

Annex 1. List of Current & Potential Hydro Power Projects in Syunik

N.	Project Name	Owner	Estimated year of completion	Capacity (kW)	Annual Output (mln. KWh)	Project Cost (USD, mln)
1.	Yeghegis	Basenk Ltd	2004	10,600	21.5	N.A.
2.	Vorotan -1	Basenk Ltd	N.A.	5,860	25	4.84
3.	Shinuayr	Zangezour Industrial	2005	800	5.9	0.525
4.	Apres	Syunik Ltd	2005	1,350	10.98	0.9
5.	Shaki - 2	Hakobjanyan & Gaklstyan Ltd	2004	1,050	7.9	0.4
6.	Meghri	Q-H Ltd	N.A.	840	2.5	0.05
7.	Agarak	Agarak Hek Ltd	N.A.	792	1.76	N.A.
8.	Meghri - 5	N.A.	N.A.	2,200	7.3	1.5
9.	Meghri - 6	N.A.	N.A.	2,200	7.2	1.6
10.	Meghri – 7	N.A.	N.A.	2,200	7.2	1.6
11.	Meghri – 8	N.A.	N.A.	2,100	6.74	2.5
12.	Meghri - 9	N.A.	N.A.	2,100	6.74	2.5
13.	Voghji - 1	N.A.	N.A.	4,460	21.7	2
14.	Voghji – 4	N.A.	N.A.	1,260	5.3	1.6
15.	Voghji – 5	N.A.	N.A.	1,280	5.4	1.6
16.	Nukhutarian - Goris	N.A.	N.A.	250	2.2	N.A.
17.	Adjibaj - Geghi	N.A.	N.A.	147	1.2	N.A.
18.	Geghi	N.A.	N.A.	84	0.7	N.A.
19.	Vorotan - 3	N.A.	N.A.	600	1.8	N.A.

20.	Vorotan - 4	N.A.	N.A.	600	1.8	N.A.
21.	Darbas - 1	N.A.	N.A.	840	2.67	N.A.
22.	Darbas - 1	N.A.	N.A.	840	2.67	N.A.
23.	Ayriget -1	N.A.	N.A.	1,320	4.03	N.A.
24.	Araglijur	N.A.	N.A.	750	2.2	N.A.
25.	Avsarlu - 1	N.A.	N.A.	380	1.1	N.A.
26.	Avsarlu – 2	N.A.	N.A.	375	1.1	N.A.
27.	Avsarlu – 3	N.A.	N.A.	375	1.1	N.A.
28.	Avsarlu – 4	N.A.	N.A.	375	1.1	N.A.
29.	Musalamget - 1	N.A.	N.A.	755	2.09	N.A.
30.	Musalamget – 2	N.A.	N.A.	735	2.03	N.A.
31.	Musalamget – 3	N.A.	N.A.	735	2.03	N.A.
32.	Agjebad - 1	N.A.	N.A.	1,090	4.06	N.A.
33.	Agjebad – 2	N.A.	N.A.	1,080	4.02	N.A.
34.	Agjebad - 3	N.A.	N.A.	1,070	4.0	N.A.
35.	Gyard - 1	N.A.	N.A.	710	2.7	N.A.
36.	Gyard - 2	N.A.	N.A.	720	2.7	N.A.
37.	Karabash - 1	N.A.	N.A.	265	0.8	N.A.
38.	Karabash - 1	N.A.	N.A.	270	0.81	N.A.
39.	Karabash - 1	N.A.	N.A.	265	0.8	N.A.
40.	Sagkar-Mekan - 1	N.A.	N.A.	600	1.62	N.A.
41.	Sagkar-Mekan – 2	N.A.	N.A.	600	1.62	N.A.
42.	Sagkar-Mekan – 3	N.A.	N.A.	600	1.62	N.A.
43.	Sagkar-Mekan – 4	N.A.	N.A.	600	1.62	N.A.
44.	Sagkar-Mekan – 5	N.A.	N.A.	600	1.62	N.A.

45.	Sagkar-Mekan – 6	N.A.	N.A.	600	1.62	N.A.
46.	Vokhchi - 1	N.A.	N.A.	1,255	5.3	N.A.
47.	Vokhchi - 2	N.A.	N.A.	1,280	5.4	N.A.
48.	Shishkert – 1	N.A.	N.A.	263	0.95	N.A.
49.	Shishkert – 2	N.A.	N.A.	263	0.95	N.A.
50.	Shishkert – 3	N.A.	N.A.	263	0.95	N.A.
51.	Shishkert – 4	N.A.	N.A.	263	0.95	N.A.
52.	Meghraget - 4	N.A.	N.A.	2,100	6.74	N.A.
53.	Meghraget – 5	N.A.	N.A.	2,100	6.74	N.A.
54.	Meghraget – 6	N.A.	N.A.	2,100	6.74	N.A.
55.	Meghraget – 7	N.A.	N.A.	2,100	6.74	N.A.
56.	Meghraget – 8	N.A.	N.A.	2,100	6.74	N.A.
57.	Meghraget - 9	N.A.	N.A.	2,100	6.74	N.A.
58.	Vank	N.A.	N.A.	750	2.4	N.A.
59.	Geghi	N.A.	N.A.	3,200	13.2	N.A.
Total				77,460	273.09	

Annex 2. Summary of Tourist Attractions in Sisian District

Name	Description	Distance from Sisian (km)	Distance from Yerevan (km)
St. Gregory Illuminator Church	The church is located in Sisian. It is constructed on a height imperiously prevailing on the settlement. The church is considered one of the prominent obelisks of the Armenian medieval architecture. With its central cupolas, it is one of the single structures that are maintained almost undistorted. The temple was called St. Grigor Lusavorich (Illuminator), as well as St. Hovhannes. It has been constructed in the 6 th century in the place of the pagan temple. Although on the church the name of Syunik prince Kohazat is engraved, the latter couldn't have constructed it. Governing in the 7 th century he perhaps has conducted some construction works in the monastery, next to cupolas, where he has left his name. In front of the monastery, in a beautiful square the princes have constructed houses and mansions. Religious leaders, princes from the prominent stems have been buried here. In medieval times Syunik Monastery has been also a center of manuscript culture.	0	200
Sisian History Museum	History State Museum in Sisian was founded in 1990 and is named by a well-known Armenian historian Nikoghayos Adonts who has Sisian origin. Since 1995 the museum has its permanent exhibition, which	0	200

	presents the history of Syunik world, particularly the history of Sisian. Separate halls are devoted to ethnography, archaeology of Sisian. Museum has a rich Stone collection and supports the archaeological expeditions working periodically in Sisian		
Karahunj, ancient observatory	The observatory is located 3 km north from Sisian. Due to its certain disposition it is a complex of religious monuments, i.e. Menhir. Stone columns are from solid rocks. There are holes made on some of them. Next to megalithic structures there is the “city of the dead” and a habitation dated B. C. III-I millennium, i.e. necropolis. Tracks of numerous structures and tomb are maintained there. The monument reflects the outlook and astrological conceptions. It is an applicable structure from religious and meantime from astrological point of view. The holes on the stones initially have been made from technical, further from symbolic-religious and perhaps also from astrological considerations. Zorats stones have been constructed within B. C. III-I millenniums and are closely related to the western European megalithic structures.	3	200
Ukhtasar, ancient rock pictures	It is located above pastures of Sarnakunk village in Sisian region, on the surface of Ukhtasar and Takjur rocks, which are 3000-3300m above sea level. The deepness of each rock picture is 1-6mm. The rock pictures are irreplaceable history sources. Old people living in our highlands left rich materials to be studied about their life, worships, traditions and occupations. The first group of	13	207

	rock pictures belong to the B.C. 5-4 millenniums and the second group belongs to the B.C. 3-2 millenniums.		
Vorotnavank	It is an Armenian medieval architectural monument, monastic complex. It was one of the well-known religious and cultural centers of Syunik in 10-15th centuries. It is located 4km east from Sisian City, on the left height of Vorotan canyon. The more ancient structure was the St. Stepanos vaulted church constructed by Shahandukht Queen of Syunik in year 1000. In 1007 Shahandukht's son Sevada constructed St. Karapet church in the south-western part of the church St. Stepanos. In the area of the Monastery, in the western part of these two churches the vaulted cupola and other structures have been maintained. The Vorotan Monastery is surrounded by gates; it had had workshops, storehouses, theological seminary, and caravanserai. The great Armenian philosopher, Founder of Tatev University Hovhannes Vorotnetsi (1315-1398) conducted its activities in Vorotan Monastery. Vorotan Monastery several times was destroyed by Seljuk-Turks, Mongol-Tatars, Lenktemur invasions and 1931 earthquake. Currently the renovation works of Vorotan Monastery are in the completion phase.	13	213
David Bek castle	It is one of the prominent castles of not only Tsghuk town but also of Syunik region. It is located on the rock of Vorotan village. From the three sides of the castle there is the pervasive Vorotan canyon. It has gates only from one section. Eghishe mentions that Vorotnaberd is among the	16	216

	castles and towns that have been set free from Persian tyrants by Vardanants in 450. Stepanos Orbelyan considered Vorotnaberd as one of the significant castles of Syunik, which belonged to Senekerim A King of Syunik in 1075-1094. Vorotnaberd was set free from apostate Melik Baghr by Davit Bek. Very often it is also called Davit Bek Castle. In the top of the Castle the Bridge of Melik-Tangi is located.		
Shamb Daisy	In Sisian region, in a narrow canyon of Vorotan river Shambi reservoir with “Zangesur Daisy” was established, from where water reaches to turbines of Tatev HES through a tunnel with 18 km length. “Daisy” is a unique hydro technical structure in a form of the same flower, which is aimed for gravity removal of waters of Shambi artificial lake	20	220
Ltseni	This Chapel-church was constructed in 1347, some kilometers south-east from Ltsen village, on the right edge of the forest of the road taking to Tatev. It is apparent that it has been an old sanctuary related to the worship of tree. Further for the same purpose that chapel was constructed around the two embraced fur trees that were acknowledged saint. One wall is directly constructed on the root seen on the ground. The chapel-church was called Anapat, since it was separated, where further the pilgrim Christians used to come to pray.	24	224
Tanahat Monastery	It is an Armenian architectural monument of 5-6 th centuries. It was a prominent monastic complex of	19	219

	<p>Syunik. It is located in the north from Arevis village, in the mountainous plain. Ghevond Alishan assumed that in place of Tanahat during the pagan period there was the heathen temple of Anahit goddess. The chief church is called St. Stepanos. It is a basilica structure and has a stage. The church had a hall room. Portico capitals are furnished with flowers. Next to the monastery there is a cemetery with cross stones and grave stones. On one of the mentioned the Armenian letters are hardly noticed. In 1975 in Tanahat ruins Urartu cuneiforms have been found out, which are on both sides of basalt stone. Tanahat currently is in half ruined state.</p>		
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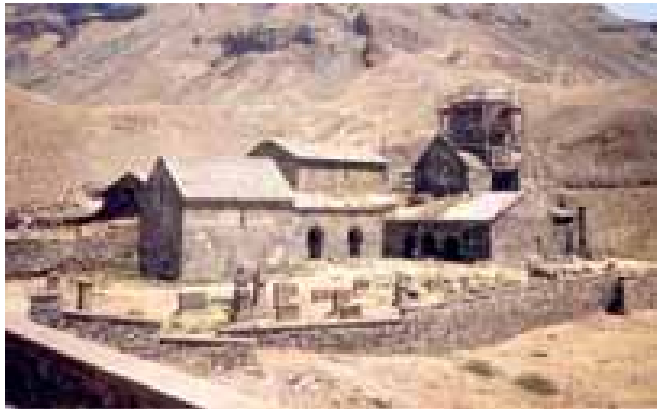
Some of the illustrations of Sisian located tourist attractions are as follows:



Shamb Daisy



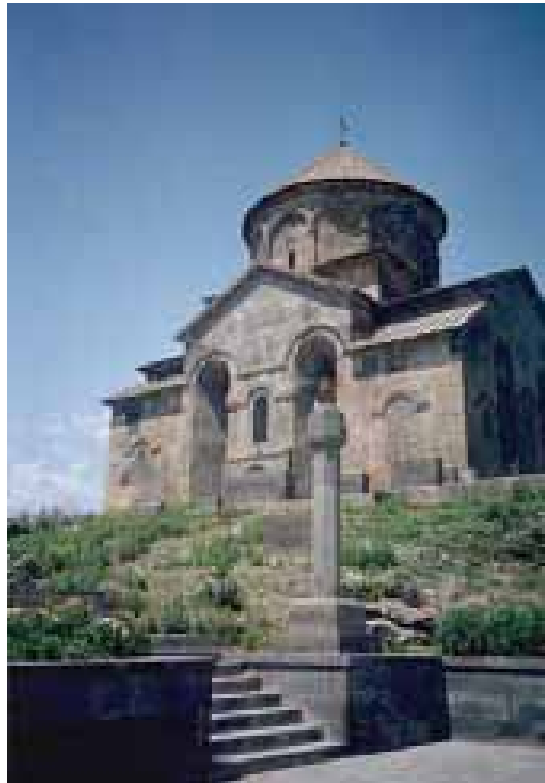
Shake Waterfall



Vorotnavank



Tanahat Monastery



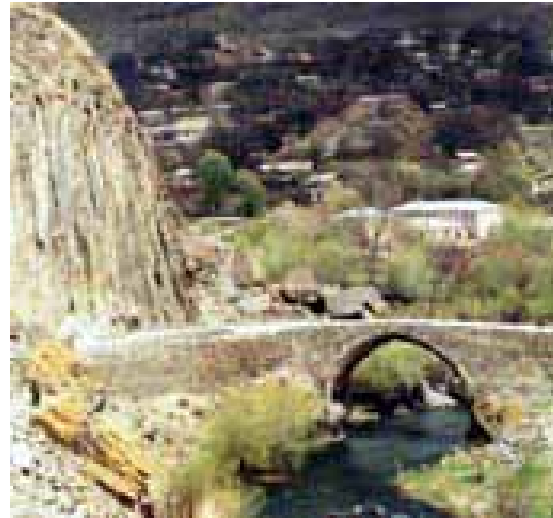
St. Gregory Illuminator Church



Ukhtasar



Karahunj, ancient observatory



Melik Tangu Bridge

Annex 3. Summary of Tourist Attractions in Goris District

Name	Description	Distance from Goris (km)	Distance from Yerevan (km)
Tatev Monastery	Tatev is a medieval Armenian architectural monument, a Monastery complex. Since the end of the 8 th century it has become the Bishop's court. In 906 it was transformed into the Pogos Petros (Paul & Peter) cathedral, in 1067 to the St. Astvatsatsin (Blessed Virgin) tomb-church, in 1295 to the St. Gregory church and in 1787 Grigor Tatevatsi tomb was built. In the end of the 20 th century other construction and rehabilitation works were done in the surroundings of the monastery. At present the monastery is fully restored and serves as a center of Syuniats diocese. In 1390-1435 the famous Vardapetaran (University) of Tatev and the schools of miniature painting and writing was developed in Tatev monastery. The monastery had a large matenadaran (library), where about 10 thousand hand-written books and scripts were maintained. 264 villages of 10 provinces were paying taxes to the monastery.	35	280
Bgheno Noravank	Bgheno Noravank is one of the well-known architectural monuments of the 10 th -11 th centuries in Syunik. It is situated nearby the village Bardzravan, on the high wooded bank of the river Vorotan. The monastery had a writing-house and was famous for its great writers. One of the popular writers was Hovhannes. His illustrated "Edjmiadzin Gospel" is maintained in Yerevan Matenadaran. With its originality of architectural composition and beautiful sculptures Bgheno Monastery is ranked among the unique monuments of Armenia. In 936 the	20	280

	clergyman Stepanos built from white lime the church, hall and leper-house. In 1056-66 the king Grigor I of Syunik ordered to build a new church from blue-coloured basalt. It has undergone lots of reformations after a number of reconstruction works. The church looks like horseshoe-like vaulted hall with a pair of arched openings in the northern and southern walls, and a big window. Later two other rooms attached to the church were built.		
Ancient Khndzoresk	Old Khndzoresk is an historical, archaeological and ethnographical monumental complex located near the Kndzoresk village. The entire area consist of numerous tourist attractions, such as cave settlements of the 5 th - 20 th centuries, St. Tadevos, St. Hripsime and “Anapat” churches, Mkhitar Sparapet tomb as well as numerous springs, ruins of walls and other constructions of the 17 th -18 th centuries.	20	270
Devil's Bridge	Devil's Bridge is a natural monument. The environmental processes, water and winds during the centuries established this nature made bridge, which is located on the road to Tatev Monastery. There are natural hot water springs and lagoons around the bridge.	30	275
St. Hripsime Churh	St. Hripsime church of 5 th century is located in the village Verishen, which is one of the ancient settlements of Syunik. There are ancient tombs of the 1 st millennium B. C., a church of 5 th century, canyon dwellings, khachkars dated by early sixteenth century, as well as another church of 17-18 centuries. St. Hripsime church built in the 4 th -5 th centuries is one of the well-known monuments of Verishen. The church with its strictly stretched proportions, five arched niches, semicircular	20	270

	<p>temple is the biggest among the monuments of the same structure. The church is 23.3 m long. In 1621 the church was completely reconstructed. The inscriptions on it are preserved. The recently baptized church of Verishen was built in the 17th-18th centuries</p>		
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The illustrations of some of the tourist attractions in Goris is as follows:



Tatev Monastery



Tatev Monastery



Tatev Monastery



Tatev Monastery



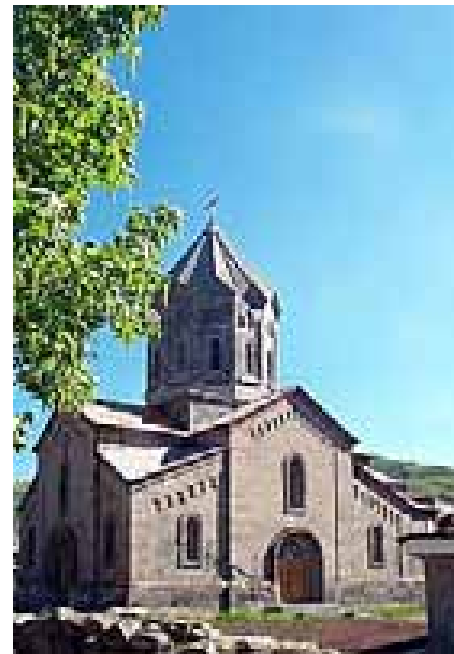
Bgheno Vank



Mkhitar Sparapet Tomb Stone



Ancient Khndzoresk Churches



Goris Church

Annex 4. Summary of Key Tourist Attractions in Kapan District

Name	Description	Distance from Kapan (km)	Distance from Yerevan (km)
Vahanavank	Monasterial complex Vahanavank is an Armenian architectural monument of the 10 th -11 th centuries. It is one of the religious centers of Syunik principality and later kingdom. The complex is located to the north-west of Kapan on the right bank of the river Voghchi on the picturesque and woodland hillside. It was founded by Syuniats Vahan, the son of Dzagik prince and was named after him. The St. Gregory Illuminator church built in 911 by Vahan prince is the oldest among the monuments of the complex. It is a domed hall like building with a main temple and a pair of sacristies. Later in the western part of the church prince Vahan's cousin Vahan built an arched vestibule and a portico. The latter stretches to the south of the church and the narthex. Kings and princes of Syunik are buried here. In 1086 Syuniats queen Shahandukht and her sister Katan built the south entrance of the monastery and St. Astvatsatsin church and vestibule. There are other constructions and household buildings, springs, inscriptions, khachkars, tombstones dated back to the 10 th –11 th centuries.	6	326
Baghaberd	Baghaberd is one of the medieval defense constructions in Armenia, established in 4 th century. It is located to the north-west of Kapan on the left bank of the river Voghchi, on the triangle top of the mountain. According to the legend Baghaberd was built by Baghak from Sisak Nahapet /forefather/ family. In the 4 th century the prince Andovk Syuni	10	330

	<p>beat the army of the Persian king Shapuh under the walls of Baghaberd. In 4-12 centuries Baghaberd played an important military-political role being one of the centers of Syunik principality and later Syunik kingdom. In the end of the 12th century it was destroyed by Seljuks. Being naturally protected with high rocks of deep canyons Baghaberd was surrounded with tower-form thick and high walls. In some places the rocks had been planed and changed into natural walls. There was a citadel on the triangle top of the mountain. The entrance of it was from the north-eastern part. Here the ruins of Baghaberd are well preserved. One can see ruins of Baghak monastery.</p>		
Halidzor	<p>The fortress of Halidzor is a late medieval Armenian architectural complex. It is located to the south-west of Kapan on the right bank of the river Voghchi. In the beginning of the 17th century there was a monastery desert in the fortress settings. Later it served as a family fortress for Melik Parsadanians. In 1720 the fortress became the center for liberation struggle owing to its impregnable position. David-Bek and Mkhitar Sparapet beat the numerous Turk attackers near the Halidzor fortress. The walls of the castle are irregular quadrangle. The two arched entries are inside the southern and northern walls. The only circular pyramid is in the south-western corner of the fortress. There are two churches, remnants of dwellings and household articles in the fortress. One of the churches is built with huge stones of fallow basalt and has a structure of a vaulted hall. There are sacristies on the both sides of the stage. Two-storied church-porches are built on the northern and southern parts of the church. A terrace is built</p>	8	328

	from north to east to prevent the inclination of the locality. The eastern yard of the church has been widened. At present the fortress of Halidzor is half-ruined.		
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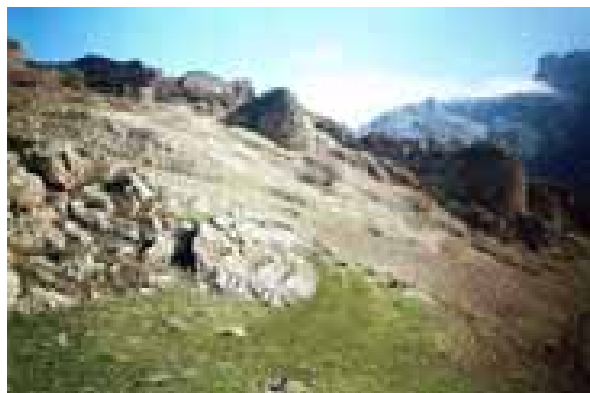
Illustrations of the above sites are as follows:



Vahanavank



Vahanavank



Baghaberd



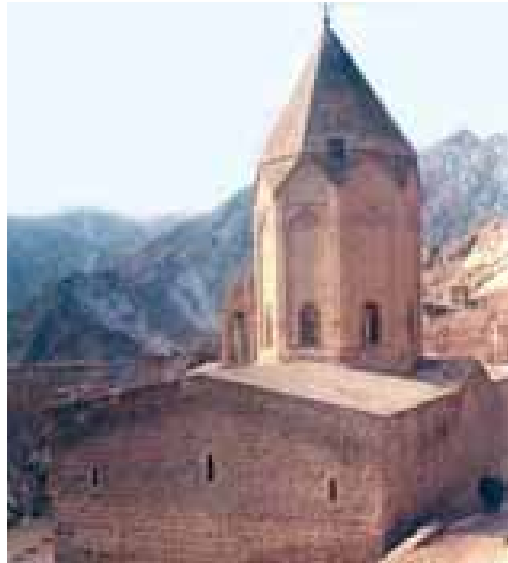
Halidzor

Annex 5. Summary of Key Tourist Attractions in Kapan District

Name	Description	Distance from Meghri (km)	Distance from Yerevan (km)
The Monastery Complex of Meghry	The monastery complex with its churches is the most famous monument of Meghri. The monastery is to the north-east of the town. It was built in 17 th century. The major building is St. Hovhannes (John) church. The dome made of brick is leaned upon the square columns and from the center of the chapel it rises through the roof. The interior walls of the church have been ornamented. In the center of the town St. Astvatsatsin (Blessed Virgin) church, built in the 17 th century located. It is a four-column cupola church with narrow-sided ships. On both sides of canon-table there are rectangle sacristies. The dome of the church, as it is in St. Hovhannes church, is made of bricks with octahedron drum. The wall of the church altar-rail, columns and sacristies are decorated with frescos of the 19 th century. The St. Sargis church of Meghri was built in the 17 th century. The church has two pairs of columns. The rotunda that rises on the roof is made of brick, and the church is built of basalt. Inside the southern wall to the right and left sides of the entrance khachkars are placed. St. Astvatsatsin and St. Sargis churches are now completely restored.	0	380
The fortress of Meghri	The fortress of Meghri is a mediaeval Armenian architectural monument. It is situated on the tops of the mountain surrounding the town and holds the town as horseshoe from the north. The fortress of Meghri was first mentioned in 1083. It was completely reconstructed in the 18th century. With its architectural composition Meghri fortress is a unique example of Armenian fortification	0	380

	<p>technique. The fortress has not walls. The inclined sides of the mountain chain replace the high walls. 6 firm towers are built of fallow granite stones on the tops of the mountain chain. 4 of them are round and the other two are rectangle. The bases of the round towers are perimeters with 5.5 m external diameter. The walls of the towers are narrowed from outside to the up keeping the building firm and durable. Oak wood joists are used along the all towers to protect the fortress from the earthquake. The towers were two-storied. The chess- and ray-shaped weapon emplacements of the towers are all around the fortress. In the late Medieval when firearms were used it was possible to bombard the town's important points from the towers of the fortress. The southern part of the town was protected by the river Meghri and tower-shaped houses near the river, which had a role of unique barriers</p>		
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The illustrations of the above-mentioned attractions are as follows:



St. Blessed Virgin Church



St. Sargis Church



St. John Church



Meghri Fortress

Annex 6. Stockbreeding Production in Sisian District

Village	Meat (kg)				Milk (L)	Eggs (Pcs)	Wool (kg)	Skins		Honey (kg)
	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Poultry				Cattle (kg)	Sheep (kg)	
Aghitu	1500	455	0	100	81600	32000	948	165	87.5	1995
Akhlatyan	17950	2795	123.2	215.2	465000	68864	2115	1974.5	537.5	4650
Angeghakot	42750	4602	1909.6	480	752000	153600	3395	4702.5	885	300
Arevis	3250	494	0	38.6	113900	12352	186	357.5	95	2220
Ashotavan	7250	357.5	184.8	112	165200	35840	869	797.5	68.75	1875
Balak	6350	578.5	123.2	78.6	181500	25152	730	698.5	111.25	1455
Bnunis	3300	942.5	0	144.6	234600	46272	846	363	181.25	855
Brnakot	37000	3653	1540	506.4	1204500	162048	2135	4070	702.5	5025
Darbas	15250	968.5	924	344.2	567000	110144	2601	1677.5	186.25	3750
Dastakert	3350	741	0	9	112500	2880	835	368.5	142.5	1200
Getatagh	3800	520	308	40	117600	12800	565	418	100	1080
Gorayk	35300	1098.5	1416.8	243.6	1281000	77952	1865	3883	211.25	675
Hatsavan	5150	377	369.6	119	117450	38080	415	566.5	72.5	330
Ishkhanasar	3400	604.5	0	88.4	169500	28288	841	374	116.25	1515
Lor	7650	1631.5	1416.8	62.6	171450	20032	1216	841.5	313.75	4650
Ltsen	2550	552.5	616	65	64800	20800	557	280.5	106.25	1950
Mutsk	14950	2600	1848	200	362100	64000	2647	1644.5	500	4500
Noravan	5150	552.5	123.2	100	217500	32000	1349	566.5	106.25	1500
Salvard	13350	546	0	129.2	519750	41344	1224	1468.5	105	5565
Sarnakunk	20650	2164.5	1108.8	73.6	900950	23552	1137	2271.5	416.25	345
Spandaryan	23500	2925	924	160	758500	51200	1606	2585	562.5	1725
Khoflu	5450	286	0	24.4	115500	7808	295	599.5	55	2100
Shaghat	24950	1690	1478.4	250	646800	80000	3099	2744.5	325	12660

Shaki	23600	2132	1540	332.2	920700	106304	3115	2596	410	3120
Shenatagh	6500	1430	184.8	50	308000	16000	1857	715	275	4500
Tanahat	950	52	0	14	44550	4480	30	104.5	10	1050
Tasik	9300	682.5	739.2	163.6	163200	52352	704	1023	131.25	2745
Kolors	9000	273	0	138	351000	44160	863	990	52.5	1425
Torunik	2600	429	61.6	31.2	83700	9984	329	286	82.5	1875
Tsghuk	22750	1293.5	1601.6	126	1230000	40320	1066	2502.5	248.75	0
Uyts	8250	1787.5	985.6	158.2	226500	50624	1522	907.5	343.75	1020
Vaghatni	9350	624	739.2	220	261800	70400	1319	1028.5	120	5250
Vorotan	2600	1755	0	56	118800	17920	1664	286	337.5	855
Sisian	19400	890.5	4214	1127.2	828000	360704	2052	2134	171.25	4425
Forest Company	500	91	0	0	12600	0	48	55	17.5	15
Total	418600	42575	24480.4	6000.8	13,869,550	1920256	46045	46046	8187.5	88200

Annex 7. Current Status of Stockbreeding in Sisian District

Villages	Cattle		Sheep & Goats		Pigs		Poultry	Bee Hives
	Total	Cows	Total	Ewes	Total	Sows		
Aghitu	90	60	500	430	0	0	500	133
Akhlatyan	669	310	1217	787	5	3	1076	310
Angeghakot	1325	470	1960	1252	44	13	2400	20
Arevis	132	67	121	45	0	0	193	148
Ashotavan	263	118	455	400	3	0	560	125
Balak	237	110	398	309	3	1	393	97
Bnunis	204	138	477	332	4	4	723	57
Brnakot	1470	730	1276	714	30	5	2532	335
Darbas	725	420	1356	1207	16	1	1721	250
Dastakert	142	75	460	346	0	0	45	80
Getatagh	160	84	312	232	5	0	200	72
Gorayk	1560	854	995	826	25	2	1218	45
Hatsavan	184	81	229	171	8	2	595	22
Ishkhanasar	181	113	455	362	0	0	442	101
Lor	280	127	701	450	26	3	313	310
Ltsen	99	48	310	225	10	0	325	130
Mutsk	512	213	1472	1072	38	8	1000	300
Noravan	248	145	706	621	6	4	500	100
Salvard	564	297	643	559	5	5	646	371
Sarnakunk	900	487	692	359	23	5	368	23
Spandaryan	880	410	970	520	20	5	800	115
Khoflu	179	70	164	120	0	0	122	140

Shaghat	891	392	1646	1386	35	11	1250	844
Shaki	1066	594	1679	1351	52	27	1661	208
ՔՅՍ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shenatagh	350	220	1010	790	6	3	250	300
Tanahat	46	27	18	10	0	0	70	70
Tasik	288	102	391	286	13	1	818	183
Tolors	414	234	447	405	1	1	690	95
Torunik	106	54	189	123	4	3	156	125
Tsghuk	1070	615	607	408	28	2	630	0
Uyts	316	151	863	588	17	1	791	68
Vaghatni	374	187	722	626	15	3	1100	350
Vorotan	140	88	932	662	0	0	280	57
Sisian	940	552	1077	940	95	30	5636	295
Forest Comp.	19	9	29	15	0	0	0	1
Total	17024	8652	25479	18929	537	143	30004	5880

Annex 8. Vegetables Produced in Sisian Districts (Centner)

	Autumn wheat	Spring wheat	Spring barley	Oats	Spelt	Haricot	Tomato	Beet	Carrot	Potato	Cabbage	Cucumber	Onion	Garlic	Other vegetables	Fruits
Akhlatyan	5513	20	600	180	170	65.4	105	60	60	2600	180	90	0	60	60	7
Aghitu	4720	163	685	0	0	20	30	30	25	720	870	30	0	0	20	7
Angeghakot	7514	0	3400	0	1388	40	400	380	190	9000	1770	360	0	30	240	12
Ashotavan	3060	0	960	0	0	20	100	25	20	3000	1000	30	30	30	100	7
Arevis	0	0	100	0	80	0	0	0	0	400	300	0	20	0	0	0
Balak	1615	0	560	0	212	10	60	60	60	2000	70	40	0	40	30	0
Bnunis	2692	0	700	0	0	10	70	70	50	900	250	50	40	40	30	3
Brnakot	9200	600	2390	0	1320	210	540	1260	800	56000	12600	340	40	80	600	22
Getatagh	528	0	32	0	0	20	90	90	90	1200	250	80	80	40	60	11
Gorayk	354	176	200	0	2530	0	50	50	50	1200	30	70	0	50	60	0
Darbas	6095	216	1200	150	35	70	129	108	90	9320	5550	115	40	0	360	67
Tasik	298	0	400	0	80	18	20	20	20	1800	500	20	41	10	10	5
Tanahat	266	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	450	100	20	0	0	20	0
Ltsen	3652	0	76	0	285	15	100	50	5	800	100	40	0	5	0	2
Lor	0	0	0	0	0	50	40	20	0	1350	40	20	0	20	40	10
Tsghuk	210	0	363	42	1121	0	0	20	20	1800	80	0	20	30	30	0
Hatsavan	3352	0	1272	0	0	10	210	200	200	4000	4070	180	0	60	80	1
Ishkhanasar	7306	0	780	0	0	10	20	20	20	600	20	20	0	0	0	0
Mutsk	782	0	0	0	0	12	70	70	70	1950	140	50	0	40	60	0
Noravan	4010	148	2410	0	299	15	160	120	120	2400	180	120	0	50	50	10
Shaghat	3316	373	0	0	135	50	400	600	180	6000	730	150	0	150	200	4
Shake	6740	900	1800	0	1488	55	750	250	180	6000	1000	400	90	40	12.5	20.5
Shenatagh	0	0	0	0	993	5	10	20	20	1500	20	10	200	10	10	0

Vorotan	3614	800	450	0	0	20	220	120	80	1920	490	120	0	70	160	30
Salvard	1230	1300	150	0	0	30	20	20	10	1600	80	20	60	30	40	0
Sarnakunk	194	0	650	0	300	0	20	15	20	1500	100	15	0	15	0	0
Khofulu	354	0	264	0	3901	16	70	70	60	1440	130	50	15	40	50	0
Spandaryan	1040	0	240	0	0	0	20	20	0	2500	20	20	30	20	0	0
Vaghatni	13200	0	1320	0	800	15	220	100	55	3000	280	160	0	25	140	25
Tolors	2100	0	1187	0	667	35	100	280	80	1800	570	30	20	80	15	1
Torunik	616	0	64	0	0	20	80	100	40	670	523	52	45	50	135	16
Uyts	14838	0	1050	0	0	40	180	80	90	4000	455	45	20	70	90	13
Dastakert	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	15	10	290	15	20	70	5	5	0
Sisian	4273	0	1815	0	440	80	1200	830	685	13200	5100	300	300	210	500	40
TOTAL	112682	4696	25118	372	16244	964	5519	5193	3420	146910	37613	3067	1161	1400	3208	314

