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Արեւմտեան Հայաստան Պետութեան

Ա 863 Սահմանադրութիւն.- «Շուշի» հիմնադրամ, 2015.-

The Constitution of the State of Western Armenia

Արեւմտեան Հայաստան Պետութեան Սահմանադրութիւնը ճանաչել է ընդունված 10.12.2014թ. եւ այն հայ իրականութեան մէջ առաջին փաստաթուղթն է, որը հռչակում է Արեւմտեան Հայաստան Պետութիւնը սահմանադրական, դեմոկրատական, ինքնիշխան պետութիւն, որի անկախութեան, ինքնիշխանութեան երաշխաւորը Մայր օրէնքն է եւ Վ. Վիլսոնի 1920 թ. Նոյեմբերի 22-ի Իրաւարար Վճիռը:

The Constitution of the State of Western Armenia was adopted on December 10, 2014. It is the first document in Armenian reality declaring The State of Western Armenia as a constitutional, democratic, sovereign state. The guarantor of independence and security of the State of Western Armenia is its Constitution and US 28th President Woodrow Wilson's judicial verdict of November 22, 1920.

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DECISION

Of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia
The Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia
presided over by a Arbitrator Hrayr/Surik Ghazarian with the participation of
arbitrators`Armen Khachikian, Garnik Markarian, Yervand Manarian
December 10, 2014.

USA, Los Angeles, Republic of Armenia, Yerevan

Based on the principles adopted by exiled government of the State of
Western Armenia and its Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, namely

- a. Under the auspices of the State of Western Armenia shall be found a statehood which shall provide every living person and citizen on the territory of Western Armenia possibility of free living and harmonious development.
- b. As a base and bridge of civilization, appreciating the Armenian cultural heritage, shall reaffirm and rebuild the traditional Armenian value system relying on ApostolicGregorian Church, telling, Arianism and Godliness.
- c. The new generation of Western Armenians, miraculously saved from extermination in their homeland Western Armenia and spread all over the world, shall realize and put into legal action the political process of the State of Armenia, defined by the US 28th President Woodrow Wilson, and with the historic mission of Armenian civilization abroad and in Western Armenia, ethical and legal participation, through the re-creation of the State of Western Armenia shall approve the perpetual right of the Armenian people to have a unified State of Armenia by the power of judicial verdict.
- d. Through the perpetual right of the Armenian people to have a unified State of Armenia, shall protect the highest natural rights of the Armenian nation and other nations of Western Armenia, to reconstruct all aspects of life according to all humanity and creativity principles, shall reactivate our role in renaissance of regional civilization.

- e. Considering the challenges thrown to the institutions of the State of Western Armenia, all Armenians across the world, particularly the Armenian nation of Western Armenia, its citizens and their rights from behalf of internal and external forces, considering the imperative to solve every relation in the legislative arena according to the principle of the privilege of law.
- f. The application of the Government-in-Exile of the State of Western Armenia presented to the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia

And governed by article 57 of the Law on Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia, realizing its rights of Constitutional Assembly of the State of Western Armenia, The Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia hereby

DECIDES

To recognize adopted the Constitution of the State of Western Armenia, in the following edition.

The Constitution of the State of Western Armenia Adopted on December 10, 2014 Based on the decision of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia implementing its right of WA Constitutional Assembly.

PREAMBLE

The Government-in-Exile of the State of Western Armenia and the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia with this Constitution hereby approve:

- Under the auspices of the State of Western Armenia shall be found a statehood which shall provide every living person and citizen on the territory of Western Armenia possibility of free living and harmonious development.

- As a base and bridge of civilization, appreciating the Armenian cultural heritage, shall reaffirm and rebuild the traditional Armenian value system relying on Apostolic Gregorian Church, telling, Arianism and Godliness.
- The new generation of Western Armenians, miraculously saved from extermination in their homeland Western Armenia and spread all over the world, shall realize and put into legal action the political process of the State of Armenia, defined by the US 28th President Woodrow Wilson, and with the historic mission of Armenian civilization abroad and in Western Armenia, ethical and legal participation, through the re-creation of the State of Western Armenia shall approve the perpetual right of the Armenian people to have a unified State of Armenia by the power of judicial verdict.

CHAPTER 1

FOUNDATIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

Article 1. The State of Western Armenia (abbr.: SWA) is a free, independent, sovereign state with the combination of traditional, community, public and republican forms of government, caring the principles of creativeness and humanity and the highest values of the region's creative and fundamentalist civilization renaissance ideology, national and global lifestyle and culture stemming.

In the international arena the name of the State of Western Armenia is-
Արևմտյան Հայաստան Պետություն, Государство 'Западная Армения.

Article 2. The sovereignty of the State of Western Armenia shall apply firstly over the territory recognized by Sèvres Treaty of August 10, 1920 and Woodrow Wilson's judicial verdict, as well as over three provinces of Western Armenia and Cilician Armenia which were not included in the judicial verdict.

Article 3. The State of Western Armenia is a free, independent, sovereign, legal, social, democratic state. The guarantor of independence and security

of the State of Western Armenia is its Constitution and US 28th President Woodrow Wilson's judicial verdict of 22 November 1920.

Article 4. The State of Western Armenia is permanent, armed, positively neutral state.

Article 5. The forced deportation of Armenians from their homeland began 1700 years ago at 387, when Armenia was divided into two parts, Western and Eastern lands for the first time. Afterwards, in coming 1700 years, the right to return to Armenia and acquire citizenship of their homeland Western Armenia firstly belongs to Armenians spread all over the world and to their descendants.

Article 6. The ultimate aim of the State of Western Armenia is to reunite Armenians and Armenia in the cradle of their homeland the Armenian Highland as the state of Armenia.

Article 7. The State of Western Armenia guarantees the supremacy of right. Constitution shall have the highest legal force, its norms apply directly.

Article 8. Legal norms contradicting the Constitution shall have no legal force.

Article 9. The right to property of the State of Western Armenia and Western Armenians shall be recognized and protected by the State of Western Armenia. The subsurface, natural resources, strategic structures / communication, transportation, schools, universities, health care facilities, communication paths of the State of Western Armenia are under national possession and shall not be subject to privatization.

