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**LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
ON LEGAL ACTS**

Adopted on April 3, 2002

**CHAPTER 1.
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1. The Subject Regulated By The Law

This law defines the types and subordination of the legal acts of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the general procedures for their drafting, expertise, adoption, publication, entry into force, operation, amendment, termination of validity, interpretation, clarification and coordination.

Article 2. The Legal Act

1. A legal act is an official written document adopted by the people of the Republic of Armenia, state or local self-government bodies, state or community institutions of the Republic of Armenia, as well as by legal persons and their separate subdivisions or institutions, within the scope of their authority in the cases and procedures prescribed by law, which defines rights, obligations, responsibilities, restrictions or other rules that are subject to obligatory recognition, observation, protection, execution or application (hereinafter, rules of conduct).

The legal act may have a temporary or permanent nature, and be envisaged for one-time or multiple application.

2. Legal acts by their nature may be normative, individual (non-normative) and internal (local).

3. A normative legal act is an official written document envisaged by law, adopted by the people of the Republic of Armenia, state or local self-government bodies of the Republic of Armenia within the scope of their authorities in the cases and procedures prescribed by the Constitution, the law of the Republic of Armenia, which is targeted at defining, amending, or terminating the validity of a legal norm or norms.

The legal act is considered normative if it contains at least one legal norm.

A normative legal act is also considered to be a legal act prescribing amendments or supplements in the normative legal act, as well as terminating the validity of the normative legal act or a part of it, even if those amendments or supplements do not contain any legal norm in them.

4. The legal norm is the rule of conduct adopted in the cases prescribed by the law and according to the procedure prescribed by this law by the people of the Republic of Armenia, state or

local self-government bodies of the Republic of Armenia within the scope of their authority, which has a temporary or permanent nature, is envisaged for single or multiple application, and is mandatory for indefinite or definite (but not individual) persons.

5. An individual act is a legal act adopted by the bodies mentioned in the first part of this Article within the scope of their authorities, which has a temporary or permanent nature, is envisaged for single or multiple application, does not contain a legal norm and defines rules of conduct only for the physical or legal persons or state or local self-government bodies or state or community institutions (hereinafter, person) that are individually mentioned (envisaged) therein.

The individual legal act is adopted only in accordance with a normative legal act and the framework established thereby.

6. An internal act is an act adopted by other state bodies noted in Article 4 of this law, state or community institutions, legal persons, their separate subdivisions or institutions, as well as individual entrepreneurs (hereinafter, a body that adopts an internal legal act) within the scope of their authority and in the cases prescribed by the normative legal acts, which has a temporary or permanent nature, is envisaged for single or multiple application and defines rules of conduct, which cover only those indefinite or definite (but not individual) persons who:

1. are in employment, administrative or civil-legal relationships with the body that adopts it, or,
2. use the services or activities of the body that adopts it, or,
3. are the founders (participants, members, shareholders, etc.) of the legal persons that adopt it.

The internal legal act is adopted only in accordance with the normative legal act and within the scope defined thereby.

The provisions in the internal legal act, which contain legal norms, which extend on other people that are not mentioned in this part, have no legal force.

Article 3. General Requirements For Legal Acts

1. The legal act(s) may be adopted only by the people of the Republic of Armenia or by the state or local self-government body, or state or community institutions, legal persons or their separated subdivisions or institutions, as well as individual entrepreneurs of the Republic of Armenia that are authorized or have the competence for that by the Constitution or the law.

2. The legal act shall not contradict the legal acts that have equal or higher juridical force.
3. The legal act shall comply with the rules of legislative techniques.
4. The adoption of normative legal acts shall be public.
5. The normative legal act shall regulate relationships of a single type (regulating one field).

6. It is prohibited for other persons or bodies to make linguo-stylistic, editorial, syntactical or other types of changes in the legal act adopted by the law-creating body in final form, except for correction of orthographic or punctuation mistakes. Changes, made in violation of this part, shall have no juridical force.

Article 4. The System Of Legal Acts

The legal acts adopted in the Republic of Armenia are:

1) The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the amendments thereto, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia or the decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter, legislation or legislative acts of the Republic of Armenia);

2) The decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions and decrees of the Energy Regulation Commission of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the State Board of Statistics of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Securities Commission of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Commission for Protection of Economic Competition of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Commission on Television and Radio, the decisions of the Board of Civil Service of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees of the Ministers, Heads of state administration bodies at the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions or orders of the Regional Governors [marzpets] and Yerevan mayor (hereinafter, Agency acts);

3) Decisions of the community council or head of the community, as well as the decisions of local self-government bodies adopted by local referendum (hereinafter, acts of Local Self - Government Bodies).

4) Treaties ratified or approved by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the President of the Republic of Armenia, the Government of the Republic of Armenia, other state bodies of the Republic of Armenia, as well as those international treaties which have entered into force from the moment they have been signed (hereinafter, international treaties of the Republic of Armenia);

5) Decisions, verdicts or sentences of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, Court of First Instance, Court of Appeals or Court of Cassation of the Republic of Armenia, Economic Court of the Republic of Armenia, (hereinafter, judicial acts), as well as the individual decrees and orders adopted by the Chiefs of staff of courts;

6) The individual or internal decrees, orders, decisions, motions, procedures and other individual and internal legal acts adopted by other state bodies not indicated in points 1, 2 and 5 of part one of this Article (hereinafter, legal acts of other state bodies);

7) The decrees or orders of the state or community institutions that do not have the status of a state body (hereinafter, legal acts of state or community institutions);

8) The decrees or orders adopted by legal persons, their separate subdivisions or institutions, as well as individual entrepreneurs (hereinafter, legal acts of legal persons).

Article 5. The Sphere Of Effect Of This Law

1. The effect of this law covers the normative or individual legal acts of the legislative, Agency or local self-government bodies of the Republic of Armenia, unless otherwise stipulated by this Law.

2. The effect of Articles 26, 28, 31, 32, and 35 of this Law does not cover the drafts of laws drafted or submitted by the deputies of the National Assembly through the procedure of legislative initiative, or the draft decisions of the National Assembly.

3. The effect of this law covers the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia only in the cases directly stipulated by this law.

4. The effect of this law covers judicial acts only in the cases directly stipulated by this law.

5. The effect of this law also covers the individual and internal legal acts adopted by other state bodies, unless otherwise stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or the nature of those legal acts.

6. The effect of this law covers individual and internal legal acts adopted by state or community institutions, as well as legal persons, unless otherwise stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or the nature of those legal acts.

7. The rules stipulated by this law for individual legal acts are applied towards internal legal acts unless otherwise provided by law.

8. The rules defined by this law for normative legal acts can be applied by law-creating bodies to the individual or internal legal acts unless otherwise stipulated by law or the nature of the legal act concerned.

Article 6. The Authority To Adopt Normative Legal Acts

1. The following has (have) the authority to adopt normative legal acts in the Republic of Armenia:

1) The people, only by referendum;

2) The President of the Republic of Armenia, The National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia, the Energy Commission of the Republic of Armenia, the State Board of Statistics of the Republic of Armenia, the Securities Commission of the Republic of

Armenia, the State Commission for Protection of Economic Competition of the Republic of Armenia, the National Commission on Television and Radio (hereinafter, regulatory commissions), the Board of Civil Service of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Armenia Ministers, the Heads of state bodies at the Government of the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter, Minister), as well as the Regional Governors [marzpets], the Mayor of Yerevan, the community council and the head of the community;

3) The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, in cases prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia;

4) The Courts of First Instance, the Courts of Appeals and the Court of Cassation of the Republic of Armenia, to the extent of ruling as invalid the legal act of a state or local self-government body contradicting the law or, in the cases prescribed by this law, legal acts that have higher juridical force;

2. Other state bodies, the subdivisions of state and local self-government bodies, as well as state and community institutions and legal persons may not adopt normative legal acts.

3. The normative legal acts, which are adopted by the bodies not stipulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and this Law, do not have juridical force.

Article 7. The Procedures For Drafting, Discussing And Adopting Legal Acts

1. The procedures for adopting the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia or making amendments thereto, adopting laws by referendum is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia and the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Referendum.

2. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting draft laws presented by the deputies of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia and the draft decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia recommended by the President of the Republic of Armenia or the draft laws of the Republic of Armenia or the draft decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia proposed by the Government of the Republic of Armenia is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, this law and the decrees of the President of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The procedure for drafting, discussing or adopting decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, this law or the decree or order of the President of the Republic of Armenia.

4. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia is defined by the

Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, this law or the decrees of the President of the Republic of Armenia.

5. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia is defined by the law and the decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia.

6. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting decisions of the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia is defined by this law and the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia.

7. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting decisions of the regulatory commissions of the Republic of Armenia is defined by this law, other laws of the Republic of Armenia and, in the cases prescribed by laws, the decisions of the Commissions.

8. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting decrees of the Republic of Armenia ministers, the decisions and orders of the Regional Governors (marzpets), of the Mayor of Yerevan is defined by this law, other laws, the decrees of the President of the Republic of Armenia and the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

9. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting decisions of the Community Council and the Head of the Community is defined by this Law, the Laws of the Republic of Armenia "On Local Self-Governance" and "On Local Referendum" and the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

10. The procedure for the preparation of international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, conducting negotiations thereon, their preparation, preliminary signing, signing, ratification, approval, the joining /acceding to them, their registration, their temporary application, the suspension or termination of their operation is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the Law of the Republic of Armenia on the International Treaties of the Republic of Armenia, the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia and international treaties of the Republic of Armenia.

11. The procedure for adopting decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Constitutional Court.

12. The procedure for adopting decisions, verdicts and sentences of the Court of First Instance, the Court of Appeals and Court of Cassation of the Republic of Armenia is defined by law.

13. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting legal acts of other state bodies is defined by legislation of the Republic of Armenia or the procedure prescribed by the charters of those bodies.

14. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting legal acts of state or community institutions is defined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, by the founders of these bodies, or by the procedure prescribed by the charters of those bodies.

15. The procedure for drafting, discussing and adopting legal acts of legal persons is defined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or according to the procedure prescribed by the charters of those legal persons.

CHAPTER 2.

THE TYPES AND HIERARCHY OF LEGAL ACTS

Article 8. The Constitution Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia defines the principles of legal regulation in the territory of the Republic of Armenia. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia is the legal base for the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia has the highest juridical force and its norms operate directly. The laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia are adopted on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia or for the performance thereof and shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

The laws recognized as contradicting the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the other legal acts recognized as contradicting the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Armenia, do not have juridical force.

3. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia is adopted and the amendments thereto are made by referendum.

4. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia are normative legal acts.

Article 9. Laws Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. A law regulates the more important, characteristic and stable social relationships and is adopted in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, through referendum or by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

2. Laws shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, laws in effect, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia.

3. A law may regulate any relationship.

4. Issues prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Armenia must be defined exclusively by law, including:

1) the limitations of the rights and freedoms of physical and legal persons, their responsibilities, as well as the types and amounts of liability, the procedure for subjecting to liability,

the means of compulsion and the procedure of their application, and the types, amounts and procedure of payment of taxes, duties and other mandatory payments to be paid by physical and legal persons;

2) the cases, conditions and procedure for exercising control and oversight (including inspection, examination, audit) with regard to the activities of physical and legal persons;

3) the procedure and conditions for the exercise and protection of the rights of physical and legal persons;

4) the list of personal and family data on physical persons, as well as data on legal persons not considered confidential commercial information;

5) the procedure and conditions for the creation of legal persons, the suspension or termination of their activities;

6) the procedure for the elections of the President, National Assembly and the local self-government bodies of the Republic of Armenia;

7) the procedure and conditions for the signing, termination of the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia;

8) the legal status of parties and other public associations, mass media;

9) the procedures for the formation and expenditure of the state budget;

10) the conceptual provisions for the national security of the Republic of Armenia, the procedure for the declaration of a state of martial law;

11) the cases, procedure, conditions for subjecting to criminal, administrative, economic (property), disciplinary liability, the procedure for the execution of criminal punishments, the procedure for the compulsory execution of judicial and administrative acts, the status and authorities of prosecutors and advocates;

12) the rights, duties and responsibility of local self-government bodies.

