220sq.m., 1st line, facade-55m, capitally repaired, h-5m., cellar. Price: 15.000 USD.
- ♦2087. **Northern ave.**, Ground floor of the building, 100sq.m, 1st line, zero level, capitally repaired, window glasses. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦2033. **Abovyan str**, 388sq.m, Ground floor of the building, 3 degrees above zero level, window glasses, h-3m., basement-235sq.m, capitally repaired, heating system, AC. Price: 15.000 USD
- ♦2031. **Vardanants str**, 500sq.m, ground floor of the building, 2 entrances, facade-20m, window glasses, without divisions, ,basement-250sq.m, Price: 8000 USD
- ♦2027. **Sayat Nova str**, 95sq.m, ground floor of the building, 2 entrances, 7 degrees above zero level, 4 window glasses, capitally repaired. Price: 4.000 USD

Economy and State Administration Management Policy of RA in Transitional Period (1991-2014).

Tendencies and Results as Outlined by Strategic Program



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Marketing research in Armenia. History of Armenian merchant class has long-lasting and ancient traditions. This history is more ancient than that of Armenian state, Armenian religion or alphabet. Trade in the wide sense of the world was the first global culture of human civilization. In the trading process man learned to count goods sold and left, to calculate profit got from the goods sold, to mint metal coins and use them for purchases made. Development of overseas trade caused the invention of new, more comfortable means of transport. Moreover, trade was a stimulus for learning foreign languages, foreign thinking stereotype and national customs and traditions of other peoples. Thus, humanity owes to trade a lot of scientific and practical inventions in different spheres of culture and social life.

Merchants were bearers and disseminators of information related to markets and people's needs and demands. Armenian merchants sponsored the building of churches, roads, schools, hospitals, bridges etc. and were major tax-payers in the countries they lived in and in the countries Armenia happened to be under rule. A great number of merchants' houses, Christian churches, palaces, plants and factories, schools and hospitals built in more than a hundred countries of the world are the proof of it.

The chronicle of contemporary market research begins in 1968 when for the purpose of marketing research under the auspices and on the basis of State trade and Consumers' cooperation (Potrebcooperatsia) systems the first Armenian branches of all-union scientific-research institutes were established whose business was to study people's demand and trade conjuncture (ՀՀ ԵՆՀ: All-union Scientific-Research Institute for Conjuncture and Demand - ASRICD and ՕԿ ԵՆՀ: Central Scientific-Research Institute for Demand - CSRID). The scientific output of these two enterprises was sold to Armenia's Ministry of Trade and to Consumers' Cooperation Union (Potrebsoyuz). Each piece of the scientific research was discussed both at the sittings of State Planning Committee (Gosplan) sections and the sittings of Armenian Government. Research workers of the branches took part in the development of State Programs' projects carried out by US government; a number of candidate theses based on the planned projects were written and presented to the defense in Yerevan, Moscow, Kiev and other major cities; a lot of specialists from Armenia were appointed to top executive positions.

In the transitional period to market economy leading specialists from these institutes were appointed to top managerial

positions in the Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs and in the State Committees for Consumers' Rights Defense of Armenia.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and in the transitional period to market economy the authorities of the independent Armenia instead of developing and improving the major science and applied marketing research centers liquidated the first schools of marketing research in Armenia.

The process of privatization in Armenia was undertaken without any serious economic analysis and scientific prognostication of the possible consequences. During such "wild" privatization the country's means of production were being sold at low, even meagre prices - mainly to the neighboring countries; after some time the same products were exported to Armenia.

Overwhelming majority of enterprises ceased functioning because of the lack of circulating assets and sale market. This situation, in its turn, brought to unemployment, decline of people's life standard, social tension, dissatisfaction and resentment of the civil society and emigration.

In the transitional period similar phenomena were characteristic of many other countries. By way of example, in Russian Federation during the period by the year of 2000 more than 300 thousand enterprises ceased functioning; 3 million people emigrated from Russia during this period (by 2000 the population of Russian Federation was around 150 million. people).

However, since 2000 due to the dramatic change in the Russian government policy the economy of Russia has been developing in the direction of priority of state and social interests of the country. As a result criminal elements were gradually pushed out of state and economic management. After that RF regained its position in the world market as economically and politically independent country based on the principles and norms of international market economy.

