

Republic of Western Armenia



**A Common Set of Legal and Political
documents of Armenians of Western
Armenia and Protection of rights of
Western Armenia**

(Collection of documents)

2nd revised edition

2016



The Coat of Arms of the State of Western Armenia

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This edition presents the final settlement of the Armenian Question, the protection of
rights of Armenians in Western Armenia, as well as the key set of core section on legal and
political documents for protection of Armenians rights towards Armenia, which forms part of
the declarations and decrees, resolutions and statements.

The 2nd revised edition consists of new important documents, which are included in all 4
CHAPTERs of this edition.

The collection is published in Armenian, Russian, English and French. For the publication in any
language the primary source is considered the Armenian language.

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FOREWORD

Since the Armenian Issue (Question) initiation (1878) and the period after the Genocide of the Armenians (1894-1923) the new agenda (national program) for the final settlement of the Armenian Issue has not been formed, with the exception of the Newest armed liberation struggle and activity program during 1973-1985 period. Instead, Armenians abroad put on their agenda the discussions on the formation of local communities, the Genocide of the Armenians recognition and the issues related to the future of Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia. The revival and the development of Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia, the issues of repatriation were on the Soviet Republic of Armenia's agenda. The issues of Armenians of Artsakh, Artsakh and Republic of Armenia's security, aggression prevention and blockade reduction, self-determination, freedom and the establishment of independence and maintenance were on the Republic of Armenia's agenda.

And as in the late 1980's and early 1990's, Armenian social and political thought, in general, was not ready for the impending reality of Armenia's independence, so today he is not ready to irreversible impending reality of the Western Armenia's (including Cilicia) independence.

Today, however, we tend to believe that the ultimate resolution of the Armenian Issue's new agenda is being formed during 2004-2014 period, when on December 17th, 2004, in Shushi (Artsakh, Karabagh) the National Council of Armenians from Western Armenia was established. On the same day a Declaration on the Right to Self-Determination of the Armenians of Western Armenia has been adopted and in 2007 the Armenians of Western Armenia as an indigenous people, asserted their right to self determination.

On February 4, 2011 the beginning of the process of formation of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia was announced (now - the Government of the State of Western Armenia). In November 2013, through direct elections via Internet, the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia was formed, whose deputies at the first session of the Parliament on January 20, 2014, in Paris, elected the President of Western Armenia.

There should be a special mention about the activities carried out since 2006 within the framework of National Council of Western Armenia UN Expert Mechanism on Indigenous peoples, and the establishment of Public Institutions of Western Armenia for preservation of the existence and identity of the Armenian people. This forms the basis of the legal and political system of the State of Western Armenia, which also implements the whole process of protecting the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia.

Thus, it is visible that the new agenda on the regulation of the Armenian Issue and the issue of protecting the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia is closely related to two main questions:

- a/ The protection of rights of Armenians of Western Armenia towards Western Armenia, more strictly the protection of the rights of Armenians in Armenia, and
- b/ The formation of the State system of Western Armenia (Armenia).

This collection, in our opinion, presents the final settlement of the Armenian Issue, the protection of rights of Armenians of Western Armenia, as well as the key set of core section on legal and political documents for protection of Armenians rights towards Armenia, which forms part of the declarations and decrees, resolutions and statements

National Council of Western Armenia
01.09.2015

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 Sèvres, 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.

CHAPTER I

THE LEGAL AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ARMENIAN ISSUE, AS WELL AS THE MINIMUM PACKAGE OF LEGAL-POLITICAL FRAMEWORK OF PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF WESTERN ARMENIANS OF WESTERN ARMENIA

The legal and political frameworks of the Armenian Issue

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: Erzurum, 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, Diyarbakir, 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 Nubar Pasha and Francois 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 1936 Constitution of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) as Article 6.

-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 the Paris Conference recognized de facto the State of Armenia independence.

-In 1919 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 August 4, 1920 the independence of Armenian Cilicia was declared.

-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"

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

20.08.2015

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".

DECREE ON TURKISH ARMENIA
(ON WESTERN ARMENIA)
29 December, 1917 (January 13, 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 (militia) 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".

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 Вьюкdere (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 Вьуьkdere 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.

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. The 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 being transferred to Armenia, a Boundary Commission whose composition will be determined subsequently, 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

Signed by: Turkey, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Armenia, Czechoslovakia, Serbs, Croats and Slovenes Kingdom, Hejaze.

**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" at p. 96).

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" at p. 97)

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES OF WESTERN ARMENIANS TOWARD FORMATION OF THE STATE OF WESTERN ARMENIA (THE STATE OF ARMENIA) AND STATE STRUCTURES (founding documents)

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 Motherland.

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.

Victory will be ours.

Tigran Pashabezyan
The Prime Minister of the State of Western Armenia
20.08.2014

**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 Aprahamian, 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 Aprahamian 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 (Hayrñnik). Western Armenia shall have a flag, a coat of arms and a national anthem.

2. Western Armenia (Hayrñnik) shall be an autonomous State, endowed with a national supreme authority, independence, sovereignty and plenipotentiary powers. Only the Constitution and Justice of Western Armenia (Hayrñnik) 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 (Hayrñnik) 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 (Hayrñnik). The members of Western Armenia (Hayrñnik) 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 (Hayrñnik) establishes its own structure of defence, state-controlled organs and public security organs under the jurisdiction of the National Council. Western Armenia (Hayrñnik) defines independently the national service regulation for its members. The forces of defence of Western Armenia (Hayrñnik) 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 (Hayrñnik) 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 (Hayrñnik) 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 (Hayrñnik).

8. Western Armenia (Hayrñnik) 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 (Hayrñnik) 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 (Hayrñnik) 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.

The National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WESTERN ARMENIA ON THE RIGHTS OF ARMENIANS OF WESTERN ARMENIA

Considering the following:

- For thousands of years, the majority of Armenians lived in Western Armenia as a native population of the region, where they founded a stable and prosperous state and created cultural values;

- Under Ottoman rule, Armenians have suffered permanent persecution, massacres and forced deportations culminating in the Genocide of 1915-1923, after the massacres of 1894-1896 and 1909, making two million casualties. Therefore, the Armenians of Western Armenia, survivors Genocide, were uprooted from their ancestral homeland, and dispersed throughout the world.

- During the First World War, Russian forces liberated Western Armenia, and Armenian National Council applied to France to recognize the Independence of Western Armenia (called "Turkish Armenia"), and on December 29, 1917 (January 13, 1918) by the official decree Russia recognized the independence of Western Armenia, by which the rights of Armenians from Western Armenia were under their protection.