4. Laws may be adopted in the form of Codes. A Code is a law laying out all or the fundamental norms regulating the homogeneous public relationships under the law in a systematic and regulated fashion.

6. All the other laws of the Republic of Armenia in a field of social relationships regulated by a Code shall comply with the Codes.

Article 10. Decisions Of The Government Of The Republic Of Armenia Having The Force Of Law

1. For the purpose of the legislative ensuring of the program of activity of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia may authorize the Government to adopt decisions having the force of law, which shall be effective for the period defined by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law shall not contradict the Constitution, the laws of the Republic of Armenia.

By the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law no new rights may be defined for the Government of the Republic of Armenia or other state bodies that do not spring from the requirements of the Constitution or the laws of the Republic of Armenia, nor may changes be made in the rights, duties or responsibilities established for state bodies under the Constitution or laws of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The Government of the Republic of Armenia may adopt only decisions having the force of a normative law.

Article 11. Decisions Of The Constitutional Court Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia adopts decisions within the scope of authority reserved to it under the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Constitutional Court.

3. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia adopts only normative, individual or procedural decisions.

4. The Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia adopts only individual decisions or orders.

Article 12. Decisions Of The National Assembly Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia adopts decisions in cases prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia and the international treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia shall adopt only normative or individual decisions.

Article 13. Decrees And Orders Of The President Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The President of the Republic of Armenia promulgates decrees and orders within the scope of authority reserved to him by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decrees of the President of the Republic of Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, and the international treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees of the President of the Republic of Armenia, and the international treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

4. The President of the Republic of Armenia adopts only normative or individual decrees and orders.

Article 14. Decisions Of The Government Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The Government of the Republic of Armenia adopts decisions only within the scope of authority reserved to it by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the laws of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the international treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia or ratified by the President of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia and regulatory commissions of the Republic of Armenia adopted within the scope of their authorities directly prescribed by law.

3. Any relationship unregulated by the law is subject to regulation by the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, if that relationship, under the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Armenia or by decree and order of the President of the Republic of Armenia, is not subject to regulation by other legal acts.

4. The Government of the Republic of Armenia may adopt only normative or individual decisions.

Article 15. Decisions Of The Prime Minister Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia adopts decisions within the scope of authority reserved to him by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia adopts normative decisions only within the scope of authority reserved to him directly by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, and the international treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia or ratified or approved by the President of the Republic of Armenia or approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia and regulatory commissions of the Republic of Armenia adopted within the scope of their authorities directly prescribed by law.

3. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia may adopt only normative or individual decisions.

Article 16. Decisions Of The Board Of The Central Bank Of The Republic Of Armenia And Decisions And Orders Of The Chairman Of The Central Bank Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia adopts decisions only in the cases and within the limits directly prescribed by law.

2. In cases provided by law the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia adopts joint decisions with the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia.

The requirements of this law applicable to decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia are applied with respect to jointly adopted decisions.

3. The decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the

decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and the international treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia or ratified or approved by the President of the Republic of Armenia and approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, as well as those ratified by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia.

4. The Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia may adopt only normative or individual decisions.

5. The Chairman of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, within the scope of authority reserved to him by legislation or the charter of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, shall adopt only individual decisions or orders.

Article 17. Decisions Of The Central Electoral Commission Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia adopts decisions only in the cases and within the limits directly provided by the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decisions of the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, and the international treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, or ratified or approved by the President of the Republic of Armenia or approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, as well as those ratified by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia..

3. The Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia may adopt only normative or individual decisions.

4. The Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia, within the scope of authority reserved to him by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, adopts only individual decisions or orders.

Article 18. Decisions Of The Regulatory Commissions

1. The regulatory commissions adopt decisions, and, in cases prescribed by Law, also directives (hereinafter, decisions) only in the cases and within the limits directly provided by law.

2. The decisions of the regulatory commissions shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, the international treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia or ratified by the President of the Republic of Armenia or the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, as well as those approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The regulatory commissions may adopt only normative or individual decisions.

4. The Chairmen of the regulatory commissions adopt only individual decrees within the scope of authorities reserved to them by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 19. Decrees Of Ministers Of The Republic Of Armenia, Decisions And Orders Of Regional Governors And The Mayor Of Yerevan

1. The Ministers of the Republic of Armenia adopt decrees, and the Regional Governors and the Mayor of Yerevan adopt decisions and orders, only within the scope of authority reserved to them by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

The Ministers of the Republic of Armenia adopt normative decrees, and the Regional Governors and the Mayor of Yerevan adopt normative decisions, only in the cases and within the limits directly prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia.

The laws and other legal acts cannot provide the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia, the Regional Governors, the Mayor of Yerevan with the authority mentioned in part 6 of this Article. The norms that provide such authority are invalid.

2. In the cases directly provided by laws or legislative acts the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia, the Regional Governors and the Mayor of Yerevan may adopt joint decrees or decisions.

Those provisions of this law that regulate the requirements for the legal act of the law-creating body responsible for adoption of a jointly adopted act or mentioned first in the list of those who adopt the legal act, are applied to jointly adopted decrees and decisions.

In the cases directly provided by legislative acts the decree of a Minister, as well as the decision of a Regional Governor or the Mayor of Yerevan, may be agreed with other state administration bodies.

3. The decrees of the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the decisions and orders of the Regional Governors and the Mayor of Yerevan, shall not contradict the Constitution of

the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia and the regulatory commissions of the Republic of Armenia within the scopes of authorities directly prescribed to them by law.

The decisions and orders of the heads of bodies of state administration at the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the Regional Governors and the Mayor of Yerevan, shall not contradict the decrees of the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia.

4. The Ministers of the Republic of Armenia may adopt only normative or individual decrees.

5. The Regional Governors and the Mayor of Yerevan may adopt only normative or individual decisions and individual orders.

6. The decrees of the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions and orders of the Regional Governors and Mayor of Yerevan may not define norms that restrict the rights, freedoms and privileges of legal and physical persons, change the procedure for their exercise or define liability or increase liability or define or change obligations or define or change a procedure for the performance of obligations, define or change a procedure for the control or oversight over the activity of legal or physical persons, as well as worsen their legal status otherwise.

The legal acts or their relevant parts adopted through the infringement of the requirements of this part do not have juridical force.

Article 20. Decisions Of Community Councils And Heads Of Communities Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The community council and head of the community adopt decisions only within the scope of authority reserved to them by the law.

The community council and the head of the community adopt normative decisions only in the cases and within the limits directly provided by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the laws of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decisions of the community council and the head of the community shall not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government

of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the regulatory commissions, the decrees of the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions and orders of the Regional Governors of the Republic of Armenia and the Mayor of Yerevan, the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The community council and the head of the community may adopt only normative or individual decisions.

4. According to the procedure defined by the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Local Referendum, the decisions of the local self-government bodies may be adopted by referendum.

Article 21. International Treaties Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. An international treaty of the Republic of Armenia is a normative legal act, which regulates the relations between the Republic of Armenia and foreign states, international organizations and other subjects of international law.

2. The principles and norms of international law that have obtained universal recognition, as well as the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, are the constituent part of the legal system of the Republic of Armenia.

The laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia shall comply with the universal norms and principles of international law.

3. The norms and principles of international law, which are equally binding for all states, including the Republic of Armenia, are considered to have obtained universal recognition.

4. The international treaties ratified or signed or approved by the state bodies of the Republic of Armenia have the juridical force of a legal act of the body that ratifies or signs or approves them. If norms are defined by the international treaties ratified or signed or approved by the state bodies of the Republic of Armenia other than prescribed by other legal acts adopted by them, then the norms of the international treaties ratified or signed or approved by those bodies shall apply.

Article 22. Decisions, Verdicts And Sentences Of The Court Of First Instance, Court Of Appeal And Court Of Cassation

1. The court of first instance, court of appeal and court of cassation of the Republic of Armenia adopt decisions, verdicts and sentences (hereinafter, judicial acts of courts of general jurisdiction) only in the cases and within the limits prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and laws of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The judicial acts of the courts of general jurisdiction shall not contradict the requirements of the legislation, Agency legal acts, and international treaties of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, the Agency legal acts and the legal acts of local self-government bodies, the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, with the exception of the treaties ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the internal and the individual legal acts shall not contradict the judicial acts of courts of general jurisdiction that have entered into legal force.

Article 23. Legal Acts Of Other State Bodies, State And Local Self-Government Institutions And Legal Persons

1. Other state bodies, state and community institutions, legal persons adopt only individual or internal legal acts, within the scope of the authority defined by legal acts or their charters.

2. The legal acts of the other state bodies, state or community institutions, and legal persons shall not contradict the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, the Agency acts, the local self-government acts, the judicial acts, the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 24. The Hierarchy Of The Legal Acts Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The legal acts of the Republic of Armenia operate on the basis of the principle of the supremacy of acts having higher juridical force defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and this law.

2. In case there are contradictions between legal acts, the legal acts with higher juridical force stipulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and this law are effective, except for the cases prescribed by Part 7 of this Article.

3. The new legal act adopted by the same body shall not contradict the legal acts with equal juridical force previously adopted and entered into force. In the event there are contradictions between the legal acts having equal juridical force adopted by the same body, the norms of the legal act that has entered into force at an earlier period are effective.

4. In case there is a contradiction between the normative or individual legal acts with equal juridical force adopted by different bodies, the legal act that is effective is the one adopted by the body which is assigned the authority to adopt such a legal act by a legal act with a higher juridical force.

5. In case there are contradictions between different parts of the same legal act, the provisions of those parts that spring from the essence of the given legal act or the principles of law regulating the given legal relationships operate, except for the cases stipulated by part Seven of this Article. When

there is a contradiction between the general and special parts of the same legal act the provisions of the general part are effective.

6. In case there is a contradiction between laws adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia and through referendum, the norms of the law adopted through referendum are effective.

7. In case there is a contradiction between normative legal acts with equal juridical force or different parts of the same legal act, the state and local self-government bodies in their relationships with physical and legal persons shall apply the normative legal act or part thereof preferable for the physical and legal persons.

8. It is prohibited to stipulate a norm in the legal act on the supremacy over other legal acts having equal legal force. Such norms have no legal force.

Article 25. Transfer Of Law-Creating Authority

1. In accordance with Article 78 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, for the purpose of the legislative ensuring of the Government's program of activity, the National Assembly may authorize the Government to adopt decisions having the force of law, that are effective within the time period defined by the National Assembly and may not contradict the laws.

2. The transfer of their law-creating authority to other bodies by the President of the Republic of Armenia, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia, regulatory commissions, the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia, Regional Governors, Mayor of Yerevan, community council or head of community is prohibited.

CHAPTER 3.

THE PREPARATION OF DRAFTS OF LEGAL ACTS

Article 26. Plans For The Preparation Of Drafts Of Normative Legal Acts

1. Drafts of normative legal acts (hereinafter, law-creating activities) are prepared in compliance with recurrent plans, which, as a rule, are made for the period of 1-2 years.

2. The long-term plans for law-creating activities, as a rule, are made for the period of 3 years and longer.

3. In the plans for law-creating activities shall be noted the preliminary names and types of the normative legal acts, as well as the bodies responsible for their development and the deadlines for the development of those acts.

4. The approval of the plans for law-creating activities does not exclude the drafting and adoption of normative legal acts not mentioned in them.

5. The plans for law-creating activities are approved by the bodies that adopt them. The Government of the Republic of Armenia also approves the plans for the preparation of the drafts of laws of the Republic of Armenia and decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia to be presented by itself for the National Assembly's discussion as a legislative initiative.

Article 27. The Development Of Drafts Of Legal Acts

1. The state or local self-government body, state or community institution, or legal person that drafts the legal acts (hereinafter, drafting entity), may establish a committee for the development of the draft from the staff and experts of that entity. Representatives and specialists from scientific organizations, interested bodies and organizations may also be involved in the activities for the development of drafts.

