

**Republic of Western Armenia  
(Armenia)**



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

**(Collection of documents)  
4nd revised edition**

**2019**



**The Flag of the State of Western Armenia  
(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 4nd revised edition consists of new important documents, which are included in all 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.

Official websites of state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia): [www.western-armenia.info](http://www.western-armenia.info), [www.parliament-wa.info](http://www.parliament-wa.info), [www.gov-wa.info](http://www.gov-wa.info), [www.government-western-armenia.info](http://www.government-western-armenia.info), [www.citizenship-western-armenia.info](http://www.citizenship-western-armenia.info), [www.elections-western-armenia.info](http://www.elections-western-armenia.info), [www.hamshenian.info](http://www.hamshenian.info).

E-mail of the Government and Parliament: [gov-westernarmenia@mail.ru](mailto:gov-westernarmenia@mail.ru), [parliamentwesternarmenia@gmail.com](mailto:parliamentwesternarmenia@gmail.com), [citizenshipwesternarmenia@gmail.com](mailto:citizenshipwesternarmenia@gmail.com).

We express our gratitude to the head and the editor of the Armenian Patriotic Association "Bnorrان" Joseph Avetisyan, who initiated many topical documents of this collection to be published in the journal in 2013 (No. 1-6 (21-26), pp. 208-235).

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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

Tigran Pashabezyan  
The Prime Minister of the State 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 Pashabeyan  
The Prime Minister of the State of Western Armenia  
20.08.2015

### **Brief information on the legal basis for the formation of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)**

The idea of the reality of the re-creation of Western Armenia as a state arose in the early 1990s, in the ranks of the defenders of Artsakh. One of the main inspirers of the idea of the revival was the founder of the Liberation Army Leonid Azgaldyan (23.11.1942 Tiflis - 21.06.1992 Martakert). The idea found a response in the ranks of the fighters and intellectuals, who before the war were members of various compatriots of Western Armenia and non-Party patriotic unions.

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

- The Decree of the Government of Russia (SPC of Russia \*the Soviet of People's Commissars\*) «About Turkish Armenia» («About Western Armenia») of January 11, 1918;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of January 19, 1920,
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on the jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia on May 11, 1920;
- Declaration of the Independence of the Armenian Cilicia, dated August 4, 1920;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the Armenian state) of August 10, 1920.

The Arbitral decision of 28 Presidents of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920 with full name of «The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border».

Later, on the basis of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples dated September 13, 2007, the Institute for the National Identity and Citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed on the basis of which the legal and political bases of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and its state structures were formed. In accordance with article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, starting in 2013, the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has formed the authorities - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the Institute of Presidency.

In November 2013, for the first time, by direct electronic voting on the Internet, elections of the deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were held. Elections were held in 41 countries, 64 deputies were elected.

On September 1-5, 2018, elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were held, in which 51,505 voters from 47 countries took part, and 101 deputies were elected on a single list.

At present, Radik Khamoyan is the President of the Republic of Western Armenia, Tigran Pashabezian is the Prime Minister, Armen Ter-Sargsyan is the Chairman of the National Assembly (Parliament).

Press Service of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia  
08/12/2018

**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 11, 1918)**

The Council of People's Commissars declares to Armenian people, that Russian Government of Workers and Peasants supports the rights of Armenians of the occupied territories of "Turkish Armenia" and proclaims the freedom of self-determination up to full independence. The Council of

People's Commissars recognizes that this right can only be exercised in a number of pre-approval of the safeguards that are absolutely necessary for the people of Armenia to hold a referendum.

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

Article A. Withdrawal of Russian troops from Turkish Armenia and immediate creation of Armenian national police (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 B y kdere (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 Вьюьkdere 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

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



**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").

**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.Arsanian  
Head of the Armenian Diocese of Adana

4 August 1920

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

## **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

## **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 Sıvres 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 Sıvres by the western powers the 24 April 1920, the remittance to signature to the Turkish state of the Treaty of Sıvres 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 Noubar 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, Zanzezur, Artsakh, Djavakhk and the Armenian Republic have been subject of encroachment by the Turkish and Azerbaijani 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 publiľ, le 24 mai, la dľclaration suivante, aprřs une entente prľalable entre les Gouvernements de France, de Grande-Bretagne et de Russie: " Depuis environ un mois, les populations turque et kurde de l'Armľnie commettent, avec la tolerance et souvent avec l'appui des autoritľs ottomanes, des massacres parmi les Armľniens. De tels massacres ont eu lieu vers le milieu d'avril a Erzeroum, Terdjian, Eghine, Bitlis, Mouch, Sassoun, Zeitoun et dans toute la Cilicie. Les habitants d'environ cent villages des environs de Van ont řťť tous tuľs et le quartier armľnien de Van a řťť assiľgľ par les Kurdes. En mkme temps le Gouvernement ottoman a sľvi contre la population armľnienne sans dľfense de Constantinople. En face de ce nouveau crime de la Turquie contre l'humanitľ et la civilisation, les Gouvernements alliľs 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 participľ 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, Terdjian, 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 prejudge the question of borders of Armenian State.

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

## **DECREE ON THE FLAG OF THE STATE OF WESTERN ARMENIA**

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

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

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

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

Dark blue symbolizes the eternity of the Armenian people. Apricot color symbolizes the Armenian people's oratory, aryanizm, creative freedom and love for life. Light blue symbolizes the

enlightenment and mission of the Armenian people. White color symbolizes the people'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.

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

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

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

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

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

President of the National Council of Western Armenia  
06.04.2015

(The coat of arms of the Republic of Western Armenia is on the first 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".

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/Teqnadzouneri_timoume-2013.pdf)

[http://www.western-armenia-election.org/Consultation-Electorale/2013/Requete\\_de\\_candidature-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**

**N12 - 2014-02-23**

### **The State of Western Armenia as a continuity State**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In response to the submitted requirements on January 19, 1920, the Allied Supreme Council adopted the following decision and "de facto" rec-ognized the State of Armenia:

- 1) The Government of the Armenian State is recognized as a government,
- 2) This decision does not predetermine the Armenian State's border issue.



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

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

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

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

President of the National Council of Western Armenia

**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 continuity the State of Armenia, established in 1920. Decision N12 - 2014-02-23 and accordingly,

We offer to the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia to form the State of Western Armenia Constitution drafting committee and to draft the Constitution of the State of Western Armenia. the formation of The State of Western Armenia's structures and content on the basis of the will, expressed by Armenians of Western Armenia and the citizens of Western Armenia related abovementioned declarations, decisions, laws and legal documents.

President of the National Council of Western Armenia

### **CHAPTER III**

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

##### **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

**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 Minister of the Government in Exile of Western Armenia

18 April, 2011, Paris

### **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 State 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 Vislone ratified the Arbitral Award on the border between Armenia and Turkey,

Considering that in 2004 the institute of the identity and nationality of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed, on the basis of which the State of Western Armenia's (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



## **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 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 Djavakhhk, 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](http://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 was 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 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 approve the Cabinet of Ministers the Government of Western Armenia.

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

Voting results:

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

Resolved unanimously.

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

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

Voting results:

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

Resolved unanimously.

8. Topic: Approval of Western Armenia State flag.

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

Voting results:

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

Resolved unanimously.

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

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

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

### **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 Sèvres 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 Guren 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.

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.

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.