- According to the Sykes-Picot agreement, signed on 9 and 16 May 1916 in Cilicia, France bestowed the protectorate mandate for the independence of Armenian provinces of Tigranakert (Diyarbakir), Kharberd and Adana, at the same time according to the agreement with the representatives of the Armenian National Delegation, based on which the creation of the Western Legion (in future Armenian Legion) will be solved.

- After the fall of the Russian Empire, the Armenian sovereignty was restored by the introduction of a Independent Armenian Republic on a portion of Eastern Armenia. But after two brief years, Soviet Russia and Kemalist Turkish armies invaded the young Republic of Armenia. After butchering Nakhichevan territories of Kars, Javakhk and Artsakh (Karabakh), a tiny Soviet Republic of Armenia was created as part of the Soviet Union until 1991.

- In order to remedy this situation and find solutions to their problems, representatives of Western Armenia held two conferences, one in 1917 and another in 1919 in Yerevan. This second Congress has set up an executive body, which elected 12 MPs from Western Armenia, who became so called representatives in the Parliament of the Republic of Armenia.

- The peaceful Treaty of Sevres of August 10, 1920, signed by the Allied Powers on the one hand, and Turkey on the other hand, asked the "Contracting Parties agree to submit to

arbitration by the President of the United States of America the question of defining the border between Turkey and Armenia in the provinces of Karin (Erzurum), Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and then ratify this decision and by this to prescribe clauses regarding Armenia to have access to the sea and the demilitarization of the portion of Turkish territory adjacent to that border."

- Since then the Armenians of Western Armenia continued their quest for justice in the world, based of the following facts:

- After the cessation of activities of the National Congress and the National Delegation, which took place in Paris from February 1919 to July 1920, the Armenians of Western Armenia have never managed to establish duly elected representatives who defend their legitimate rights;

- A separate task assignment and separation of roles between the Western and Eastern parts of Armenian people, and the coordination of their efforts could contribute to find an optimal solution of their national problems.

Thus, we call for:

- The Armenians of Western Armenia themselves, the only legally entitled to continue the action under the auspices of the Armenian National Council, which will promote the creation of the National Assembly of Western Armenia, whose delegates are elected from different communities in exile in different countries. The Armenians of Western Armenia are those, who would value their right to self-determination and the establishment of their state of law.

Affirming that the Armenians of Western Armenia are equal to all other peoples in dignity and rights, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, and to be respected as such,

Affirming also that all people contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of mankind,

Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin, racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Reaffirming that the Armenians of Western Armenia, in the exercise of their rights, should be free subject to any form of discrimination,

Concerned that the Armenians of Western Armenia were deprived of their human rights and fundamental freedoms and that, among other consequences, they were genocided, and colonized dispossessed of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right for development in accordance with their own needs and interests,

Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights and characteristics of Armenians of Western Armenia, especially their rights to their lands, territories and their resources, which derive from their political, economic and social and culture, their spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies,

Welcoming the fact that the Armenians of Western Armenia are organizing to improve their situation in political, economic, social, cultural spheres and end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,

Convinced that control by the Armenians of Western Armenia of events affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions and promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs,

Recognizing also that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to setting sustainable and equitable development of the environment and proper management,

Emphasizing the need for demilitarization of the occupied lands and territories of the Armenians of Western Armenia and contribute to peace, progress and economic and social development, understanding the friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

Recognizing in particular the right of families and communities to retain responsibility for education, training and well-being of their children,

Recognizing also that the Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to freely determine their relations with other states, in a spirit of coexistence, mutual benefit and full respect,

Considering that treaties, agreements and other arrangements between States and Armenians of Western Armenia is a legitimate subject of international concern and responsibility,

Recognizing that the United Nations Charter, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirm the importance of fundamental right of all peoples to self-determination, by which they determine freely their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Considering that no provision of this Declaration may be used to deny any people its right to self-determination,

Urging States to respect and implement all international instruments, particularly those human rights, which are applicable to the Armenians of Western Armenia, in consultation and in cooperation with the peoples concerned,

Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of Armenians from Western Armenia,

Believing that this Declaration is a further important step towards the recognition, the promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of Armenians of Western Armenia and the development of relevant activities of United Nations agencies in this area,

Solemnly proclaims the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples applicable to the Armenians of Western Armenia, which reads as follows:

Consisting of 45 articles divided into nine areas, which are:

Part One: Right for Free Will of Armenians from Western Armenia

Second part: Rights to Freedom of life, to physical and moral integrity and Security

Part Three: Rights to Preserve the Language, Culture, and Traditions

Part Four: Rights to Education and Training

Part Five: Rights to Human Development and Social Protection

Part Six: Rights to Civil Protection, the Land Tenure and Health

Part Seven: Civil and Political Rights

Part Eight: Rights for International Cooperation and External Relations

Part IX: Right to dignity

PART ONE

(Right for Free Will of Armenians of Western Armenia)

Article 1

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized by the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of human rights and international law on human rights.

Article 2

The Armenians of Western Armenia, peoples and individuals are free and equal to all others in dignity and rights and must not be subject to any form of adverse discrimination, in particular, on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to dispose of themselves. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to maintain and strengthen their specific political, economic, social and cultural peculiarities, as well as their legal systems, while retaining the right, if they choose so, to participate fully in the political, economic, social and cultural life.

Article 5

All Armenians of Western Armenia as individuals have the right to national identity

PART II

(Rights to Freedom of life, to physical and mental integrity and Security)

Article 6

The Armenians of Western Armenia are entitled, collectively, to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples, by recognition of their history and suffering because of the genocide from 1894 to 1923, and be fully protected against any form of genocide or any other act of violence, including the removal of children from their families and communities under any pretext whatsoever. They also have the right, individually, to life, to physical and mental integrity, liberty and security.

Article 7

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to collectively and individually, to be protected against ethnocide, negation of their history and cultural genocide, including measures to prevent their restructuring:

- a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or their cultural values or ethnic identities;
- b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, their territories or their resources;
- c) Any form of population transfer, which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
- d) Any form of assimilation or integration by other cultures or ways of life imposed by legislative, administrative or other measures; and
- e) Any form of propaganda directed against them.

Article 8

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to collectively and individually, to conserve and develop their distinct identities and characteristics, including the right to claim their quality indigenous and be recognized as such.