Annex 9. Summary of Agricultural Output in Goris District

Community	Meat (kg)				Milk (L)	Eggs (Pcs)	Wool (kg)	Skins	
	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Poultry				Cattle (Pcs)	Sheep (Pcs)
Harzhis	35,000	9,000	5,000	2,000	405,000	540,000	2,000	350	300
Khoznavar	10,000	7,000	500	400	330,000	30,000	1,000	30	150
Aravus	5,500	700	1,000	400	120,000	50,000	600	350	50
Vaghatur	30,000	2,000	2,000	100	200,000	15,000	1,400	200	0
Kashuni	1,500	300	500	200	40,000	1,000	100	20	20
Tatev	20,000	3,000	2,000	300	42,850	20,000	750	200	300
Svarants	140,000	15,000	0	0	200,000	0	400	60	0
Vorotan	1,600	400	0	82	48,000	24,600	320	10	0
Kornidzor	250,000	25,000	50,000	5,000	300,000	35,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Akner	10,000	6,000	2,500	1,000	1,500,000	35,000	700	100	350
Verishen	28,000	8,000	8,000	3,000	1,600,000	340,000	2,900	400	350
Khndzoresk	180,000	30,000	7,000	800	4,000,500	540,000	5,400	2,000	1,500
Tandzatap	2,000	400	3,000	30	60,000	20,000	200	30	30
Shurnukh	2,500	500	1,200	100	80,000	25,000	280	20	0
Goris	130,000	52,500	33,000	12,000	2,590,800	2,070,000	20,000	1,000	1,500
Halidzor	17,000	3,000	3,000	200	13,000	108,000	330	190	110
Hartashen	90,000	800	5,000	500	360,120	1,400,000	750	100	160
Bardzravan	12,000	2,250	7,000	150	160,800	26,400	600	100	50
Knatsakh	36,000	1,500	7,500	200	522,500	81,000	4,000	250	100
Nerkin Khndzoresk	4,500	1,150	250	300	24,000	45,000	250	35	80

Tegh	75,000	30,000	17,640	3,600	2,460,000	25,800	9,600	1,050	800
Karashen	19,000	8,000	900	100	26,000	4,500	1,000	150	350
Khut	13,000	1,500	1,600	750	330,000	195,000	600	110	90
Karahunj	100,000	3,000	1,000	0	428,800	165,000	3,500	250	650
Shinuharyr	3,000	8,500	2,000	2,400	600,000	750,000	1,000	300	100
Total	1,215,600	219,500	161,590	33,612	16,442,370	6,546,300	58,680	9,305	9,040

Annex 10. Goris District Output (tons)

Community	Vegetables					Fruits						Berries		Autumn Crops			Spring Crops		
	Tom	Pot	Cab	Cuc	Auberg	Apple	Pear	Figue	Granatus	Blood Orange	Other	Strb	Rasp	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Wheat	Barley	Oz
Harzhis	0	150	0	15	0	66	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
Khoznavar	0.5	10	1.2	0.3	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Aravus	0.45	3.25	0.2	0.2	0	0.45	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.6	120	30	0	0	0	5
Vaghatur	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0.04	20	0	0	0	0	20
Kashuni	0	50	1	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tatev	2	42	22	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	2	0	40
Svarants	0	60	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vorotan	2	6	0	2	0.5	0	0	1.5	0.8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kornidzor	100	170	90	50	1.5	150	100	4	0.6	0.3	0	0.5	0.4	1600	35	0	0	0	80
Akner	3	50	12	2.4	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	2	5	150	0	0	0	0	0
Verishen	10	770	40	10	0	5	2.5	0	0	0	3	1.5	1.2	42	0	0	4	4	8
Khndzoresk	20	780	18	12	0	15	12	0	0	0	5	0.15	0.15	1320	700	0	0	0	36
Tandzatap	1	50	1	0.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Shurnukh	15	40	0	2.5	0	3.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goris	738	451	46.5	46.5	0	300	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	590	15	0	0	3	5
Halidzor	22	10	0	18	0	12	2	1.5	0	0	2	0	0	70	20	10	0	15	10
Hartashen	3	112.5	4	7	0	5	2	1	0	0	5.2	0.5	0.5	850	15	0	0	8	10
Bardzavan	3	6	0	10	0	30	10	1	0.5	0	30	0.5	0.1	60	20	10	10	20	10
Knatsakh	7.8	32	40	4.5	0	16	4	0	0	0	2.5	0.15	0.2	31	15	0	0	20	12
Nerkin Khndzoresk	8	40	6	5	1	3.5	3	0	0	0	5	0	4.5	5000	2000	0	0	0	10
Tegh	3	55.2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	0.5	2250	130	0	150	30	90
Karashen	3	10	5	2	0	1.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	3	0	3	4

Khut	3.5	62	1	2.3	0	9	4	1.5	0	0	0	1.1	0	280	110	0	0	0	10
Karahunj	32.5	325	40	8	0	2.5	1.2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	183	16.2	0	0	0	61
Shinuharyr	0.4	240	0.5	1	0.06	50	20	0.7	0.03	0	30	0.2	0.35	1500	150	0	0	0	12
Total	978.15	3524.95	345.4	202.3	3.16	689.95	278.8	11.8	1.93	0.3	87.2	3.85	13.91	14634	3261.2	23	166	103	73

Annex 11. Summary of Agricultural Output in Kapan District

Community	Meat (kg)				Milk (L)	Eggs (Pcs)	Wool (kg)	Skins	
	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Poultry				Cattle (Pcs)	Sheep (Pcs)
Gyodaklu	2,500	700	750	300	78,800	96,000	140	21	48
V. Khotanan	10,800	1,200	800	40	208,700	46,500	350	90	80
N. Khotanan	3,600	850	250	200	98,800	60,800	125	30	54
Uzhanis	3,200	950	450	200	88,900	64,000	150	27	61
Aghvani	7,600	960	300	40	216,500	19,200	150	69	64
Kaghnut	3,100	1,500	1,260	40	87,000	47,000	180	25	120
Dovrus	1,500	600	300	80	42,000	4,500	200	13	40
Agarak	7,200	1,800	2,100	300	152,500	99,200	300	60	123
Davit Bek	26,000	2,500	2,800	550	463,800	128,000	450	216	156
Tsav	7,200	6,500	240	250	254,200	72,000	1,200	60	440
Dzorastan	4,800	600	0	70	133,000	19,200	110	40	40
Srashen	2,300	750	800	160	57,000	21,600	90	19	50
Eghvard	7,200	2,700	1,200	900	204,500	270,000	250	60	180
Khalaj	1,650	350	40	70	52,200	24,000	70	14	23
Arajadzor	6,800	1,700	120	250	128,900	33,000	44	56	11
Shrvenats	1,500	750	0	30	46,200	42,500	210	15	42
Sevakar	9,500	1,800	1,500	400	207,000	105,000	300	87	120
Vanek	2,000	0	0	100	36,000	30,000	0	180	0
Artsvanik	16,800	1,500	1,200	1,200	406,500	288,000	200	140	105
Chakaten	8,600	400	456	200	187,300	64,000	30	71	26
Geghanush	2,000	300	200	300	186,000	72,000	300	16	20
Chapni	2,400	450	0	150	81,200	56,000	100	20	25
Egheg	5,500	1,200	500	190	156,000	51,200	140	45	85
Tandzaver	10,000	1,000	700	100	224,100	39,000	200	83	65

Kapan	35,186	2,448	688	2,304	650,000	288,000	480	335	209
Shikahogh	3,348	996	108	261	93,240	43,680	29	64	240
Syunik	14,800	1,046	826	651	280,340	105,000	225	128	89
Norashenik	4,224	662	840	398	139,835	63,000	125	38	55
Okhtar	1,650	7,152	196	120	55,230	16,200	118	15	60
Antarashat	2,520	408	144	102	94,650	16,500	128	21	34
Payahan	1,296	744	0	39	50,850	4,800	186	11	50
Geghi	3,060	1,905	0	832	103,110	12,000	448	25	158
Lernadzor	10,593	216	0	863	239,490	135,000	68	96	18
Kajaran	10,000	519	98	190	38,250	30,000	120	87	43
Khdrats	2,200	500	1,000	200	48,000	56,000	75	18	30
N. Hand	1,900	1,000	150	90	75,700	24,000	90	15	68
Total	244,527	48,656	20,016	12,170	5,665,795	2,546,880	7,381	2310	3032

Annex 12. Kapan District Output (tons)

Community	Vegetables					Fruits					Berries	Autumn Crops			Spring Crops		
	Pot	Tom	Cuc	Cab	Bean	Apple	Pear	Figue	Granatus	Blood Orange		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Wheat	Barley	Oats
Gyodaklu	45	3.2	1.5	4	2.4	3	0.50	0	0	0	0.45	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
V. Khotanan	108	15	7	40	10	6	4	0	0	0	0.2	6.5	0	0	0	6	0
N. Khotanan	10	1.6	0.7	2	4	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzhanis	30	9.6	5.6	9	5	10	4	0	0	0	0.21	125	14	0	0	6	8
Aghvani	45.5	0	0.25	22	10.3	2	0.1	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaghnut	10	4	0.5	4	1.5	5	3	0	0	0	0.11	40	1.5	0	3.2	0.26	0
Dovrus	30	8	1	4	10	1.6	0.5	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agarak	14.3	12.8	3.6	3.4	4.9	4	0.7	0	0	0	0.29	250	1.5	0	0	0	0
Davit Bek	237	94	45	48	110	15	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.9	104	0	0	36	0	6
Tsav	240	17	10	13	19	7	3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dzorastan	9	7	2.8	3.6	11	3	4	0	0	0	0.38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Srashen	101.2	2.7	1.3	0.66	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.15	0.14	58	18	0	0	0	7.7
Eghvard	20	43	4.8	10	9	6	12	0.5	0	0	0.08	120	28	0	0	0	24
Khalaj	50	20	20	20	17	2	1	0.3	0	1	0.17	80	0	0	0	0	0
Arajadzor	35	1.6	0.7	8.8	5.8	7	1	0.2	2	0.1	0.14	14	0	0	0	0	0
Shrvenats	12	6	1.2	3	1.8	1.6	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sevakar	45	32	24	36	20	15	2	0	0	0	0.14	90	11.2	0	0	4	63
Vanek	10	6	0.5	4	2	1	0.5	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artsvanik	190	23	16.5	31.5	45	8	3	0.5	0.3	0.35	1.8	50	0	0	0	25	3.5
Chakaten	48	36	13.3	35	30	3.5	2.8	0.5	0	0.3	0.27	51.3	0	0	0	0	15
Geghanush	40	4	3	2	15	0	0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	11	0	0	9	0	0
Chapni	31	0	2	3.4	2.7	1	0.5	0	0	0	0.18	19.5	0	0	0	1	0

Egheg	45	16	4	9	5	3.7	0.5	0.15	0.1	0.11	0.15	6	0	0	0	0	0
Tandzaver	120	0.2	2.5	10	2.8	8	3	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kapan	825	160	60	160	19.5	70	28	0	0	0	6	390	0	0	0	0	0
Shikahogh	24	4	3	2	3	1.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
Syunik	133	308	56	80	30	5	4	1	0.3	0.5	1.81	128	27.2	0	0	0	0
Norashenik	34	72	14.4	58	14	12	4	0.3	0	0.5	0.69	45	17.6	0	36	0	0
Okhtar	25.5	7	2.7	4.5	9.9	1	1	0	0	0	0.28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antarashat	60	6	5	24	15	2	1	0	0	0	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payahan	218.5	3.2	0.95	4	7	1	0.3	0	0	0	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geghi	44	28	0.7	8	5.5	2	1	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lernadzor	220	9.6	8	11	68.7	10	1	0	0	0	0.66	6	0	0	6.5	0	0
Kajaran	60	3.2	1.6	10	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khdrats	4.5	8	0.7	1.7	1.5	1	0.65	0.32	0.32	0.36	0.23	11.7	0	0	0	0	0
N. Hand	16.5	7.5	2	8.5	2.5	0.7	1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.13	20	4.5	0	0	0	3.2
Total	3191	979.2	326.8	698.06	528	221.2	91.55	7.07	5.92	5.97	19.79	1665.9	123.5	0	90.7	42.26	130.4