President of the State of Western Armenia  
17.06.2015

## **CHAPTER V**

### **STATEMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF WESTERN ARMENIA TO THE UN AND TO PERMANENT MEMBER STATES OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS (2018 - 2019)**

#### **STATEMENT** (Shortened version)

On the implementation of the Arbitral Award of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of 22 November 1920 with full name of «The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border»

#### **Taking into consideration the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)**

- Fully adopts the statutory goals and objectives of the United Nations;
- Has recognized and ratified the Charter of the United Nations;
- As a subject of international law - as a continuity state of Armenia of 1920s assumed all the rights and obligations of the State of Armenia;
- Recognized, acceded and ratified the most important international Treaties, Conventions and Declarations. (list is attached)

#### **Taking into consideration background of the question when**

- At the beginning of 1919 in Paris the Armenian National Congress was convened. Among the most important results of the Congress there was the election of «Delegation of United Armenia» co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of pre-prepared and presented on February 12, 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference a joint memorandum on the demands of the Armenians which included the rationale for the creation of an independent Armenian state and refined its territory which included seven wilayates of Western Armenia (including Trabzon), Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.
- On February 26 the United Delegation participated in the meeting of Council of Ten where they repeated the basic requirements of the memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by US President Woodrow Wilson who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians.
- In response to the submitted requirements of Armenian United National Delegation the Allied General Council adopted on January 19, 1920 the following decision and «de facto» recognized the State of Armenia:
  - The Government of the Armenian state is recognized as the Government,
  - This decision does not predetermine the Armenian state's border issue.

#### **Also**

In spite of human morality and the right to recognize the rights of Armenians to their historical homeland, in 1894-1923 the three successive Turkish governments: Sultan, Young Turk and Kemalev committed a terrible crime - the genocide of the Armenian people, its deportation from their historical homeland and the occupation of Western Armenia, which in turn led to tragic

demographic changes resulted in an unprecedented decrease of the Armenian population in the region and as «additional dividends» for their crimes they have managed to change the natural balance between the peoples of Western Armenia;

- It's already 98 years since the territory of Western Armenia remains occupied by Turkey;
- The governments of Great Britain, France and Russia were the first to condemn the genocide of the Armenian people, who in their joint statement of May 24, 1915, characterized the actions of the Turkish government against Armenians as «crimes against humanity and civilization» and warned of the criminal responsibility of its organizers and performers».
- The jurisdiction of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia extends both to the citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia and to the territories of Western Armenia occupied by Turkey, which de jure and de facto are regions and regions of Western Armenia.

#### **According to**

- The Decree of the Government of Russia (SPC of Russia \*the Soviet of People's Commissars\*) «About Turkish Armenia» («About Western Armenia») of January 11, 1918;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of January 19, 1920,
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of May 11, 1920;
- The Declaration the independence of Armenian Cilicia, August 4, 1920;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the Armenian state) of August 10, 1920,
- The Arbitral decision of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 with full name of «The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border».

#### **Taking into consideration that**

- Based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, the National Identity and Citizenship Institute of Armenians of Western Armenia was established on the basis of which the legal and political foundations of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and its state structures were formed;
- In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights since 2013 the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has formed absolutely legitimate bodies of state power - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the Institute of Presidency;
- The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) by adopting the relevant Laws, recognized, acceded and ratified the Charter of the United Nations and all most important International Treaties, Conventions and Declarations.

#### **Taking into consideration that**

- The First Republic of Armenia, subsequently the Second Republic of Armenia under the conditions of aggression and coercion (the Alexandropol Treaty of 02.12.1920 and the Kars Treaty of 13.10.1921) renounced the rights granted to the Armenian people in 1920 regarding unified Armenian claims, being forced to remain only within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Armenia, that is to say Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia

#### **Taking into consideration that**

- The Treaty of Sevres is a peace treaty;
- Armed conflicts do not cease in the Middle East;

- The implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres can be a decisive step in the establishment of genuine peace and cooperation in the Middle East;
- The borders of the states of the Middle East including the borders of the state of Armenia were approved by Sevres Peace Treaty concerning that there was the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920, but which has not been implemented yet.

### **Taking into consideration that**

- Armenians of Western Armenia like any nation in the world have the right to live, develop and have their future which means that they have the right to demand the establishment of their own state in their ancestral homeland - in Western Armenia;
- The Armenians of Western Armenia and the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) declare that they take up the defence of the rights granted to the Armenian people by the Sevres Peace Treaty and the Arbitral Award of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson and to implement these rights to life acting as a continuity of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920.

**We appeal to you to implement and realize the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) within the territory established by the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson.**

This Statement «On the Implementation of the Arbitral Award of 28 President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920 » was adopted by the Government and the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on May 29, 2018 at the 7th session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the first convocation.

(An extract from the Protocol of the 7th session is attached, the original is in Armenian and the translation is in Russian).

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

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

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

May 29, 2018

### **STATEMENT**

**On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the end of the World War I  
to the states that signed the Peace Treaty of Sevres**

Indeed, the peoples and states of Europe and the Middle East who have signed the Treaty of Sevres can celebrate the 100th anniversary of the end of World War I. After all, this global catastrophe destroyed millions of lives and ruined many settlements in Europe and the Middle East, all at the cost of 1.5 million Armenians' lives and the destruction of both Western Armenia and Cilicia. The Armenian soldiers and officers, both regular army and volunteer forces, played a crucial role in the end of the war, fighting courageously on both the Western and Eastern fronts.

It is a fact the festive mood of the 100th anniversary of this remarkable event is masking the ongoing problems of new crimes, armed conflicts and humanity chaos in the Middle East.

What is the reason? After all, the final document of the World War I, the Peace Treaty of Sevres, is a peace treaty. The agreement guarantees a lasting peace in the region. Why has that not happened?

It must not be forgotten that still, 100 years after the end of the war, one important point of the agreement has not been implemented, including the Treaty of Sevres Peace and the Arbitral Award of 28th President of the USA Woodrow Wilson. This continuously ignores the rights already promised to other indigenous peoples of the Middle East, Kurds, Greeks, Assyrians.

Because of the great mistake made of keeping hostage countries for generations in the host state, conflicts, confrontation, war and chaos has broken out regularly during each generation, such as in the Balkans, the Middle East, and the Caucasus.

We agree with the conclusions presented by the General of the US Senate at the General Staff, «It is preferable to spend millions on care taking rather than billionaires for future wars».

The staggering reality of the present is that in Europe and the Middle East, no state and people will remain indifferent to the present and future threats if the path to peaceful settlement of existing problems and threats and the establishment of peoples' rights will not be eliminated.

To establish lasting peace and real cooperation between peoples and states in the Middle East, we must finally implement and put into action all the decisions that were made in 1920 by the Paris Conference, including the rights of the Armenian people.

Radik Khamoyan  
President of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)  
11.11.2018

## **STATEMENT** (Shortened version)

### **About demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories**

#### **Taking into consideration that**

- On October 30, 1918 between the representatives of Entente and Turkey the Mudros truce was signed in Mudros Harbour ( Lemnos island) where:

Article 16 says: «The surrender of all garrisons in the Hejaz, Assyria, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the Allied Command... The withdrawal of troops from Cilicia except those necessary to maintain order».

Article 24 says: «In case of disorder in one of the six Armenian vilayets (provinces) the Allies retain the right to occupy any part of».

### **Taking into consideration that**

- According to the Arbitration Award adopted by Woodrow Wilson the United States' 28<sup>th</sup> President and demilitarization of Turkish territories adjacent to the Armenian border, the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey were to be withdrawn from the four vilayets of Western Armenia after November 22, 1920.

- The issue of territories, defined by the Arbitration Award of Woodrow Wilson the United States' 28<sup>th</sup> President, in the 89<sup>th</sup> article of the Sevres Peace Treaty was defined as follows: «Turkey and Armenia, as well as other High Contracting Parties, agree to submit to the arbitration decision of the President of the United States of America the border demarcation between Turkey and Armenia in Erzurum, Trabzon, Van and Bitlis vilayets and accept his decision as well as any measures he may prescribe regarding Armenia's access to the sea and the demilitarization of any Turkish territory adjacent to the mentioned border».