Article 10. The historical and cultural values of the region and Cilician Armenia are under the care and protection of the State of Western Armenia.

Article 11. State language of the State of Western Armenia is the Armenian language of its classical orthography / Eastern, Western literary /, flag is four colored, government form is parliamentary, prime ministerial.

CHAPTER 2

FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Article 12. The order of acquisition and termination of citizenship of the State of Western Armenia shall be defined by law. Armenians by national origin shall acquire citizenship of The State of Western Armenia through simplified procedure.

A citizen of the State of Western Armenia may also be a citizen of another state.

Article 13. Citizens, regardless of nationality, race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, property or other situation, carry all the rights, freedoms and responsibilities established by the Constitution and laws.

Article 14. Everyone shall be equal before the law and equally protected by law with no discrimination.

Article 15. Everyone shall have the right to life. The death penalty until its abolition can be applied as exceptional punishment by law in case of especially severe crimes.

Article 16. Everyone shall have the right to personal liberty and security. No one shall be arrested or searched otherwise than in the manner prescribed by law. A person can be arrested only according to a court order in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 17. No one shall be subjected to torture, to cruel or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No one shall be subjected to medical or scientific experiments without his/her consent.

Article 18. Everyone shall have the right to defend his/her private and family life of unlawful interference as well as his/her honor and good reputation of offense.

It shall be prohibited to illegally collect, maintain, use and disseminate the information about a person's private and family life.

Everyone shall have the right to secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, mail, telegraph and other communications, which may be restricted only in cases and as prescribed by law, upon a court decision.

Article 19. Everyone shall have the right to inviolability of residence. It shall

be prohibited to enter a person's residence against his/her will, except for cases provided for by law.

A residence may be searched only in cases and as prescribed by law, upon a court decision.

Article 20. Everyone shall have the right to move freely and choose a place of residence within the territory of the State.

Everyone shall have the right to leave the State of Western Armenia. Every citizen shall have the right to return to the State of Western Armenia.

Article 21. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Manifestation of this right may be limited only by law according to the Constitution.

Article 22. Everyone shall have the right to freely express his/her opinion. It shall be prohibited to force a person to renounce his/her opinion or to change it. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of speech, including freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media, regardless of state frontiers.

Article 23. Everyone shall have the right to form associations with other persons, including the right to form and join trade unions.

Every citizen shall have the right to establish political parties with other citizens and to join them.

The rights to establish political parties and trade unions and to join them may, as prescribed by law, be restricted for officers of the armed forces, as well as law enforcement bodies. No one may be forced to join any political party or association.

Operation of associations may be suspended or prohibited only in cases provided for by law, through judicial procedure.

Article 24. Citizens shall have the right to hold peaceful, unarmed assemblies, meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations.

Article 25. Citizens of the State of Western Armenia who have attained the age of eighteen, shall have the right to take part in the state governance directly and through their representatives elected by free expression of their will. Citizens declared as having no active legal capacity by a court judgment, may not vote or be elected.

Article 26. Everyone shall have the right to property and inheritance. Foreign citizens and stateless persons shall not enjoy ownership right over land, except for cases provided for by law. No one may be deprived of

property, except through judicial procedure in cases provided for by law. Expropriation of property for the needs of society and the State may be carried out only in exceptional cases of paramount public interest, as prescribed by law, with prior equivalent compensation.

Article 27. Every citizen shall have the freedom to choose occupation. Every worker shall have the right to a just remuneration not lower than the minimum laid down by law, as well as to working conditions meeting the safety and hygiene requirements. For the protection of their economic, social and working interests, workers shall have the right to strike, and the procedure for the exercise thereof as well as the limitations thereon shall be prescribed by law.

Article 28. Everyone shall have the right to rest. The maximum working time,

rest days and the minimum duration of annual paid leave shall be defined by law.

Article 29. Everyone shall have the right to adequate standard of living for himself or herself and his/her family, including the right to housing as well as the right to improvement of living conditions. The State shall undertake appropriate measures for the realization of this right.

Article 30. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society. Family, motherhood and childhood are under the patronage and protection of society and the states. The man and woman shall enjoy equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

Article 31. Everyone shall have the right to social security in cases of old-age, disability, sickness, and other cases provided for by law.

Article 32. Everyone shall have the right to receive medical care and services in the manners prescribed by law. In the State of Western Armenia medical care is free. The state shall implement population health care programs, promote physical education and sport development.

Article 33. Every citizen shall have the right to education. Secondary education in public educational institutions shall be compulsory and free.

Every citizen shall have the right to receive paid highest or other professional education on a competitive basis in state educational institutions. A fee shall not exceed twice the minimum wage set by the state. University

tuition fees for foreign citizens shall be determined by the mutual agreement of the sides as prescribed for by law. The order of creation and function of non-governmental educational institutions shall be determined by the law.

Article 34. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of literary, artistic, scientific and technical creation, the right to benefit from scientific achievements and to take part in the cultural life of society. The intellectual property shall be under the protection of the law.

Article 35. Citizens belonging to national minorities shall have the right to preserve and develop their traditions, religion, language and culture.

Article 36. Everyone shall have the right to protect his/her rights and freedoms by all means not prohibited by law. Everyone shall have the right to judicial protection of his/her constitutional rights and freedoms prescribed by law.

Article 37. Everyone shall have the right to a public hearing of his/her case by an independent and impartial court within a reasonable time, in equal conditions, meeting all the demands of justice, for restoring his/her violated rights, as well as determining the grounds for the charge brought against him or her. Attendance of representatives of media and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial with a view to protecting the public morals, public order, state security, private life of participants of the judicial proceedings or the interests of justice.

Article 38. Everyone shall have the right to legal assistance. In cases provided for by law, legal assistance shall be provided at the expense of state funds.

Everyone shall have the right to a counsel of his/her own choosing from the moment of arrest, selection of a measure of restraint, or bringing a charge. Everyone shall have the right to have the judgment entered against him or her reviewed, as prescribed by law, by a higher court. Every convict shall have the right to request for pardon or commutation of inflicted punishment. Damage caused to victims shall be compensated as prescribed by law.