Annex 13. Cattle Output of Meghri District

Community	Meat (kg)				Milk (L)	Eggs (Pcs)	Wool (kg)	Skins	
	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Poultry				Cattle (Pcs)	Sheep (Pcs)
Meghri	50,000	15,000	24,000	0	288,500	30,000	2,000	50	300
Agarak	30,000	5,000	8,000	15,000	276,700	7,500	500	170	400
Lehvaz	1,500	500	2,600	50	100,200	18,000	30	15	20
Vardanidzor	2,000	500	800	300	74,500	35,000	150	20	30
Lichk	2,700	500	500	0	120,200	1,800	200	22	26
Tashtun	3,000	1,000	350	0	216,750	13,500	300	30	80
Shvanidzor	6,000	200	2,200	50	140,300	50,000	20	45	10
Alvank	800	1,600	1,500	80	38,400	5,600	400	7	80
Nrnadzor	2,500	500	600	0	47,000	10,400	150	20	25
Kuris	900	160	500	30	49,200	36,000	100	7	8
Gudemnis	1,800	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	12	0
Varhavar	2,000	850	750	600	38,200	10,000	50	50	10
Karchevan	2,500	700	1,500	110	96,000	200,000	30	20	50
Total	105,700	26,510	43,300	16,220	1,487,450	417,800	3,930	468	1,039

Annex 14. Fruit & Vegetable Output of Meghri District

Community	Vegetables					Fruits					Berries	Autumn Crops			Spring Crops		
	Tom	Pot	Cab	Cuc	Auber g	Apple	Pear	Figue	Gran atus	Blood Orange		Whe at	Barl ey	Oats	Wh eat	Barl ey	Oats
Meghri	20	20	68	10	2	12	5	5	2	1,600	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agarak	20	15	50	10	2.5	2	1	0	0	350	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lehvaz	20	32	5	8	6	2	1.5	0	0	95	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vardanidzor	15	50	0.6	6.5	4.5	0.14	0.28	0	0	0.7	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lichk	2.3	20	12	2.4	0	9	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tashtun	3	54	15	2.4	0	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shvanidzor	4.5	40	0.4	3.5	1.2	0	0	30	100	30	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alvank	7	60	0	4.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	3	80	150	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nrnadzor	2	8	0	1.2	2.5	0	0	10	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuris	1.9	12.5	2.5	1.5	1.2	16	0.4	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gudemnis	1.2	4	1.5	1.3	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varhavar	3	6	1.5	1	0.5	3	1	0.5	0.2	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karchevan	7	15	0.8	3.5	2.5	3	0.6	0.2	2	10	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	106.9	336.5	157.3	55.8	24.4	78.04	16.18	48.7	219.2	2,237.7	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	0

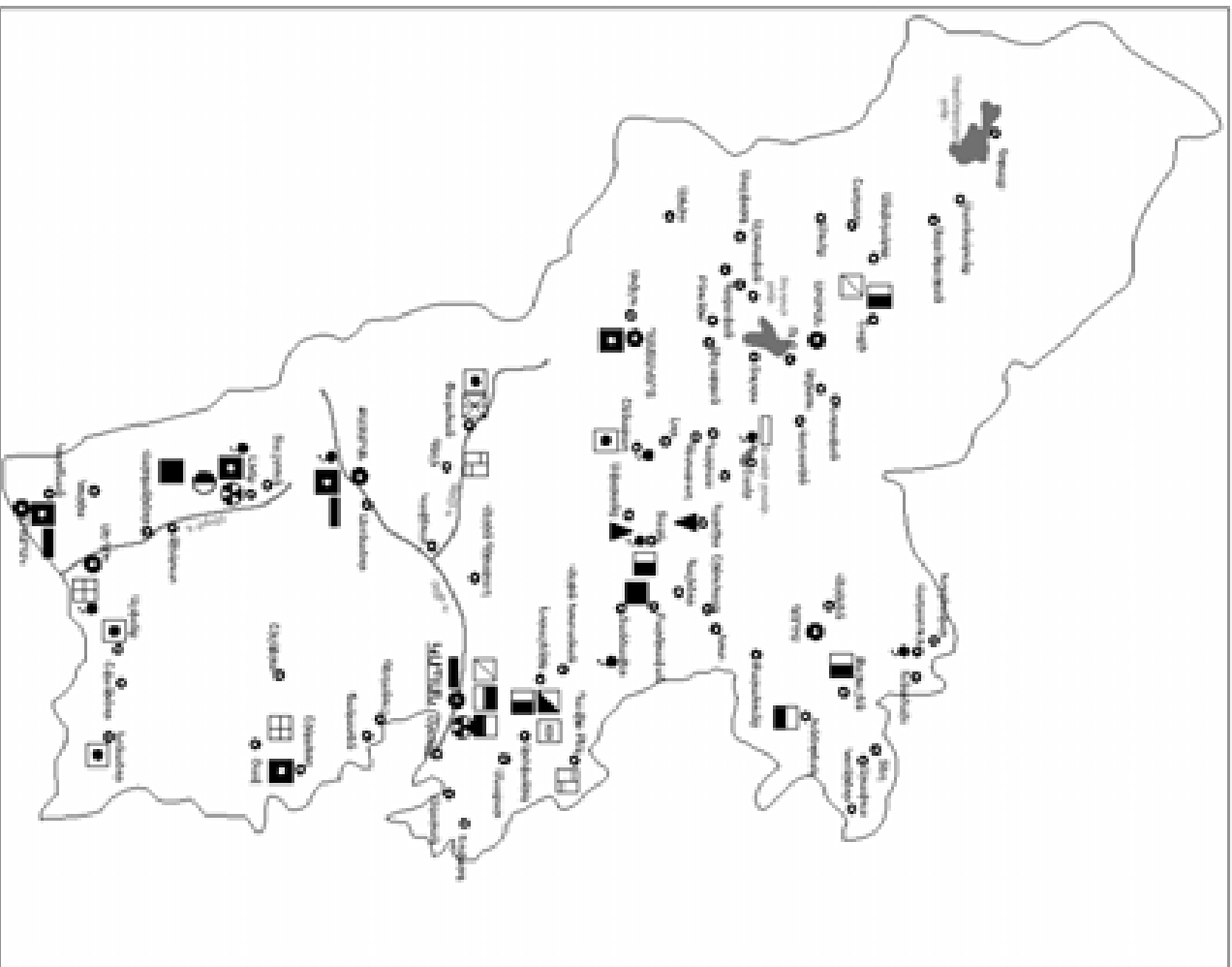
Annex 15. Identified Mineral Resources

N.	Material	Mines
1.	Basalt	Artsvanik, Khalaj, Daramazur, Shakin, Goris, Brdravan, Tatev, Vorotan, Gutansar, Sisian
2.	Granite	Agarak, Tsav, Geghi, Shabadin, Lichk
3.	Granodiorite	Aydaras, Gyard, Lehvaz, Meghri
4.	Quartz diorites	Tsav
5.	Travertine	Nerkin Giratagh, Goris, Tatev, Geghi
6.	Limestone	Vardanidzor, Agarak, Tsav, Zeyvin, Berdik, Tsavik, Meghri, Shvanidzor, Gomaran, Shordzor, Hartaten, Shurnukh, Bardravan, Aghvani, Aghmalin, Artsvanik, Verin Khotanan, Davit Bek, Karmrakar, Tandzaver, Geghanush, Shabadin, Berd, Kapan, Aramazd, Kovshut, Dzakhandznja.
7.	Gypsum	Bashkent, Khndzoresk, Kavart
8.	Clay	Gudemnis, Kapan, Yayji
9.	Perlite	Vorotan
10.	Diatomite	Shamb, Uzi, Akhlalyan, Vorotan
11.	Quartzite	Verin Davachin, Katar, Svarants
12.	Island spars	Brnakot
13.	Pumice stone	Goris, Khndzoresk, Karahunj, Blurnmati
14.	Labradorite	Norarijadzor
15.	Marbleized limestone	Karashen
16.	Coal	Nor Arevik, Brdravan, Tandzatak
17.	Polished stones and mining colors	Aldara (pomegranate stone containing rocks), Geghi (pomegranate stone containing rocks), Artsvanik (agate), Khot (agate), Brnakot (chalcodony, opal), Sisian (jasper), Bardravan (stoned tree), Tsurtaghbyur (agate), Pellor (agate), Nyuvadi (pomegranate stone), Payagni (pomegranate stone), Chaykendi (pomegranate stone), Ajebaji (pomegranate stone), Lernashen (pomegranate stone), Shenatagh (pomegranate stone).
18.	Copper & Molybdenum	Kajaran, Agarak, Ajgedzor, Lichk, Dastakert, Hankasar, Zhayradzor, Kefashen, Geghi, Shikahogh, Artsvaber, Sheki, Bughakar, Sarnaghbyur, Vanis, Kapuyt, Khachkar, Karatak, Jrkap, Shorjur, Alagyun, Nor Arevik, Lichkvaz, Maralzami, Vaghravar,

		<p>Meghriget, Kaler, Chgnavor, Malev, Sapat, Jrband, Mazra, Pghndzasar, Nyuvadi, Eranidzor, Koshaberd, Karchevan, Uridzor, Dzorastan, Kaputjugh, Garnaghbyur, Verin Geghi, Eghnik, Karmir Kar, Mijimmat, Esayisar, Murguz, Koshakar, Jamartli, Bagaril, Gdarbas, Getatak, Darbas, Hatsavan, Shiblahogh, Kyalavadzor, Jamushli, Sariatagh, Kharti-Uz, Kutlyugyune, Arevis, Salvard, Tsakhkar, Verin Chichagli, Nerkin Chichagli, Sofli, Verin Sofli, Alishar, Ananun, South Murkhuz, Ayriget, Saridar, Laladzor, Cuprasar, Karazhayr, Karmir Dzor - Shenakar, Laladzor right bank, Yerkatasar, Lori, Vahanasar, Dzorakar, Svarants, Tatev, Opakar, Yernjaki, Verin Ayriget, Geghakar, Kirs, Kochadar, Kirs-Kyurut, Ajibash, Kardadzor, Gyard, Hayatin, Shekaghbyur, Maralgetik, Verin Pirlus, Kazanlich group, Kumushir group, North Huzublahk group, Darayut, Lernasar, Saralanj, Zujget, Kaputan group, Gogilich, Karmirkar, Kamrkhordzor, Khachkar, Cham, Arashen</p>
19.	Various metals containing mines	<p>Tashtun, Khalaj, Sarigomer, Bardzravan, Aramazd, Shamb, Bardzravan-Brnakot, Lernashen, Karazhayr, Laladzor right bank, Lernashen-Dzorakar, Gizhget, Geghakar, Nahapet, Gyard, Pirlu-Geghi, Kayadar, Saralanj, Pkhrut, Sisakapar, Kaler-Khordzor, Tashtun-Cham.</p>
20.	Gold & various metals containing mines	<p>Lichkvaz, Tey, Tarterasar, Vardanadzor, Mazra, Merdzaraksajin, Nshakar-Voskedzor, Saridari, Shahumyan, Marjan, Mazmazak, Salvard, Kachadar, Nshanakar, Shekaghbyur, North Uzublahk group, Geghi.</p>
21.	Main syenites and aluminum	<p>Shvanidzor, Svarants, Lernashen-Erkatasar, Ayriget, Arsnadzor, Aravus,</p>
22.	Copper	<p>Kapan, Norashenik, Kurtamyak, Perevalni, Khalaj, Arajadzor, Artsvanik, Shabadin, Maldash, Syunik, Agarak, Bekh-Gomernan, Chakaten, Nerkin Khotanan, Shrvanind, Verin Khotanan, Bekh, Topor, Antardashat, Kermec, Sevkar, Achanan, Khdranc, Verin Shurnukh, Karahunj, Tatev, Spaskar, Shurnukhl, Bardzravan.</p>

23.	Iron & gold-iron mines	Shenatagh, Shishkert, Svarants (titanium-magnetic), Kamakar (titanium – magnetic), Sevkar, Malev, Karmirdzor-Shenatagh, Erkatasar, Aramazd, Kyurut, Gyard, Shekaghbyur, Metskar
24.	Wolfram	Kefashen, Mijin-Mat, Pghndzasar, Lernashen, Ajibaj, Maralgetik
25.	Mercury	Vardan

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Annex 16. International Initiatives

⇒ UN WFP

The special role of WFP food aid is to give people the chance to take the first steps out of the hunger trap. Food aid given to the right people, at the right time, makes it possible for them to devote time and energy to development opportunities. Food for Work and Food for Training programs in Syunik focus on rehabilitating the agricultural sector. All projects implemented by WFP in Syunik marz will end by June 2004.