- According to the Resolution «On Permanent, Armed and Positive Neutrality of Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself» adopted on March 29, 2011, the Turkish armed forces have no right to be at least in these territories granted to Armenia by Woodrow Wilson's Arbitration Award.

### **Taking into account the background of the question when**

Despite the fact that the Armenian Question since its initiation in 1878 hasn't found a fair solution yet, however as a result of the same process a significant political and legal package of the just solution of the Armenian Question and the peaceful, civilized, efficient and final settlement of Armenian-Turkish relations was established.

### **Taking into account that**

Regardless of the arguments and justifications put forward by the Turkish side for the conduct of the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey in the North of the sovereign Syrian Arab Republic, the earlier military operation "Euphrates Shield", and now the operation "Olive branch", presented by the Turkish side as "the fight against terrorist organizations and groups", or under the equally false pretext of "creating a security belt", under the same far-fetched pretext of invading the territory of Iraq, as well as the occupation of the Northern part of the Republic of Cyprus and the disintegration of the country into two parts – the Republic of Cyprus and the establishment of the illegal state of Northern Cyprus one thing is obvious: a strong-willed political decision was made, namely, an invasion of the territory of a sovereign state. There can be done one conclusion only: the Turkish armed forces didn't have and don't have any right to be there and they should immediately be withdrawn from the territory of Syria.

### **Therefore, the time has come**

to draw the whole civilized world's attention to absolutely illegal and unlawful steps of the Republic of Turkey, as a result of which the Turkish armed forces:

- a) have occupied the territory Western Armenia and Cilicia for almost 98 years,
- b) and from these occupied territories they create new and incomparably more dangerous threats of aggression against the peoples and states of the Greater Middle East and Europe.

### **Also taking into account that**

- Instead of recognising the rights of Armenians to their historical homeland, in 1894-1923 the three successive Turkish governments: the Sultan, the Young Turk and the Kemal committed a terrible crime - the genocide of the Armenian people, their deportation from their historical homeland and the occupation of Western Armenia, which in turn led to tragic demographic changes resulted in an unprecedented reduction of the Armenian population in the region, and as «additional dividends» for their crimes they managed to change the natural balance between the peoples of Western Armenia;



- It has already passed 98 years since the territory of Western Armenia remains occupied by Turkey;
- The genocide of the Armenian people was first condemned by the governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, who in their joint statement of May 24, 1915, qualified the actions of the Turkish government against Armenians as "crimes against humanity and civilization", and warned "about the criminal responsibility of its organizers and perpetrators" ;
- Later many progressive world countries recognized and condemned this monstrous crime of the Republic of Turkey. And this process of recognition and condemnation continues up to this day. It is noteworthy that even the Turkish state represented by the special military Tribunal of Constantinople in 1919-1920 condemned the leaders of the Young Turk government for these crimes – having sentenced many of them to capital punishment – to death;
- In accordance with the Declaration on the Formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of May 25, 2013, the jurisdiction of the national Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia extends both to the citizens of the Republic of Western Armenia and to the territories of Western Armenia occupied by Turkey, which are regions of Western Armenia de jure and de facto.

#### **According to the following legal documents**

- The Decree of the Government of Russia (SPC of Russia – «The Soviet of People's Commissars») «About Turkish Armenia» («About Western Armenia») of January 11, 1918;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of January 19, 1920,
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of May 11, 1920;
- Declaration of Independence of the Armenian Cilicia of August 4, 1920;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the Armenian state) of August 10, 1920,
- The Arbitral Award of 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 the full name of which is «The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the maritime access of Armenia's borders and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent the Armenian border».

#### **Taking into account**

- The United Nations Charter of June, 1945;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948;
- The European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Rome, of November 4, 1950;
- The UN Convention on the Rights and Duties of States («Montevideo Convention») of December 26, 1933;
- The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948;
- The UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of November 26, 1968;
- The UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of December 14, 1960;
- The UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of November 20, 1963;
- The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of May 23, 1969;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007;
- The UN Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace of November 12, 1984;

- The UN Declaration on the Right to Development of December 4, 1986;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities of December 18, 1992;
- The UN Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International Level of September 24, 2012.

#### **Based on**

- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, and on which the institution of the national identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia was formed;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia «On the right of self-determination of Armenians of Western Armenia», Shushi of December 17, 2004;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia «On the beginning of Government formation of Western Armenia in Exile» of February 04, 2011;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Government of Western Armenia in exile «On the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia» of May 24, 2013;
- The decision of the Central Election Commission on the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 1<sup>st</sup> convocation of December 16, 2013 and the Decision of the CEC of September, 14, 2018 on the election of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation;
- The Law of the Republic of Western Armenia «On the State structure of Western Armenia, status of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the rule of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia» of January 21, 2014;
- Presidential Decree on the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) No. 12 «The Republic of Western Armenia as a Continuity State», - on the Republic of Western Armenia as a continuity state of the Armenian State recognized in 1920, of February 23, 2014;
- Presidential Decree of the Republic of Western Armenia «On drafting of the Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia» of May 9, 2016;
- The decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia «On the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself» of March 29, 2011;
- Decree of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia «On creation of self-defence forces of Armenians of Western Armenia» of December 26, 2012;
- The Decision of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia «On the Formation of the Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia» of January 10, 2018.

#### **Taking into account that**

- Armed conflicts do not cease in the Middle East;
- The implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres can be a decisive step in establishing genuine peace and cooperation in the Middle East;
- The Sevres Peace Treaty approved the borders of the states of the Middle East including the borders of the state of Armenia on which the Arbitral Award of 28th President of the USA Woodrow Wilson was made on November 22, 1920, but which has not been implemented yet;
- In order to solve the Armenian Question, the main decisions have already been made long ago, but have not been implemented yet. It should be emphasized that the time of their execution is already overdue. And nowadays the reality is that not a single state, not a single nation in the Middle East will stay away from the threats of the present and future unless each of them chooses a political and legal way to solve peacefully existing problems and conflicts ;

- All non-legal, that is strong-willed political decisions will keep the conflicting parties, their countries and generations as hostages, and every fifty years conflicts and confrontations, wars and chaos will flare up with new strength in the Balkans, the Middle East, the Caucasus and Afghanistan.

#### **Taking into account that**

- Armenians of Western Armenia like any nation in the world have the right to live, develop and have their future which means that they have the right to demand the establishment of their own state in their ancestral homeland - in Western Armenia;
- The Armenians of Western Armenia and the state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) declare that they take up the defence of the rights granted to the Armenian people by the Sevres Peace Treaty and the Arbitral Award of 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson and to implement these rights to life acting as a continuity of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920.

#### **Taking into account that**

- Application for membership of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) in the United Nations, of May 25, 2018.

- Application to the United Nations of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia) « On the implementation of the Arbitration Decision of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920, «The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the maritime access of Armenia's borders and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent the Armenian border», with the aim of establishing the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) within the territories established by the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson of May 29, 2018;

#### **We appeal to you with an offer**

To start a legal and political process on the demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories,

Based on the Arbitration Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 «The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the state border between Turkey and Armenia, the maritime access of Armenia's borders and the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjacent the Armenian border», as well as taking into account the Decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia «On the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself» of March 29, 2011

#### **The decision on this statement,**

About demilitarization of Western Armenia and Cilicia and the withdrawal of the occupying troops of the Republic of Turkey from these territories,

was adopted by the Government and the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia on September 28, 2018 at the 1-th session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2-th convocation.