Article 9

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right, as peoples and as individuals, to belong to a community or a nation according to the language, traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No disadvantage of any kind may arise from the exercise of this right.

Article 10

The Armenians of Western Armenia can not be forcibly removed from their lands and territories. The resettlement may be only with the consent, expressed freely and knowingly, of the peoples concerned and after agreement on fair compensation and, where possible, with possibility of return.

Article 11

The Armenians of Western Armenia are entitled to special protection and security in times of armed conflict.

States should respect international standards on the protection of civilian populations in emergency and armed conflict, in particular according to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and refrain:

- a) To recruit against the will of Armenians of Western Armenia in their armed forces, particularly for use against other people;
- b) To recruit children into their armed forces under any circumstances;
- c) To compel the Armenians of Western Armenia to abandon their lands, territories or means of subsistence, or relocate them in special centers for military purposes;
- d) To compel the Armenians of Western Armenia to work for military purposes under any kind of discrimination.

PART III

(Rights to Preserve the Language, Culture, and the Traditions)

Article 12

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. They include the right to maintain, protect and develop the past events, present and future of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artifacts, designs ceremonies, technologies and visual arts and the performing arts and literature. They are also entitled to the restitution of cultural, intellectual, were their religious and spiritual property taken without their having voluntary and knowingly or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Article 13

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their traditions, customs and religious and spiritual ceremonies; the right to maintain and protect religious and cultural sites and have access to those sites; the right to use ceremonial objects and dispose; and the right to repatriation of remains.

States should, in collaboration with the Armenians of Western Armenia concerned, take necessary measures to ensure that the sacred places for Armenians of Western Armenia, including burial sites, be preserved, respected and protected.

Article 14

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and people.

Each time one of the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia will be threatened, Armenians of Western Armenia and States, shall take the necessary measures to protect it and also to ensure that interested parties can understand the course of political, legal and administrative processes, and making themselves understood by providing, where appropriate, the services of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

PART IV

(Rights to Education and Training)

Article 15

The children of Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to access all levels and at all forms of education. All Armenians of Western Armenia also have this right and the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, according to their cultural methods of teaching and learning methods.

The Armenians of Western Armenia living outside of their communities should have access to education in conformity with their own culture and provided in their own language. The States will ensure that appropriate resources are allocated for this purpose.

Article 16

The Armenians of Western Armenia are entitled to all forms of education and public information accurately reflects the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations.

States shall take the necessary measures, in consultation with the Armenians of Western Armenia concerned, to eliminate prejudice and discrimination and to promote tolerance and understanding and good relations between Aboriginal people and all sectors of society.

Article 17

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to establish their own media in their own languages. They also have the right to access on equal terms to all forms of media.

The Armenians of Western Armenia and the United States will take the necessary measures to ensure that public information media duly reflect the cultural diversity of Armenians of Western Armenia.

Article 18

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under labor law, both international and national levels.

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right, as individuals, to be protected against discrimination in working conditions, employment or salary.

PART V

(Rights to Development and Social Protection)

Article 19

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right, if they wish, to participate fully and at all decision-making levels that may affect their rights, their lifestyle and their future, through representatives they will have chosen themselves according to their own procedures. They also have the right to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Article 20

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to participate fully, if they so choose, through procedures determined by them, in devising legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

Before adopting and implementing all measures concerning the Armenians of Western Armenia, the States must obtain consent of peoples interested, freely expressed and knowingly.

Article 21

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems, to enjoy safely of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their economic, traditional and other activities. The Armenians of Western Armenia who have been deprived of their livelihood are entitled to just and fair compensation.

Article 22

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to special measures to improve so immediate, effective and sustained economic and social situation, including in the areas of employment, training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

It should pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of the elderly, women, youth, children and the disabled. States together with the Armenians of Western Armenia take measures to ensure that women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

Article 23

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, they have the right to determine and develop all health programs, housing and other economic and social programs affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programs through their own institutions.

Article 24

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to their traditional medicines and health practices, including the right to the protection of medicinal plants, animals and minerals vital interest.

They also need access, without any discrimination, to all medical institutions, service health and medical care.

PART VI

(Rights to Civil Protection, the Land Tenure and Health)

Article 25

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual and material relationship with the lands, territories, waters and coastal waters, and other resources they own or traditionally occupied or used, and to assume their responsibilities in the matter in respect of future generations.

Article 26

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to own, develop, manage and use their lands and territories, that is to say their entire environment including land, air, water, river and coastal, flora, fauna and other resources which they own or occupy or traditionally operate. This includes the right to the full recognition of their laws, traditions and customs, land-tenure systems and institutions for the development and management of resources and the right to effective measures by States against any interference with, alienation or limitation of these rights or any obstacle to their exercise.

Article 27

The Armenians of Western Armenia are entitled to restitution of lands, territories and resources they traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, occupied, used or damaged without their consent freely and knowingly. When it is not possible, they are entitled to just and fair compensation, unless the peoples concerned

otherwise freely agreed. Compensation in that case shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equivalent in terms of their quality, size and legal status.

Article 28

The Armenians of Western Armenia have right to the conservation, restoration and protection of their total environment and the productive capacity of their lands, territories and resources, and to assistance for this purpose from States and through international cooperation. No any military activities may be taking place on the lands and territories, unless otherwise freely agreed.

The Armenians of Western Armenia and States will ensure that no hazardous materials shall storage or disposal of the lands or territories of Western Armenia.

The Armenians of Western Armenia and the States shall also take the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of control programs, prevention and medical care for Armenians of Western Armenia affected by such materials, designed and implemented by them.

The States with due recognition of the laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples establish and implement, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used

Article 29

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to have full ownership of their cultural goods and their intellectuals to be recognized and the right to ensure control and protection.

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to special measures to enable them to control, develop and protect their sciences, technologies and cultural manifestations, including human resources and other genetic resources, seeds, medicines, their knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs and models, their visual and performing arts.

Article 30

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to set priorities and develop strategies for development and use of their lands, territories and other resources. They include the right to require that States obtain their consent, expressed freely and knowingly, before the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly regarding the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral resources, water resources or any other resources. In agreement with the Armenians of Western Armenia concerned, just and fair compensation shall be provided to mitigate the adverse effects of such activities and measures on environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual levels.

PART VII (Civil Rights and Policy)

Article 31

The Armenians of Western Armenia, in the specific exercise their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy and to govern themselves in relation to matters within their internal and local affairs, including culture, religion, education, information, media, health, housing, employment, social welfare, economic activities, land management and resources, environment and entry by non-members to their territory and the means to finance these autonomous functions.