⇒ UNHCR

The overall mission of UNHCR is further improvement of national asylum system, further reduction of statelessness and further implementation of sustainable local integration of refugees in Armenia

Current projects include:

Legal representation for refugees in Syunik marz, implemented with the Sakharov Armenian Human Rights Foundation, provides legal consulting to refugees related to protection of their rights

Assistance to vulnerable refugees living in communal centers in Syunik marz, implemented with Mission Armenia, provides humanitarian and medical aid to refugees living in communal centers

⇒ OXFAM

Increasing Small Farmers' Access to Markets in Kapan

Implementing partner – local NGO “Kapan Entrepreneurship Development Center”

The project is meant to promote the development of farms: via non-governmental organization (association) formed for protection of farmers' rights as a juridical body to assist in improvement of farmers' professional and marketing knowledge, provide information and consultations, support farmers to get revolving means, establish trading organization to prop up in production, processing and marketing of agricultural products, endorse the development of farms of vulnerable groups such as

handicaps, single mothers, pensioners, promote an active participation of women in development of farms, encourage the participation of farmers in elaboration and implementation of tax-budgeting and credit policy for small and medium enterprises of agro-production sector.

Community Based Primary Health Care Programme in Southern Armenia

Implementing partner – local NGO “Support To Communities”

This project is designed to sustain the institutionalization of demonstrable and workable models of a Community Based Primary Health Care Programme in 77 communities of southern Armenia, to encourage and empower them for independent functioning. Project goal is the development of sustainable community based infrastructures ensuring accessible and affordable qualified health care involving elements of social solidarity (protecting of the most vulnerable) which equally meet the health needs of women and men, for compact and remote communities in poverty stricken regions of Armenia.

Health Campaign for Affordable and Accessible Healthcare in Armenia

The Health campaign is aiming to influence the State and main Donors to support the Community Based PHC programme to be involved in National Health Policies.

The reason of new version is agreement for passing the management and ownership of the Village Festival as a second stage of "Health For All" campaign to the health partner STC based on the partner's long term presence in rural communities. The leadership of the mentioned event will increase the visibility and reputation of the local partner. Oxfam GB Armenia office will continue policy and advocacy work.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Care and Local Self-Governance in frames of PRSP

Implementer – Civil Society Partnership Network

The Civil Society Partnership Network (currently 22 NGOs and over 200 NGOs in broader terms, including sub coalitions) has been created in the context of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) development as an effort to take the full advantage of the given opportunity to impact the long-term national strategy over poverty issues. In a further perspective it aims to provide a truly tangible contextual contribution to the solution of any issue of pressure that bears inherent implications for poverty thus

acting as a "watch dog" guarding the decisions that affect lives of the poor and marginalized people and realizing an institutionalized defense of their rights.

In order to fulfill its missions the Network has set the following objectives:

- Providing an opportunity for participation of the non-governmental sector and civil society representatives in the process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of PRSP as well as other national policy and legislative provisions that have potential connotations on poverty
- Making an ex-ante analysis of PRSP and its separate components as well as other national policies and legislative provisions that directly or indirectly influence poverty, preparing expertise conclusions, recommendations and proposals for the purpose of their improvement and perfection
- Defining advocacy strategies around important issues of pressure to ensure that government policies are informed with the policy recommendations suggested by the Network
- Realizing a coherent and coordinated monitoring of the PRSP
- Making wider population aware on the processes connected with PRSP and other national programs of importance in the poverty context
- Defining ways and mechanisms for cooperation with other participants of the PRSP processes (as well as of other important issues of pressure, as deemed necessary) and initiating constructive dialogue with them
- Becoming member of similar national and transnational Networks to increase the chances of bringing an impact
- Initiating and driving advocacy campaigns as deemed necessary in order to influence the national policy agendas according to the priorities of the Network.

In project implementation Network is performed by 3 organizations: "Institute of Democracy and Human Rights" (IDHR), "Fund Against Violation of Law" (FAVL), and "NGO Union of Shirak Marz" (NGOU). Each of these organizations reports to Oxfam GB Armenia. IDHR, FAVL, and NGOU conduct monitoring activities, as well as ongoing consultative meetings in order to collaborate and exchange experiences. Other

members of Network participate in terms of consultancy, expertise, or human resources.

The goal of the project is to raise the effectiveness of the programs outlined in the Country Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and to improve the level of accountability and transparency of governance through participatory monitoring institutions development targeting Local self-governance and Primary Health Care.

The project is conducted in 12 communities in 4 marzes in Armenia, including Syunik.

⇒ World Vision Armenia

Kapan Area Development Program

A new Area Development Program was established with funding from World Vision Switzerland in Kapan, in the South of Armenia in October 2003. By involving one more region of Armenia in this strategic long-term program, World Vision hopes to bring substantial improvements to the lives of many families.

Over 500 children and their families will experience the benefits of the Child Sponsorship program in 2004 by participating in Summer Camps and other recreational activities for children, training programs for local people aimed at strengthening their potential to improve the social and economic conditions of their communities.

⇒ UMCOR

Social Transition Program

As part of its overall mission of assisting Armenia through the transition, UMCOR Armenia is implementing a three-year, USD 6 million, USAID-funded Social Transition Program (STP). The STP is designed to improve the quality of life of Armenia's most vulnerable populations in Yerevan and the Gegharkunik, Lori, Shirak, and Syunik marzes.

The STP employs a holistic approach and pilots several new techniques for meeting the needs of the vulnerable in a variety of areas. Over the three-year implementation, the program will directly benefit more than half a million of Armenians.

- Noah's Ark Food Security Program

- Nutrition Support
- Community Based Primary Health Care
- Mission Armenia: Social and Health Services for the Disenfranchised
- Information Management and Capacity Building

Aregak Microcredit Program

The project goal is to provide high quality financial services to economically active low-income families and small entrepreneurs for poverty eradication and development of sustainable livelihood. Aregak program started its operations in Armenia in 1997 and currently operates in 7 marzes of Armenia: Gegharkunik, Kotayk, Armavir, Yerevan, Ararat, Vayots Dzor and Syunik and all 4 regions of Nagorno Karabakh, including Askeran, Mardakert, Martuni and Hadrut. The total number of operational towns and villages is over 280. Aregak provides financial services through three types of products: micro, medium and family loans.

⇒ Save the Children

Community Self Help Program

Save the children implements this project in Armenia in coordination with the USAID. The goal of the Community Self Help Program is to improve basic economic and social conditions of communities, including in Syunik region by supporting on-going community projects through a small grants program.

⇒ GTZ

Community Development Incentive

The project provides financial support to Community Unions in Kapan, Goris, Meghry and Sisian for maintenance of their premises. Later, within the framework of the same program, new initiatives and projects may be implemented.

⇒ IFES

Dialogue Groups

The IFES Armenia team of Civic Instructors facilitates discussions and promotes dialogues between local residents, authorities, businesses and non-governmental organizations.

Initiative Groups

Community members move from words to action, taking concrete steps to tackle a local problem or issue.

Community Development

IFES encourages cooperation between local government, businesses, non-profit organizations and residents to pursue locally defined goals that improve life in a given community.

Volunteer Actions

Nationwide volunteer activities and charity events focus attention on volunteerism and NGOs as useful ways of bringing communities together and solving local problems.

IFES Informational Products and Public Outreach

IFES/Armenia publishes information materials to educate and engage citizens, to meet the needs of CAPA dialogue and initiative groups, and to present information clearly and accessibly in an effort to promote issue advocacy and problem solving at the local level.

Candidate Debates

IFES sponsors debate to increase the responsiveness of candidates and ultimately to strengthen the link between elected officials and their constituents.

Voter List Advisory Committees

Community residents and local officials work together to address a common problem: the accuracy of voter lists.

⇒ SEF

The project provides small loans (USD 500-10,000) in trade and services industry in Yerevan area and Syunik marz.

Annex 17. SME Legal & Regulatory Framework in Armenia

A. SME Legislation

SME specific legislation has been adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia on December 5, 2000 and enforced from January 9, 2001.

The law is entitled the RA Law On the State Support to the Small and Medium Entrepreneurship. It codified 4 Articles and provides the definition of the SME subjects and framework of the SME activities in Armenia. Hereunder is presented brief summary of the law.

Article 1 defines the purpose and subject of this law. According to this Article, the law shall secure the implementation of the targeted market-oriented policy of the government directed at the support of SME. The law defines main features of the persons (subjects) considered SME and guiding directions of the state policy on SME.

Point 1 of Article 2 specifically defines the organizations, which cannot be considered SMEs: financial, insurance and investment companies, lombards, professional participants of the securities market, persons conducting the activities on the organization of casinos and lotteries, as well as dependent and subsidiary companies.

Article 2 defines the SME subjects (provides SME definition). According to the stated Article, following organizations [private entrepreneurs and /or commercial organizations] are considered to be SME under the requirements of this law:

- ◆ Commercial organizations with less than 5 employees and private (individual) entrepreneurs. These persons are considered to be micro-enterprises;
- ◆ Commercial organizations and private entrepreneurs are considered to be small enterprises, if the number of employees is as follows:
 - ❖ 50, if the organization (private entrepreneur) is enrolled in the industry and related business;
 - ❖ 25, if the organization (private entrepreneur) is enrolled in the construction and energy business;

- ❖ 25, if the organization (private entrepreneur) is enrolled in the areas of science and education;
- ❖ 15, if the organization (enterprise) is enrolled in the transportation, trade and provision of other services.
- ◆ Commercial organizations and private entrepreneurs are considered to be medium enterprises, if the number of employees is as follows:
 - ❖ 100, if the organization (private entrepreneur) is enrolled in the industry and related business;
 - ❖ 50, if the organization (private entrepreneur) is enrolled in the construction and energy business;
 - ❖ 25, if the organization (private entrepreneur) is enrolled in the areas of science and education;
 - ❖ 30, if the organization (private entrepreneur) is enrolled in the transportation, trade and provision of other services.

Article 3 incorporates the main directions of state support and assistance to SMEs:

- Development of favourable legal environment/framework;
- Financial and investment support to the SMEs, including provision of guarantees;
- Assistance to the establishment of the SME related infrastructure and its development;
- Provision of the information and consulting support to the SMEs;
- Promotion of the foreign economic activities of the SMEs;
- Support to the innovative activities of and investment of modern technologies by the SMEs;
- Implementation of the favourable taxation policy;
- Organization of the training and qualification;
- Simplification of the system of financial reporting and accounting for the SMEs;
- Assistance in the areas of the public procurements by SME.