2. At the beginning of the activities of developing a draft of a law or other normative legal act significant for its scope or importance, the drafting entity may prepare its conceptual framework. The description of the relationships subject to regulation and objectives of the future legal act are provided in the conceptual framework, the main provisions are summarized, the assumed outcomes of the enforcement of the norms being drafted are analyzed, and the preliminary structure of the legal act may be presented.

3. The law-creating body may delegate the drafting of the normative legal act to legal or physical persons.

4. The law-creating body is authorized to delegate the preparation of alternative drafts to several institutions, legal or physical persons. The law-creating body is authorized to announce a tender for the best draft.

5. The legal and physical persons at their initiative have the right to draft and submit to the respective law-creating bodies drafts of normative legal acts. The drafts of the laws developed by the legal and physical persons and the drafts of the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia shall be presented to the persons or bodies having the right to legislative initiative according to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

The drafters of the drafts of normative legal acts drafted at the initiative of legal and physical persons have the right to participate in the discussions of the drafts.

The authors of the draft of a legal act submitted to the National Assembly for discussion may participate in the discussion of the corresponding drafts according to the procedure defined by the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

6. In the top right corner of the first page of the drafts of legal acts shall be written the word "DRAFT".

Article 28. Submission Of The Drafts Of Normative Legal Acts

1. When submitting the draft of a normative legal act to the law-creating body for discussion, it is appended by the rationale for the adoption of the legal act, the list of those legal acts on the basis of which or by the use of which the draft of the normative legal act has been drafted, the reference on the necessity to make amendments or supplements in other legal acts in connection with the adoption of the draft or a reference on the absence thereof, a reference on the essential increase or decrease of the expenditures and revenues in the budget of the state or local self-government body in connection with the adoption of the legal act, the names of the authors of the draft (drafters) or the list of bodies, legal and physical persons participating in the work of its preparation, as well as the list of the bodies with whom the draft has been agreed to.

The legal expert conclusion of the legal subdivision (lawyer) of the body drafting the draft is also presented attached to the draft legal act drafted by state bodies.

2. When submitting the draft of a normative legal act to the law-creating body the financial-economic calculations, statistical data and other documents that have served as a basis for the drafting of the legal act as well as other data necessary for the substantiation of the draft to be submitted may also be attached to the draft.

Article 29. Promulgation Of The Drafts Of Legal Acts

1. The drafts of laws submitted for discussion in the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia and the drafts of decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia may be promulgated through the press and other mass media, as well as may become an object of wide public discussion according to the procedure defined by the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia and the law of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The drafts of laws to be submitted by the Government of the Republic of Armenia to the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia for discussion may, by the decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia or by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, be promulgated through press or other mass media, as well as may become an object of wide public discussion.

3. Drafts of other legal acts may be promulgated by the decision of the drafters of the act or the body adopting the legal act.

Article 30. Funding For The Development Of Drafts Of Legal Acts

1. Corresponding budgetary financial resources may be foreseen for the staff and experts of the law-creating bodies to draft the legal act.
2. The development of the drafts of the legal acts by the legal or other physical persons at the expense of the budgetary resources shall be carried out in the manner defined by the Republic of Armenia Law on State Procurements.

CHAPTER 4.

EXPERTISE AND STATE REGISTRATION OF DRAFTS OF LEGAL ACTS

Article 31. Procedure For Expertise And State Registration Of Legal Acts

1. For the purpose of assessing the quality of the draft of a legal act submitted to the law-creating body, by the decision of the law-creating body an independent official (legal, financial, scientific-technical, environmental, linguo-stylistical and other) expertise may be carried out.

2. In the cases and by the procedure prescribed by this law, to conform the draft normative legal acts or the normative legal acts with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws of the Republic of Armenia and other legal acts, as well as to ensure the compliance with the requirements of this law and the rules of legislative technique in their drafting process, they shall be subject to mandatory state expertise in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The draft normative legal acts are presented to the state expertise together with the documentation prescribed under part one of Article 28 of this law.

When sending the draft normative legal acts or the normative legal acts to expertise all the expertise conclusions made on them are attached to them.

4. The Agency normative acts may be promulgated and enter into force after they have received state registration by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia in the manner defined by this law.

5. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia performs the state registration of legislative acts submitted to the Ministry for promulgation within two days following the day they are data-entered in the Ministry.

6. When performing the state legal expertise of the normative legal acts the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia shall be independent and shall be subject only to law. When performing the state legal expertise of the normative legal acts the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia shall not be accountable to any body.

7. The draft normative legal acts may be subjected to linguostylistic expertise prior to their adoption by the law-creating body.

8. The performance of the state legal expertise of the drafts of the legal acts shall not prohibit other state bodies, legal or physical persons to provide conclusions (also including expert) on compliance of the draft with the legal acts, as well as observing of the rules of legislative technique and the requirements of this law in the drafting process of those acts.

9. The normative legal acts are subject to state registration by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia in the manner prescribed by this law.

The state registration of the normative legal acts is carried out by making corresponding records in the register-book of the state registration.

The form of the register-book of the state registration and the procedure for its maintenance shall be defined by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

10. The effectiveness of parts one to eight of this Article does not extend to the decrees and orders adopted by the President of the Republic of Armenia in accordance with point 14 of Article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia for the implementation of measures dictated by the situation during a state of martial law or in case of an immediate danger threatening the constitutional order of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 32. The Procedure For The State Legal Expertise Of The Draft Legislative Acts

1. The drafts of normative decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, recommended by the President of the Republic of Armenia to the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, may be sent for state legal expertise to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia for the purpose of receiving a conclusion of expert examination about the final versions of draft decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia.

The final versions of the drafts of laws of the Republic of Armenia, normative decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, normative decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law and the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia that are to be submitted to the Government of the Republic of Armenia for discussion shall be sent for state legal expertise to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia to receive a conclusion of expert examination.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia gives the President of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Republic of Armenia a conclusion on the state expert examination on the drafts of laws adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia in the first reading and presented to the conclusion of the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia gives the President of the Republic of Armenia a conclusion on the state expert examination on laws adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia and presented to the signature of the President of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The drafts of the normative legal acts prescribed by part one of this Article may not be submitted to discussion of the relevant law-creating body or the President of the Republic of Armenia without the conclusion of the state expert examination, except for the cases prescribed by the law.

3. The conclusion of the state expert examination of the legal acts prescribed by the first and second paragraphs of part one of this Article shall be given within 15 days following the day the draft of the legal act has been entered into the records of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. The period for the conclusion of the state expert examination of a more complicated or extensive legal act may be extended by 10 days by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, about which those submitting the draft are informed during the period of one day.

The conclusion of state expert examination on legal acts or the drafts thereof prescribed by the third and fourth paragraphs of part one of this Article shall be given within 7 days following the day the draft of the legal act has been entered into the records of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

In the event no conclusion of expert examination is given by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia in the period prescribed by this Article, the draft of the normative legal act shall be discussed without the conclusion of the state expert examination.

Article 33. Procedure For The State Legal Expertise And State Registration Of Agency Normative Legal Acts

1. The Agency normative legal acts may be promulgated and enter into force only after they have undergone state legal expertise and received state registration in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia according to the procedure prescribed by this law.

2. The Agency normative legal acts within 7 days following the date of their adoption shall be sent to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia for state legal expertise and state registration.

The Agency normative legal acts shall be sent to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia in three copies with an attached letter. Each of the copies of the legal acts shall be thread-bonded and sealed with the seal of the body presenting the legal act.

One copy of the legal acts having received state registration shall be sent to the body that has adopted the act, the second copy shall be sent to official promulgation, and the third copy shall be maintained at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia for registration and coordination. The copy of the legal act that has received state registration shall be sent to the body that has adopted that legal act within three days following the day of the legal act's state registration.

3. The conclusion of the state expert examination of the normative legal acts prescribed by this Article shall be given and the legal act shall be registered within 15 days following the day the legal act has been entered in the records of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. The

period for the conclusion of the state expert examination of a more complicated or extensive legal act may be extended by up to 15 days by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, about which the presenters of the legal act are informed within one day.

If the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within the period prescribed by the third part of this Article does not register the legal act or does not reject its state registration, then the body that has adopted the legal act shall have the right to send that legal act to promulgation within the 15 days that follow the expiry of the defined period. In this case the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia shall be obliged to register that legal act and send it for official promulgation within three days following the day of its re-entry in the records of the Ministry.

4. The registration of the legal acts prescribed by this Article shall be rejected if they do not comply with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia or the requirements of legislative technique, as well as in the event the requirements of this law have not been observed during the drafting or adoption of those acts. The expert examination conclusion of the legal act shall be sent together with the decision on the rejection of the state registration of the legal act to the body that adopts the legal act.

The legal act that has been rejected for the state registration may again be presented for state registration in the manner prescribed by this law after the elimination of the causes that have served as a ground for the rejection of the registration of the legal act.

The rejection of the state registration may be appealed against to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, who shall have the right by his decision to register the legal act that has been rejected for the state registration and send it to promulgation.

5. In the event the expert examination of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia finds out that the legal acts of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, the regulatory commissions do not comply with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia or the requirements of legislative technique, as well as if the requirements of this law have not been observed during the drafting or adoption of those acts, then the state registration of the given act shall be suspended, and a written notification about that together with the conclusion of expert examination shall be sent to the body having adopted the corresponding legal act. The body having adopted the legal acts, within 15 days following the day the rejection has been received, shall have the right to make a corresponding decision on the non-acceptance or the partial non-acceptance of the suspension and send the legal act whose state registration has been suspended, together with that decision, to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia for their registration and promulgation.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia shall be obliged within a two-day period following the day of the entry of the decision in the records of the Ministry on the non-acceptance or partial non-acceptance of the suspension to register the legal acts on the legal acts with suspended

registration and the non-acceptance or the partial non-acceptance of the suspension and send them to promulgation.

If the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia finds out that the legal act sent to promulgation does not comply with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia, or the requirements of law have not been observed during the drafting or adoption of those acts, then the Ministry shall be obligated to bring an action in court for invalidating the normative acts adopted in violation of the requirements of this law.

Article 34. The Procedure Of State Legal Expertise And State Registration Of The Normative Legal Acts Of The Local Self-Government Bodies

1. The normative legal acts of the local self-government bodies, within the period defined by Article 56 of this Law following their adoption, shall be sent to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia for state legal expert examination. The normative acts, which have not been sent to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within the indicated period, shall be considered invalid.

2. The normative legal acts of the local self-government bodies shall be sent to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia with an attached letter in two copies. Each copy of the legal acts shall be thread-bound and sealed with the seal of the body presenting the legal act.

3. The normative legal act of local self-government bodies shall be accompanied by the substantiation for the adoption of the legal act, the reference on the necessity, or on the absence thereof, to make amendments or supplements in other legal acts in connection with the adoption of the normative legal act, as well as the list of those bodies with whom the draft has been agreed upon.

4. If the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia finds out through state legal expert examination that the legal act of the local self-government bodies does not comply with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Armenia, or the requirements of the law have not been observed during the drafting or adoption of those acts, then the Ministry shall, within 3 days, send the conclusion of its expert examination to the body having adopted that legal act, recommending to recognize it invalid or to correspondingly amend it. If the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, within 15 days after sending the conclusion of expert examination, does not make the corresponding amendments in the act or does not recognize it invalid, then the Ministry shall be obligated to bring an action in court for invalidating the normative acts adopted in violation of the requirements of this Law.

5. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia shall perform the state legal expert examination and state registration of normative legal acts of local self-government bodies within a one-month period following the day of entry of the legal acts in the records of the Ministry.

Article 35. The Rights Of The Persons Conducting Expertise Of Legal Acts

1. When conducting state legal or official expert examination of the draft of a normative legal act the bodies or persons conducting that expert examination have the right to receive from the drafters of the legal act, executive branch bodies, other state bodies and organizations the materials and documents, connected to the preparation of the draft concerned, necessary for conducting the expert examination.

2. The persons that have participated in the state legal or official expert examination of the draft of a legal act submitted for discussion of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia may participate in the discussion of the respective draft according to the procedure defined by the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The bodies and persons participating in the state legal or official expert examination of the draft normative legal act presented for discussion in other law-creating bodies have the right to participate in the discussions of the draft held by that body during the review of the respective draft, as well as present the state expert examination conclusion and answer questions.