Article 32

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right collectively to determine their own citizenship in accordance with their customs and traditions. The Western Armenia citizenship does not affect the right Armenians of Western Armenia to obtain individually, state citizenship in which they resident.

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to determine the structures of their institutions and to select members according to their own procedures.

Article 33

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, traditions, legal procedures and practices in accordance with internationally recognized standards in the field of human rights.

Article 34

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right collectively to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 35

The Armenians of Western Armenia, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop, through these borders, contacts, relationships and links in cooperation with other peoples, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social development.

The Armenians of Western Armenia and States will take the necessary measures to ensure the exercise and enjoyment of this right.

Article 36

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to demand that treaties, specifically the peaceful Treaty of Sèvres signed August 10, 1920, the agreements, particularly the agreements on the release of Cilicia in 1916, and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors, honored, respected and applied by States according to their spirit and their original purpose. If the disputes cannot be settled by other means, they shall be submitted to competent international bodies selected by mutual agreement by all parties concerned.

PART VIII

(Rights in International Cooperation and External Relations)

Article 37

States should take, in consultation with the Armenians of Western Armenia concerned, the necessary measures to give full effect to the provisions of this Declaration. The set rights are

to be adopted and incorporated into domestic legislation so that Armenians of Western Armenia can actually rely on it.

Article 38

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to receive appropriate financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, to pursue freely their developing political, economic, social, cultural and spiritual development and to enjoy the rights and freedoms recognized in this Declaration.

Article 39

The Armenians of Western Armenia have the right to use mutually acceptable procedures and fair for the settlement of conflicts and disputes with States and obtain prompt decision in the matter. They are also entitled to effective remedies for all infringements of their rights individually and collectively. Any decision will take into consideration the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of peoples concerned.

Article 40

The bodies of the United Nations specialized agencies and other Intergovernmental organizations should contribute to the full implementation of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. The ways to ensure the participation of Armenians of Western Armenia to concerning questions must be established.

Article 41

The United Nations, its bodies including the Permanent Forum on indigenous peoples, will take steps to ensure the support and full implementation of this Declaration, in particular by creating the highest level of a body with special competence in this area, with the direct participation of Armenians of Western Armenia. All organs of United Nations shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration.

PART IX

(Right to Dignity of the Person)

Article 42

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and welfare of Armenians from Western Armenia.

Article 43

All the rights and freedoms recognized in this Declaration are guaranteed equally to all Armenians of Western Armenia, men and women.

Article 44

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that the Armenians of Western Armenia may already have or are likely to acquire.

Article 45

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, a group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to United Nations Charter.

January 20, 2007, Paris

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 Sèvres and the arbitral sentence of the United States 28th president W. Wilson on 22 November 1920, and international agreements until then 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 Sèvres by the western powers the 24 April 1920, the remittance to signature to the Turkish state of the Treaty of Sèvres 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 N° 03/29/2011

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 Nubar Pasha and Francois 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, Zanzezour, Artsakh, Djavakhk and the Armenian Republic have been subject of encroachment by the Turkish and Azerbaijaneese 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 Sèvres, 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 Sèvres) 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

* * *

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

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Annotation

1. See: Le premier communiqué turc. Agence Třľľg. Wolff. Constantinople, le 4 juin 1915, L'Agence Havas avait publiћ, le 24 mai, la dћclaration suivante, aprћs une entente prћalable entre les Gouvernements de France, de Grande-Bretagne et de Russie: " Depuis environ un mois, les populations turque et kurde de l'Armћnie commettent, avec la tolerance et souvent avec l'appui des autoritћs ottomanes, des massacres parmi les Armћniens. 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 ћћ tous tuћs et le quartier armћnien de Van a ћћ assiћgћ par les Kurdes. En mћme temps le Gouvernement ottoman a sћvi contre la population armћnienne sans dћfense de Constantinople. En face de ce nouveau crime de la Turquie contre l'humanitћ et la civilisation, les Gouvernements alliћs 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 participћ a ces massacres.

1. See: the first Turkish press. Telega agency. Wolff Constantinople, June 4, 1915, the Agence Havas was published May, 24, the following statement after a preliminary agreement between the Governments of France, Britain and Russia.

"For about a month, Turkish and Kurdish populations of Armenia proceed in collusion and often with the support of the Ottoman authorities, to the massacres of Armenians. Such massacres took place in mid-April (new style) in Erzurum, Terdjan, Eghine, Akn, Bitlis, Mush, Sassoun, Zeitoun and throughout Cilicia ; The inhabitants of a hundred villages near Van were all murdered, in the city, the Armenian quarter is besieged by Kurds. At the same time, in

Constantinople, the Ottoman Government raging against the harmless Armenian population.

In the presence of these new crimes of Turkey against humanity and civilization, the Allied Governments make publicly known to the Sublime Porte that they will hold personally responsible for said crimes all members of the Ottoman government and those of its agents who would be implicated in such massacres".

2. The Correspondence of the East (La Correspondance d'Orient) Economic Review, political and literary On 30th of January, 1920 The Supreme Council recognizes the Armenian Cilicia as a state, it was decided:

- a) The government of the Armenian State will be recognized as de facto government,
- b) That this recognition does not prejudice 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 (Hayրհնիկ) 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, aryanism, creative freedom and love for life. Light blue symbolizes the enlightenment and mission of the Armenian people. White color symbolizes the people's 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.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the National Council of Western Armenia
Paris, France, 21.10. 2011.

(The flag of the Republic of Western Armenia is on the first 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.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the National Council of Western Armenia
06.04.2015

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

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".

Armenag Aprahamian

President of the National Council of Western Armenia

26.12.2012

DECLARATION

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

Paris, France, May 24, 2013

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. Erzurum (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
Armenag APRAHAMIAN
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

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE
N 23, 2014-08-10
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 (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 successor 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.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the National Council of Western Armenia

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WESTERN ARMENIA AND STATE STRUCTURES OF WESTERN ARMENIA APPEALS TO UN MEMBER STATES

**Application to Mr. Abdullah GBL
President of the Republic of Turkey
Ref.: R.A.R. 18.04.2011 - N° 2
Paris, April 18, 2011**

Mr. President,

The National Council of Western Armenia and the Armenian Assembly of Western Armenia (registered with the UN as part of commissions; WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organisation, and EMRIP - Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, United Nations Human Rights Council and ECOSOC - Economic and Social Council)

Also the Government in Exile of Western Armenia, having its seat in Paris, FRANCE, asks with this official letter to the Government of the Republic of Turkey to officially recognise the reality of the genocide of the Armenians, repeated crime committed against the Armenians and the Armenian Civilisation by the successive Turkish Governments, namely the ottoman, Young Turks, and Kemalist, between the years 1894 to 1923, and stop at once its policy of denial.