Article 4 refers to the issues of the state program on the SME support and promotion, which shall be drafted by the RA government and financed by the state budget. The program is implemented in the manner defined by the RA government.

B. SME establishment and state registration

RA Civil Code defines the all-inclusive list of the commercial (for-profit) organizations, which could be incorporated in accordance with the Armenian legislation. Following

legal-organizational forms of incorporation are defined within the framework of the RA Civil Code:

- Business Partnerships:
 - Full Partnership;
 - Limited Partnership;
- Companies:
 - Limited Liability Company;
 - Company with Supplementary Liability;
 - Joint Stock Company;
- Cooperatives.

Further, for-profit activities [qualifying as SME] can be performed by the private entrepreneur, which is not recognized as separate legal entity, but nevertheless, requires relevant state registration.

Most businesses in Armenia are incorporated in the form of the Limited Liability Company. Cooperatives are special legal persons, which could be incorporated both as commercial (for-profit) and non-commercial (non-for-profit) organizations under the requirements of the Civil Code.

Majority SMEs are incorporated as Limited Liability Companies (LLC). Activities of the LLCs are governed under the requirements of the RA Civil Code and RA Law On Limited Liability Companies (hereinafter referred to as LLC law).

Hereunder is represented brief overview of the Civil Code and LLC law [adopted by the RA National Assembly on October 24, 2001 and promulgated by the RA President on November 21, 2001] requirements.

Civil Code provides the legal framework for the establishment and operation of the LLC. Articles 95 – 104 of the Civil Code cover the issues of the LLC:

- LLC is a company founded by one or several persons, the charter capital of which is divided into ownership shares of amounts determined by the charter (Art. 95.1);
- The participants in LLC are not liable for the obligations of the company, while bearing the risk for the losses within the limits of the value of their contribution (Art. 95.1);

- Legal status of the LLC and rights and duties of its participants are determined by the Civil Code and the Law on the LLC (Art. 95.3);
- The number of the participants of the LLC shall not exceed the limit defined by the Law on LLC, otherwise the LLC, shall within the year restructure itself into Open Joint Stock Company or, in case of failure to meet this requirement, be liquidated by judicial process (Art. 96.1);
- Civil Code defines that LLC may not have as a sole participant another business company consisting of one person (Art. 96.2) [meaning establish another LLC];
- Charter of the LLC is regulated by Art. 97 and 55.2 of the Civil Code, according to which it should reflect the following information:
 - Name of the LLC;
 - Place of location;
 - Procedure for managing the activity of the LLC;
 - Subject and purposes of its activity;
 - Terms on the amount of the Charter Capital of LLC;
 - Terms on the amount of shares of each participant;
 - Composition and procedure of making contributions by the participants;
 - Liability of the participants for violation of their duty to make contributions;
 - Composition and competence of the management bodies;
 - Procedure of decision-making in LLC;
 - Issues to be solved by the unanimous or qualified majority of the votes;
 - Other information required by the Law on LLC;
- The charter capital of the LLC consists of the value of the contributions of its participants and its total amount should be sufficient to guarantee the interests of the investors and should not be less than the amount defined by the Law on LLC (Art. 98.1);
- The founders of the LLC are obliged to fully pay the in the charter capital before the state registration of the LLC and no participant could be freed from his/her/its obligation of making contribution to the charter capital of the LLC (Art. 98.2 and 98.3);
- In case the value of the net assets of the LLC at the end of the second financial and each following year is less than the charter capital of the LLC, the LLC is obliged to reduce its charter capital and register it. In case the value of the assets of the LLC is less than the minimum amount of the charter capital defined by the Law on LLC, it is subject to the liquidation (Art. 98.4);
- The reduction of the charter capital of LLC is carried out only after the notification of all creditors of the LLC The creditors have the right to demand the termination or early performance of the obligations of the LLC and compensation of their losses (Art. 98.5);

- Management of the LLC is defined by Art. 99 (points 1-5):
 - The highest body of management is the general meeting of the participants of LLC;
 - Daily management of the LLC is carried out by the relevant executive body (collegial and/or one-individual) accountable to the general meeting of the participants;
 - Competence of the management bodies is defined by the Civil Code, Law on LLC and Charter of the LLC;
 - The exclusive competence of the general meeting of the LLC includes (questions comprising the exclusive competence of the general meeting cannot be transferred to the executive body of the LLC):
 - Changing the charter of the company and the amount of its charter capital;
 - Forming executive bodies of the company and terminating their powers early;
 - Approving annual reports and accounting balance sheets of the company and distributing its profits and losses;
 - Deciding on the reorganization or liquidation of the company;
 - Electing the control commission (or the controller) of the company.
 - The Law on LLC may assign the decision of other questions to the exclusive body of the LLC;
 - Audit of the LLC could be performed by the outside auditing expert. Audit can be conducted by the demand of any participant of LLC;
 - Public report is not required with the exception of cases provided by the Law on LLC
- LLC can be voluntarily reorganized or liquidated by the unanimous decision of its participants. Other bases for the reorganization and liquidation of the LLC are defined by the Civil Code and other laws. LLC has a right to transform itself into a joint stock company (Art. 100);
- Art. 101 (points 1-5) regulates the transfer of the ownership in the Charter Capital of LLC:
 - Participant in LLC has a right to sell or otherwise assign (transfer) its ownership share;
 - Alienation by the participant on LLC of its ownership share or part of it to third persons is allowed unless otherwise is provided by the Charter of LLC;
 - Other participants of the LLC have the priority right to obtain the alienated share within the proportions owned by them in the charter capital of the LLC, if the LLC Charter or an agreement of its participants has provided another procedure for exercising this right;
 - Timing for the execution of the priority right shall be one month or another period defined by the LLC Charter;

- In case no participants and third party acquire the alienated share, the LLC is obliged to purchase it in accordance with the procedure established by the Law on LLC and LLC Charter;
 - Legal succession of the shares is allowed, unless it does not require the consent of the remaining participants in accordance with the LLC Charter. In this case, the LLC is obliged to pay the actual value to the heirs (or legal successors) of the participant;
 - Levy of execution on the share of a participant in the property of a LLC for the personal debts is only allowed in case of insufficiency for the participant of other property to cover its debts. The creditors can demand from the LLC separation of the property of the participant for the purpose of levying execution on it (Art. 102.1);
 - The right of the participant to exit from the LLC is executed regardless of the consent of its other participants (Art. 103);
 - Participant shall be paid the value of the part corresponding to its ownership share in the charter capital unless otherwise provided by the LLC Charter (Art. 104.1);
- In case the right of the use of the property was contributed by the participant to the charter capital, the respective property shall be returned to the exiting participant (Art. 104.2).

LLC law¹ provides further detailed regulation to the issues presented here-above, in particular:

- The contribution of the founders (participants) of LLC, the property created at the cost of these contributions, as well as produced and acquired during the activity of LLC shall belong to that LLC by the right of ownership [Art. 4.1];
- Establishment of LLC by founding is carried out by the decision of the founders [Art. 8.1];
- LLC with one founder (participant) doesn't sign LLC founding contract [Art. 8.2] and adopts decision on establishment of LLC;
- The contract on LLC Founding defines the rules of joint activity for founding LLC, the terms and conditions of transfer of their property to the LLC and their participation in its management, monetary evaluation of non-monetary contributions made into the charter capital, as well as the membership of the LLC founders, the value of the charter capital and of the share of each founder, the composition and the amount of contribution, the procedure of contribution at the moment of LLC founding, the liability of the founders related to contribution for non-performance of their duties [Art. 9.2];

¹ No need to state provisions, which are codified from the Civil Code as stated above.

- The founders must take a unanimous decision on the approval of the charter. The charter of the LLC must contain:
 - 1) the name of the Company,
 - 2) the place of location of the Company,
 - 3) the composition and the authorities of the governing bodies of the Company including questions related to the exclusive authority of the General Meeting of the Company participants,
 - 4) the rule of taking decisions by the governing bodies of the Company including the questions on which the decisions shall be taken unanimously or by qualified majority of votes.
 - 5) the amount of the charter capital of the Company,
 - 6) the rights and obligations of the participants of the Company,
 - 7) the rule of the exit of a participant of the Company from the Company,
 - 8) the rule of transfer of the share of the charter capital of the Company to another person [Art. 10.2];
- Founders of the LLC are considered the persons who have signed Contract on LLC Founding before the State Registration of LLC, while in case of the LLC being founded by one person, the founder is a person making decision on the LLC founding [Art. 11.2]
- The charter capital of the LC is made up of the value of the contributions by its Participants.

The charter capital determines the minimum amount of the property of the LLC guaranteeing the interests of its creditors. The amount of the charter capital of the LLC must not be less than the size of minimum salary determined at the time of submitting the documents for the state registration of the LLC multiplied by 50 [Art. 28.1]²;
- Each founder of the LLC must make his/ her full contribution in the charter capital of the LLC within time periods envisaged under the Contract on LLC Foundation, which shall not be longer than one year after the state registration of the LLC. The nominal value of the contribution of each founder must not be less than the nominal value of his/ her share. The founder of the LLC shall not be released from the duty of making the contribution, including offsets of his/ her commitments towards the LLC. As of the state registration of the LLC at least half of the charter capital of the LLC must be paid in [Art. 30]³;
- Increase of the charter capital of the LLC could be made due to the LLC's property or due to the additional compositions of the Participants, or if not

² This is equivalent to 50,000 AMD or less than 100USD.

³ Here is contradiction with the requirements of the Article 98 of the Civil Code on the complete paid in charter capital prior to the state registration of the LLC. The provision of the Civil Code shall prevail.

prohibited by the charter capital, due to the third parties' contributions. Prior to this the charter capital shall be fully paid in [Art. 31];

- The highest governing body of the LLC is general meeting of the participants in LLC, which shall form the executive [management] and supervisory bodies of the LLC such as Board and Director [President] [Art. 35];
- The LLC Law defines specific provisions on the transactions having interest [where the participant in LLC has interest] and major transaction [the price of which amounts to 25% of the charter capital or more, in case defined by the LLC charter], the decisions on the execution of which shall be adopted by the general meeting of the LLC participants [Art. 47-48];
- LLC may be liquidated by the decision of the general meeting or other cases defined by the legislation [Art. 51];
- LLC may be transformed into joint stock company [Art. 50.2].

LLC Law and RA Government Decision No. 1396-N of August 14, 2003 [enforced from January 2, 2004] define that the share ownership in LLC shall be registered with the State Register of Legal Persons and verified by the certificate of share ownership issued by the stated body. Thus, the LLC legislation provides for compulsory registration of share ownership [as well as all transactions in share, including and not limited to sale, purchase, pledging, succession and cetera] with the state and issuance of the relevant certificate verifying the status of the share ownership.

State registration of incorporation/formation of legal entity, including and not limited to LLC, is performed by the State Registrar of Legal Persons pursuant to the requirements of the RA Law on State Registration of Legal Persons (Registration law) and subsequently adopted and enforced sub-legislative acts.

Registration law has been adopted by the RA National Assembly on April 3, 2001 and is enforced from August 18, 2001. The state authorized body to carry out state registration of the legal persons is the State Registrar with its territorial divisions, which is incorporated into the structure of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. Head of the State Registrar is the Deputy Minister of Justice.

The following documents are required to be submitted for the registration under the provisions of this law [Art. 21]:

1. Application signed by the authorized person/official on the registration of legal person;

2. Decision on the establishment of the legal person signed by the secretary [of the meeting] and authorized person/official and founding agreement in case there are several founders. In the case the founder is the legal person, the decision of the authorized body of that legal person shall be presented;
3. At least two samples of the approved charter;
4. Receipt of the payment of statutory capital [for LLC and CJSC];
5. Receipt of the payment of the state duty.