4. The bodies or persons having conducted the state legal or official expert examination are informed about the discussion of the legal acts not later than five days before the discussion is held.

CHAPTER 5.

RULES OF LEGISLATIVE TECHNIQUES

Article 36. Language Of The Legal Acts

1. The legal acts of the Republic of Armenia are written in the official language of the Republic of Armenia, i.e., literary Armenian.

In legal acts the names of foreign organizations, the names of physical persons, the names of geographical objects, their abbreviations, as well as legal, financial, technical and other terms not subject to translation, shall be written in Armenian transliteration.

2. The language of the legal acts shall be simple, clear, and understandable. The inappropriate use of archaic and multi-meaning words and expressions, figurative comparisons, allegories, exaggerations, words or expressions with a metaphorical meaning, hidden subtexts, as well as foreign-language terms in legal acts is forbidden. In the event of using a multi-meaning word in the legal act it must be defined with which meaning that word is being used.

3. The provisions of the legal act must be understood unambiguously and ensure emotional neutrality.

4. When defining the same concept or expressing the same idea in a normative legal act the same words, terms or word combinations, in specific succession, shall be applied. Different concepts may not be used in the legal act with the same term.

5. The style of the normative legal act is imperative–mandatory and official.

6. The rules of the Armenian language shall be preserved in the legal act.

7. The official translation of the legal act is implemented by the body that adopts the legal act or by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

The translation of an individual or internal legal act that has been ratified through notarial procedure is also considered an official translation.

In the top left corner of the legal act officially translated are written the words “OFFICIAL TRANSLATION” in the language of the translation, as well as the name of the body having done the translation.

The text of the official translation is signed by the person authorized to sign the text of the legal act or by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, except for the case prescribed by the second paragraph of part seven of this Article.

Article 37. The Structure Of Legal Acts

1. The legal act may contain a name, main part, concluding part or transitional provisions.

The concluding part and the transitional provisions of the legal act may be stated in the form of separate chapters or Articles or points.

2. The legal act may contain a preface, which defines the aims and the reasons for the adoption of the legal act. The preface does not include normative provisions. The preface is not divided into Articles (points).

In the preface of the normative legal acts of Agencies, normative legal acts of local self government bodies, it shall be stated in accordance with which or in execution of which normative legal act of legislation of the Republic of Armenia or part thereof it is adopted.

In the preface or in the contents of an individual or internal legal act it shall be stated in accordance or in execution of which normative legal act or part thereof it is adopted.

3. The concluding part of the normative legal act may define:

- 1) the time periods of entry into force and (for a temporary act) validity of the legal act,
- 2) the amendments or supplements to be made in other legal acts in connection with the adoption of the legal act,
- 3) the list of legal acts subject to termination of effectiveness in connection with the adoption of the legal act,

4) the recommendations or proposals on the preparation of the draft lists of the acts subject to amendment, supplementation or termination of effectiveness of other legal acts in connection with the adoption of the legal act.

4. The legal act may contain transitional provisions, if for the full entry into operation of the legal act time periods or certain conditions are required, or if for certain time periods it is necessary to define other norms differing from the main norms of the legal act.

5. Individual components, i.e., rules, charters, procedures, directives, clarifications, conditions, price-lists, lists, covers, tables, schedules, maps, charts, etc. that are approved by the legal act shall be drawn up in the form of appendices, and the respective parts of the legal act shall contain a reference to those appendices.

6. The structure of the legal act shall be compact, i.e., logically unified, sequential and systematized.

7. The legal act shall be comprehensive and completed and must fully regulate all the peculiarities of the relationships stipulated by the act. In the event it is not possible or appropriate to regulate all the peculiarities of those relationships by the given legal act, then the act shall define through references or separate parts the types of those legal acts, by which the non-regulated relationships are to be regulated, or note the law-creating bodies that shall regulate them.

Article 38. The Adoption Date Of Legal Acts

1. The day of the adoption of a law and a decision of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia is considered the day of its adoption by the National Assembly in its final edition.

The adoption date for the decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia is considered the day the Government of the Republic of Armenia adopts it in its final edition.

The adoption date for legal acts of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia is considered the day the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia adopts them in their final edition.

The adoption date for the legal acts of regulatory commissions is considered the day it is adopted in final edition by those commissions.

The adoption date for the decision of the community council is considered the day the community council adopts the decision in its final edition.

The adoption date for other legal acts is considered the day their texts are signed by the authorized official.

The date for adoption of legal acts adopted through referenda is determined according to the procedure defined by the laws on referenda and this law.

2. The sequential number of the legal act is defined by the body that adopts the legal act only in Arabic figures. The sequence of the numbers restarts from January 1 of each year.

3. The body that adopts the legal act notes in the legal act the nature of the act, i.e., “N” (normative), “I” (individual), and “L”(internal, local). These notations are made immediately after the sequential number of the legal act.

The legal acts having no corresponding notation shall be considered individual legal acts. The provisions of these acts that have normative nature have no juridical force.

The normative provisions of legal acts adopted with the notation of an individual legal act do not have juridical force.

Article 39. Citation Of The Name Of The Legal Acts

1. When citing or expressing, or noting or referring in another legal act (hereinafter, citing) the name of the amendment in the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, it includes in the following sequence the words “Constitution of the Republic of Armenia”, its adoption year, month (in letters), day (hereinafter, day of adoption), and the word “changes”.

2. When citing the full name of a law it includes in the following sequence the title of the law, the words “The Republic of Armenia”, the year, month (in letters), day of adoption (hereinafter, day of adoption), the number and the word “law”.

When citing the short name of a law it includes in the following sequence the title of the law, the words “Law of the Republic of Armenia.”

3. When citing the full name of a code it includes in the following sequence the words “The Republic of Armenia”, its day of adoption, the name of the code, and the word “code”.

When citing the short name of a code it includes in the following sequence the words “The Republic of Armenia”, the name of the code, and the word “Code.”

4. When citing the full name of another legal act it includes in the following sequence the name of the body adopting the legal act, the year, month (in letters), day of adopting the legal act, the title of the act, the sequential number and type of the act.

When citing the short name of another legal act it includes in the following sequence the name of the body adopting the legal act, the year, month, day of adopting the legal act, the sequential number and type of the act.

Article 40. The Title Of The Legal Acts

1. The normative and internal legal acts shall have titles.

The title of the legal act shall correspond to the contents of the legal act and shall contain short information on the subject of its regulation.

2. The normative legal acts that have equal juridical force may not have the same titles.

The title of the legal act that has an inferior juridical force shall not identically reiterate the title of the legal act having superior juridical force.

The title of an individual or internal legal act shall not identically coincide with the title of a normative legal act.

3. The title of the legal act shall be written in capital letters. At the end of the title of the legal act there is no punctuation mark placed.

4. In the title of the legal act that envisages amendments or supplements or termination of the effectiveness of a legal act, only the short name of the legal act that is being amended or terminated is mentioned.

Article 41. The Parts Of Legal Acts

1. In the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, and laws of the Republic of Armenia the norms are presented in the form of Articles having sequential numbers. The Articles may have titles. The titles of the Articles shall correspond to the contents of the Articles.

2. The Articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, and laws of the Republic of Armenia may be divided into numbered or unnumbered paragraphs called “parts”. The parts of the Articles may contain points or paragraphs.

3. The provisions in other legal acts are written in the form of points having their sequential number. The points may be divided into sub-points and paragraphs. The points, sub-points and paragraphs do not have titles.

4. In legal acts of significant scope, the Articles (points) that are homogeneous in content are assembled in chapters. If necessary the chapters are assembled in sections, and the sections in parts. The sections and chapters have titles and are numbered. The titles of the sections and chapters shall correspond to their contents.

5. The Articles and the points are numbered with Arabic numerals. The sub-points may be numbered in Arabic numerals or lower-case letters of the Armenian alphabet.

The sections and chapters are numbered in Arabic or Roman numerals.

6. The numbers of the Articles are separated from the text by a dot, and the numbers of the points of Articles by parentheses.

The numbers of the points of other legal acts are separated from the text by a dot.

7. The titles of the chapters and sections of a legal act are written in capital letters. There is no punctuation mark placed at the end of the titles of chapters or sections or Articles of a legal act.

8. The provisions of this law that refer to the legal act also apply to their parts, unless nothing else directly arises from those provisions.

Article 42. Application Of Juridical Concepts Or Terms

1. Concepts or terms defined by normative legal acts or widely known shall be applied in a legal act.

If there are new or multi-meaning concepts or terms in the normative legal act or such concepts or terms that are not perceived unambiguously without clarification, then that legal act shall give definitions for them.

2. It is not allowed to define a concept or term in a legal act if that concept or term is not to be used in the given legal act or if it is well known.

3. In case the contents of the same concept or term in the same legal act are repeated with different meanings, the contents of the concept or term arising from the essence of the given legal act or the principles of law regulating the given legal relationship are applied.

Article 43. Application Of References

1. References in the Articles, points of the legal act to Articles, points of other legal acts, as well as to other legal acts or their separate provisions, are applied in the case when it is necessary to emphasize the interrelation between those provisions or avoid duplications.

In the legal act that envisages amendments or supplements to a legal act or termination of the effectiveness of a legal act the full name of the legal act is given. In the rest of the cases when making references to another legal act the short name of the legal act may be given.

2. The references shall be made only to the main act. The references to the legal act on amendments or supplements to a legal act are made only in case the legal act envisaging amendments or supplements also contains other norms besides amendments or supplements, to the extent of those norms.

3. When making references to the parts of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Armenia, the short name of the act, the sequential number of the Article of the act, and in case of necessity also the number of the part of the Article and the number of the point of the part of the Article are mentioned.

When making a reference to the parts of another legal act the short name and the number of the point of the legal act are mentioned.

4. If the legal act is adopted in execution of or in accordance with a legal act with equal or superior juridical force or its part, then in the preface of the legal act being adopted a reference is made to that legal act, mentioning its short name and its relevant part.

In the normative acts of Agencies and normative legal acts of local self-government bodies a reference shall be made, explaining in accordance with which or in execution of which normative

legal act of the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or part of it that act is adopted. The normative acts of Agencies and the normative legal acts of local self-government bodies not having corresponding references or with an incorrect reference do not have juridical force.

5. If the legal act being adopted provides that the separate relationships mentioned in it are regulated or shall be regulated by another legal act, then the legal act being adopted shall precisely mention the name of the law-creating body authorized to regulate the relationships unregulated in the act and the type of legal act that regulates the relationship. If that relationship shall be regulated by law, then the words “by law” or “by laws” shall be mentioned. In the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, instead of the name of the head of the public administration body not directly provided by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the words “the public administration body authorized by the Government of the Republic of Armenia” are mentioned.

If the legal act provides that separate relationships mentioned in it are or shall be directly regulated by other legal acts having different juridical force, then in this case only the name of the group of legal acts (legislative acts, Agency acts, local self government acts, international treaties, etc.), by which the unregulated relationships are or shall be regulated is noted.

6. It is prohibited to make references to legal acts that have not entered into force under the established procedure.

7. The references to the same or another legal act shall be made clearly and directly. It is prohibited to make uncertain references. In particular in cases when references are made to other parts of the same act the words “above-mentioned”, “above-stated”, “formerly mentioned”, “similar”, “hereby”, “mentioned”, “herein” shall not be applied.

Article 44. Signing Of The Text Of Legal Acts

1. The official text of the legal act is signed:
 - a) by the President of the Republic of Armenia, the law of the Republic of Armenia and the decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law;
 - b) by the Chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decision of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia;
 - c) by the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decree and the order of the President of the Republic of Armenia;
 - d) by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia , the decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia;

e) by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, and in cases defined by the procedures of activities of the Government of the Republic of Armenia also the Ministers that execute the decision, the decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia;

f) by the head of the community, the local self-government legal acts;

g) by the head of the body adopting the act or the person substituting him, the legal act of the Agency;

h) by the official of the body, institution or legal person having the authority to adopt or sign the legal act, other legal acts.