There were nearly two million Armenian martyrs due to a recurrence of crime premeditated and executed on the part of successive Turkish governments.

And nearly a million Armenians who were victims of deportation, and statelessness and assimilation without their free, prior and informed consent.

Today, as Aboriginal people, about ten million Armenians are living outside their homeland because of the continuation of Armenophobic policy from the Republic of Turkey.

The National Council of Western Armenia and the Government in Exile rejects categorically the politicisation of the issue of the genocide of the Armenians, centralizing the committed crime only in the year 1915.

The genocide of the Armenians began in 1894 by the massacres of Sassoon, because of which the hamidie regiments had been organised from the year 1891.

The National Council of Western Armenia and the Government in Exile divides the evidence of the genocide perpetrated by Turkey in three periods;

1. 1894 - 1896 genocide committed by Abdul Hamid II,
2. 1909 the genocide committed by the young Turks in Cilicia, known as the massacres of Adana,
3. 1915 - 1923 genocide committed by the governments of Young Turks and Kemalist.

Also, it is demanded by the Government of the Republic of Turkey, to fully acknowledge the responsibility for the crime of genocide against Armenians, planned and executed by the Turkish state, based on the documents of historical and legitimate archives, as among others,

- "On May 24, 1915, The triple Entente, Great Britain, France and Russia were the first states to come forward with a common statement against the policy of extermination by the ottoman government, for which they have qualified the violence's and massacres committed against the Armenians as; "new crimes against humanity and civilization".

- In 1919, the awards of the special military court in Constantinople,
- From 1965 - 2010 the number of countries recognizing the genocide,
- In 1984, the award of the Peoples' Permanent Tribunal,
- In 1985, the resolution of a Human Rights Sub-Committee of the UN,
- In 1987, the European Parliaments' resolution,
- In 2007, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,
- In 2011, the decision of the Supreme Court of Argentina.

Mr. Armenag APRAHAMIAN

The President of the National Council of Western Armenia

Mr. Dikran PASHABEZIAN

The Prime Minster of the Government in Exile of Western Armenia

18 April, 2011, Paris

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

12.03.2014

APPEAL

to UN Security Council, UN Members States, the States that have signed the Treaty of Sevres on the Formation of Self-defence forces of Armenians of Middle East

As a President of the organization, which promotes worldwide human rights, democracy and civilized values, especially on regional global security and peace, we consider it our duty to inform you about the decision on the formation of self-defence forces of Armenians of Middle East. Accordingly, we invite your attention to the actual facts which caused this decision-making.

The occupation of Kessab in Syria by the Syrian radical opposition, and the new deportation of Armenians of Kessab, which show that Syrian Armenians, Armenians and Christians in the Middle East have reached a dangerous level on the safety and security of life

and property, xenophobia and intolerance, threats of violence and genocide and the continuing series of provocative actions.

We think it is important to mention that with present new threat of racism and genocide against Armenians and Christians in the Middle East, it is revealing the following realities particularly towards Armenians of Syria and the Middle East, which generated in the past, has now been disclosed again and it is quite possible that they will continue in future with the new strength:

- the new cynical fact of deportation reopened the memory of the Genocide of the Armenians and the necessity to relaunch the case of its recognition, condemnation and compensation,

- the necessity to reopen the issue of implementing and revising the package of rights of Armenians of Western Armenia,

- real danger awakened Armenians from the whole world, as it happened after the Genocide in Sumgait,

- the necessity to reopen the set of issues related to the security of Armenians in the Middle East, Armenia and Artsakh

Given this reality, taking into consideration the fact that there is a need to guarantee the security of property of Armenians of Syria and Armenians in the Middle East and Armenians of Western Armenia and Christians living in the Middle East, and based on

- 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

- Decree on the formation of Self-Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia (adopted on December 26, 2012)

Declare

The beginning of the process of formation of the Armenian self-defense forces in the Middle East,

Under the flag of Western Armenia.

We believe that not only disregard of accepted norms of international law, but also the most cynical violation of them by the radical Syrian opposition gives us the exclusive right to declare that in the situation of military-political confrontation only by this kind of step it would be possible to establish a universal reconciliation and peace in the Middle East, and at this stage to establish at least the secure and peaceful islets, which tomorrow can and should become preventive and deterrent factors.

Thus, seeking withdrawal of the Armenian community in Syria and the Middle East from critical and dangerous situation and properly ensuring their safety, resistance and, of course, all the other fundamental rights, we ask you and expect your invaluable support in this matter.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the National Council of Western Armenia
06.04.2014

APPEAL
to UN Security Council On the evidence of Deir ez-Zor Holy Martyrs
Armenian Church's explosion

Dear members of the UN Security Council,

Here again, another modern threats and challenges took place towards Armenian people and Armenia, this time addressed to one of the Armenian historical-cultural and spiritual values, the Holy Martyrs Armenian Church in Deir ez-Zor, which perpetuates the martyrs and victims of the Genocide of the Armenians in the region.

Exactly with the same logic, since 1988 with a new scale started and continues the barbaric destruction by Azerbaijanians of the historical-architectural and civilizational values, including the complex of Medieval Cross Stones in Nakhichevan, seems a bit the Genocide and deportation of 600 thousand Armenian citizens of Azerbaijan during 1988-1990 period.

It is no longer enough to repeat: "Unpunished crime gives a birth to a new crime." It is high time to identify and punish the criminal.

There are too many examples for Armenians, which started from the years of the Genocide of Armenians, 1894-96 and continued for about 30 years until 1923, from cultural genocide and deportations, genocide denial, falsification of the Armenian history and fabricated culture, xenophobia, racism and hatred towards Armenians ..., which further, in 1937, expressed in the same manner as the Dersim massacre and persecution.

Dear Presidency of the Security Council.

We invite you to condemn this barbarity and launch the International investigation to identify and punish the criminals.

The effective implementation of this action will lead to honor and respect to your internationally prestigious body.

We believe that according to "Crime and Punishment" principle, your judgment will be unmistakable and Armenians have the right to believe and thank you.