Article 39. Anyone charged with a crime shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty as prescribed by law, upon a court judgment that has legally entered into force.

An accused shall not be obliged to prove his/her innocence. Unresolved doubts shall be construed in favor of the accused.

Article 40. No one shall be obliged to testify about himself or herself, his/her spouse or close relative. The law may provide for other cases of discharge from the obligation to testify.

Use of illegally obtained evidence shall be prohibited.

Imposition of a heavier punishment than the one applicable under the law in force at the time of the committal of the crime shall be prohibited. No one may be held guilty of a crime if the act did not constitute a crime under the law in force at the time of committing the act.

A law abolishing or commuting the punishment for an act shall have retroactive effect. A law imposing or aggravating liability shall have no retroactive effect.

Article 41. The rights and freedoms determined by the constitution are not exhaustive and may not be considered as expulsion other recognized human

And civil rights and freedoms.

Article 42. Fundamental human and citizen's rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution may be restricted only by law for the protection of state security, public order, for the protection of public health and morals, constitutional rights and freedoms, honour and good reputation of others.

Article 43. Certain fundamental human and citizen's rights and freedoms except for those referred to in Articles 15, 17, 18, 37, 39- 41 of the Constitution may be temporarily restricted, as prescribed by law, at the time of martial law or state of emergency, as well as in other cases defined by the Constitution.

Article 44. Everyone shall be obliged to pay taxes, duties, and make other compulsory payments in the amount and as prescribed by law.

Article 45. Every citizen shall be obliged to take part, as prescribed by law, in the defense of the State of Western Armenia.

Article 46. Everyone shall be obliged to observe the Constitution and laws, respect the rights, freedoms and dignity of others.

The exercise of rights and freedoms with the purpose of violent overthrow of the constitutional order, incitement to national, racial, religious hatred, propaganda of violence or war shall be prohibited.

CHAPTER 3

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 47. The National Assembly is the legislative body of the State of Western Armenia (Short: the Parliament). The National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia shall be led by the Chairperson of the National Assembly. The Chairperson of the National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia shall represent the State of Western Armenia in international relations, as well as ritual relations, as the head of State.

Article 48. The candidate(s) of the Chairperson of National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia shall be nominated by the Government, the National Assembly deputy groups, as well as self-nominated members of National Assembly.

The Chairperson of National Assembly shall be elected from the members of National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia for a period of five years by closed secret voting.

As a Chairperson of the National Assembly may be elected everyone of thirty-five years old and over, who is a citizen of the State of Western Armenia (except, of a figure of high public authority), having the right to vote, with highest education, at least of master degree or equivalent.

The same person may not be elected to the office of the Chairperson of the National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia for more than two terms.

Article 49. The Chairperson of the National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia shall be elected as prescribed by the Constitution and law. The elections of the Chairperson of the National Assembly of the state shall be held thirty days prior to cessation of his/her powers. The candidate who has received the qualified majority three quarter of affirmative votes of electors, cast for all the candidates, shall be elected the Chairperson of the National Assembly.

Where more than two candidates have been voted upon, and none of them has received the required number of affirmative votes of electors, a second round of elections of the Chairperson shall be held on the fourteenth day following the voting.

The two candidates who have received the highest number of affirmative votes of electors may take part in the second round of elections of the Chairperson of National Assembly. In the second round, the candidate who has received the highest number of affirmative votes of electors shall be elected as the Chairperson of National Assembly. In case one candidate is voted upon, he or she shall be elected where he or she received the qualified majority three quarter of cast affirmative votes of the participants.

Where the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal accepts a case for examination concerning the results of elections of the Chairperson of National Assembly, it must render a decision within a period of ten days upon receiving the application, and the time-limits prescribed by this Article shall be calculated from the moment the decision of the Court enters into force.

In case the Chairperson of National Assembly is not elected, new elections shall be called, and the voting shall be held on the tenth day following the calling of new elections.

The Chairperson of National Assembly elected by new or early elections shall assume office on the fifth day following the elections.

Article 50. In case insurmountable obstacles arise for one of the candidates for the Chairperson of National Assembly, elections shall be postponed for a two-week period. In the event the obstacles recognized as insurmountable are not eliminated, new elections shall be called, and the voting shall be held on the twentieth day following the expiry of the mentioned two-week period. In case of the death of one of the candidates prior to the voting day, new elections shall be called, and the voting shall be held on the fortieth day after calling new elections.

Article 51. In cases of resignation, death of the Chairperson of National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia, impossibility to exercise his/her powers or his/her removal from office as prescribed by law, early elections of the Chairperson of National Assembly shall be called, and the voting shall be held on the fortieth day after the office of the Chairperson of National Assembly becomes vacant.

Article 52. No elections of the Chairperson National Assembly shall be held at the time of martial law and state of emergency, and the Chairperson of National Assembly shall continue to exercise his/her powers. In this case, on the fortieth day after the end of martial law or state of emergency, elections of the Chairperson National Assembly shall be held.

Article 53. The Chairperson of National Assembly shall assume office in the manner prescribed by law upon the taking of the following oath to the people at a special session of the National Assembly, Supreme Arbitral Tribunal, Government-in-exile.

“I, assuming the office of National Assembly Chairperson, swear to unreservedly fulfill the requirements of the Constitution: to respect human and citizen’s rights and freedoms, to the glory of the State of Western Armenia and to the welfare of the people of the State of Western of Armenia and all Armenians.”