2. The signature is put on after the last page of the official text of the legal act, noting the position, the first letter of the name, surname of the official and the year, month and day of signature and place of adoption of the legal act. At the end of legal acts entering into force from the moment of adoption or signature shall be noted the time of adoption.

Article 45. Other Rules Of Legislative Techniques

1. The normative provisions contained in legal acts in effect shall not, as a rule, be repeated in normative legal acts of the same type adopted by the same body.

2. Ungrounded repetitions of the legal norms, internal contradictions shall be excluded in legal acts.

3. No norms shall be applied in the normative legal acts, the execution of which is either impossible or unacceptable or for the non-performance of which there are no legal consequences provided.

4. In making amendments and supplements in a legal act that has come into effect there shall be no changes made in the numbers of the sections, chapters, Articles, parts, points.

5. In place of the section, chapter, Article, part or point the effect of which has been terminated, another section, chapter, Article, part or point with the same number may not be adopted.

6. In the event of the termination of the effectiveness of a section, chapter, part or point of a legal act the numbers of the other Articles, parts or points of the legal act are not changed correspondingly.

7. A new section, chapter, Article, part or point between the sections, chapters, Articles, parts or points, respectively, of a legal act may be added only with an additional (prime) number. In this case as well there are no changes made in the numbers of the sections, chapters, Articles, parts or points.

8. In the legal act that stipulates amendments or supplements no amendment or supplement is made in respect of the amendments or supplements. The new amendments or supplements are made only in the main act.

9. If in the legal act the word is mentioned in the singular, then it also extends to the plural form of the word and vice versa, unless otherwise stipulated by the given legal act or otherwise directly arising from the contents of that legal act.

10. When enumerating the conditions, when the existence of all of the enumerated conditions is obligatory, the conjunction “or” may not be applied. In this case the conjunctions “and” or “and” [there are two “and”-s in Armenian] must be applied.

When enumerating the conditions when the existence of only one of all of the enumerated conditions is sufficient, the conjunction “and” or “and” may not be applied, or they cannot be separated by a comma or other punctuation mark. In this case the conjunction “or” must be applied.

If the application of the norm mentioned in the legal act is conditioned by conditions separated by the conjunction “and” or “and”, then the existence of all of the enumerated conditions shall be obligatory for the application of that norm.

If the application of the norm mentioned in the legal act is conditioned only by the conditions separated by commas, then the existence of all of the enumerated conditions shall be obligatory for the application of that norm.

If the application of the norm mentioned in the legal act is conditioned by conditions separated by commas, as well as by the conjunction “and” or “and”, then the existence of all the enumerated conditions shall be obligatory for the application of that norm.

If the application of the norm mentioned in the legal act is conditioned by conditions separated by the conjunction “or”, then the existence of at least one of the enumerated conditions shall be sufficient for the application of that norm.

If the application of the norm mentioned in the legal act is conditioned by conditions separated by commas, as well as by the conjunction “or”, then the existence of at least one of the enumerated conditions shall be sufficient for the application of that norm.

If the application of the norm mentioned in the legal act is conditioned by conditions separated by commas or the conjunction “and” or “and”, as well as the conjunction “or”, then for the application of that norm the existence of all of the conditions shall be obligatory with respect to conditions separated by commas or the conjunction “and” or “and”, and the existence of at least one of the enumerated conditions shall be sufficient with respect to conditions separated by the conjunction “or”.

If the application of the norm mentioned in the legal act is conditioned by the conditions separated by separate points, and those points are not separated from each other by a comma or by the conjunction “and” or “and” or “or”, the existence of at least one of the conditions shall be sufficient for the application of that norm, unless something different arises from the content of the given norm.

If the application of the norm mentioned in the legal act is conditioned by conditions separated by the words “as well as”, then the conditions set forth after the words “as well as” shall be regarded as conditions not related to the previous conditions.

11. Abbreviations of the names of state and local self-government bodies are prohibited, except for those prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Armenia.

It is prohibited to make unnecessary abbreviations of words or terms in a normative legal act, as well as truncations of words or terms.

12. Explanations or references are not given in the normative legal act. The text for the explanations or references shall be provided in the form of separate Articles, points, parts or paragraphs.

13. The year and day of the dates applied in the legal act are written in numbers and the month in letters.

The amounts of taxes, fees, other mandatory payments, penalties, fines in normative legal acts are defined in words.

14. The Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia establishes the technical rules of legislative techniques.

CHAPTER 6.

THE PROMULGATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE OF LEGAL ACTS

Article 46. The Entry Into Force Of Legal Acts

1. The legal acts may come into force only after their adoption and, in the cases prescribed by this law, also from the moment of adoption.

2. The normative legal acts enter into force for the time periods mentioned in them.

The normative legal acts may enter into force no earlier than the day that follows the date of the promulgation by the procedure defined by this law, unless otherwise directly prescribed by this law.

The normative legal acts that restrict the rights or freedoms of the legal or physical persons or define liability or increase liability or define and change duties or define or change the procedure for the performance of duties, define or change the procedure of supervision or oversight over the activities of legal or physical persons, as well as otherwise worsen their legal status, enter into force on the tenth day that follows the date of their official promulgation, unless another later time period is provided by those normative legal acts or unless otherwise directly prescribed by this law.

The normative legal act in which no date of effectiveness is prescribed comes into force on the tenth day that follows the day of its official promulgation.

3. The normative legal acts that are neither promulgated nor have entered into force by the procedure established under this law do not have juridical force (do not generate legal consequences and do not serve as a legal basis for the regulation of legal relationships).

Article 47. Promulgation Of The Constitution Of The Republic Of Armenia And The Amendments To The Constitution Of The Republic Of Armenia And Their Entry Into Force

The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia are promulgated and enter into force in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the law of the Republic of Armenia "On Referendum".

Article 48. Promulgation Of The Laws Of The Republic Of Armenia

1. The laws of the Republic of Armenia are subject to mandatory official promulgation.
2. The laws of the Republic of Armenia enter into force within the periods mentioned in them, unless otherwise provided by this law.
3. The laws of the Republic of Armenia are signed and promulgated by the President of the Republic of Armenia in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the law of the Republic of Armenia "On Referendum."
4. The laws of the Republic of Armenia adopted by referendum are signed and promulgated by the President of the Republic of Armenia within five days after promulgation of the results of the referendum.

Article 49. Promulgation Of The Decisions Of The National Assembly Of The Republic Of Armenia And Their Entry Into Force

1. The normative decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia are subject to mandatory official promulgation.
2. The decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia on declaration of war, termination of measures stipulated in points 13 and 14 of Article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, accepting the resignation of the President of the Republic of Armenia or removing him from office shall be promulgated immediately, unless another time period is prescribed by those decisions.
3. The decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia on declaring amnesty shall be promulgated within a period of 24 hours, unless another time period is prescribed by those decisions.
4. The decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia on declaration of war, accepting the resignation of the President of the Republic of Armenia or removing him from office, termination of measures stipulated in points 13 and 14 of Article 55 of the Constitution of the

Republic of Armenia, shall enter into force from the moment of their promulgation, unless another time period is prescribed by those decisions.

5. The decisions on the ratification or revocation of the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, as well as other normative decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, enter into force within the periods mentioned in them, unless otherwise provided by this law.

6. The decisions of the National Assembly on the organization of its activities (including its individual decisions) enter into force from the moment of their adoption, unless another later date is provided by those decisions.

7. The decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia are promulgated in the manner defined by the By-laws of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 50. Promulgation Of The Decisions Of The Constitutional Court Of The Republic Of Armenia And Their Entry Into Force

1. The decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia are subject to mandatory official promulgation.

2. The decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia come into force from the moment of their promulgation, according to the procedure established by the Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Constitutional Court.

3. The decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia on recognizing as invalid the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia that contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia shall be promulgated in the same procedure by which the acts recognized as invalid are promulgated.

4. The decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia are sent by the Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia for publishing within the three days that follows their adoption date.

Article 51. Promulgation Of Decrees And Orders Of The President Of The Republic Of Armenia And Their Entry Into Force

1. The normative decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia are subject to mandatory official promulgation.

2. The normative decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia enter into force within the periods mentioned therein, unless otherwise provided by this law.

3. The decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia on matters stipulated by points 3, 13, and 14 of Article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia come into force within the periods mentioned in them.

4. The individual decrees and the orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia are promulgated by the President of the Republic of Armenia and enter into force during the time periods and in the manner defined by Article 60 of this law.

The individual decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, in cases defined by them, may enter into force from the moment of signing them.

The individual decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia not sent for promulgation may be published by the body publishing the legal acts.

5. The President of the Republic of Armenia sends the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia subject to promulgation within the three days that follows their adoption date.

Article 52. Promulgation Of The Decisions Of The Government Of The Republic Of Armenia And Their Entry Into Force

1. The decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, as well as the normative decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, are subject to mandatory official promulgation.

2. The decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, as well as the normative decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, enter into force within the periods mentioned in them, unless otherwise provided by this law.

3. The individual decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia are promulgated by the Government of the Republic of Armenia after their ratification by the President of the Republic of Armenia, during the time periods and in the manner prescribed by Article 60 of this law.

The individual decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia not sent for promulgation may be published by the body publishing the legal acts.

4. The decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia subject to promulgation are sent by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia for promulgation within five days following the date of their ratification by the President of the Republic of Armenia and, for decisions having the force of law, the date of their signature.

Article 53. Promulgation Of The Decisions Of The Prime Minister Of The Republic Of Armenia And Their Entry Into Force

1. The normative decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia are subject to mandatory official promulgation.

2. The normative decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia enter into force within the periods mentioned in them, unless otherwise provided by this law.

3. The individual decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia are promulgated by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia and enter into force after their adoption and, in the case of the decisions subject to ratification by the President of the Republic of Armenia, after their ratification, during the time periods and in the manner prescribed by Article 60 of this law.

The individual decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia not sent for promulgation may be published by the body publishing the legal acts.

4. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia sends the normative decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia subject to promulgation for promulgation within three days following the day they are adopted and, in the case of the decisions subject to ratification by the President of the Republic of Armenia, within five days following their ratification.

The individual decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia not promulgated by the official procedure may be promulgated by legal persons or individual entrepreneurs having authorities to promulgate legal acts.

Article 54. Promulgation Of International Treaties Of The Republic Of Armenia And Their Entry Into Force

1. The international treaties of the Republic of Armenia are subject to mandatory official promulgation.

2. The international treaties of the Republic of Armenia are promulgated and enter into force in the manner and periods provided by the Law of the Republic of Armenia on International Treaties and by the international treaties.

Article 55. Promulgation Of The Legal Acts Of Agencies And Their Entry Into Force

1. The normative legal acts of Agencies are subject to mandatory official promulgation.

2. The normative legal acts of the Agencies enter into force on the tenth day following their official promulgation date, unless another later date is provided in those acts.

The individual legal acts of the Agencies enter into force during the time periods and according to the procedure defined by Article 60 of this law.

3. The normative acts of the Agencies are sent for promulgation by the state registering body within two days following their registration.

The individual legal acts of the Agencies may be promulgated by the entities adopting them.

Article 56. Promulgation Of The Legal Acts Of The Local Self-Government Bodies And Their Entry Into Force

1. The normative legal acts of the local self-government bodies are subject to mandatory official promulgation.

2. The normative legal acts of the local self-government bodies enter into force on the tenth day following their official promulgation date, unless another later date is provided by those legal acts.

3. The individual legal acts of the local self-government bodies come into force during the time period and according to the procedure defined by Article 60 of this law.

4. The legal acts of the local self-government bodies adopted through referendum are promulgated and enter into force according to the procedure prescribed by the law of the Republic of Armenia "On Local Referendum" and this law.

5. The normative legal acts of the council of urban and rural communities and the head of the community are promulgated by the head of the community within five days following the day of their state registration.

6. The normative legal acts of the council of urban and rural communities and the head of the community and the legal acts adopted through a referendum in the given communities shall be sent to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia and the respective Marzpet within ten days following the day of their adoption, stating the date and the form of the promulgation of those acts. If the mentioned legal acts have been promulgated in the "Newsletter of Community Legal Acts", then two copies of the newsletters shall also be sent to those bodies.