Otherwise, the programming of this dangerous operation by all means is becoming out of control, as a global threat to human values.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the National Council of Western Armenia
25.09.2014

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 Wilson 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 (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.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the National Council of Western Armenia
24.04.2015

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 Wilson 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 (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.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the National Council of Western Armenia
24.04.2015

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 (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
25.04.2015

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 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 (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
26.04.2015

**United Nations Human Rights Council Expert Mechanism on the Rights
of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)
Report 1
by Mr. Armenag Aprahamian, Chair of the Western Armenia National Council Delegation
to the United Nations
Geneva, 7-9 July 2012**

Item 4- Regarding Extractive Industries

Thank you Mr. Chair. Please allow me to congratulate you on your nomination as Chair and I would like to thank you for giving us the honor of participating in the Expert Mechanism.

Whilst we are looking at problems regarding extractive industries, we should be examining the restricted condition of free and prior informed consent and the self-determination of the indigenous peoples in Western Armenia and Anatolia.

Over two thousand kilometers of gas and oil pipelines go through our lands and territories with neither our consent nor our permission, destroying our resources, thousands of hectares of forests, archeological sites and affecting the environmental balance and our living space.

Fires and explosions regularly put the health of indigenous peoples in danger, all within the context of the war in Syria who shares a border with Turkey. Furthermore, there are hundreds of thousands of refugees braving all of these dangers, putting their own lives in danger; with indigenous women, children and elders fleeing Syria, sometimes only to die elsewhere.

Turkey has given shelter to over 35,500 Syrian refugees since March 2011.

Jordan has welcomed around 140,000 refugees in 16 months.

Libya is reported to have nearly 40,000 refugees.

The States' extractive industry policies and 'infinite' growth are bringing us to war, a war that could spread to all of Asia Minor.

This conflict has come from the non-respect of Treaties and commitments by States and companies who are still stakeholders.

Indigenous nations, particularly Armenians, Arabs, Assyrians and Kurds are very concerned and nothing can be done without their free, prior and informed consent.

A dialogue strategy for the application of international law cannot be restricted. Treaties, especially the Treaty of Sèvres and President Woodrow Wilson's arbitrary award, should be immediately applied through a decolonization process.

I would like to call upon the UN bodies and States to address this international crisis based upon law, which is a force for peace, made up of compromise, intelligence and wisdom, with the principal strategic goal of repairing and not destroying, as destruction only leads to chaos.

Thank you.

**United Nations Human Rights Council Expert Mechanism on the Rights
of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)
Report 2
by Mr. Armenag Aprahamian, Chair of the Western Armenia National Council Delegation
to the United Nations
Geneva, 7-9 July 2012**

Item 5: Study on the Role of Languages and Culture in the Promotion and Protection of the Rights and Identity of Indigenous Peoples

Thank you Mr. Chair,

Today, the study presented by the Expert Mechanism showed, without doubt, the richness of Indigenous Peoples cultures.

For thousands of years, the Indigenous Nation of Armenians in Western Armenia has had the dangerous task of surviving on the most important strategic point on the road from Asia to Europe. This explains their history of being subjugated by conquerors who did not share any ideas concerning religion, nor their values, nor their rights, nor their art.

From then, we have created our own schools, and cultivated deep in our hearts, sentiments of the value of the human soul, the rights of families, individuals and citizens. We were able to do all of this whilst being submitted to a biological genocide through the kidnapping and rape of our children.

Then!... 1894 to 1923 were years of bloodshed, written in blood and fire in the memory of the Armenians, when everything was in upheaval. This contested genocide has still not been resolved even today.

However, we are going through a third phase of genocide: a cultural genocide. This was the case in December 2005 when the Azerbaijani army destroyed the medieval cemetery of Djughha in Nakhitchevan, which contained over 5,000 tombstones from the 10th century.

Today, Turkey's efforts of reconstruction and the restitution of symbolic pieces of Armenian heritage after our intervention last year are acknowledged, even if this is only a drop in the ocean of Armenian culture. Unfortunately, this gives rise to the illicit appropriation of sacred places without the free, prior and informed consent of our National Council. I recall the case of the city of Ani, the medieval capital of Western Armenia, and the lack of respect for treaties and arbitral awards which should be binding on States under international law.

In addition, our intellectuals in Diyarbakir (Dikranagert) are pursued by Turkish authorities for having organized weekly Armenian language lessons, a language which is in danger of extinction. Are there still places in the world where teaching an indigenous language, whether Armenian, Kurdish, Greek, Arabic or Assyrian, is a crime? While these languages are, on the contrary, an asset in a multicultural world!

Therefore, how can we believe that Armenian, Assyrian, Arabic and Kurdish refugees from Syria will be protected in Turkey, when learning their languages is considered a reprehensible act by the authorities? How can we believe that the aim of the war in Syria is to liberate and democratize Syrian society while, at the present time, our children in Western Armenia and Kurdistan are being hunted down by military planes and by the very same people who are in charge of waging this war!

I would like bear witness that, in face of the immensity of the culture of Indigenous Peoples, there is one point which unites us all, which is part of the fundamental criteria of being indigenous, but which does not appear in any definition, and which is that Indigenous Peoples consider their language as a means to communicate, that is to say, to commune with nature, not only animal, vegetable and mineral nature, but also our spiritual nature.

I hereby call upon the Human Rights Council and States to take into account that the processes of disintegration, denial, extermination, and the destruction of Indigenous Peoples' natural and cultural elements and their languages, will prevent the world from accessing the necessary levels of conscience, knowledge, wisdom and equilibrium, which alone will enable them to live in peace.

I conclude by citing Emil Cioran "One does not inhabit a country, one inhabits a language, a fatherland, it is that and none other!"

**United Nations Human Rights Council Expert Mechanism on the Rights
of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)**

Report

**by Mr. Armenag Aprahamian, Chair of the Western Armenia National Council Delegation
to the United Nations**

Geneva, 20 July 2015, Eighth session EMRIP

Mr. Chairman, since this is my first time speaking in this chamber during the Eighth Session of EMRIP, allow me to congratulate you on your election!

We support the fact that the cultural heritage of Indigenous Peoples includes the tangible and intangible manifestations of their way of life, their worldview, their achievement and their

creativity, and that it should be considered as an expression of their right to self-determination and their spiritual and physical connections with their land, their territory and their resources.