Quite a different situation emerged in Armenia. Both export and import got monopolized. So were domestic and foreign markets. As a result the economic crisis appeared to be a stable factor of super profit and strengthening of the monopolies.

As a result of unprecedented polarization of society a small number of rich people got hold of the greater part of national wealth, the majority of population getting poor or poverty-ridden. The process described is accompanied by the flight of considerable part of monopolies' capital to foreign banks. The profit acquired at the expense of the republic's resources in fact is not of any help for solving the country's problems.

In the situation presented above the crisis became a factor of profit for monopolies and to a certain extent a sort of "political management course" profitable for certain circles in the country. The present situation turned into a warrant for Armenia to join various international market units which made the country a market adjunct to stronger countries, a permanent exporter of raw materials and importer of consumer goods.

Social situation.

The number of poor and poverty-ridden people in Armenia who receive social allowance is an eloquent indication of social well-being in the republic. In 2008 the number of those people amounted to 29.2% of the total population, while in 2012 this

index was 35.2% which testifies to grown degree of poor social protection of the population.

The data referring to sickness rate also indicate drastic social situation in the republic.

Table 4

Population sickness rate in 2008-2012 (per 100 thousand people)

Number of diseases diagnosed for the first time	2008	2012	2008 to 2012 in %
Total number include	24759	29906	122
Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense	2936	3724	123
Diseases of respiratory organs	10090	11496	114

The data in the table show that the diseases of nervous system, of respiratory organs, infectious and parasitic diseases make more than half of the total number of diseases. These types of diseases get especially often developed in the conditions of poor social protection, bad ecology and inaccessible medical service. Ecological problems, in their turn, are the result of unsatisfactory policy in ecology protection of RA, the problem that requires immediate solution. Because of poor social conditions young people get married very late and the number of divorces reveals the tendency of constant growth which is seen in table 5.

Table 5

Dynamics of marriages and divorces in 2008-2012

	2008		2012		Divorces 2008-2012 in %	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	1-4 years	20 years and more
Average age of people to marry	28,8	25,1	29,2	26,2	25	30

It follows from the table that marriage age "gets older" and the number of divorces shows a tendency to constant growth which is accounted for by different reasons.

Table 6

Index of population death in RA (per 100 000 people)

	2008	2012	2012 to 2008 in %
Index of death	847,6	912,6	107,8
Through neoplasm	170,0	185,0	108,8
Through cardio-vascular diseases	423,0	448,0	106,0
Through other diseases	254,6	376,6	150,0

Death of population through professional diseases is also noted in RA.

Death of population through professional diseases is also noted in RA. However, the main reasons for the growth of death are cardio-vascular diseases and malignant tumors which are caused by poor social conditions and inaccessible medical service for low-income population groups.

To make a conclusion from the analysis presented above of the indices of population number and its social conditions during the long-lasting deep crisis, we can state that the tendency for evident decline in the rates of life standard and social conditions of the population is nothing else but a result of the left-overs policy while realizing the main task of the state - providing for the employment of the population and raising the level

of people's life-standard. The only way out of the situation seems to be:

a) A serious economic analysis of the causes of the crisis, the analysis made with the help of qualified specialists in anti-monopoly-policy and anti-crisis management;

b) objective political assessment of the crisis causes and consistent elimination of the causes discovered in RA;

c) development of economically-based social-economic strategy of RA development, both short- and long-term strategy that takes into account conclusions and recommendations stated in points a) and b). organization of nationwide public discussion of the points;

The document should be based on government priority course focused on providing for steady growth of the people's well-being, the course whose main warrant is the RA government itself.

In the present crisis situation, when internal financial resources of RA are insufficient for solving the task of utmost importance, the state is forced to apply to the world banks for help. In case when direct foreign investments are implanted into the output of science-oriented products which are in high demand in the world market and make super-profit, then the state course is economically-based and politically-justified. However, direct foreign investments always imply certain risks which means that any spontaneous change in the direction of investment leads to destabilization of economic consequences. In this case the process of debts' paying off becomes more difficult and falls a burden on the shoulders of several generations of country's citizens. The fact that in the transitional period Armenia saw 12 changes of her government speaks of the lack of the country's consistent economic policy and of the steady course of strategic program development. Under such conditions we may suppose with a great degree of certainty that if the crisis is not overcome in the shortest time possible, the foreign debts may turn into a real factor to make the crisis even deeper in the future perspective.