7. The normative legal acts of the council of the district community in the city of Yerevan and the head of the community and the legal acts adopted through referendum in the given communities shall be sent to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within three days following the day of their adoption.

8. The individual legal acts of the local self-government bodies may be promulgated by the heads of the communities.

**Article 57. Promulgation Of The Judicial Acts Of The Courts Of General Jurisdiction
And Their Entry Into Force**

1. The judicial act of a court of general jurisdiction on recognizing as invalid the legal act of a state or local self-government body contradicting the law or other legal acts, violating the rights and the interests of legal and physical persons protected by law, shall be promulgated according to the same procedure by which the legal act that has been recognized as invalid was promulgated.

2. The judicial act of the court of general jurisdiction on recognizing as invalid the legal act of a state or local self-government body contradicting the law or other legal acts, violating the rights and the interests of legal and physical persons protected by law, enters into force according to the procedure established by the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The judicial acts of the court of general jurisdiction envisaged by this Article are sent for publication by the court that has adopted the acts within three days following the day of their entry into force.

4. The individual legal acts of the courts enter into force on the day following the day of their adoption, unless another later date is provided by those acts.

**Article 58. Promulgation Of The Legal Act Adopted During Conditions Of Martial Law
And Immediate Danger Threatening The Constitutional Order And Its
Entry Into Force**

1. The decrees and orders signed by the President of the Republic of Armenia in accordance with points 13 and 14 of Article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, during martial law or in the event of an immediate danger threatening the constitutional order of the Republic of Armenia, for the purpose of implementing in the manner prescribed by law measures dictated by the situation, are promulgated and enter into force in the manner and within the period prescribed by those acts.

2. Those legal acts that have been adopted under the conditions mentioned in the first part of this Article, which restrict the rights or freedoms of legal and physical persons, change the procedure for their exercise, define or increase legal liability, define new duties or define or change the procedure for the performance of duties, may enter into force only after promulgation or disclosure thereof by the procedure defined by those acts.

3. The normative legal acts mentioned in the second part of this Article and not promulgated or not disclosed have no juridical force.

Article 59. Legal Acts Not Subject To Promulgation

1. Only those legal acts or their separate parts, which contain state or other secrets protected by law, are not subject to promulgation.

The legal acts not subject to promulgation enter into force on the day following their adoption, and in the case of legal acts subject to signing or ratification or state registration, on the day following the day of their signing or ratification or registration.

2. The legal acts not subject to promulgation are binding for legal, physical and official persons, from the moment they become informed of or acquainted with those acts in the manner prescribed, unless another later date is provided by that legal act.

3. At the end of the sequential number of the legal act not subject to promulgation, after the letter that defines the nature of the legal act a capital letter “G” or “HG” or “HK” is put by the body that adopts the legal act.

Article 60. Entry Into Force Of Individual And Internal Legal Acts

1. The individual legal acts of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, agency, local self-government bodies, other state bodies, state or community institutions, legal entities enter into force from the day following their adoption, unless otherwise provided by this law, other laws or that individual legal act. If the mentioned individual legal acts envisage a provision defining responsibility (including delegations) or worsening the legal status of state bodies, state or community institutions, or persons, then those individual legal acts enter into force from the day following the day the given individual legal act is filed with the respective bodies or organizations or handed to officials or citizens or sent to the place of location or residence provided (noted) by them or otherwise adequately disclosed, unless another later date is prescribed by law or other legal acts with superior juridical force or that particular individual legal act.

The individual legal act adopted by the bodies prescribed in this part and defining responsibility enters into force from the moment the respective individual legal act is filed with the respective bodies or organizations or handed to officials or citizens or sent to the place of location or residence provided (noted) by them or otherwise adequately disclosed, unless a later date is prescribed by law or other legal acts with superior legal force or that particular individual legal act.

2. The internal legal acts enter into force from the moment the respective persons are adequately informed about that act, unless another later date is provided by that internal legal act.

Article 61. Sending Of Individual And Internal Legal Acts

1. The individual decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia subject to ratification by the President of the Republic of Armenia, within the three days following the day they are ratified by the President of the Republic of Armenia, are delivered to those bodies, officials or citizens whom they cover.

2. Other individual legal acts, within the three days following their adoption, are sent or delivered to those bodies, officials or citizens whom they cover.

Article 62. Official Promulgation Of Legislative, Agency Legal Acts

1. The laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia shall be officially promulgated in the "Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia" within ten days following the day they are received.

2. The normative acts of Agencies are officially promulgated in the "Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia" within ten days following the day they are received.

3. The official promulgation date for the laws and other legal acts defined in this Article is considered the day of publication for the first time of their full text in the "Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia" or the "Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia".

4. The day of publication of the "Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia" and "Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia" is considered the delivery date for sale of 80% of the print-run planned for that respective issue, which is noted on the first page of the newsletter cover.

5. The "Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia" is published each Wednesday and the "Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia" on the 1st and 15th of each month. If the publication day of the newsletters coincides with a non-working day, then the newsletters are published the next working day. If necessary, special issues of the newsletter may be published.

6. If the normative legal act has not been promulgated by the date noted therein for the legal act's entering into force, then the day of entry into force of the legal act is considered the day following its promulgation, unless otherwise provided by this law.

7. In the event the notation on the first page of the normative legal act of the official promulgation day does not correspond to the actual day of publication of the newsletters provided by

the procedures established by part 4 of this Article, then the official promulgation date for the legal act is considered the actual publication date of the newsletters, about which the body publishing the newsletter is obligated to provide official information in the next issue of the newsletter within the five days following the publication day of that newsletter.

8. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia carries out the publishing of the “Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia” and the “Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia” at the expense of the funds from the state budget of the Republic of Armenia.

9. The “Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia” and the “Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia” are subject to free sale and subscription.

Article 63. Official Promulgation Of The Legal Acts Of Local Self-Government Bodies

1. Official promulgation of the normative decisions of the council and head of the rural and urban community is considered the day those acts are promulgated in the “Newsletter of Community Legal Acts” published by the head of the community or affixed on the billboards prescribed for that purpose in different parts of the community’s territory.

2. The “Newsletter of Community Legal Acts” is published based on the number of the population of the community with a print-run of at least one copy for one hundred residents.

The billboards are placed based on the number of the community’s population, not less than one billboard for three hundred residents.

3. The normative legal acts of the Yerevan district communities are officially promulgated in the “Newsletter of Legal Acts of the Yerevan District Communities”, within ten days following the day they have been received.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia publishes the “Newsletter of Legal Acts of the Yerevan District Communities” at the expense of resources from the state budget.

4. With respect to determining the procedure or time periods of promulgation or publication of the “Newsletter of Community Legal Acts” and “Newsletter of Legal Acts of the Yerevan District Communities” the rules of the first to fourth, sixth, and seventh parts of Article 62 of this law are applied.

5. The “Newsletter of Community Legal Acts” is issued as necessary. It may be distributed for free or freely sold.

6. The “Newsletter of Legal Acts of Yerevan District Communities” is issued once a week.

The newsletter is subject to free distribution and subscription.

7. For each quarter the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia publishes collections of normative legal acts of the rural and urban communities. Those collections are published at the expense of the state budget resources.

Article 64. Structure Of The “Official Newsletter Of The Republic Of Armenia”

1. “The Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia” consists of the following sections:
 - 1) in the first section are promulgated the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 2) in the second section are promulgated the laws of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 3) in the third section are promulgated the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 4) in the fourth section are promulgated the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law;
 - 5) in the fifth section are promulgated the decrees of the President of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 6) in the sixth section are promulgated the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 7) in the seventh section are promulgated the orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 8) in the eighth section are promulgated the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia;
 - 9) in the ninth section are promulgated the decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia.

Other sections may also be prescribed in the “Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia” by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

2. Legal acts shall be promulgated in the “Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia” by Articles having sequential numbers. The numbers of those Articles are updated from 1 January of each year.

3. The annual sequential number of the newsletter, the day, month and date of its publication shall be noted on the cover and the first page of the “Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia”.

Article 65. Structure Of “The Newsletter Of Agency Normative Acts Of The Republic Of Armenia”

1. “The Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia” consists of the following sections:

1) in the first section are promulgated the decisions of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia,

2) in the second section are promulgated the decisions of the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia,

3) in the third section are promulgated the decisions of the Energy Commission of the Republic of Armenia,

4) in the fourth section are promulgated the decisions of the Securities Commission of the Republic of Armenia,

5) in the fifth section are promulgated the decisions of the State Board of Statistics of the Republic of Armenia,

6) in the sixth section are promulgated the decisions of the State Commission for the Protection of Economic Competition of the Republic of Armenia,

7) in the seventh section are promulgated the decisions of the National Commission of the Television and Radio,

8) in the eighth section are promulgated the decisions of the Civil Service Council of the Republic of Armenia,

9) in the ninth section are promulgated the decrees of the Ministers of the Republic of Armenia,

10) in the tenth section are promulgated the decisions and orders of the Mayor of Yerevan,

11) in the eleventh section are promulgated the decisions and orders of the Regional Governors of the Republic of Armenia,

The judicial acts that are mentioned in the first part of Article 57 of this law are promulgated in the corresponding sections of the “The Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia”.

Other sections may also be prescribed in the “The Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia” by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The decrees of the Ministers shall be promulgated according to the alphabetical order of the names of the respective Ministries, then the respective state bodies attached to the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

3. Legal acts in “The Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia” shall be promulgated by Articles having sequential numbers. The numbers of those Articles are updated from 1 January of each year.

4. The annual sequential number of the newsletter, the day, month and date of its publication shall be noted on the cover page and the first page of the “The Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia”.

Article 66. The Structure Of “The Newsletter Of Community Legal Acts” And “The Newsletter Of Legal Acts Of Yerevan District Communities”

1. “The Newsletter of Community Legal Acts” consists of the following sections:

- 1) in the first section are promulgated the decisions of the community council,
- 2) in the second section are promulgated the decisions of the head of community.

2. “The Newsletter of Legal Acts of Yerevan District Communities” consists of the following sections:

- 1) in the first section are promulgated the decisions of Ajapnyak community council and the head of the community,
- 2) in the second section are promulgated the decisions of Avan community council and the head of the community,
- 3) in the third section are promulgated the decisions of Arabkir community council and the head of the community,
- 4) in the fourth section are promulgated the decisions of Davitashen community council and the head of the community,
- 5) in the fifth section are promulgated the decisions of Erebuni community council and the head of the community,
- 6) in the sixth section are promulgated the decisions of Center community council and the head of the community,
- 7) in the seventh section are promulgated the decisions of Malatia-Sebastia community council and the head of the community,
- 8) in the eighth section are promulgated the decisions of Nor Nork (New Nork) community council and the head of the community,
- 9) in the ninth section are promulgated the decisions of Nork-Marash community council and the head of the community,
- 10) in the tenth section are promulgated the decisions of Nubarashen community council and the head of the community,
- 11) in the eleventh section are promulgated the decisions of Shengavit community council and the head of the community,
- 12) in the twelfth section are promulgated the decisions of Kanaker-Zeytun community council and the head of the community.

The judicial acts that are mentioned in the first part of Article 57 of this law shall be promulgated in the corresponding sections of the “Newsletter of Community Legal Acts”.

Other sections may also be prescribed in “The Newsletter of Community Legal Acts” by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia or by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The legal acts in the newsletters noted in this Article shall be promulgated by sequential numbers. Those numbers are updated from 1 January of each year. The annual sequential number of the newsletter, the day, month and date of its publication shall be noted on the cover and the first page of the newsletter.

Article 67. The Procedure Of The Official And Non-Official Promulgation Of Legal Acts

1. The official or non-official publication of legal acts shall be implemented through printing or copying of those legal acts or the extracts thereof on paper, electronic or other carriers, as well as their dissemination through electronic or other networks.

2. The official publication of legislative, agency and local self-government bodies' legal acts shall be implemented in the form in which they have been sent for promulgation.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia or other persons stipulated by law shall have the right to officially republish legislative, agency, judicial, local self-government bodies' legal acts, as well as the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia.