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

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

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

November 20, 2018

## **PRESS RELEASE**

### **The Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia) applied to the UN with a proposal to demarcate the border between the state of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan**

On the eve of the 99th anniversary of the signing of the Sevres Peace Treaty, the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia) addressed the UN with a statement on the demarcation of the border between the state of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, taking into account the report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference of February 24, 1920 on determining the borders of Armenia .

The implementation of the articles of the Sevres Peace Treaty regarding Armenia is a decisive step in the realization of the rights of the Armenian people, the final and fair solution of the Armenian issue.

This statement is the fourth in a row.

The state structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia) in 2018 adopted a decision and appealed to the UN with Statements:

- a) on membership in the UN;
- b) on the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920, the establishment of the Republic of Western Armenia (the state of Armenia) within the territories determined by the Arbitral Award;
- c) on the demilitarization of the territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia, the withdrawal from there of the occupying forces of the Republic of Turkey.

These statements were sent to the UN in May, November 2018 and in August 2019.

Regarding the rights of the Armenian people, the process of applying to international competent structures became possible after the following steps were implemented.

Thanks to the efforts of the Armenians of Western Armenia in the field of state building, the following institutions were formed: the institution of the presidency, the government and parliament of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), and the processes of ensuring their legitimacy were completed.

The collection “A single political and legal package on the protection of the rights of Armenians of Western Armenia” is presented to the public in five languages - Armenian (Eastern Armenian and Western Armenian), English, Russian, Turkish and French, and is published on the official websites of the Government and Parliament in the section “Legal Package”:

<http://gov-wa.info>,

<http://parliament-wa.info>

As a result of legislative work in the field of protecting the rights of the Armenians of Western Armenia, a legal, political and legislative field was formed, the final stage of which will be a nationwide discussion of the draft Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), a referendum and on its basis the adoption of the Constitution.

The Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia) has recognized, acceded to and ratified the most important international treaties, declarations and conventions.

Finally, the time has come to begin a new process in the field of protecting the rights of the Armenian people, which is being implemented today.

In preparing the statements, the studies and publications of Armenian historians and legal scholars were taken into account, including: John Kirakosyan, Ruben Sahakyan, Mkrtich Nersisyan, Yuri Barsegov, Alexander Manasyan, Ara Papyan, as well as materials from the collection of documents “The Nagorno-Karabakh Problem - Ways of Settlement”.

The statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia) to the UN “On the demarcation of borders between the state of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan” will be published in the coming days.

Press Service of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)  
08/08/2019

## **S T A T E M E N T**

(Below mentioned Statement is a short version of the statement in English applied to the United Nations on August 7, 2019. The original is the full version in Armenian)

### **On demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan**

**We appeal to you to demarcate the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan taking into account the report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference of February 24, 1920 on the definition of the borders of Armenia recognizing the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) as a continuation State of Armenia as well as other legal and political facts, realities and justifications presented in this Statement.**

### **Taking into consideration background of the question when**

- At the beginning of 1919 in Paris the Armenian National Congress was convened. Among the most important results of the Congress there was the election of «Armenian united national delegation» («Delegation of Integrated Armenia») co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of pre-prepared and presented on February 12, 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference a joint memorandum on the demands of the Armenians which included the rationale for the creation of an independent Armenian State and refined its territory which included seven wilayates of Western Armenia (including Trabzon), Republic of Armenia and Cilicia;
- On February 26 the Armenian united national delegation participated in the meeting of Council of Ten where they repeated the basic requirements of the memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by US President Woodrow Wilson who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians;
- In his letter to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the allied powers dated November 22, 1920, the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson based on his Arbitral Award stressed out that it was

necessary to take into account that the newly created Armenian State, of course, should include a significant part of the Transcaucasian Armenian regions of the former Russian Empire;

- In response to the submitted requirements of the Armenian united national delegation the Allied General Council adopted on January 19, 1920 the following decision and «de facto» recognized the State of Armenia:

a) The Government of the Armenian State is recognized as the Government,

b) This decision does not predetermine the Armenian State's border issue.

On January 27, 1920 the Paris Peace Conference Secretariat formally presented these two decisions to the delegation of the Armenian national united delegation.

- On May 11, 1920 the Turkish delegation was invited to the Paris Peace Conference where they received the «Conditions of peace». The Armenian State delegation was also among the Allied Powers. In the Preamble of the «Conditions of peace» which later became the Preamble of the Treaty of Sevres Armenia is mentioned along with the Allied Powers. Thus, the Armenian State was recognized «de jure».

### **The issue of demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan**

- At the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920), the Special Commission defining the borders of Armenia presented the "Proposal Report on the definition of the borders of Armenia" on February 24, 1920 which was signed by plenipotentiaries of the member States of the Council of the League of Nations - France, UK, Italy and Japan. This report clarifies the principles of demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Georgia. It noted: «As regards the boundary between the State of Armenia and Georgia and with Azerbaijan as well, the Commission considers that it is advisable for the present to await for the results of refinement of the mentioned boundaries that the three Republics will achieve in agreements themselves. In the event that these Republics do not come to an agreement on their boundaries, this issue must be handled to the arbitration of the League of Nations that would appoint an Interallied Commission to settle above-mentioned boundaries on the spot - taking into account ethnographical data as the principle.

- The principles and provisions proposed in the report were included in the Sevres Peace Treaty (August 10, 1920) in which Article 92 is noted: «The boundaries between Armenia and Azerbaijan and as well as between Armenia and Georgia will be determined by direct consent of the States concerned. In the event that the States concerned up to the day of the decision-making referred to in Art. 89 of the Treaty, will not be able by agreement to determine the borders, then the border that is the problem will be determined by the Supreme Allied forces, which will demarcate the border locally».

- The noted document was also included into the Complete Report on the Arbitral Award (November 22, 1920) (Arbitral Award, November 22, 1920) of the 28th President of the USA Woodrow Wilson

- as the 2nd document of the 1st Annex. (Full Report, Annex I, No 2).

- The principles of the report-proposal of the Special Commission defining the borders of Armenia, were never implemented due to the Sovietization of all three republics of the South Caucasus, as a result of which these republics ceased to be subjects of the international law.

- The issue of borders in the South Caucasus can and should be resolved only on the basis of the international law.

- The current political map of the States of the Middle East, North Africa and Europe was formed on the basis of the decisions, principles and proposals of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920).

- The only legal document adopted by the international community on the borders between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, the State of Armenia and the Republic of Georgia is the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 by the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) defining the borders of the State of Armenia .

- In accordance with the report of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) defining the borders of the State of Armenia, the right to demarcate the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Georgia was given to the League of Nations, while data on the national composition of the population for November-December 1920 were taken as the basis.

### **The Karabakh conflict is the essence of the issue of Artsakh and Armenians of Artsakh**

- The Karabakh conflict is not a matter of only the Armenian and Azerbaijani confrontation as they often try to present. In fact the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh or the question of Artsakh and the Armenians of Artsakh to be exact is an extremely important component of the Armenian issue.

- The struggle of Artsakh and the Armenians of Artsakh is a struggle against the genocidal policy unleashed by the Republic of Azerbaijan, the struggle for survival, for the right to freely dispose their own destiny in accordance with the right to self-determination.

- The Republic of Azerbaijan from 1918-1920 either participated in or independently implemented the policy of genocide and deportation of Armenians. In other words, the same criminal policy against the indigenous Armenian population was carried out as in 1894-1923, and up to this day the successive Turkish authorities – Ottoman, Young Turkish and Kemalist... In fact, it can be Stated that the Genocide of Armenians continues by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan as well.