In 2012 the foreign debt of the RA has grown by 12% as compared to 2009, and the burden of its paying off lies completely on the shoulders of the future generation of tax-payers. Such state of things wants immediate correction and demands considerable investments to be made.

In contrast to the predictions made in the strategic program of RA development, according to which RA from a country with poorly-developed economy is to turn into a country with highly-developed economy, in fact for the last two years the tendency for the decline of economy has become more evident. The policy of Armenia's economic development carried out by the present government made the crisis situation in the country still more dramatic. The main symptoms of the present crisis are:

a) domination of the volume of imported goods over that of the export;

b) greater share of raw materials and ore in the trade balance of the republic accompanied by the lack of processed products;

c) constant growth of imported goods volume;

d) predominant share of food products as compared to manufactured goods in the total volume of imported goods;

All the above-mentioned factors combined make a model an economy becoming poverty-stricken. Whereas a model of a country with developing economy presupposes the following:

continued on page 12

Israeli Minister to Erdogan: 'What about the Armenian Genocide?'

Israel's Transportation Minister Yisrael Katz hit back at Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan after the latter accused Israel of attempting a "systematic genocide" of Palestinian Arabs in Gaza, Asbarez reports.

In a post on his Facebook page, Katz reminded Erdogan of the Armenian Genocide, when in 1915 more than a million Armenians were murdered by Ottoman troops, Israel National News reports.

"In 1915 the Turks massacred a million and a half Armenians and he accuses us, who are fighting his friends in the Islamic movement, of genocide? Who wants a relationship with such a person?" wrote Katz.

Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan on Saturday launched a virulent attack against Israel over its actions in



Gaza, comparing the mentality of some in the Jewish state to Adolf Hitler, Agence France-Presse reports.

Erdogan said, "We are witnessing this

systematic genocide every Ramadan. The Western world remains silent; so does the Islamic world."

Erdogan, who portrays himself as the global Muslim leader who speaks up for Palestinian rights, has intensified his rhetoric against Israel over its actions in Gaza, ahead of an August 10 presidential election in Turkey.

"(Israelis) have no conscience, no honour, no pride. They curse Hitler day and night, but they have surpassed Hitler in barbarism," Erdogan told supporters at a campaign rally in the Black Sea city of Ordu.

He has accused the Jewish state of carrying out a "genocide" of Palestinians and has ruled out any improvement in troubled ties that soured after Israel's 2010 raid on a Gaza-bound aid ship which killed ten Turks.

Economy and State Administration Management Policy of RA ...

From page 11

a) domination of export over import;

This factor provides for the population's employment due to which its social level and well-being becomes higher. The latter fact, in its turn, contributes to the increase of people's demand for manufactured goods and paid services. Domination of export over import also contributes to the growth of financial resources of the country and their effective investment with the aim of industry expansion and science-technology progress.

b) a greater share of manufactured goods in the total volume of imported goods which provides for the well-being of people and their high life-standard.

Some Aspects of strategic Program for Perspective Development of Republic of Armenia for 2012-2025

In the Strategic Program for Perspective Development of Republic of Armenia for 2012-2025 (in connection with the fact of Armenia's joining the Customs Union some amendments to the Program were made) three groups of aims were distinguished:

- material well-being ceases to be the

problem of the country's economic development, poverty is completely done away with;

- from the group of poorly-developed countries Armenia is transferred to the group of highly-developed countries;

- unequal economic development is held back at the expense of local high growth.

According to the document the "Program for Steady Development" is directed at the following: "Regional policy without financing on the part of the state, and "Direct" or "Investment" policy based on the state financing.

"Another first-priority line of "direct" policy is state-private business cooperation which is realized on the basis of foreign financing and pursue the aim to make unequal development of local enterprises milder. At the same time all government decisions should be transparent for the civil society to take an active part in their development."

However in fact, according to the same document, in the spheres where investment had been made the output of local goods of the same type for the past period got reduced. As a matter of fact, the direct economic management on the part of the state brought to a result quite opposite to what had been expected.

As stated in the Program, "In the years that immediately preceded the crisis (2003-2008) the model of the economic growth designed in Armenia was based on foreign financing (direct foreign investments, official and non-official transfers), whose volume was increasing every year. This caused advancing growth of import in the period of economic growth, reduction of competitiveness of local industrial products in the domestic market, absence of growth of non-agricultural employment (the term is borrowed from the Program) as well as absolute and relative export reduction."