Article 54. The Head of State shall:

- 1) address with a message; adopt orders;
- 2) in cases proscribed in by the law and receiving a positive opinion of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal according to the order, shall dissolve the National Assembly and call early election. In case of negative conclusion of Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, the National Assembly shall not be dissolved;
- 3) represent Government-in-exile of the State of Western Armenia in international relations:
 - propose general programme for the foreign policy;
 - sign international treaties;
 - submit international treaties to National Assembly for ratification upon the acceptance of the Government-in-exile and the positive conclusion of Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall sign the instruments of ratification thereof;
 - approve, suspend or revoke international treaties not requiring ratification;
- 4) upon the recommendation of the Chairperson of Supreme Constitutional Tribunal appoint and dismiss judges of marzes, first instance courts and three academic lawyer-members of the Council of Justice;
- 5) accept recalls and letters of credence of foreign states and international organizations diplomatic representatives;

6) upon the recommendation of Government-In-Exile and the confirmation of National Assembly, approve the appointment of the Chairperson of Supreme Constitutional Tribunal;

7) appoint the General Prosecutor, Central Bank President and Chairperson of the Chamber of Control;

8) upon the recommendation of the General Prosecutor appoint and dismiss the deputy General Prosecutor;

9) as prescribed by law resolve issues on granting citizenship and political asylum of the State of Western Armenia;

10) award orders and medals of the State of Western Armenia, confer the highest ranks and other honorary titles and class ranks;

11) grant pardon to convicts.

Article 55. The Chairperson of National Assembly shall:

1) address the National Assembly with a message.

2) within a period of twenty-one days upon the receipt of a law passed by the National Assembly sign and promulgate it.

3) Within the above period, the Chairperson of National Assembly may remand with objections and recommendations to the National Assembly the law passed by the National Assembly, requesting a new discussion. Within a period of five days, shall sign and promulgate the law passed again by the National Assembly

In case of not signing the law passed again by the National Assembly within a period of five days, the law shall be considered as promulgated.

4) decide the allocation of seats in the Committees of National Assembly.

5) upon consultations with the National Assembly deputy groups and coalitions, appoint the candidate for the Prime Minister,

6) make appointments to other State positions in cases provided for by law;

7) may constitute other advisory bodies.

Article 56. The decrees and executive orders adopted by the Head of State of Western Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution and the laws of the State of Western Armenia and shall be subject to execution throughout the whole territory of the State.

Article 57. The Chairperson of National Assembly, the Head of State shall have bodyguards and shall be immune.

During the term of his/her powers and thereafter the Chairperson of National Assembly, the Head of State may not be prosecuted and subjected to liability for actions deriving from his/her status as prescribed by the law.

The Chairperson of National Assembly, the Head of State shall be prosecuted for committed crimes.

Article 58. The Chairperson of National Assembly the Head of State may be removed from office for committed crime.

The Chairperson of National Assembly shall constitute a special committee formed by the equal number of Government-in-Exile and National Assembly members for the removal of the Head of State, which addresses to the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal for a conclusion upon a decision made by the majority of votes of the representatives.

In case of a positive conclusion the Special Commission of impeachment, shall make a decision by the majority of votes to terminate the authority of the Head of State, the Chairperson of National Assembly.

Where there are no grounds for removing the Head of State, the Chairperson of National Assembly from office as per the opinion of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, the issue shall be removed from the discussion.

Article 59. The Chairperson of National Assembly, the Head of State shall tender his/her resignation to the National Assembly and the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

In case the resignation is tendered again within a period of two days upon the expiry of the period of ten days following the tendering of the resignation, the resignation of the Chairperson of National Assembly and the Head of State shall be considered accepted, and early elections shall be held within the terms and as defined by the Constitution.

Article 60. In case of serious illness of the Chairperson of National Assembly, the Head of State or when there are other insurmountable obstacles to the exercise of his/her powers, which render impossible the exercise of his/her powers for a lasting period of time, the National Assembly shall upon

the proposal of the Government and on the basis of the opinion of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal take a decision on the incapacity of the Head of State to exercise his/her powers. In case there are no grounds for the incapacity to exercise the powers of the Head of State as per the opinion of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, the issue shall be removed from the discussion, but the powers of the Head of State shall pass to the prime minister, in case where that is impossible the power shall pass to the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 61. In cases provided by Articles 59, 63, 69, 70, 74, 77, 78, 117-118 of

the Constitution as well as for the organization of its operation the National Assembly shall adopt resolutions that are signed and promulgated by the Chairperson of National Assembly.

National Assembly authorities are prescribed in the Constitution, the National Assembly shall operate in accordance with its Regulations.

Article 62. The National Assembly shall be composed of 39 deputies. The powers of National Assembly shall be terminated on the last working day of December of the fifth year after its election, on the day power of newly elected National Assembly start with an opening of its new session.

Article 63. The deputy of National Assembly may hold any other public office or perform other paid work until the formation of the budget of the State of Western Armenia and defining the amount of payment by the Government. The status and guarantees of activities of deputies shall be defined by the Constitution and by law. Deputies reward and activity guarantees shall be prescribed by law.

Article 64. Deputies shall not be bound by imperative mandate, shall be guided by their conscience and convictions. Deputies may not during the term of their powers and thereafter be prosecuted and subjected to liability for actions deriving from their status of deputy, including for any opinion expressed in the National Assembly, unless it contains defamation or insult.

Article 65. The powers of a deputy shall terminate in cases of expiry of the term of powers of the National Assembly, dissolution of the National Assembly, loss of the citizenship of the State of Western Armenia, non-

attendance, without good cause, of more than half of the voting in the course of one regular session, being sentenced to imprisonment, declared as having no active legal capacity, and resignation.

The procedure of termination of deputies' powers shall be defined by the regulations of National Assembly.

The responsibility for implementing the activity of the National Assembly and deputy's participation to it shall bear the Chairperson of National Assembly.

Article 66. Regular elections of the National Assembly shall be held sixty days prior to the expiry of the term of powers thereof.

The election procedure shall be defined by law.

The election shall be called by the decision of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia.

The first session of the newly elected National Assembly shall be convened on the second Thursday following the election of at least two thirds of the total number of deputies.

Until the election of the Chairperson of National Assembly the session shall be chaired by the oldest deputy.

Article 67. The National Assembly regular sessions shall be held twice a year:

The first session shall begin on the second Monday of January and shall continue until the accomplishment of the approved agenda.

After the termination of the first session and discussions of its report the second session shall be held.

The second session shall begin on the second Monday of September and shall continue until the accomplishment of the approved agenda.

Sittings of the National Assembly shall be public. A closed sitting may be convened by a decision of the National Assembly in case of discussions of questions concerning the national security.