- At the Paris peace conference in 1919-1920, important and fundamental decisions were made for a just resolution of the Armenian issue, which in 1920 were formalized in the form of major international treaties and decisions.

Among them:

- Report-proposal of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference (1919-1920 г.г.) defining the boundaries of the State Armenia;

- Sevres Peace Treaty of August 10, 1920, articles 88 - 93 that touched upon the Armenian State;

- The Arbitral decision of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 which full name is «The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border»;

These decisions were adopted at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919-1920, however, they were not implemented. Meanwhile, the final and fair settlement of the issue of Artsakh and Armenians of Artsakh is possible within the framework of the final and fair settlement of the Armenian issue, with the demand and implementation of the decisions adopted at the Paris Peace Conference, including on the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

### **Status of the Republic of Armenia.**

- At the moment the Republic of Armenia, for a number of reasons, finds it difficult to resolve the Karabakh conflict as a way to choose the solution of the Armenian issue, as well as the ways to settle the conflict specified in article 2 of paragraph II of this Statement.

Let's note these reasons.

- The First Republic of Armenia, and subsequently the Second Republic of Armenia under conditions of aggression and coercion (the Alexandropol Treaty of 02.12.1920 and the Kars Treaty of 13.10.1921) renounced the rights granted to the Armenian people and Armenian State in 1920 on the basis of unified Armenian claims, being forced to remain only within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Armenia, that is to say Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia.

- The Third Republic of Armenia, through official Statements of its Presidents, reiterated that it remains outside the framework of the rights granted to the Armenian people and the Armenian State (the State of Armenia) in 1918-1920, provided on the basis of uniform Armenian claims, and is forced to remain only within the framework of the rights and powers of the Republic of Armenia, in

other words – Eastern Armenia and the Armenians of Eastern Armenia, and defending this issue is transferred directly to the Armenian people - to the broad circles of the Armenian public.

- An equally important obstacle is the difficult military and political situation and the resulting difficult social and economic situation in which the Republic of Armenia finds itself after 1988, namely: the almost complete blockade, the military situation in the border areas and in Karabakh, etc.

- Nevertheless, being the continuity of the First Republic of Armenia, being the main guarantor of the security of the Armenians of Karabakh and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic itself, the Republic of Armenia for the above-mentioned reasons finds it difficult to act from the position of solving the Armenian issue in the settlement of the Karabakh conflict as an important component of the Armenian issue.

- At the same time, a number of facts and events testify that the military and political situation around the Republic of Armenia is methodically and deliberately exacerbated in order to prevent the Republic of Armenia from taking up the final and fair solution of the Armenian question, including final settlement of the Karabakh conflict on its basis.

- However, this does not mean that Armenians scattered throughout the world as a result of the Genocide of Armenians can accept such realities imposed on the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. On the contrary: Armenians scattered around the world, the number of which is much larger than their compatriots living in the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, chose the way of protection of the uniform rights granted to the Armenian people and the State of Armenia in 1918-1920 by the international community aimed to the final and fair solution of the Armenian question.

### **Status of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno- Karabakh Republic)**

- As a result of the invasion of the XI Red Army on April 28 and December 2, 1920, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia were sovietized, respectively, and on February 25, 1921 – the Republic of Georgia. In June 1921, on the basis of the Soviet Azerbaijan's Declaration of renunciation of claims to "disputed territories" and on the basis of an agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Armenia and the Soviet Azerbaijan, the Soviet Armenia declared Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh) as its integral part. The act of unification was welcomed by both the international community and the newly established Soviet Russia.

It was recorded in the resolution of the League of Nations of December 18, 1920, as well as in the reference note of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations addressed to the States members of the League of Nations, and in the annual report for 1920-1921 addressed to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR and the Supreme body of the government power of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic - XI Congress of Soviets.

- On July 5, 1921, at its meeting, the Caucasian Bureau of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks), ignoring the relevant resolution of the League of Nations and the opinion of the people of Artsakh as a democratic tool for determining the borders between Soviet Armenia and Soviet Azerbaijan, in opposition to the resolution on unification, and with procedural violations adopted an illegal decision on the forcible separation of Artsakh from Soviet Armenia – with the condition of the formation of national autonomy with broad powers within the Soviet Azerbaijan. Thus, a significant part of the historical Armenian and Armenian - populated territories was transferred to Soviet Azerbaijan.

- On July 7, 1923, Artsakh was dismembered by an illegal decision of the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan: the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous region (NKAR) was established in one part, and the territories of lowland Karabakh came under direct subordination to the Republic of Azerbaijan. At the same time, the Red Kurdistan was artificially formed. The purpose of the latter was to abolish the land connection between Soviet Armenia and NKAR. In 1929, the Red Kurdistan was abolished, and the territory was directly included into the Azerbaijan SSR.



- On February 20, 1988, the extraordinary joint session of deputies of regional and district councils of the NKAR adopted the Decision and appealed to the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan SSR on withdrawal from the Azerbaijan SSR, and to the Supreme Council of the Armenian SSR on the inclusion of the NKAR into the Armenian SSR. The authorities of the USSR were urged to satisfy this request based on all legal norms and precedents for resolving such controversial issues.
- However, this step, aimed at resolving the problem in a civilized way and by means of free will, was followed by a wave of violence against the Armenian population, massive violation of the rights of the Armenian people, forced deportation of the Armenian population, a complete blockade and the like. Pogroms and massacres of the Armenian population began in the cities of the Republic of Azerbaijan located hundreds of kilometers from NKAR – in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad, Shamkhor. As a result, hundreds of people were killed and even more people were injured. About 500 thousand citizens of Armenian nationality of the Republic of Azerbaijan became refugees. Thus, the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan organized and carried out a real genocide and deportation against the indigenous Armenian population living on the territory of the republic.
- On September 2, 1991, at the joint session of people's deputies of the regional Council of NKAR and Shahumyan district Council in Stepanakert, the "Declaration on the proclamation of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic" was adopted on the territory of the former Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous region and Shahumyan district.
- On 10 December 1991, a referendum on independence was held in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in the presence of international observers on the basis of the people's right to self-determination in which 80 per cent of the population with the right to vote took part. And the absolute majority of voters - 99.89% voted for independence.
- On January 6, 1992, the Supreme Council of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic adopted the Declaration «On the State independence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic».
- The first Constitution of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic was adopted by referendum on December 10, 2006.
- The new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Artsakh was adopted at the referendum held on February 20, 2017.
- On August 11, 1992, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution condemning the actions of the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as amendment No. 907 to the Freedom Support Act, prohibiting the U.S. administration at the government level to provide economic assistance to this State.
- On May 5, 1994, with the mediation of Russia, Kyrgyzstan and the CIS inter-parliamentary Assembly, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Nagorno – Karabakh Republic and the Republic of Armenia signed the Bishkek Protocol in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan, on the basis of which a Ceasefire Agreement was signed between the same parties on May 12, which, with permanent violations of the ceasefire regime, to some extent remained until the new aggression of the Republic of Azerbaijan - the unleashed four-day April war of 2016.
- In order to settle the Karabakh conflict, the OSCE Minsk group was established in 1992 within the framework of which the negotiation process aimed at the settlement of the Karabakh conflict is carried out.

**- Obstacles imposed by the Republic of Azerbaijan to a fair and final settlement of the problems of Artsakh and Nakhichevan.**

- It should be noted that the mediation mission of the OSCE Minsk group established in 1992 for the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict has not been able to achieve significant success up to the present day, because:
- Due to the politicization of the problem, neither the OSCE Minsk group, where negotiations on the Karabakh conflict have been conducted for almost two decades, nor the UN, nor any other competent international body have been presented yet with the legal package of the Karabakh conflict.