A close examination of the Program allows to conclude that the state had eventually admitted that "both in economic policy and in the tools applied, there took place "a change in viewpoints", which became evident during the world economic crisis and which is still going on accompanied by important regulating role of the state and its "direct" policy. However, it should be emphasized that the "Strategic Program of RA Development itself is not based on these principles and wants serious reconsidering or rather development of a new strategy which would imply the necessity of strengthening first-priority role of state in social-economic policy.

Now that the Lawsuits are Settled, Let's Build the Genocide Memorial



By Harut Sassounian

Publisher, The California Courier

On July 15, a Federal Court of Appeals upheld a lower court's 2011 decision, ordering the return to the Cafesjian Family Foundation (CFF) the properties intended for the construction of an Armenian Genocide Museum and Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Here is how Appeals Court Judges Garland, Wilkins, and Ginsburg summarized the series of lawsuits and counter-suits filed by the contending parties in the past seven years:

Armenian Assembly of America officials, including Hirair Hovnanian and Gerard Cafesjian, "secured sizeable funding contributions, and formed a nonprofit corporation, the Armenian Genocide Museum and Memorial (AGM&M). They also agreed on and purchased a historic building for the museum's site, just a few blocks from the White House. But as the years wore on, they were unable to agree on much else. Progress staggered. Tensions mounted. Little true headway was made. Eventually, one of the project's principal founders and benefactors, the late Gerard Cafesjian, chose to part ways with the group and resigned his post as President of AGM&M. The split was far from amicable. And so began a chain of events culminating in this tangle of litigation. After several years of legal wrangling, the parties' claims ultimately proceeded to a bench trial before the District Court. Save for a single cause of action, all of the claims were found unproven. Post-trial proceedings ensued on a multitude of issues, and, after many of the District Court's decisions were appealed on a piecemeal basis, the assorted cases on appeal were consolidated and presented to us for resolution."

In the last page of their ruling, the Appeals Court Judges voiced their frustration and dismay at the wasteful series of lawsuits. In utter exasperation, they wrote:

"This legal saga has been long-lived. What began as a single lawsuit to collect on an unpaid promissory note quickly escalated into a morass of litigation. More than seven years and millions of dollars in legal fees later, much of the parties' work to achieve their dream of a museum appears to have been for naught, which is regrettable. Whatever happens next, hopefully our decision today can at least serve as the last word on this dispute's protracted jour-

ney through the courts."

I received scores of e-mails from many readers last week deploring the fact that two prominent Armenian organizations wasted millions of dollars in suing each other instead of settling their dispute out of court and building a Genocide Museum, scheduled for completion long before the Centennial of the Armenian Genocide. Unfortunately, the inauguration of the Museum, located just two blocks from the White House, may not take place at all!

It is deeply regrettable that both sides had rejected all offers by third parties to mediate their dispute. The millions of dollars spent on litigation would have helped fund the Genocide Museum. This is yet another sorrowful example of Armenians acting against their own interests!

A miracle could still happen! Even though Mr. Cafesjian passed away last September, he had repeatedly declared that it was his fervent desire to build a Genocide Museum and Memorial in the nation's Capital. Armenians worldwide ardently wish that his heirs and CFF trustees honor Mr. Cafesjian's commitment to this revered project and bring his undying dream to fruition.

Armenia's leaders, heads of Diaspora

organizations, and community members should notify CFF trustees that they are fully ready and prepared to provide all possible support to make Mr. Cafesjian's dream a reality. This museum shall be a lasting tribute to Gerard Cafesjian who donated tens of millions of dollars for humanitarian projects in Armenia and the United States.


Now that this acrimonious lawsuit is behind us, it is high time for the Armenian American community, with the consent of CFF trustees, to come together and form a pan-Armenian committee, including the Armenian Assembly, to begin planning the building of this important landmark in Washington, D.C.

The Genocide Museum would be a lasting reminder to millions of visitors not only of the terrible tragedy that befell Armenians in 1915, but more importantly, the story of their indomitable spirit to survive and thrive. The Museum, therefore, could more properly be called, "Memorial to Armenian Survival from Genocide."