Article 68. An extraordinary session of the National Assembly shall be convened at the initiative of the Chairperson of National Assembly, at least one third of the total number of deputies, or the Government-in-exile. The

extraordinary session shall be held according to the agenda defined by the initiator.

The extraordinary session shall not last longer than six days.

Article 69. Constitutional laws shall be adopted by referendum. The laws equivalent to Constitutional laws shall be adopted by three quarter majority of votes of the total number of deputies.

Article 70. Standing committees shall be established in the National Assembly and, in case of necessity, Interim Committees.

Standing committees shall be established for preliminary discussions of the draft laws and other proposals and for submitting opinions thereon to the National Assembly.

Interim Committees shall be established for preliminary discussion of certain draft laws or for submitting to the National Assembly opinions, statements on certain events and facts.

Article 71. The newly elected National Assembly shall accept the resignation of the Government-in-Exile on the day of the first sitting of the National Assembly.

After the National Assembly accepts the resignation of the Government-in-Exile, the members of the Government-in-Exile shall continue to exercise their duties until the new Government-in-Exile is formed.

The Government-in-Exile shall submit its activity program to the National Assembly for approval and shall put forward a motion on confidence on the sitting of the National Assembly within a twenty-day period after its formation or election of the new National Assembly.

A draft decision on passing a motion of non-confidence against the Government-in-Exile can be submitted by at least two thirds of the total number of deputies within a 24-hour period after forwarding a motion on confidence.

A draft decision on passing a motion of non-confidence against the Government-in-Exile shall be put to vote not earlier than within forty-eight hours and not later than within seventy-two hours upon its submission. The decision shall be adopted by the three quarter of the total number of deputies.

In case the draft decision on passing a motion of non-confidence against the Government-in-Exile is not submitted or such a decision is not adopted, the activity program of the Government-in-Exile shall be deemed approved.

In case the decision on passing a motion of non-confidence against the Government-in-Exile is adopted, the Prime Minister shall file an application of resignation to the National Assembly.

Article 72. During the transitional period the Prime Minister's resignation or vacancy of the position thereof shall not be a ground for the resignation of the Government-in-Exile.

Article 73. The power of legislative initiatives in the National Assembly shall belong to the deputy group and the Government-in-Exile.

The Government-in-Exile shall determine the sequence of discussing the draft laws submitted thereby and request putting those to vote only with the corrections acceptable to it.

A draft law considered as urgent by the decision of the Government-in-Exile shall be discussed and put to voting by the National Assembly within a one-month period.

Draft laws which reduce the revenues or increase the expenditures of the State Budget, shall be adopted by the National Assembly only upon the conclusion of the Government-in-Exile and through a three quarter majority of votes of the total number of deputies.

Article 74. The National Assembly shall adopt the State Budget upon the submission by the Government-in-Exile.

In case the State Budget is not approved prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, expenditures shall be performed in the proportions of the previous year budget. The procedure for discussion and approval of the State Budget shall be defined by law.

Article 75. The National Assembly shall oversee the State Budget performance, as well as the use of loans and credits received from foreign states and international organizations.

The National Assembly shall- upon the availability of the opinion of the Control Chamber of the National Assembly - discuss and approve the annual report on the State Budget performance.

Article 76. For the purpose of legislative assurance of the activity program of the Government-in-Exile, the National Assembly may authorize the Government-in-Exile to adopt decisions having the force of law which shall act within the timeframe defined by the National Assembly and shall not contradict to laws.

Article 77. The National Assembly regular sessions shall be chaired by the Head of State, a person appointed from the deputies which shall exercise the powers of the spokesperson.

Article 78. The deputies shall have the right to address interpellations to the Government. The Prime Minister and the members of the Government-in-Exile shall answer to the questions of the deputies in one of the sittings during the week of convening sittings of a regular session.

The National Assembly shall not render decisions with regard to the questions of the deputies.

Article 79. National Assembly:

1) announces amnesty;

2) ratifies or annuls international treaties of the State of Western Armenia. The scope of international treaties subject to ratification by the National Assembly is provided by law;

3) announces its positive armed neutrality and announces active defense.

Article 80. The National Assembly lodges a motion of impeachment to the Chairperson of the National Assembly – the Head of State, lodges a motion of non-confidence against the Government-in-Exile and the Prime Minister by two thirds of the votes from the total number of deputies by applying to Impeachment Commission. The National Assembly cannot exercise this power during the martial law and in other equivalent cases as provided by the Constitution.

CHAPTER 4

The Government-in-Exile

Article 81. The executive power of the State of Western Armenia is exercised by the Government-in-Exile of the State of Western Armenia (Short: the Government).

The Government-in-Exile is composed of Prime Minister, deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers, President of WA National Open Academy.

The highest position of the Government-in-Exile is the Prime Minister, elected in accordance with the procedure stipulated in articles 48-59 of the present Constitution.

- The Prime Minister is the Supreme Commander of armed forces of the State of Western Armenia;

- The Prime Minister is the guarantor of independence, security, observance of Constitutional Order of the State of Western Armenia.

The powers of the Government-in-Exile are stipulated by the Constitution and laws, regulatory normative acts, as well as customary rules.

The structure and the procedure for organizing the activities of the Government-in-Exile shall be stipulated by the Government-in-Exile upon submission by the Prime Minister.

The composition of the Government-in-Exile shall be approved by the National Assembly within a ten-day period. In case of non-approval, the new composition of the Government-in-Exile shall be discussed within a five-day period and be submitted to the National Assembly which shall approve it within a three-day period.

The National Assembly is obliged to approve the Government-in-Exile upon the second discussion.

In case of non-approval upon the second discussion, it shall be approved by the decision of the Government-in-Exile.

Article 82. Sittings of the Government-in-Exile shall be convened and presided by the Prime Minister or the deputy Prime Minister or the person exercising the functions thereof, as well as the Minister member of the Government-in-Exile, with the consent of Prime Minister, in case of his/her absence or if the office becomes vacant.

Decisions of the Government-in-Exile shall be signed and ratified by the Prime Minister or the official exercising the functions thereof in case of his/her absence.