Throughout its mediation mission the OSCE Minsk group regardless of its will and desire has made the original Armenian ancestral territories a subject of bargaining. This refers primarily to the liberated territories, which are in fact an integral part of the homeland of the Armenians.

- Artsakh was subordinated to the Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic by the decision of the party body – the Caucasian Bureau of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks) of July 5, 1921. It is obvious that from the point of view of both domestic and international law, this decision is illegitimate and invalid, since any body has the right to decision-making only on those issues on which the structure has the appropriate authority. The Caucasian Bureau of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks) did not have such powers. It is obvious that the Caucasian Bureau had exceeded the framework of its authority. International law does not grant such powers to party bodies, even if those parties are the ruling parties.

- The Nakhichevan Armenian region, in turn, was transferred to the protectorate of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the illegitimate Moscow Treaty of March 16, 1921 (art. 3) and the Kars Treaty of October 13, 1921 (art. 5) –as the Nakhichevan Autonomous region, provided that Azerbaijan does not concede this protectorate to a third State. In 1924, by another illegitimate decision of the Republic of Azerbaijan, it was renamed the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, thus the region was removed from the status of protectorate established by these treaties.

- Since its establishment in 1918, the Republic of Azerbaijan has been implementing a program of Genocide and deportation of Armenians.

- Since February 1988, the Republic of Azerbaijan has carried out a complete blockade of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic and the Republic of Armenia, to which the Republic of Turkey also joined in 1993 by organizing a blockade of the Republic of Armenia.

- The Republic of Azerbaijan does not want to hear about the right of Armenians of Artsakh to free self-determination and free life, repeatedly stating that it will not recognize the independence of the Republic of Artsakh.

- Over the entire period of its existence, and especially from 1988 and up to the present time, the Republic of Azerbaijan has been openly pursuing an Armenian - phobic State policy, and under such circumstances, the mediation mission, naturally, cannot be a success.

- In April 2016, contrary to the requirements of the ceasefire agreement signed in May 1994, the Republic of Azerbaijan undertook a new aggression and broke out a four-day war against the Republic of Artsakh and the Armenians of the Republic of Artsakh, committing new war crimes.

- The Republic of Azerbaijan carried out the policy of deportation of Armenians of Nakhichevan, which threatened and continues to threaten the Armenians of Artsakh. According to statistics, in 1917, 53.9 thousand Armenians lived in Nakhichevan (which was almost half of the population), and in 1926 the number of Armenians reduced to 11.2 thousand. Persecution of Armenians in Nakhichevan by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan acquired a special scale in the 1960s-1980s, as a result of which the number continued to reduce. The last Armenians were deported from Nakhichevan in 1988, after the Armenian pogroms in Sumgait organized by the authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

- The Republic of Azerbaijan continues to occupy a number of Armenian territories: from the territories of the Republic of Armenia - Artsvashen, from the territories of Artsakh - Shahumyan district, a significant part of the Martouni, Martakert and Getashen districts, Gardman, including the legendary village of Chardakhlu - the homeland of 2 marshals of the Soviet Union and 12 generals.

- Contrary to the Arbitration Award of the 28th us President Woodrow Wilson (November 22, 1920) and the Declaration of independence of Cilicia (August 4, 1920) the Republic of Turkey continues the occupation of Western Armenia and Armenian Cilicia.

- The Republic of Azerbaijan is carrying out the destruction of the Armenian heritage in the occupied territories, an eloquent example of which is the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5,480 khachkars (and 22,700 tombstones in the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Artsakh and

Nakhichevan, including 400 khachkars (cross-stones) in Agulis and the destruction of thousands of medieval original and ancient khachkars (cross-stones) of Jugha in Nakhichevan in 2005.

- Consequently, the only way to establish a stable and long-term peace in the South Caucasus is the implementation by the UN as the successor of the League of Nations the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, based on the report-proposal of February 24, 1924 of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference on the definition of the borders of the State of Armenia and on the basis of data on the national composition of the population in November-December 1920.

**Taking into account the existing military and political situation in the region, according to which:**

- Armed conflicts do not cease in the Middle East and South Caucasus;
- The implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres can be a decisive step in the establishment of genuine peace and cooperation in the Middle East and South Caucasus;
- The borders of the States of the Middle East, North Africa and Europe and borders of the State of Armenia as well were approved by Sevres Peace Treaty concerning that there was the Arbitral Award of 28 US President Woodrow Wilson on November 22, 1920, but which has not been implemented yet;
- In fact it can be said that the main decisions for a fair settlement of the Armenian issue have been taken long ago but have not implemented yet. It should be noted that the time has ripened for their implementation. And the current tough reality is that no country and no nation in the Middle East will remain indifferent to the threats of the present and the future unless each of them chooses the legal and political way to solve existing problems and conflicts peacefully. All illegitimate strong-willed political decisions will keep the conflicting parties, their countries and future generations as hostages and every fifty years conflicts and confrontations, wars and chaos will flare up in the Balkans, the Middle East, the Caucasus, Afghanistan with new strength.

**According to the following legal documents relating to the solution of the Armenian issue:**

- The Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russia) «About Turkish Armenia» («About Western Armenia») of January 11, 1918;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations during the Paris Conference on de facto recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of January 19, 1920;
- The decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on de jure recognition of the independence of the State of Armenia of May 11, 1920;
- Declaration of Independence of Armenian Cilicia of August 4, 1920;
- Discussion of the mandate of Armenia held in the US Senate on May 29 – June 1, 1920, which means that the USA de facto recognized the right and title of the Armenian State in relation to the Armenian territories, thereby recognizing the right and title of the Ottoman Empire in relation to these territories as invalid;
- Sevres Peace Treaty (articles 88 - 93 which concerned the State of Armenia) of August 10, 1920;
- The Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 the full name of which is «The decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, the issue of Armenia's borders maritime access and about the demilitarization of the Turkish territories adjoining the Armenian border».

**Based on the following international documents:**

- The United Nations Charter of June 26, 1945;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948;

- The European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Rome, of November 4, 1950;
- The UN Convention on the Rights and Duties of States («Montevideo Convention») of December 26, 1933;
- The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948;
- The UN Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of November 26, 1968;
- The UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of December 14, 1960;
- The UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of November 20, 1963;
- The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of May 23, 1969;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007;
- The UN Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace of November 12, 1984;
- The UN Declaration on the Right to Development of December 4, 1986;
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities of December 18, 1992;
- The UN Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International Level of September 24, 2012.

**Based on the decisions taken by the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia):**

- Decisions on the formation of the Institute of national identity and citizenship of Armenians of Western Armenia adopted on the basis of the United Nations Declaration "On the rights of indigenous peoples" of September 13, 2007;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia «On the right of self-determination of Armenians of Western Armenia», Shushi of December 17, 2004;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Western Armenia «On the beginning of Government formation of Western Armenia in Exile» of February 04, 2011;
- The Declaration of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia and the Government of Western Armenia in exile «On the formation of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia» of May 24, 2013;
- The Law of the Republic of Western Armenia «On the State structure of Western Armenia, status of deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the rule of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia» of January 21, 2014;
- Presidential Decree on the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) No. 12 «The Republic of Western Armenia as a Continuity State», - on the Republic of Western Armenia as a continuity State of Armenian State recognized in 1920, of February 23, 2014;
- Presidential Decree of the Republic of Western Armenia «On the drafting of the Constitution of the Republic of Western Armenia» of May 9, 2016;
- The decision of the National Council of Armenians of Western Armenia «On the permanent, armed and positive neutrality of the Armenians of Western Armenia and Western Armenia itself» of March 29,;
- The National Council Decree of Armenians of Western Armenia «On the establishment of self-defence forces of Armenians of Western Armenia» of December 26, 2012;
- The Decision of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia «On the Formation of the Defence Forces of Armenians of Western Armenia» of January 10, 2018.