Should CFF trustees and the Armenian-American community share this miraculous vision, the groundbreaking ceremony could be held on the future site of the Armenian Memorial on April 24, 2015!



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Armenia's Issue In Customs Union Suspended By Turkey

By Hakob Badalyan,
Political Commentator

The Russian minister of economy Alexey Ulyukayev announced after the meeting of G20 ministers of economy that Turkey is interested in the establishment of a free economic zone. He made this statement after the meeting with the Turkish minister of economy.

This prospect has been discussed for a long time. First Putin's spokesman Peskov spoke about it in 2012 when Putin visited Turkey and met with the prime minister of that country Erdogan. After the visit Peskov announced that if Turkey expresses a wish to join the Customs Union, Russia will welcome it.

One year later, in November 2013, Erdogan visited Russia and after his meeting with Putin in Saint Petersburg he announced that Turkey is interested in the prospect of free trade with the Eurasian Union. Earlier, in October 2013, during the Customs Union summit in Minsk, the president of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev announced about Turkey's application. It was the summit during which Armenia was faced with the stipulation relating to Artsakh.

The issue of membership of Armenia will be protracted for at least a year. It is already stated that the issue of membership will be resolved by the end of October. However, this statement is not a guarantee that it will come true. Not because Hovik Abrahamyan was saying it. A few days ago the foreign minister of Kazakhstan had stated the same thing. The problem is that issue of membership of Armenia has become a secondary matter.

The membership of Armenia is pending on more important issues facing Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, as well as Turkey and Azerbaijan. The prospects of relations with Turkey are one of them as they interest Russia and Kazakhstan in economic and political terms. Apparently, however, those are



mutually excluding interests. In other words, Agreement with Ankara is important to Moscow to prevent an Astana-Ankara partnership axis.

The issue of the Armenian-Turkish border becomes interesting. How can the Turkey-Customs Union free trade come into being if the border with Armenia is closed? It will turn out that Turkey is involved in free trade with an organization the border of which is closed. After all, in case of membership to the Customs Union the Armenian-Turkish border will be a Turkish-Customs Union Border.

Consequently, it turns out that while the Armenian-Turkish border is closed, the CU-Turkey cooperation cannot reach a free trade. On the other hand, can the free trade process lead to the opening of the Armenian-Turkish border. The situation is getting more complicated because there is an issue of Artsakh which Baku always puts forth to Ankara whenever Turkey is trying to pursue any significant agreement with any center. At the same time, Ankara is readily using the factor of Baku's dissatisfaction because the Armenian-Turkish border is important to Turkey

in a package with Artsakh.

In this complicated situation the continuation of protraction of Armenia's membership will be an easier solution of the problem to Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey for the sake of continuity of the outlining interest with Turkey. This process has better prospects and rich, independent from the purpose of establishment of a free trade regime, at least as a merely political process, a trend that will be proposed in the geopolitical competition. Iran also responds to this prospect, intensifying its economic and political statements relating to Armenia. The regional Russian-Turkish Kazakh trend threatens to leave Iran in the margin. Therefore, Tehran offers Yerevan to come up with alternative processes.

However, for the time being, Yerevan is not bold enough to move on from extreme self-defense to sovereign initiative. For the time being, all Armenia still can refuse to Russia what will be the end of the government and state. However, Yerevan does not have the courage or ability in addressing the issues needed for the development of the state.

1914-2014: 100 Years of the German-Armenian Society

By Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Johannes Lepsius is known for his work as a pastor and humanitarian who intervened on behalf of the Ottoman Armenians in the late 19th century.

When the genocide began, he returned to Constantinople from Berlin and tried in vain to dissuade the Young Turk leaders from their extermination project. His report on the systematic elimination of the Armenians through murder and deportation raised the alarm in Germany.

What is less well known about Lepsius, the “German exception,” is that he established the German-Armenian Society, an organization that has just celebrated its 100th jubilee. Together with journalist Paul Rohrbach and the Armenian writer Avetik Issahakyan, Lepsius founded the “Deutsch-Armenische Gesellschaft” (DAG) in June 1914, with the aim of promoting understanding between Germans and Armenians, as well as catering to the needs of Armenians living in Germany. In addition, the DAG intervened to protect the interests of Armenian minorities in Turkey and other countries of the region.