In cases stipulated by the Constitution and laws, the Prime Minister shall convene and preside extraordinary sitting of the Government-in-Exile upon the request of the member(s) of the Government-in-Exile.

Article 83. The Prime Minister shall manage the activities of the Government-in-Exile and coordinate the work of Ministers, the president of WA National Open Academy, other organizations within the structure of the Government.

The Prime Minister adopts decisions, orders, makes oral and written statements, injunctions which are subject to compulsory enforcement.

The Prime Minister applies to the Government-in-Exile:

- 1) with a legislative initiative in order to submit a draft law to the National Assembly;
- 2) with recommendations to discharge from office a member of the Government-in-Exile and appointment of a new member;
- 3) ratifies the decisions of the Government-in-Exile;
- 4) offers incentives and confers awards;
- 5) takes disciplinary actions against the members of the Government-in-Exile;
- 6) confers titles, class ranks, addresses the Government-in-Exile for conferring highest titles, class ranks, qualification classes;
- 7) appoints representatives, ambassadors and equivalent officials, as well as recalls them;
- 8) appoints and discharges from office deputy Ministers, heads of departments within the staff of the Government-in-Exile;
- 9) submits annual and extraordinary reports on budget execution and regarding the state of economy to the Government-in-Exile and the National Assembly;
- 10) ratifies the draft laws accordingly not adopted by the National Assembly under a condition of submitting amended draft laws to the National Assembly within a six-month period;
- 11) exercises the powers of the Head of State in case of his/her leave or impossibility of performance of the powers;
- 12) represents the State in intergovernmental relations. Submits the signed treaties and protocols to the National Assembly for approval;
- 13) submits objections and justifications to the National Assembly with respect to the draft laws introduced by the Government-in-Exile and remanded by the National Assembly;
- 14) on behalf of the Government-in-Exile applies to the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal for obtaining a conclusion regarding National Assembly dissolution;
- 15) lodges a motion of impeachment to the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal against the Chairperson of the National Assembly – the Head of State with the consent of the Government-in-Exile and on behalf thereof;
- 16) adopts decrees till the Head of State is elected.

Article 84. Untill a member of the Government-in-Exile is paid on monthly basis, he/she can be a member of any representative body, hold a position in another state body or perform other paid work.

Article 85. The Government-in-Exile:

1) submits its activity programme to the National Assembly for approval in accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution, laws and regulatory normative acts;

2) submits the draft State Budget to the National Assembly for approval, ensures Budget implementation and submits a report to the National Assembly thereon;

3) Administers the State Property and the property conferred to the Government-in-Exile;

4) ensures the implementation of the unified State financial- economic, credit and tax policy;

5) ensures the implementation of the state policy in the areas of science, education, culture, healthcare, social security, and nature protection;

6) performs the functions of defense, development of foreign and internal policy, as well as national security and foreign relations of the State.

Ensures the material and technical base and, in case of necessity, implements independent policy in accordance with laws or other normative documents;

7) takes necessary measures aimed at strengthening the law and order, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, protection of the property and public order;

8) submits a legislative initiative. Draft legislative proposals submitted by the Government-in-Exile shall be discussed with consent of the Government-in-Exile;

9) Draft legislative proposals submitted by the Government-in-Exile which are not adopted by the National Assembly, shall be put into executive operation by the decision of the Prime Minister. Laws put into executive operation by the decision of the Prime Minister shall be adopted by the National Assembly within a three-month period;

10) Highest titles, class ranks, qualification classes and honorary titles are conferred by the decision of the Government-in-Exile;

11) in cases of armed attack against the State, imminent threat thereof or declaration of war the Government-in-Exile shall declare martial law and may order general or partial mobilization and shall take a decision on the use of the armed forces;

12) in case of use of the armed forces or declaration of martial law, a special joint sitting of the Government-in-Exile and the National Assembly shall be convened without delay by virtue of law. The legal regime of martial law shall be defined by the Law;

13) in case of an imminent threat to the constitutional order, upon the consultation between the Government-in-Exile and the National Assembly, the Government-in-Exile shall declare state of emergency, implement measures dictated by the situation and shall address the people with a message on the subject;

14) in case of declaration of state of emergency, a special joint sitting of the Government-in-Exile and the National Assembly shall be convened without delay by virtue of law. The legal regime of state of emergency shall be defined by law;

15) appoints and discharges from office the members of the Government-in-Exile.

Article 86. The Government-in-Exile shall submit the draft Budget to the National Assembly for discussion at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year and may demand that the draft Budget be voted with the amendments made by the Government-in-Exile till the end of above term.

The Government-in-Exile may put forward a motion on confidence in connection with the approval of the Budget. In case the National Assembly, in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the Constitution and laws, does not lodge a motion of non-confidence against the Government-in-Exile the State Budget shall be deemed adopted with the amendments made by the Government-in-Exile. In case the National Assembly lodges a motion of non-confidence against the Government-in-Exile the new Government-in-Exile shall submit the draft Budget within a twenty-day period which shall be discussed and adopted in accordance with the present article within a thirty-day period.

The present legal norm shall be enforced only after founding the National Bank and approval of the first State Budget by the National Assembly.

CHAPTER 5

Judicial authority

Article 87. In the State of Western Armenia the justice shall be administered only by the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal (Short: the Tribunal) and the Courts in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

The final acts of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal and Courts shall be adopted in the name of the State of Western Armenia.

Article 88. In the State of Western Armenia there shall be local and regional first instance Courts, regional second instance Courts and the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, as well as specialized courts in cases stipulated by law.

The highest court instance in the State of Western Armenia is the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal which also shall ensure correct and uniform application of law.

Establishment of ad hoc courts shall be prohibited.

Article 89. In the State of Western Armenia the constitutional justice shall be administered by the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 90. Independence of the Tribunal and Courts shall be guaranteed by the Constitution and laws.

The powers, procedure for formation and operation of the Tribunal and Courts shall be defined by the Constitution and laws.

The powers and procedure for formation of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall be defined by the Constitution, and the procedure for operation thereof shall be defined by the Constitution and the law on the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 91. The arbitrators of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal are elected by the National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia by the qualified majority of votes upon the recommendation of the Council of Justice.