**Taking into account the political and legal basis for the formation of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia)**

- Based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, the National Identity and Citizenship Institute of Armenians of Western Armenia was established and the legal and political basis of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) and its State structures were absolutely legitimately formed;
- In accordance with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights since 2013 the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) has formed absolutely legitimate bodies of State power - the National Assembly (Parliament), the Government and the Institute of Presidency;
- In November 2013 for the first time in the world elections of the deputies of the Parliament of Western Armenia were held by direct electronic voting on the Internet which were conducted under universal and equal suffrage by free and secret ballot. Elections were held in 41 countries, 64 deputies of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia were elected. On September 1-5, 2018, elections of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia of the 2nd convocation were held, in which 51,505 voters from 47 countries took part, and 101 deputies were elected on a single list;
- The Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) by adopting the relevant Laws, recognized, acceded and ratified the Charter of the United Nations and all most important International Treaties, Conventions and Declarations.

**Taking into account the following Statements submitted by the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) to the United Nations:**

- Application for membership of the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) in the United Nations of May 25, 2018.
- Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) to the United Nations «On the implementation of the Arbitral Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson of November 22, 1920 «the Decision of the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson on the establishment of the State border between Turkey and Armenia, about Armenia's excess to the sea and the demilitarization of adjacent Turkish Armenian border territories», aimed at establishing the Republic of Western Armenia (Government of Armenia) within the territories established by the Arbitral Award of the 28th US President Woodrow Wilson of May 29, 2018;
- Statement of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia) to the United Nations «On demilitarization of the territories of Western Armenia and Cilicia and withdrawal of the occupation forces of the Republic of Turkey» of November 20, 2018;
- These Statements in fact relate to the decisions already taken by the international community regarding the rights of the Armenian people but have not been implemented yet.

**Taking into account that**

- Armenians like any nation in the world have the right to live, develop and have their future which means that they have the right to demand the establishment of their own State on their ancestral homeland - in Armenian Highland, in Armenia;
- The State structures of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia) declare that they undertake to protect the rights granted to the Armenian people by the Sevres peace Treaty and the Arbitration Award of the 28th President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson, and to implement these rights, including the demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, acting as the continuity State of the State of Armenia recognized de facto and de jure in 1920.

**We appeal to You to carry out the border demarcation between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan,**

**taking into account** the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference of 1919-1920 on the definition of the borders of the State of Armenia;

**taking into account** that the only legal document regarding the borders of the Armenian State with the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Georgia is the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference of 1919-1920 on the definition of the borders of the State of Armenia;

**taking into account** that according to the report-proposal of February 24, 1920 of the Special Commission of the Paris Peace conference of 1919-1920 on the definition of the borders of the State of Armenia, demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan was provided to the League of Nations, taking as a basis the information on the national composition of the population in November-December 1920;

**recognizing** the Republic of Western Armenia (the State of Armenia) as the continuity State of the State of Armenia (the Armenian State), as well as other legal and political facts, realities and justifications set forth in this Statement.

**Solution on this Application:**

«On demarcation of the border between the State of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan» was adopted on July 17, 2019 at the joint session of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia and the Government of the Republic of Western Armenia (State of Armenia).

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

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

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

August 7, 2019

**Open Letter to the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms. Odre Azoula**

Dear Ms. Odre Azule!

Allow me to express my deep respect to you and once again confirm that the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia), having recognized and ratified the UNESCO Charter on March 20, 2018, fully accepts its provisions and goals declared by the organization - promoting peace and security by expanding the cooperation of states and peoples in the field of education, science and culture; ensuring justice and observance of the rule of law, universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, proclaimed in the UN Charter, for all peoples, without distinction of race, gender, language or religion.

I respect you and your labors with great respect! Thanks to you, very important work is being done to preserve the cultural heritage of mankind - both tangible and intangible!

Thanks to the adopted conventions of UNESCO, the international community is uniting to achieve common goals, to preserve the cultural heritage of mankind.

At the same time, I have to note that I was deeply disappointed and surprised at the choice of the country for the 43rd session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which took place from June 30 to July 10, 2019 in the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in Baku, and which considered the state of conservation of World Heritage sites and has included new properties on the World Heritage List. I crept into doubt about the awareness of your employees, who were supposed to study the country in which they were going to hold the 43rd session.

The Republic of Azerbaijan is a state whose government destroyed and continues to destroy many of the greatest ancient monuments, churches - the cultural heritage of the Armenian people. An eloquent example of this is the fact of the destruction of 89 medieval Armenian churches, 5480 khachkars and 22,700 tombstones in the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Artsakh and Nakhichevan, including 400 khachkars in Agulis and the destruction of thousands of medieval original and ancient khachkars of Djuga in Nakhichevan in 2005.

In connection with the foregoing, UNESCO's position to hold sessions and other events in countries whose governments do not impede the destruction of cultural monuments seems unclear and obvious. Until recently, the whole world mourned Palmyra and now the whole world is restoring what is still possible to recover from barbaric actions.

Unfortunately, our monuments cannot be restored! They are destroyed, dusted! Numerous historians and journalists confirm the conclusion that various figures in Azerbaijan are engaged in the appropriation and falsification of another's historical and cultural heritage - be it symbolism, music, cuisine, applied art, architecture ... and history! There is no proper legal assessment and counteraction to these violations and crimes by the government of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It is still not on the part of UNESCO.

Ms. Azule, you urge respect for the spirit of the World Heritage conventions as a driving factor for unity, but they are neglected by the leadership of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Otherwise, how to explain such an uncivilized attitude towards the cultural heritage of other countries and peoples? Only by striving to purify the memory of the people who once lived and built on this earth?

And UNESCO staff seems to be unaware of this!

I want to remind you of your words made at the opening of the session that the heritage should never be used to divide society or to contrast the memory of one group against the memory of another. By choosing a country that destroys the cultural heritage of another people, you involuntarily contradict yourself!

I, as a representative of culture and art, am sure that both our countries' policies and the normalization of relations between peoples and the preservation of world cultural heritage for posterity also depend on our high mission - honest, truthful and incorruptible.

You mentioned trust in your speech. "The World Heritage Convention is one of the few forums for dialogue around the common good, also because its implementation is guided by scientific experience that builds credibility."

I believe that it will be justified to draw your attention to the fact that the very fact of choosing a country and holding meetings and sessions in a country that is de facto impossible for ethnic Armenians to enter, regardless of their citizenship, can result in criminal prosecution and

imprisonment for them. conclusion, depriving journalists, scientists, public figures and ordinary people of Armenian descent to take part in such meetings.

Such a strange and ill-considered choice is too obvious a direct restriction of rights and is not permissible from a legal or ethical point of view.

I hope that you and your colleagues will carefully read all the arguments presented and make a reasonable and informed decision so that in the future do not hold sessions and other events organized under the auspices of UNESCO in countries where the fundamental principles of UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention are violated where instead of preserving the cultural heritage of mankind, they are not properly protected, and even destroyed.

I also ask you to conduct an audit related to the validity of the choice for holding meetings and sessions in the Republic of Azerbaijan and other countries, excluding the participation of representatives of a different nationality in the events.