On June 14 of this year, the DAG and the Lepsiushaus (the research and meeting center located in Lepsius’s family estate in Potsdam) together celebrated the centenary with a conference and commemorative ceremony, at a time when events recollecting the outbreak of the catastrophic First World War are being organized internationally. In addition to Dr. Rolf Hosfeld, the director of the Lepsiushaus, and Dr. Raffi Kantian, president of the DAG and publisher of its quarterly journal, the *Armenisch-Deutsche-Korrespondenz*, were political, intellectual, and religious figures in attendance.

Following opening remarks by Hosfeld and Kantian was Prof. Manfred Aschke, president of the Constitutional Court in Thuringia, as well as member of the Lepsiushaus board. Aschke, who is the grandson of Johannes Lepsius, spoke about the period between the Armenian reforms of 1913 and the genocide, and the corresponding changes in the tasks of the DAG. Prof. Hacik Gazer, an Armenian from Istanbul, who is professor of Oriental Church History at Erlangen, illustrated German-Armenian cultural cooperation during the 19th century, tak-



ing the example of Armenian students.

How Germany has dealt with the genocide became a focus of discussion in a lecture given by Dr. Christoph Bergner. A member of the German parliament (Bundestag), Bergner talked about the 2005 resolution on the massacre and expulsion of the Armenians, which urged the government to support efforts in Germany towards reconciliation. As he pointed out, the problems addressed in the initiative have still not been resolved. Prof. Armenuhi Drost-Abarjan, the leading Armenologist in Germany, presented the cultural-political collaboration between the federal state of Saxon-Anhalt and the Republic of Armenia.

A roundtable discussion brought together several political figures, including Bundestag members. Under Kantian’s moderation, the participants assessed the current situation of relations among Armenia, Germany, and Europe, with a view to the future.

The festive celebration in the evening opened with music by tenor Artak Kirakosyan and baritone Asatur Baljyan. An ecumenical prayer for the founders of the DAG and those they protected was offered by Archbishop Karekin Bekdjian, Bishop Markus Dröge, and Ecumenical Episcopal Vicar Father Matthias Fenski. This was followed by greetings presented by Gunter Fritsch, president of the State Parliament of Brandenburg, Hasmik Poghosian, cultural minister of Armenia, Stephan Dorgerloh, cultural minister of Saxon-Anhalt, Martin Gorholt from the Brandenburg State government, and Jann Jakobs, mayor of Potsdam, which is the

capital of Brandenburg.

After another musical interlude by the vocalists, Prof. Jan-Hendrik Olbertz, president of Humboldt University, delivered the keynote address. A former cultural minister of Saxon-Anhalt, he spoke about the cultural cooperation between that federal state and Armenia.

The evening celebration took place in the Brandenburg State Parliament, housed in a magnificent castle that, torn down in the 1960’s, was rebuilt and has just recently reopened. Attending the conference and reception were more than 250 guests.

Excerpts from the speech by Hosfeld follow:

“The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung referred to Johannes Lepsius recently as a representative of the politics of law in a period in which international relations were characterized by anything but principles of law. Implementing such principles of law in the ‘Armenian question’ served the lobbying of the German-Armenian Society in its foundation before World War I, and these principles characterize its successors’ work still today...”

Johannes Lepsius was a German exception. This is the title of a book that we published last year, with the acts of a scientific conference held at Potsdam University. A free conscience and the resulting responsibility for human rights for him always stood above national claims to power, also and especially in times of violence and war... The Lepsiushaus sees itself in his tradition and in this spirit as an institution for scientific research and debate as well as political education and dialogue with civil society aims.

“The common aims and activities of the Lepsiushaus and German-Armenian Society have come about as an expression of their similar traditions and tasks. On this occasion, I would like to thank Raffi Kantian, who has participated in several conferences we have organized at the Lepsiushaus since its opening, as speaker, podiums discussion member, and especially through his constructive, stimulating contributions. I have the impression that we understand each other very well on a principled level. Like us, he is a promoter of dialogue, impressively documented in the Berlin lecture series, and a convinced representative of what, in the spirit of Lepsius, I would like to call a morally grounded Realpolitik...”

PayPal accounts can now be cashed in Armenia



Armenian users can now cash their PayPal accounts or transfer the money to Idram accounts, Head of Idarm's Development Department Narek Vardanyan told reporters today.

A specialized paypal.idram.am website has been launched, where users can fill in their name, surname and passport data and later get their cash from any of the 14 branches of IDram.