Upon recommendation of the Government, approval of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal is appointed by the National Assembly and is ratified by the Head of State.

Article 92. The Council of Justice shall operate by the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal. The Council of Justice consists of two judges from

each instance elected by the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal for a three-year term, and three legal scholars which are appointed by the Chairperson of the National Assembly for a three-year term.

The Council of Justice is chaired by the legal scholars based on annual rotation.

The Council of Justice, as stipulated by law, shall:

1) prepare the list of candidates for judges and official promotion lists of judges and submit them to the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal for approval;

2) give opinion on the nominated candidates for judges;

3) give opinion on pardon matters upon the request of the Head of State;

4) submit recommendations to the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia for imposing disciplinary liability for arbitrators-judges, for getting the consent over terminating the powers of arbitrators-judges, detaining them, involving them as an accused or subjecting them to administrative liability through judicial procedure.

Article 93. The arbitrators and judges shall be irremovable. The arbitrators and judges shall hold their offices from the age of 35 until attaining the age of 60. The arbitrators and judges of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall hold their offices until attaining the age of 75. Their authorities shall be terminated only in cases and in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the Constitution and law.

The Chairpersons of chambers of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, as well as regional and municipal Courts shall hold the office according to rotation principle being rotated annually.

Article 94. The arbitrators and judges of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall be independent when administering justice, and shall be governed only by the Constitution and law. Guarantees for the activities of the arbitrators and judges of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal as well as the grounds of, and procedure for the liability thereof shall be defined by the Constitution and law.

The arbitrators and judges may not be detained, involved as an accused, nor may a matter on subjecting them to administrative liability through judicial procedure be initiated, without the consent of the Presidium of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal. The arbitrators and judges may not be arrested, except for cases when the arrest is carried out at the moment of committing a crime or immediately thereafter. In such cases, the Head of State

and the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall be *promptly* informed about the arrest.

Article 95. Upon receiving the salary stipulated by the *Government-in-Exile* of the State of Western Armenia, the arbitrators and judges may not engage in entrepreneurial activities, hold positions not related to their responsibilities in State or local self-government bodies or a position in commercial organizations, carry out other paid work except for *scientific, pedagogical and creative work.*

The arbitrators and judges may not be members to any party or engage in political activities.

Article 96. The Supreme Constitutional Tribunal consists of:

State (Constitutional) Chamber;

Civil Chamber;

Criminal Chamber;

Presidium;

Supreme Instance.

Article 97. Members of the Supreme Instance of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal are the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, Chairpersons of Chambers of the Tribunal, Prosecutor of the State of Western Armenia, Minister of Justice, Ombudsman.

The Presidium of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal consists of the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal and the Chairpersons of the Chambers.

The members of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, the Presidium and Supreme Instance may not be challenged.

Article 98. The sittings of the Supreme Instance shall be chaired by Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, the State interests shall be protected by the Prosecutor General, the defense is carried out by Ombudsman.

The matters of constitutionality of the laws shall be reported by the Chairperson of the State (Constitutional) Chamber.

The civil and administrative matters shall be handled by the Chairperson of the Civil Chamber.

Criminal matters shall be handled by the Chairperson of the Criminal Chamber.

Article 99. The Supreme Instance is the supreme control body, the decisions thereof are final and are not subject to appeal.

Article 100. The Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, as provided by law, shall:

- 1) exercise the power of Constitutional Assembly, recognize the Constitution of the State of Western Armenia adopted;
- 2) determine the compliance of the laws, decisions of the National Assembly, decrees of the Head of State, decisions of the Government, Prime Minister and local self-government bodies with the Constitution;
- 3) prior to ratification of an international treaty, determine the compliance of commitments enshrined therein with the Constitution;
- 4) settle the disputes concerning the results of referenda;
- 5) settle the disputes concerning the decisions on the results of elections of Chairperson of the National Assembly, Prime Minister, arbitrators and judges and deputies;
- 6) declare the obstacles faced by a candidate for the Chairperson of the National Assembly and Prime Minister as insurmountable or eliminated;
- 7) give opinion to the Chairperson of the National Assembly – the Head of State regarding the existence of grounds for lodging a motion of non-confidence against the Government-in-Exile or removing the Prime Minister from office;
- 8) give opinion on the incapacity of the Head of State, the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal or the Prime Minister to exercise their powers;
- 9) give opinion on terminating the powers of arbitrators and judges of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, detaining them, involving them as an accused, as well as on initiating a matter on subjecting them to administrative liability through judicial procedure.

The arbitrator or judge whose issue is being discussed shall not take part in the voting;

10) give opinion on grounds for removing the head of the community from office;

11) in cases provided for by law, render decisions on suspending or prohibiting the activities of a party;

12) Hear all civil, administrative and criminal cases which are appealed to the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

The hearings in the chambers of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall be collegial with a three-judge panel. In case of Presidium, the hearings are carried out by the Chairpersons of chambers and the Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 101. As prescribed by the Constitution and law on Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, applications to Supreme Constitutional Tribunal may be filed:

- a) on the State matters:
 - 1) by the Chairperson of the National Assembly – the Head of State;
 - 2) by at least one fifth of the deputies;
 - 3) by the Government;
 - 4) by the Prime Minister;
 - 5) by local self-government bodies on the matters of compliance of the normative documents of State Bodies, violating their constitutional rights, with the Constitution;
 - 6) by any person in connection with a particular case where a final Court act is available, regarding the State legal issue;
 - 7) by the Courts and the Prosecutor General, on the matters of constitutionality of the provisions of regulatory acts concerning a specific case pending before them;
 - 8) by Ombudsman;
 - 9) by the Chairperson of the National Assembly – the Head of State, Prime Minister, arbitrators and deputies candidates.

The Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall examine the case on Constitutional matters only when a relevant application is filed.

Article 102. The Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia also examines the facts (merits) of the case and any person who is the party of the case can file an application to the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal if a Court act is available.