Furthermore, the data on director [executive body] of the company shall be submitted for the registration, including name, surname, passport data, residence or registration address and communication means.

The state authorized body shall register the legal person within 5 days following the submission of the complete set of the required documents for registration [Art. 16.2 of the law] and reviewing those on the matter of its completeness and accordance to the requirements of the law.

Following the registration of the legal person and acquisition of the state registration certificate, the following steps shall be undertaken to complete the registration:

1. Application for and acquisition of taxpayer code [which takes up to 3 working days];
2. Application for and acquisition of social security payments payer code as well as registration of employment record book [book, where all employment contracts registered] [this takes up to 3 working days];
3. Application for and acquisition of the seal for the legal person [this takes from 1 hour up to 20 days depending on the application order and payment of the required fee for service].

It shall be noted that the firm name of the legal entity shall be registered prior to the registration of the legal person. Firm name registration is performed by the patent department through the submission of application to the state registrar.

Registration law regulates issues of state registration of private entrepreneurs as well. Under the requirements of the point 4 of Article 21 of the Registration law, the private entrepreneurs shall submit the following documents for state registration:

1. Application on registration, stating name, surname, passport data, residence and registration address, term of activities;
2. Copy of passport;
3. Photo;
4. Receipt of state duty payment.

The registration shall be completed in 2 days following the submission of the documents stated here-above. Then, the private entrepreneur shall get the tax code and seal as required for the legal persons.

The legal entity (SME) shall get the license in order to engage into licensed activities following the state registration, but there is no need to specifically define the relevant activities [whether requiring license or not] in the charter of legal person.

These are the main requirements on the state registration of SMEs.

Annex 18. Inventarization of Irrigated Lands

a) Kapan district

N.	Community	Agricultural lands (hectares)	Irrigated area (1998 inventory)	Including		Actually irrigated (2003)
				Gravity flow	Pumped	
1	Artsvanik	406	12	12		
2	Tandzaver	111	26	26		
3	Syunik	340.2	167	167		30
4	Davit Bek	589.3	212	212		35
5	Uzhanis	204	93		93	
6	Eghvard	501.5	219		219	10
7	Sevakar	153.1	11	11		
8	Kaghnut	181	2		2	
9	Lernadzor	104	39	39		
11	Norashenik	141.7	68	68		
12	Nerkin Khotanan	41	7	7		
13	Antarashat	44.1	4	4		
14	Shikahogh	161.3	111		111	
15	Agarak	346	165		165	10
16	Khdrants	61.7	2		2	1
17	Chakaten	157.1	11	11		
18	Tsav	111	71	71		
19	Geghi	49	30	30		
20	Srashen	181.9	132		132	
21	Geghannush	102.1	69	69		
22	Nerkin Hand	114.8	73	68	5	
23	Chapni	55.1	6	6		
24	Vardavank	51	7	7		
25	Khalaj	268.4	17	17		
26	Arajadzor	74.2	17	17		
27	Shrvenants	55.1				
28	Dzorastan	52.8				

29	Egheg	46.4			
30	Dovrus	61			
31	Aghvani	107.2			
32	Vanek	31			
33	Ukhtavayr	25.8			
34	Verin Gyodaklu	111.4			
35	Verin Khotanan	102.1			
36	Payahan	39.1			
37	Kapan & other water users	428	200		30
	Total	5610.4	1771	1042	729
					116

b) Sisian district

N.	Community	Agricultural lands (hectares)	Irrigated area (1998 inventory)	Including		Actually irrigated (2003)
				Gravity flow	Pumped	
1	Ashotavan	385	157	0	157	20
2	Getatagh	156	72	72		
3	Mutsk	921	31	31		
4	Vaghatri	880	78	78		
5	Hatsavan	383	123	0	123	30
6	Shaghat	1033	67	67		
7	Vorotan	393	75	75		
8	Spandaryan	749	262	262		8
9	Darbas	553	292	292		59
10	Ltsen	272	6	6		
11	Angeghakot	1639	688	688		40
12	Shenatagh	152	56	56		
13	Sarnakunk	1248	457	457		10
14	Soflu	432	34	34		
15	Salvard	555	19	19		
16	Lor	134	40	40		
17	Tsugh	910	7	7		7
18	Balak	505	86	86		

19	Gorayr	1518	29	29		
20	Brnakot	1904	790	15	775	150
21	Akhlatyan	968	432	0	432	
22	Shake	1776	594	594		11
23	Kolors	491	364	364		
24	Bnunis	426	241	91	150	
25	Noravan	900	197	197		
26	Aghitu	679	65	65		
27	Tasik	436	59	29	30	
28	Ishkhanasar	660	33	33		
29	Uyts	1217	423	110	313	80
30	Sisian	1025	280	59	221	90
31	Moreni	204	28	28		
32	Tanahat	78	9	9		
33	Arevis	123	12	12		
34	Dastakert	10				
	Total	23715	6106	3905	2201	505

c) Goris district

N.	Community	Agricultural lands (hectares)	Irrigated area (1998 inventory)	Including		Actually irrigated (2003)
				Gravity flow	Pumped	
1	Kornidzor	1166	801	801	0	80
2	Hartashen	885	373	200	173	50
3	Khndzoresk	1682	660	450	210	80
4	Tegh	2266	846	312	534	30
5	Karahunj	551	369	219	150	50
6	Khot	507	185	77	108	30
7	Nerkin Khndzoresk	471	435	368	67	30
8	Shinuhayr	1380	174	174	0	50
9	Akner	169	282	282	0	
10	Harzhis	900	144	0	144	
11	Bardzravan	303	7	7	0	
12	Svarants	196	44	44	0	
13	Aravus	241	18	0	18	
14	Khnatsakh	1008	209	0	209	
15	Khoznavar	344	92	92	0	

16	Tandzatap	67	11	11	0	
17	Tatev	435	130	130	0	
18	Goris	1058	240	240	0	95
19	State plants		92	0	92	5
20	Kashuni	60				
21	Karashen	498	101	0	101	
22	Vaghatur	425	64	64	0	
23	Verishen	179	285	285	0	
24	Shurnukh	150	5	5	0	
25	Halidzor	521	201	201	0	15
26	Vorotan	5				
	Total	15467	5768	3962	1806	515

d) Meghri district

N.	Community	Agricultural lands (hectares)	Irrigated area (1998 inventory)	Including		Actually irrigated (2003)
				Gravity flow	Pumped	
1	Meghri	109	186	86	100	20
2	Agarak	49	165	-	165	117
3	Nyuvadi	90	92	-	92	65
4	Shvanidzor	103.9	53	-	53	53
5	Alvank	114	101	17	84	82
6	Sashtrun	159.9	88	88	-	-
7	Karchevan	65.8	76	-	76	-
8	Kuris	34.3	34	34	-	-
9	Gudemnis	30.5	41	41	-	-
10	Vahravar	45.5	29	29	-	-
11	Lehvaz	90.5	95	95	-	-
12	Vardanidzor	136	40	40	-	-
13	Lichk	188.5	154	154	-	-
14	Bughdaduz	30	90	-	90	61
	Total	1197.9	1266	606	660	398

Annex 19. Map of Syunik Highways

Annex 20. Summary of Highway Rehabilitation Activities

Highway	Communities	Type of highway	Distance (km)	Investment (AMD, millions)	Border, mountainous or high mountainous (B., M. HM)	Coverage	Situation	Comments
State Highway (Kavchut, Geghi-Chaykend-Payahan-Ajibaj)	Lernadzor	Regional			B., M.	Asphalt concrete (AC)	Deteriorated	
	Geghi	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Payahan	Regional			B., M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		21	448.5				
Kapan-Gomaran-Geghanush	Geghanush	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		7	149.5	1			
Shikahogh-Srashen-Tsav-Shishkert-N. Hand-H46	Chakaten	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Shikahogh	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Srashen	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	N. Hand	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Tsav	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		21	370				
State highway Norashenik-Shrvenats - V.Khotanan-Tandzaver-Aghvani	Khalaj	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Norashenik	State				(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Shrvenats	State				(AC)	Deteriorated	
	V. Khotanan	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Tandzaver	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Aghvani	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		37	794.5				

State Highway Arajadzor- Dzorastan-Vanek- Antarashat- Okhtar-Dovrus-N. Khotanan	ՀՀ-ՅԵՐԵՎԱՆ	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Dzorastan	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Vanek	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Antarashat	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Okhtar	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Dovrus	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	N. Khotanan	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		16	337.4	.			
Syunik- Aznag- Dizmayri-Agarak- Eghvard-Uzhanis	Syunik	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Agarak	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Eghvard	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Uzhanis	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		20	418.6				
State highway V. Gyodaklu- Khdrants	V. Gyodaklu	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Khdrants	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		9.6	205				
State highway Kaghnut	Kaghnut	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		8.4	179.4				
State highway Davit Bek	Davit Bek	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		5.6	119.6				
State highway Chapni-Sevakar- Egheg	Chapni	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Sevakar	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Egheg	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	

	Total		12	256.3				
State highway Kornidzor	Kornidzor	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		5	106.8				
State highway Khndzoresk- N. Khndzoresk	Khndzoresk	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	N. Khndzoresk	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		8	170.8				
State highway Hartashen	Hartashen	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		6	128.1				
State highway Khnatsakh - Vaghatur- Khoznavar- Verishen-Goris, N 6.5M/5.4M	Khnatsakh	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	khoznavar	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Vaghatur	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Verishen	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		36	768.8				
Goris-Khot,	Khot	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		11	234.9				
State highway- Harzhis	Harzhis	State			M	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		6.5	138.8	.			
State highway- Shinuhayr- Halidzor-Tatev- Svaranc- Tandzatap- Kashuni, 6.5M/5.4M	Shinuhayr	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Halidzor	State			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Tatev	State			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Svarants	Regional			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Tandzatap	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Kashuni	State			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		56	1196				
State highway- Bardzravan	Bardzravan	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		9.6	205				

State highway- Angeghakot- Shaghat-Balak- Bardzravan	Angeghakot	Regional			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Shaghat	Regional			B.M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Balak	Regional			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Bardzravan	Regional			B.M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		16	331				
Sisian-Ashotavan- Hacavan-Salvard- Tasik-Tanahat- Arevis	Ashotavan	Regional		.	M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Hacavan	Regional			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Salvard	Regional			B.M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Tasik	Regional			B.M	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Tanahat	Regional			B.H.M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Arevis	Regional			B.M	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		28	598				
Sisian -Tolors- Bnunis- Akhlattyen- Torunik- Dastakert-Soflu- Cghuni,	Tolors	State			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Bnunis	State			B.M	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Akhlattyen	State			B.M	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Torunik	State			B.M	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Dastakert	State			B.M	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Soflu	Regional			B.H.M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		26	555.3				
Sisian-Aghitu- Noravan- Vaghatni-Vorotan- Shamb-Ltsen- Darpas - Getatagh-Lor- Shenatagh	Aghitu	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Noravan	Regional			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Vaghatni	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Vorotan	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Ltsen	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Darpas	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Getatagh	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	

	Lor	Regional			.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Shenatagh	Regional			M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		35	747.5	.			
State highway- Lichk-Tashtun	Lichk	Regional			B.M	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Tashtun	Regional			B.H.M.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		7	149.5				
State highway- Lehvaz-Vahravar- Gudemnis-Kuris- Karchevan-Agarak	Lehvaz	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Tsahravar	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Gudemnis	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Kuris	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Karchevan	Regional			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Total		27	576.6				
Meghri-Alvank- Shvanidzor- Nyuvadi	Alvank	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	Designed according to the RA GD N. 417 and N. 311 27.07.2000 and 16.04.2001
	Shvanidzor	State			B.	(AC)	Deteriorated	
	Nyuvadi	State			B.	(AC)	Unpassable	
	Total		37	3500				

Annex 21. Gas Supply Scheme