However, Indigenous Peoples today are faced with two phenomena, the first being the acceleration of the destruction of their tangible cultural heritage:

- For example, the destruction of sacred sites, cemeteries such as the Jugha Cemetery, churches, and monasteries. Our archives make reference to 2,538 churches, 451 monasteries and 1,996 schools in Western Armenia.

The second is the acceleration of the illicit appropriation of their intangible cultural heritage, or their inclusion in the World Heritage Site list without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous people concerned:

- For example, the listing within UNESCO of the making of lavash bread or the inclusion of the sacred site of Nemrut or the fortress of Diyarbakir as World Heritage Sites. All of these examples linked to the cultural heritage of the Armenian People existed in Western Armenia long before Turkish colonization.

We nevertheless invite UNESCO not to forget treaties such as the Treaty of Sèvres and 28th US President W. Wilson's 1920 Arbitral Award for not listing as part of Turkey sites that would be found within the borders of Western Armenia.

However, Article 8.1 of the Declaration states that Indigenous Peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture. Furthermore, as you know, Articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 reinforce in their details the protection of tangible and intangible property of indigenous nations and peoples.

Therefore, when the destruction of the Jugha cemetery in 2005 was caught on camera and denounced by European institutions, our Assembly initiated a legal procedure at the level of the European Court of Human Rights, which dismissed us, suggesting that we were not direct victims of these criminal acts.

Our Assembly has participated in the struggle for recognition and implementation of the rights of Indigenous Peoples for over 10 years, and it represents an indigenous nation that has suffered genocide.

Not only do we declare ourselves direct victims, but we also demand an end to this humiliation, which serves to make us believe that we no longer exist as ourselves following the genocide suffered by our parents.

After all these years of hard work, one of the key steps, in order to be able to protect themselves legally, would be for Indigenous Peoples, including our Assembly, to be recognized as such by the United Nations in accordance with objective and factual criteria.

On this point we have the honor to let you know that we have forwarded to the Special Rapporteur a communication relating to compensations, restitutions, repatriation and reparations with respect to the genocide of the Armenians of Western Armenia from 1894 to 1923, as well as the consequences thereof.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAPTER IV

OTHER DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WESTERN ARMENIA AND WESTERN ARMENIA STATE STRUCTURES

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 to 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 parliament 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, Djavakhhk, 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, Djavakhhk, 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 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, Armenak 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 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 Pashabedian 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 Pashabedian'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 Pashabedian's report on 2011-2014 activities

Summary: Approve the Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile of Western Armenia Tigran Pashabedian'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 turn by a special decree approves the Cabinet of Ministers of 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

ANNOUNCEMENT

Of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia "About the strategy of the State of Western Armenia on the Genocide of the Armenians recognition, Condemnation and Compensation issues"

Western Armenia's strategy on the Genocide of the Armenians recognition, condemnation and compensation issues is built on the exact answers on the following questions:

- The Genocide of the Armenians was condemned in 1896, 1909, 1915, 1919. How the Genocide of the Armenians recognition and condemnation issues arose again?

- When the Genocide of the Armenians was carried out, which years, by whom and what is the chronology of the Genocide of the Armenians, 1915-1923 or 1894-1923.

- What is the damage to Armenians and Armenia caused by the genocide, whether that damage was assessed, are there any calculations, in other words, is there a complete package for the calculation of compensation for damage.

1. The Genocide of the Armenians was carried out in 1894-1923, during three successive Turkish governments: Sultans, Young Turks and Kemalist.

The Genocide of the Armenians was condemned in 1896, 1909, 1915, 1919 years:

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, "the Turk" regiments, police and the Muslim mob.

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.

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

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.

1915 year: On May 24th, 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".

1919 year: 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, including Talaat, Enver, Jemal and Nazim, Kemal Bey, Cemal Azmin and Naim Bey, Behaeddin Shakir, which in future was implemented by Nemesis Armenian avengers.

In 1919 the assessment of the damage to Western Armenia was carried out.

In 1920 The Treaty of Sıvres was signed, which 88-93 refers to The State of Armenia and on November 22, 1920 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State released an Arbitral Award related to Turkish and Armenian borders.

These facts indicate that using the provisions of the Sevres Treaty and Wilson's Arbitral Award the compensation for damage of the genocide of Armenians and Armenia, as well as the caused material damage compensation had been decided, signed, ratified, however, had never been realized.

Moreover, after 1923 everything was deliberately forgotten.

2. The Genocide of the Armenians condemnation time

As already mentioned, the international community after The Lausanne Conference, in the period of 1923-1965, skillfully skirted the issue of the Genocide of the Armenians and fall into oblivion.

It was possible to demolish the wall of oblivion in 1965 by the movement, claiming demonstrations, devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Genocide and, especially, in 1973-1975 by the national liberation struggle developed overseas, with great effort and sacrifice of Gurgun Yanikian, Gevorg Achemyan, Simon Simonyan, Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, the Genocide of the Armenians Justice Commandos and other organizations and individuals.

1965-1985 years were the years of the Genocide of the Armenians recognition. It was the time when in parallel with the development of the liberation struggle of Armenians, the world media was literally flooded by voluminous reports, interviews, articles, books, TV and movies about the Genocide of the Armenians and Armenia.

1985 and 1987 were the years of Gorbachev perestroika and adoption by the European Parliament the resolution for "a political solution to the Armenian question", which were immediately followed by the Armenians massacres in Sumgait, Baku, Ganja and other regions, deportation and the aggression against Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia by the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The new era of national liberation struggle's second phase started during the war in Artsakh in 1988-1994, after the victory of which would really come the time for the condemnation and compensation of the Genocide of the Armenians, especially since, as a nation, we could resist the attempt for a new genocide of the Armenians.

Although precious time has been lost, but all is not lost.

You just have to accept that the Genocide of the Armenians recognition forced process is completed and you have to make the transition to international condemnation and compensation process of the Genocide of the Armenians.

3. The issue of the Genocide of the Armenians chronology: 1915-1923 or 1894-1923?

On this issue, from the legal position perspective, it is important to know at what time and by whom the Genocide of the Armenians was carried out. In that sense, the 1915-1923 period formulation can be rejected. The 1894-1923 period formulation and chronology is true and historically grounded, because three or more successive Turkish governments, the Ottoman, Young Turk, Kemal, carried out similar acts of extermination towards Armenians. To compare we can look at the National Council of Western Armenia's request dated on April 24, 2011 to the Turkish President Abdullah Gul.