The other legal acts not considered to be legislative, agency and local self-government bodies' legal acts may be promulgated by the bodies having adopted them or by other persons, with the exception of the legal acts considered state or other secret protected by law or parts of the legal acts containing such secret.

3. The non-official publication of legislative, agency, judicial acts, local self-government bodies' legal acts, as well as international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, shall be implemented according to the procedure defined by law and the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

The implementers of non-official publication of legal acts have the right to carry out their processing by themselves, as well as implement the non-official incorporation of the legal acts, by not changing the meaning of the legal act.

Granting a monopoly of non-official publishing of legal acts is prohibited.

4. The official republication or non-official publication of the legal acts may be carried out only on the basis of the official promulgation of the legal acts or the legal acts that have been received from the law-creating bodies or from the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, by mentioning the source of promulgation or receipt.

5. If amendments or supplements have been made in the legal act before the day of its official republication or non-official publication, then they shall be published together with the legal acts, or those legal acts shall be published incorporating all the amendments and supplements made therein (hereinafter, incorporation), stating the date of the amendments and supplements as of which the act is published.

The official incorporation of the legislative, agency and local self-government bodies' legal acts shall be implemented by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

6. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia shall develop the electronic collection of the normative legal acts that have undergone the process of official incorporation, which shall be provided free of charge only to the state bodies. The Government of the Republic of Armenia shall define the procedure and the time periods for drawing up and providing the collection noted in this part.

7. A normative legal act, which has undergone a great number of amendments or supplements may be officially republished in the respective newsletters provided by this law by the law-creating body having adopted the corresponding act or the body publishing the normative act.

8. The legal acts published in violation of the requirements of the law and other legal acts shall be considered as void and their sale, copying or dissemination is prohibited.

CHAPTER 7.

PERFORMING THE REQUIREMENTS OF LEGAL ACTS AND INFORMING THE PUBLIC OF LEGAL ACTS

Article 68. Performing The Requirements Of Legal Acts

1. Persons are free to perform that which is not prohibited by law or other legislative acts directly prescribed by law, if the rights, freedoms, honor and good reputation of other persons are not violated as a result of those actions.

2. No one can bear responsibilities not stipulated by law, as well as by other legislative acts in cases directly stipulated by law. The procedure, conditions and volume of performing the responsibilities shall be stipulated by law, and in cases directly provided by law, by other legislative acts.

Persons may be subjected to liability only according to the procedure and amount and in cases stipulated by law.

3. The person shall not be obligated to perform the requirements of the legal act not promulgated or not entered into force by the procedure defined by this law.

The person may not be subject to liability for the violation of the requirements of the legal act not promulgated or not entered into force by the procedure defined by this law.

4. If performance of the requirements of a norm provided in the legal act may be implemented only in case of the adoption of another legal act provided by that legal act, or its performance is directly conditioned on the adoption of another legal act, then the legal act shall be valid in respect of that norm from the moment of entry into force of the other legal act.

5. Except for the cases stipulated by part 4 of this Article, the norms of a legal act operate directly and are subject to performance, independent of the fact whether or not other legal acts have been adopted on their basis or for their performance.

6. The state and local self-government bodies, the physical and legal persons and the officials are obligated to perform the requirements of the legal acts that have entered into force according to the procedure stipulated by this law, independent of the fact whether they have received those legal acts officially or by general procedure, as well as whether or not they have been aware or informed about their adoption or entry into force, unless otherwise provided by law or the given legal act. This norm does not exempt the state and local self-governmental bodies, organizations and officials from the performance of their responsibilities stipulated by the legal acts to inform or make the public aware about the legal acts.

7. The state and local self-government bodies or their officials are, within the scope of their authority, obligated to support persons to exercise their rights and perform their responsibilities, take necessary measures stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia to restore their violated rights, as well as eliminate the circumstances creating obstacles for the implementation of the rights and responsibilities of persons, if the exercise of those rights or performance of those responsibilities does not conflict with the interests of the state and public security, public order, public health and traditions, or if as a consequence they will not cause violation of the rights and freedoms, prestige and good reputation of other persons.

Article 69. Informing The Public About Legal Acts

The state and local self-government bodies applying normative legal acts limiting the rights or freedoms of legal or physical persons, amending the procedure of their implementation or defining liability or increasing the liability or defining and changing responsibilities or defining and amending a procedure of performing responsibilities, defining or changing a procedure for implementing control or oversight over the activities of physical or legal persons or otherwise worsening their state, are obligated to inform the interested physical and legal persons thereof, according to the procedure stipulated by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

CHAPTER 8.

MAKING AMENDMENTS OR SUPPLEMENTS IN THE LEGAL ACTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA, TERMINATION OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS

Article 70. Amendments Or Supplements To The Legal Act

1. Amendments or supplements to the legal acts shall be made in the event that it is necessary to amend the features of regulation of separate legal relationships.

2. The amendments in the legal acts shall be made:

- 1) through the replacement of words or numbers by other words or numbers;

- 2) through the removal of words, numbers or sentences;
- 3) through the new wording of sections, chapters, Articles, parts, points, paragraphs or sentences;
- 4) through the termination of effectiveness of sections, chapters, Articles, parts, points, or paragraphs.

The amendments described in point 4 of this part shall be carried out according to the procedure and conditions stipulated for the termination of effectiveness of legal acts and cause the corresponding consequences stipulated for the termination of effectiveness of a juridical act.

3. Supplements to a legal act shall be made through adding new sections, chapters, Articles, points, parts, paragraphs, sentences, words or numbers in it.

4. Amendments in the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia shall be made according to the procedure stipulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

5. Amendments or supplements in other legal acts shall be made only by the body having adopted the legal act or its legal successor. A law-creating body can make amendments or supplements in a legal act only by the same type of legal act.

Amendments or supplements in Codes shall be made by a law.

Amendments and supplements in jointly adopted legal acts shall be made by a legal act adopted jointly by the bodies having adopted the act or their legal successors.

Amendments or supplements in those legal acts, for the adoption of which the consent of other law-creating bodies has been required by law or another legislative act, can be made only by the consent of the law-creating body having given its consent for the adoption of the legal act or its legal successor.

6. The form (appearance) of the amendments and supplements made in a legal act must correspond to the form (appearance) of the legal act being amended or supplemented.

Article 71. Termination Of Effectiveness Of Legal Act

1. The effectiveness of a legal act shall be terminated:

- 1) in case of recognition of the legal act as having lost its force,
- 2) in case of abolition of the legal act;
- 3) in case of recognition of the legal act as invalid;
- 4) in case of recognition of the legal act as revoked;
- 5) in case of suspension of the effectiveness of the legal act.

2. If the effectiveness of a certain part of the relationships regulated by a legal act is to be terminated, which is impossible to separate in the form of parts of a legal act, then the effectiveness of the legal act shall be terminated partially. In that case the scope of those relationships in regard to

which the effectiveness of the legal act is being terminated must be clearly stated in the act terminating the effectiveness of the legal act.

3. Simultaneously with the termination of the effectiveness of a legal act the effectiveness of the normative legal acts or legal norms adopted in accordance with or for the implementation of that legal act shall correspondingly be terminated, unless otherwise stipulated by the legal act on the termination of effectiveness of the legal act.

In the event of the termination of the effectiveness of a legal act the effectiveness of the individual legal acts may be terminated only in the cases prescribed by law, by the procedure and conditions stipulated by the legal act on the termination of the effectiveness of the legal act.

The grounds defined by this part for recognizing the effectiveness of a legal act as terminated do not exempt the law-creating body, with the exception of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, from the responsibility of recognizing the effectiveness of the respective legal acts as terminated according to the time periods and procedure stipulated by this law.

4. In case of adoption of a legal act on termination of the effectiveness of a legal act, the effectiveness of the legal acts terminated by the legal act whose effectiveness has been terminated or in accordance with it shall not be restored.

The effectiveness of a legal act whose effectiveness has been terminated may be restored only by a corresponding legal act, in case of the existence of a direct provision on the restoration of the effectiveness of the legal act the effectiveness of which was terminated.

5. The termination of a legal act by the body having adopted the legal act shall be performed by the same type of legal act.

The effectiveness of Codes shall be terminated by law.

The effectiveness of a jointly adopted legal act may be terminated by the decision of the bodies having adopted the legal act or their legal successors, as well as their superior body endowed with corresponding authority.

If for the adoption of a legal act, according to the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, the consent of other law-creating bodies has been required, then the effectiveness of that legal act cannot be terminated without the consent of the latter or its legal successor.

6. The rules on termination of the effectiveness of legal acts provided by this law shall be applied also during the termination of the effectiveness of their parts. The termination of a part of a legal act shall not give rise to the termination of the legal act or other parts thereof, unless otherwise directly provided by law.

Article 72. Recognizing A Legal Act As Having Lost Its Force

1. A legal act shall be recognized as having lost its force:

1) by the decision of a law-creating body, its legal successor or a superior body endowed with corresponding authority, if

a) the necessity for further legal regulation of the legal relationships regulated by the legal act has terminated,

b) the legal relationships regulated by the legal act are regulated or are to be regulated by another legal act,

c) a legal act with higher juridical force has entered into force with which the provisions of that legal act are in conflict,

d) an international treaty of the Republic of Armenia with higher juridical force has entered into force, with whose norms that legal act conflicts,

e) the time period stipulated for a term legal act has expired;

2) in the event of the termination of the activity of the law-creating body with no legal successor, only in respect of normative legal acts, unless otherwise provided by the decision on the liquidation of the law-creating body.

2. If the legal act is in conflict with the requirements of a legal act with higher juridical force adopted later, then the law-creating body, with the exception of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, is obligated to adopt a legal act on recognizing the legal act adopted by itself as having lost its force, within two months from the day of the entry into force of the legal acts with higher juridical force, unless another time period is stipulated by that legal act. In that case the conflicting legal acts shall be recognized as having lost their force from the moment of entry into force of the legal acts with higher juridical force.

3. If the activity of the law-creating body with no legal successor is terminated, its normative legal acts shall be recognized as having lost their force from the moment of the liquidation of the body having adopted the legal act, unless otherwise stipulated by the legal act on the termination of the activities of the law-creating body.

Article 73. Abolition Of A Legal Act

1. A legal act shall be recognized as abolished, if the necessity for the legal regulation of the relationships regulated by it has vanished and retroactive effect is to be given to the act on termination of the effectiveness of that legal act.

This provision shall not extend to cases, when the effectiveness of a legal act is terminated for conflicting or being recognized as conflicting with the legal acts with higher juridical force.

2. The legal act shall be recognized as abolished by the decision of the law-creating body or its legal successor.

3. The procedure and conditions of giving a legal act retroactive effect shall be resolved by the legal act on abolition of a legal act.

4. The measures stipulated by part 4 of Article 74 of this law shall not be implemented in case of recognizing the legal act as abolished.

Article 74. Recognition Of A Legal Act As Invalid

1. A legal act shall be recognized as invalid:

1) by the decision of the law-creating body, its legal successor or a superior body endowed with corresponding authority, if at the moment of the adoption of the legal act it has conflicted with a legal act with higher juridical force;

2) in case the legal act has been recognized by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia as conflicting with the Constitution;

3) in case the legal act has been recognized by a court of general jurisdiction as conflicting with the legal acts with higher juridical force or other legal acts according to the grounds stipulated by this law;

4) in case the legal act has been recognized by a court of general jurisdiction as having no juridical force;

5) in case the normative legal acts of local self-governmental bodies are not submitted to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within the time period stipulated by this law;

6) in case of non performance during the limitation period of the requirements of an individual legal act providing for liability.

2. In cases stipulated by points 1, 5 and 6 of part 1 of this Article a legal act shall be recognized as invalid or having no juridical force from the moment of its adoption. In other cases the legal act shall be recognized as invalid from the moment it conflicts with a legal act with higher juridical force or another legal act stipulated by this law.

A law-creating body, having adopted a legal act that has been recognized as invalid on the grounds stipulated by points 2-6 of part 1 of this Article, within a month following the day of recognizing the legal act as invalid or having no juridical force, is obligated to adopt a corresponding legal act on recognizing the legal act as invalid.