Respectfully,

Yulia Gyuloyan,  
Minister of Culture of the Republic of Western Armenia (Armenia)

07/22/2019



## PICTURES AND MAPS

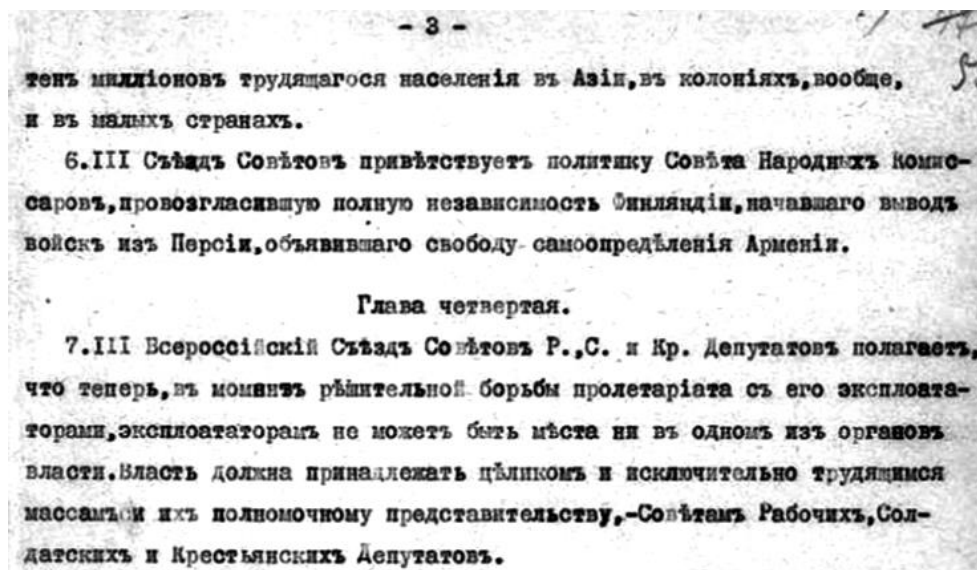


At the beginning of 1919 in Paris the Armenian National Congress. Among the most important results of the congress was the election of "Delegation of United Armenia", co-chaired by Boghos Nubar and Avetis Aharonian and the approval of pre-prepared and presented on February 12, 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference a joint memorandum on the demands of the Armenians, which included the rationale for the creation of an independent Armenian state and refined its territory, which included seven vileyets of Western Armenia (including Trabzon), Republic of Armenia and Cilicia.

On February 26 the united delegation participated at the meeting of Council of Ten, where they repeated the basic requirements of the memorandum. The delegation was also received (on April 17, 1919) by US President Woodrow Wilson, who assured that he would do everything possible to protect the territorial claims of Armenians



Boghos Nubar Pasha and Avedis Aharonian are being informed about the Armenian State recognition



Extract from the Constitution of the Russian Federation (adopted on 10 July 1918), where as of Article 6 ("III All-Russian Congress of Soviets welcome the policy of the Council of People's Commissars, which proclaimed full independence of Finland, to begin withdrawing troops from Persia, declared freedom of self-determination of Armenia").



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 ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԲԱՐԵՐԱՐ ԵՒ ՀԻՄՆԱԴԻՐ Հ. Բ. Ը. ՍԻՈՒԹԵԱՆ

**The President of the National Council of the Western Armenia Boghos Nubar**



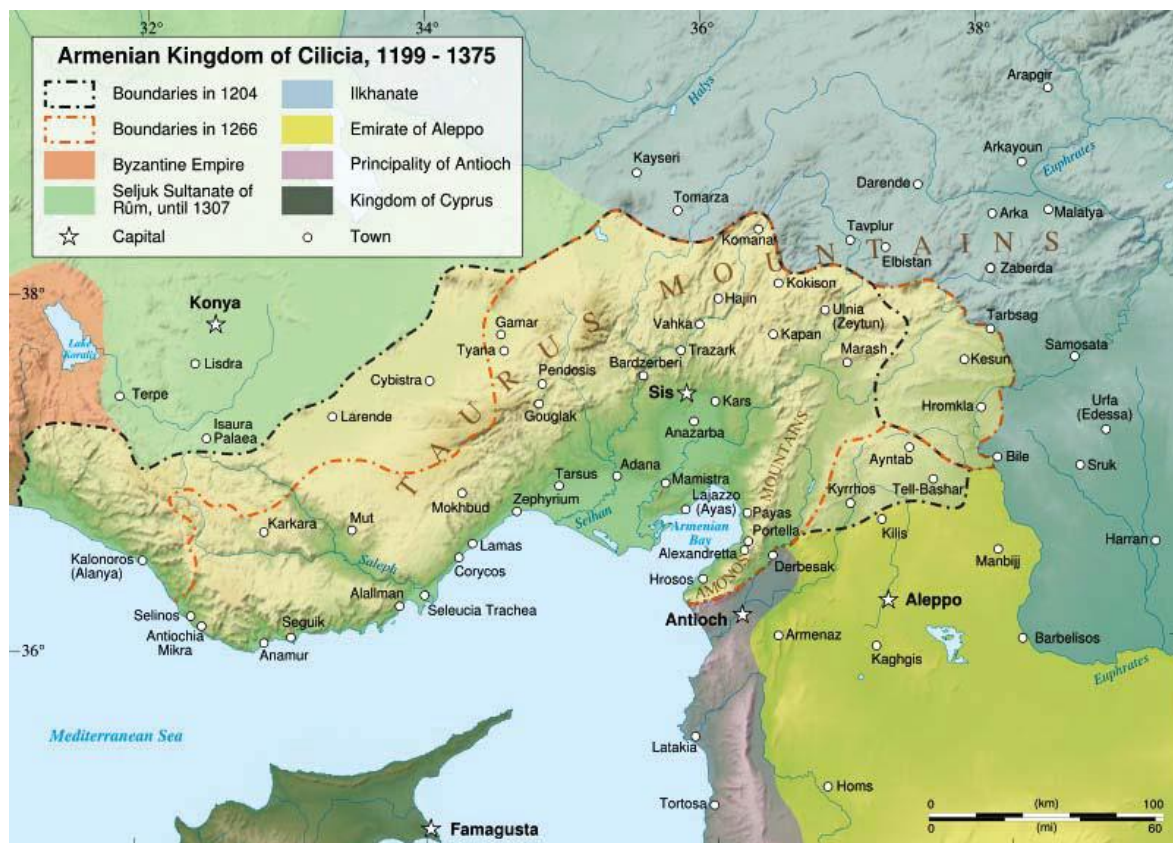
**Participants of the Treaty of Sevres**



**Zoravar Andranik**



**The Turkish delegation put his signature under the Treaty of Sevres**



## Map of Cilicia





**Map of Armenia according to the 28th U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's Department of State Arbitral Award, 22 November, 1920**

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

D. 7437

	Report.	4.144.000
EX. ROUMANIE.		8.000
X. CHYPRE, GRÈCE ANCIENNE et EUROPE OCCIDENTALE		8.000
	Total.	4.160.000

Comparaison maintenant en chiffre à celui de quelques Etats Balkaniques :

D'après le recense de 1916 et les recensements de 1911, la population de la Bulgarie est de 4.517.598; celle de la Serbie, de 2.957.200; celle du Monténégro, de 285.000; la Grèce, qui ne comptait qu'en 1911, de 2.431.800 habitants, comptait au début de son indépendance 300.000 dans l'Hellespont (voir K. I. BASMADJIAN, *Not. modernes des Asiatiques*, Paris, 1913).



- [illegible]

## Ethnographic map of Armenia

**Republic of Western Armenia  
(Armenia)**

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

**2019**

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