It is for sure worth mentioning Hamidian massacres during the 1894-96 period, organized by Sultan Abdul Hamid 2nd, the Young Turks' massacre of Armenians in Adana in 1909, which are also episodes of the Genocide of the Armenians. We have no any legal, political, or moral right to ignore and fall into oblivion them, especially since they are very important steps and have a meaningful role in the whole chain for the future of Armenians' claim.

4. A complete set of compensation for damage caused by the Genocide of the Armenians:

In order to make the idea of a complete set of compensation for damage caused by the Genocide of the Armenians, it is important to just remember all the crimes perpetrated by three successive Turkish governments (Sultans, Young Turks, Kemals) against humanity and Armenians.

Simply let us list them:

- National superiority and arrogance, racism, formation of Pan-Turkism, its dissemination and advocacy in Turkish environment.
- Development, dissemination and propaganda of the plans and ideas to exile Armenians and carry out the genocide of Armenians.
- During 1894-23 period in the Armenian Highland, on the Ottoman Empire's territory, the planning, advocacy, preparation, provoking and carrying out the genocide of Armenians, embezzlement and plunder of their property. Destruction of more than two millions of Armenians, over half a million deportations from their cradle of homeland.
- In 1915 and in subsequent years implementation of the massacres and genocide, theft and misappropriation of their property together with Armenians also Assyrians, Greeks, Arabs (later since the mid of 1920s Kurds as well).
- In 1918 aggression towards the Armenians of Western Armenia, forcing the newly imposed Republic of Armenia to sign illegal contract.
- In 1918 carrying out the genocide of Armenians in Baku

- In 1920 the aggression against the Republic of Armenia, later with forcing to sign illegal and illegitimate treaties (1920, in Alexandropol and 1921 in Moscow) to the party subjected to aggression.
 - In 1937 carrying out the genocide and killings of Armenians in Dersim.
 - 1894-1923, 1923-2014 period: destroying Armenian civilizational values, including the historical and architectural monuments and churches.
 - Falsification of history, culture and civilization values of Armenians and other nations in the region.
 - Denial of the historical fact and reality of the Genocide of the Armenians, with unrealistic expectations to gain the time and postpone the suggestion to create of a commission of historians.
 - 94-year occupation of the territory allotted by Wilson's Arbitral Award, dated November 22, 1920
 - Illegal blockade of Armenia since 1993.

This is not a complete list of all the crimes perpetrated by the Turkish successor governments against humanity and Armenians. The crimes committed by Azerbaijan is the copied version of the program, planned by Turkey. However, we'll talk about them in other occasion, in another place.

To add to all this, till now the amount of damage to Eastern Armenia was not compensated, as well as the damage caused in 1923 and following years to the Armenian people and Armenia. But the crimes listed here, are direct evidence of the harm that can and should be calculated, thus to prepare the complete compensation package for the actual amount of damage caused to Armenians and Armenia.

As the final word, one important note as well. We can state that the Genocide of Armenians continues till now and will continue until the crime conviction and the full compensation for harm caused. And as long as the Armenians are not able to regain the power to live, develop and progress under the legal, political, national, state firm and unshakeable basis.

19.10.2014

DECREE
Of the President of the State of Western Armenia
On condemning the genocide of the Greeks and Pontic population

Considering the archives,
 Considering past characteristics,
 Considering that Greek and Pontic populations were consistently persecuted on the territory of Western Armenia,
 The President of Western Armenia with the Decree No. 33-06/04/2015 declares:

Article 1. To condemn the massacres perpetrated against the Greek and Pontic population, that have occurred in Western Armenia during 1916-1923 period by the Turkish successor governments, according to Article 2 of the Genocide convention agreement, which demands to prevent and punish the crime of genocide.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the State of Western Armenia
06.04.2015

DECREE
Of the President of the State of Western Armenia
On condemning the Genocide of Assyrians

Considering the archives of documents presented at the Peace Conference (1919),
Considering the facts of history and the characteristics of consistent persecution experienced by the Assyrian and Khaldi population in Mesopotamia,

Considering the known facts of destruction of Assyrian archaeological heritage (2015);
The President of Western Armenia with the Decree No. 34-06/04/2015 declares:

Article 1. To condemn the massacres perpetrated against the Assyrian and Khaldi, that have occurred in Mesopotamia during 1914-1923 period by the Turkish successor governments, according to Article 2 of the Genocide convention agreement, which demands to prevent and punish the crime of genocide.

Article 2. To condemn the destruction of Assyrians' historical and archaeological heritage, as a crime against humanity and civilization.

Armenag Aprahamian
President of the National Council of Western Armenia
06.04.2015

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.

Armenag Aprahamian

President of the State of Western Armenia

17.06.2015

CITIZENSHIP OF WESTERN ARMENIA

Since 2006, the National Council of Western Armenia conducts the works within the framework of UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Institute of national identity and citizenship of Western Armenians has already been established. On this legal basis the political state system of Western Armenia is formed, on the basis of which the entire process of protection of the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia and provision of citizenship of Western Armenia is being implemented.

For receiving citizenship of Western Armenia it is necessary to apply to the Authority of Western Armenia by filling out the application.

The application can be completed online at the following link:

<http://www.western-armenia.eu/WAP/votes/Enregistrement-fr-arm.php>, to answer the questions, to confirm the position of the application relating to matters of civil and political rights of Armenians in Western Armenia, then send the letter by pressing the corresponding key.

In response to your application you will receive an email confirming your registration and receive your citizenship.

Your registration as well as data contained in the registration letter will give you the opportunity as a citizen of Western Armenia to participate in the elections of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and referendums.

To obtain the document confirming your citizenship of Western Armenia, you should take the example of an application in the appropriate language from the following link: <http://www.western-armenia.eu/WAP/votes/Enregistrement-fr-arm.php>, fill out the application form, to pay the specified amount, which is for provision of plastic identification cards of the citizenship, preparation of the certificate and implementation of postal transfer fees, and then send the completed application form to the following address:

CAN, Agence de domiciliation: 00066

RIB: 30004 00066 00010016888 67

IBAN: FR76 3000 4000 6600 0100 1688 867

BIC: BNPAFRPPMAS

Republic of Western Armenia

**A Common Set of Legal and Political documents of
Armenians of Western Armenia and
Protection of rights of Western Armenia
(Collection of documents)**

Արեւմտյան Հայաստանի հայերի եւ
Արեւմտյան Հայաստանի իրավունքների պաշտպանության
իրավական-քաղաքական միասնական փաթեթ
(Փաստաթղթերի ժողովածու)

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