Article 103. The chambers of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall adopt decisions and conclusions within the terms and in accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution and law on the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

The decisions and conclusions of the Presidium of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal shall enter into force upon their publication, however, they can be appealed within a three-month period to the Supreme Instance of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 104. The security and social security guarantees of the Chairpersons of the National Assembly – the Head of State, the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal and the Prime Minister are equivalent.

CHAPTER 6.

Prosecutor's Office

Article 105. The Prosecutor's Office of the State of Western Armenia shall be a uniform and centralized system, headed by the Prosecutor General.

Prosecutor's Office shall:

- 1) In cases and as provided for by law, instigate criminal prosecution;
- 2) oversee the lawfulness of preliminary investigation;
- 3) pursue a charge in the Court;
- 4) bring an action to the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal with regard to protection of state interests;
- 5) appeal against the judgments and decisions of Courts;
- 6) oversee the lawfulness of applying punishments and other coercive measures.

The Prosecutor's Office shall act within the scope of powers vested therein by the Constitution on the basis of the Law on Prosecutor's Office.

Article 106. The security and social security guarantees of the Prosecutor General, the Chairpersons of the Chambers of Supreme Constitutional Tribunal, Vice Speaker, deputy Prime Minister, President of the National Bank of SWA, Chairperson of the Control Chamber and Ombudsman are equivalent.

The security and social security guarantees of the arbitrators, ministers, deputies, marz governors and mayors of the Capital City are equivalent.

CHAPTER 7.

Territorial Administration and Local Self-Government

Article 107. The administrative-territorial units of the State of Western Armenia are the marzes, districts, cities and communities (townships, villages). Marzes consist of district, city, township and village communities.

Article 108. Marz Governors, Heads of Districts and City Mayors shall be elected through direct elections.

Before settling in the Motherland, they shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the National Assembly – the Head of State with the consent of the Prime Minister with a four-year period.

Their activities shall be managed by the Prime Minister.

Article 109. The Marz Governors, Heads of Districts and City Mayors shall form their staff.

Article 110. Council of Elders consisting of 20-30 representatives shall be elected through direct elections in marzes, districts and cities. They shall be entitled to adopt decisions on developing the budget, allocations and spending. The Council of Elders shall be elected for a four-year period.

Article 111. Local self-governance shall be exercised in communities. In order to manage and dispose the community property, settle issues of community concern, local self-government bodies shall be elected for a three-year term: Council of Elders with 5-15 members, the Head of the community. The Head of community shall form his/her staff.

Article 112. The Council of Elders shall approve the community budget upon submission by the Head of community oversee the budget performance, set local taxes, duties and payments as prescribed by law.

Article 113. State Governance shall be exercised in marzes implementing the regional policy of the Government, coordinating the activities regional services of the Republican Executive Bodies.

Article 114. The Capital City has a status of a marz. The Mayor of Capital City shall be elected through direct elections.

The local self-government in marzes and cities of the State of Western Armenia is exercised by the relevant organizations of district and city communities.

Article 115. The Government-in-Exile may discharge from office marz governors based on the Prime Minister's recommendation. The Prime Minister may discharge from office the city mayor, head of district or community.

In case a head of community is discharged from office, extraordinary elections shall be carried out upon the decision of the Government-in-Exile, within a thirty-day period. Before the newly elected head of community takes his/her office, the Prime Minister appoints acting head of city community, and the marz governor appoints acting head of district, township or village community.

Article 116. The procedure of election of local self-government bodies and the powers thereof shall be stipulated by the Constitution and laws.

CHAPTER 8

Adoption of the Constitution, Amendments and Referendum Article 117.

The Constitution shall be adopted and amendments thereto shall be made through referendum, at the initiative of the Government-in-Exile, the National Assembly, at least one-third of votes of the deputies or the WA Supreme Constitutional Tribunal in the capacity of Constitutional Assembly.

The day of referendum shall be set by the decision of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal with recommendation and consent of the Government-in-Exile and the majority of votes of deputies of the National Assembly.

The Chairperson of the National Assembly may — within a period of twenty-one days upon receiving the draft Constitution or the draft amendments thereto — remand it, with objections, recommendations, to the National Assembly demanding a new discussion.

The Chairperson of the National Assembly shall put to referendum the draft Constitution or the draft amendments thereto — re-proposed by the National Assembly by at least three quarter of votes of the total number of deputies — within the period defined by the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 118. Laws shall be put to referendum, upon the proposal of the Government-in-Exile or National Assembly according to established procedure.

Laws adopted through referendum may be amended only through referendum.

Article 119. The draft Law put to referendum shall be deemed adopted in case three quarter of the participants of the voting, but not less than two third of citizens enrolled in electoral lists, have voted in favor.

Article 120. Articles 1-7 of the Constitution are not subject to amendment.

CHAPTER 9

Transitional Provisions

Article 121. The Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal and the arbitrators shall continue to hold the office until attaining the age of 75 and in case the above age is attained, until they resign or the Supreme

Constitutional Tribunal issues a conclusion regarding impossibility of carrying out the activities thereof.

Article 122. The Government-in-Exile shall continue to exercise its powers until the new elections of the National Assembly of the State of Western Armenia in the Motherland.

Article 123. The National Assembly (Parliament) of the State of Western Armenia shall have 39 deputies until settling in the Motherland.

Article 124. The present Constitution is transitional and it shall be in force until settling in the Motherland and adoption of the new Constitution.

The 'in-Exile' status of the Government of the State of Western Armenia shall be kept until settling in the Motherland.

Annotation

The terms of Arbitrator, Judge, Government-in-Exile, Government are colloquial and have equivalent meaning.

The Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia

Hrayr/Surik Ghazaryan

Arbitrators:

Armen Khachikian

Garnik Margarian

Yervand Manarian

SUREN – HRAYR GHAZARYAN

Co-author - Arbitrator

Lawyer, Judge of the Third Class Rank Qualification of RA, Highest Class Rank Arbitrator and State Justice Counselor of SWA, General of Justice, Foreign member of Natural Science Academy of Russia, member of "Armenian Writers' Union" of California, since 10.10.2014 has been holding the position of Chairperson of the Supreme Constitutional Tribunal of the State of Western Armenia.

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