Director of the Union of Information Technology Enterprises (UITE) Karen Vardanyan said, in turn, that the application of the new mechanism in the PayPal system is especially important from the point of view of making electronic commerce transactions. The sums on different international electronic wallets can not be cashed without any problem.

About 1,500 people in Armenia are working on-line today (translating, providing psychological consultation, etc) , and before the application of the new mechanism, getting the money for their services was a problem, he said.

Charles Aznavour urges Russian authorities to change Levon Hayrapetyan's measure of restraint



Charles Aznavour has expressed concern over the arrest of Armenian businessman and philanthropist Levon Hayrapetyan in Moscow. According to Artsakh Today, Aznavour has called on Russian authorities to change the measure of restraint, taking into consideration his health condition.

Charles Aznavour, who has met with Levon Hayrapetyan on many occasions, has always appreciated his activity targeted at the development of Armenia and Artsakh.

TENDER NOTICE- Advertisement for sale of car

Embassy of India in Yerevan announces sale of its **Mercedes Benz E280 Sedan type (2007) Care (Mileage 156393 Kms, Perfect condition)** on "as it is where is" basis. Buyer pays local taxes and custom duties. Interested parties may submit their price offer in a sealed envelope (double cover) to Embassy of India, Yerevan, **by 1600 hrs, August, 13, 2014 at the Address:**

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The outer cover of the envelope should be subscribed with the matter "**TENDER-Quotation for the Car sale process**".

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Bids will be opened on 13th August, 2014 at 17:00 hrs in the Embassy of India. All the bidders are invited to attend the bid opening process. Successful bidder must make the full payment by 14th August, 2014.

For vehicle inspection, please contact Embassy on working days (Monday to Friday) from 1400 hrs until 1600 hrs by contacting at- 010 539 173, 539 174, 539 175 or emailing at hoc@embassyofindia.am and administration@embassyofindia.am).

This offer is note open to employees of the Embassy of India and members of their families. The Embassy reserves the right to cancel the bid, in case it is not found in the interest of the Government of India.

Birmingham, Alabama, plans to follow Armenia's example, introduce chess in schools

By Gayatri Parameswaran and Felix Gaedtke

Birmingham, Alabama, is looking to make chess a fixture in its schools, in hopes that it will allow kids to stretch their minds and improve their analytical abilities, the Desert News reports.

The plan is to create chess clubs at 15 to 20 schools in the Birmingham school system. The hopes reach beyond math, AL.com notes. "According to Birmingham City Schools officials, the benefit of chess instruction is not limited to math achievement," AL.com noted. "It is also known to increase analytical and problem solving skills, improve memory and has even been shown to increase IQ



scores, they said."

But math is a big part of the picture. School officials cite a 1998 study that showed improved math skills after exposure to chess, AL.com reported. "The researchers randomly gave black high school students from the rural South 120 hours of chess instruction. They then administered math proficiency tests and found that students who received the chess instruction scored better than those who did not."

"Chess allows students to think critically, to strategize, to plan moves several steps ahead, and to think about consequences of moves," said Dr. Chad Witherspoon, superintendent of the Birmingham City Schools in a new promotional video. "It gives students an

opportunity to think at a different level."

Across the Atlantic a similar chess push is underway, as an ideologically diverse group of political leaders in the United Kingdom is now pushing for chess integration into public schools.

Yasmin Qureshi, a Member of Parliament, argued that all state primary schools should have chess as part of the curriculum and should be made a sport with access to sports funding, according to a report in the Telegraph.

"The skills involved in playing chess are actually skills that a lot of young people can benefit from learning, especially children who have problems with attention and hyperactivity," Qureshi said.

In 2011 chess became a compulsory feature in public schools in Armenia, a nation obsessed with the game. Armenia

invested \$1.5 million to create textbooks and curricula, train instructors and buy equipment.

"We hope that the Armenian teaching model might become among the best in the world," Armen Ashotyan told The Associated Press at the time.

"By incorporating chess as part of the curriculum you are including a game, and that's how kids see it," said Wendi Fischer, executive director of the US Foundation for Chess in the same AP report. "They think they're focused on fun. So I think it is a great way to cross over between a true hardcore curriculum that's mandatory and the young children being able to play and explore and have fun."



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WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?**Enjoy your leisure****25 July**

12:00 Shushi. Concert Dedicated to the 90th Anniversary of Charles Aznavour. The Modern... Naregatsi Art Institute
 19:00 Liparit Avetisyan. Tenor. Accompanied by Ella Meliq-Husyan Komitas Chamber Music Hall
 19:00 Stepanakert. Concert Dedicated to the 90th Anniversary of Charles Aznavour. The modern... Naregatsi Art Institute
 21:00 Spanish Night with the songwriter David Rodriguez Art Café Modigliani
 21:00 Mane & The Cocktail Band Stop Music Club



21:00 Martin Vardazaryan Star Opening Yans Music Hall
 21:30 Hayway Band Mezzo Classic House Club

26 July

12:00 Mulbery Festival. Goris
 12:30 14:00 The Frog Prince. Stage Director: Lily Elbakyan. Yerevan State Marionette Theatre
 13:00 Berdzor. Concert Dedicated to the 90th Anniversary of Charles Aznavour. Naregatsi Art Institute
 14:00 Three Piglets. Author: Ervand Manaryan. Play for kids. H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre
 14:00 Tom and Jerry. Author: Artur Saribekyan. The State Musical Chamber Theatre
 16:00 Little Red Riding Hood. Author: Charles Perrault. Play for kids H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre. Small Hall
 19:00 Beef –Boui. Daniel Charms. Play Hamazgayin Theatre
 19:00 Tchao! Marc-Gilbert Sauvajon. Romantic Comedy in 2 acts. H. Ghaplanyan Drama Theatre
 20:00 Music Cascade: Old Band Ethnic Group. Cafesjian Center for the Arts
 21:00 Suren Arustamyan Live.

Likhanyan Club

21:00 Group Fiesta (Soloist Sona). Malkhas Jazz Club
 21:00 Miqayel Voskanyan & Friends Band. Stop Music Club
 21:30 Cocktail Band Mezzo Classic House Club

27 July

12:00 14:00 16:00 Dodgy Hare. Author: H. Sevan. Play for kids. H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre
 13:00 Vardavar. DJ Vakcina. Marriott Caxkadzor
 14:00 Beauty and the Beast. French folk

tale. Children's Musical. The State Musical Chamber Theatre

16:00 Du-Dum the Wise Man and the Ignorant. Play for kids. H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre
 19:00 Zvartnots Dance Ensemble – 25. Concert . Alexander Spendiaryan State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre
 19:00 Sale. Tragicomedy. Director: Vigen Stepanyan. Hamazgayin Theatre
 19:00 Suzanne, Suzette and Jacqueline + 3 men. Marc Camoletti. Comedy in 2 acts. H. Ghaplanyan Drama Theatre
 21:00 Vahagn Hayrapetyan Jazz Trio. Malkhas Jazz Club
 21:30 Chigapo & The Untouchables.

Mezzo Classic House Club

28 July

19:00 Rouben Hakhverdyan. Recital Aram Khachaturian Concert Hall
 19:00 Hovik Studio Solo Concert. Alexander Spendiaryan State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre
 21:00 Group Reminor and Forsh. Malkhas Jazz Club
 21:30 Nuance Ethno-Jazz Band. Mezzo Classic House Club

29 July

14:00 Maugli. Author: Rudyard Kipling. The State Musical Chamber Theatre
 19:00 Armenian State Honored Ensemble of Song and Dance after Tatul Altounian. Alexander Spendiaryan State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre
 19:00 Vocal Music Concert. Varine Mkrtchyan (Armenia-Czech). Naregatsi Art Institute
 20:00 As a Beginning. Hrachuhi Utmazyan, Artur Utmazyan. H. Ghaplanyan Drama Theatre
 21:00 Jazz quartet (Soloist Zara). Malkhas Jazz Club
 21:30 Allusion Band. Mezzo Classic House Club

30 July

19:00 Discussion on art. Naregatsi Art Institute
 21:00 Crossroads Blues Band (Soloist Amiryman Misho). Malkhas Jazz Club
 21:30 Imagine Band. Mezzo Classic House Club

31 July

19:30 Folk Music Evening. Aram Khachaturian Concert Hall
 21:00 Jazz Trio (Soloist Aghvan). Malkhas Jazz Club
 21:30 Camaradas Band & Ani Lupe Mezzo Classic House Club



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