3. A legal act can be recognized as invalid by the decision of the law-creating body, its legal successor or its superior body, unless a compulsory judicial procedure is stipulated by law for recognizing that act as invalid.

4. A legal act on recognizing a legal act as invalid may resolve:

1) the issues of recognizing the rights of persons violated as a result of recognizing the legal act as invalid or restoring the situation existing before the violation;

2) the issues of suspending or eliminating the activities violating the rights of persons or creating a danger of their violation;

3) the issues of compensating for the damages incurred as a result of adopting the legal act recognized as invalid and as a result of recognizing it as invalid.

5. In case of recognizing a legal act as invalid physical or legal persons are not obligated to compensate or restore for losses caused to the state or to a local self-governmental body as a result of making use of the rights, privileges, freedoms given to them by an invalidated legal act, if they were not aware or were not obligated to know that the legal acts defining the given rights, privileges and freedoms were invalid.

Article 75. Recognizing A Legal Act As Revoked

1. A legal act shall be recognized as revoked by the decision of the law-creating body, its legal successor or a superior body endowed with corresponding authority, if the adopted legal act has not yet been applied and it is inexpedient to apply it, or the relationships stipulated by it are impossible to regulate by that legal act or according to the procedure stipulated by it, or it is impossible to meet the requirements stipulated by it.

The normative provisions of the legal act may not be recognized as revoked.

2. A legal act shall be recognized as revoked from the moment of adoption.

Article 76. Suspension Of The Effectiveness Of A Legal Act

1. The effectiveness of a legal act can be suspended by the decision of the law-creating body, its legal successor or a superior body endowed with corresponding authority.

2. A legal act on suspending the effectiveness of a legal act must define:

1) the reasons or purpose, as well as the period, of suspending the effectiveness of the legal act;

2) the procedure and conditions of regulating the relationships arising before the suspension of the effectiveness of the legal act and after the restoration of its effectiveness.

A legal act suspending the effectiveness of a legal act not stipulating the mentioned provisions has no juridical force.

Article 77. Amendment Of Legal Acts In Case Of Making Amendments Or Supplements To Legal Acts, As Well As Termination Of Their Effectiveness

1. In connection with the adoption of a new legal act all the legal acts or the parts thereof, either conflicting with the provisions of the new act or incorporated in it are subject to amendment or supplement, as well as the termination of effectiveness.

2. If in connection with the adoption of a legal act it is necessary to make amendments or supplements to legal acts or terminate the effectiveness of legal acts adopted earlier or certain parts thereof, then they shall be worded in the form of separate legal acts in the final part of the draft of the legal act.

3. If in connection with the adoption of a legal act it is necessary to make amendments or supplements to a great number of acts, or terminate the effectiveness of a great number of acts, then their lists shall be drawn up separately in the form of the same type of legal act. The drafts of such lists shall be prepared by the drafters of the principal draft act and shall be submitted together with it. The lists of amendments or supplements shall be drawn up separately from the lists terminating the effectiveness of the legal acts, in chronological order.

4. The preparation of draft lists of legal acts subject to amendment, supplement or termination of effectiveness in connection with the adoption of a legal act shall be permitted after its adoption only if their preparation requires a long time. In that case instructions and recommendations for drafting of the respective draft lists shall be given in the legal acts being adopted, by stating the body which shall and the time period during which it shall be drafted.

CHAPTER 9.

EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL ACTS OVER TIME, SPACE AND CIRCLES OF PERSONS

Article 78. Effectiveness Of Legal Acts Over Time

1. A legal act covers relationships having arisen before its entry into force, that is to say, it has retroactive force, only in cases stipulated by this law and other laws, as well as by the given legal act.

Retroactive force may not be given to legal acts limiting the rights or freedoms of legal or physical persons, making the procedure of their implementation stricter or defining liability or making the liability stricter or defining responsibilities or defining or making the procedure of fulfilling the responsibilities stricter, defining or making the procedure for the supervision or oversight towards the activities of the legal or physical persons stricter, as well as otherwise worsening their legal status.

2. A legal act removing or mitigating the liability defined for a legal violation or otherwise improving the position of legal and physical persons having committed a legal violation extends to relationships having arisen before its entry into force, i.e., it has retroactive force, unless otherwise stipulated by law or that legal act.

3. The effectiveness of amendments or supplements to a legal act, except for cases of recognizing its separate parts abolished or invalid or revoked, extends to relationships having arisen after its entry into force, unless otherwise stipulated by this law, other laws, as well as the legal act providing amendments or supplements.

The norms effective before the entry into force of amendments or supplements shall extend to the relationships having arisen before the entry into force of a legal act providing amendments or supplements, unless otherwise stipulated by this law or the legal act providing amendments or supplements.

The effectiveness of a legal act having lost its force shall extend to relationships having arisen before the day of its having lost its force, unless otherwise stipulated by this law or the legal act on recognizing the act as having lost its force.

Article 79. Time Period Of The Effectiveness Of Legal Acts

1. A normative legal act is effective without time limits, unless a direct time period is provided in the given legal act or in the legal act putting it into effect.

2. Temporary effectiveness may be defined for the whole act or separate parts of it. In this case the exact time limit of the act or its part must be noted. Before the termination of the defined time period the body that has adopted the act may extend the time limit of effectiveness of the act or give it an unlimited nature.

Article 80. The Effectiveness Of Legal Acts Over Space

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the effectiveness of the laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia having the force of law, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, the Council of Court Chairmen, Agency acts, with the exception of the normative decisions of Regional Governors and the Mayor of Yerevan, extends to the whole territory of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The effectiveness of the normative decisions of the Regional Governors extends only to the administrative territory of the given marz [region], and the effectiveness of normative decisions of the Mayor of Yerevan city extends only to the administrative territory of Yerevan.

3. The effectiveness of normative legal acts of local self-governmental bodies extends to the territory of the corresponding community.

4. The effectiveness of individual legal acts extends to the entire territory of the Republic of Armenia, unless otherwise provided by that legal act.

5. The effectiveness of an internal legal act extends only to the persons directly provided by the internal legal act.

Article 81. Effectiveness Of Legal Acts Among Circles Of Persons

1. The effectiveness of normative legal acts of the Republic of Armenia extends to the Republic of Armenia in the person of its bodies, the citizens of the Republic of Armenia, the legal persons of the Republic of Armenia, the communities of the Republic of Armenia in the person of their bodies, the foreign citizens and stateless persons, international organizations, foreign legal entities, separated subdivisions of foreign legal entities in the territory of the Republic of Armenia and international organizations operating in the Republic of Armenia, as well as to the diplomatic, consular and other representations of the Republic of Armenia in foreign states, unless otherwise stipulated by that legal act.

2. According to the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia and the norms of international law, the laws and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Armenia may be not applied to the employees of diplomatic and certain other representations of foreign states and international organizations.

CHAPTER 10.

THE CALCULATION OF TIME PERIODS

Article 82 The Determination Of The Time Period Defined By The Legal Act

1. The time period defined by legal acts is determined by the expiration of a specific time interval that is calculated by calendar year, month, day or by years, months, weeks, days, or hours.

The running of a period defined by a time interval starts on the day following the month and day of the calendar year or the occurrence of the event that defines the beginning of the time period.

2. A period calculated in years shall expire on the corresponding month and day of the last year of the period.

The rules for periods calculated in months shall be applied with respect to a period determined by a half-year.

3. The rules for time periods calculated in months shall be applied with respect to a period calculated by quarters of a year. In such a case a quarter shall be considered as equal to three months and the counting of quarters shall start from the beginning of the year.

4. A period calculated in months shall expire on the corresponding date of the last month of the period.

If the end of a period calculated in months falls in a month in which there is no corresponding date, then the period expires on the last day of that month.

5. A period determined by a half-month is considered as a period calculated by days and is considered equal to fifteen days.

6. A period calculated in weeks expires on the corresponding day of the last week of the period.

Article 83. End Of A Period On A Non-Work Day

If the last day of a period falls on a non-work day, the day of ending of the period is considered to be the next workday following it.

Article 84. Procedure For Taking Actions On The Last Day Of The Period

1. If a period is established for taking some action, then that action may be performed until 24:00 on the last day of the period.

However, if that action must be performed at an institution or organization, then the period shall expire at the hour when, in that organization or institution, by the established rules, the respective operations are terminated.

2. The documents submitted to a courier organization before 24:00 of the last day of the period shall be considered given within the period.

Article 85. Application Of Another Procedure For Determination Of A Time Period

If the law or the legislative act regulating the given legal relationship provides another procedure for the calculation of time periods, then the procedure of calculation of time periods defined by that law or by the legislative act regulating that legal relationship is applied during the legal relationships regulated by the given act.

CHAPTER 11.

INTERPRETATION AND CLARIFICATION OF LEGAL ACTS

Article 86. Interpretation Of A Legal Act

1. The legal act must be interpreted according to the literal meaning of the words and expressions contained in it, taking into account the requirements of this law. An interpretation of a legal act shall not change its meaning.

2. If the legal act has been adopted for the implementation of or in accordance with a legal act having the same or superior juridical force, then that act is implemented, based first on the provisions and principles of the act having superior legal force.

3. The title of a legal act or of its section, chapter or Article cannot be used for the interpretation of the legal act or correspondingly of its section, chapter or Article.

Article 87. The Clarification Of A Legal Act

1. A clarification of a legal act is given for the purpose of solving problems in case of understanding the provisions of a legal act not clearly or diversely, when the legal act contradicts a legal act that has the same or superior juridical force, or in case of settling problems connected with the contradiction between different provisions of the same legal act, or other cases defined by law, or for the purpose of determining the time period of entry into force of the legal act, clarifying the issues of its having juridical force, as well as for settling other contradictions having arisen in the area of the application of the legal act.

2. The official clarification of a legal act may be provided by:

a) the body of the executive power authorized by the Government of the Republic of Armenia applying the legal act, by the way, only one body shall be authorized to provide clarifications on one field;

b) the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, on the legal acts being applied or adopted by it;

c) the regulatory commissions, on the legal acts being applied or adopted by them;

d) the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia, on the legal acts being applied or adopted by it;

e) the head of community, on the legal acts being applied or adopted by the Community Council and himself.

The official clarification of a legal act is provided according to the rules stipulated for the official interpretation of the legal act.

The official clarification of the legal act is provided with the signature of the head of the respective body or the persons authorized by him.

3. For the purposes of receiving official clarification, a physical or legal person shall state in his application the necessity of receiving clarifications on the contradictions, diversely understood versions or other issues defined by point 1 of this Article. He may present only one version of clarification of the issues.

The applications that do not arise from the requirements of the first paragraph of this part are considered to have the purpose of receiving consultation, and only answers prescribed by law are given to them.

4. Official clarifications are given within 15 days following the day of receiving the application. In case of failure to receive the official clarification within the mentioned time period the applying person has the right, when implementing the requirements of the legal act, to be guided by the clarification submitted by him. But this clarification must directly arise from the requirements of the legal act, must not change its meaning and must be clarified with the observation of the requirements of the law and with the literal meaning of the words and expressions contained therein. If the applicant has been guided by the clarification given in observance of the requirements of the law, then in case of any contradictions that arise between that clarification and the clarification or the conclusion subsequently issued by the authorized body, the applying person is freed from the liability stipulated for the mistakes allowed as the result of an incorrect clarification.

The official clarifications may be promulgated in the "Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia."

5. The Council of Court Chairmen on the basis of the summarization of judicial practice gives official clarifications of an advisory nature for the application of laws. The clarifications of the Council of Court Chairmen on the application of laws are subject to promulgation.

6. The official clarifications prescribed by parts 1-5 of this Article are not of an obligatory nature, but persons have the right to be guided by the official clarifications in relationships with state or local self-governmental bodies.

7. Non-official clarifications of a legal act can be given by officials working in the field of regulating relationships subject to clarification, lawyers, persons implementing legal services and other specialists of the corresponding field. The clarifications defined in this part are of an advisory nature.

8. The state body publicly issuing official clarifications of the legal act is liable according to the procedure defined by the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia for the damages caused as a consequence of the evidently wrong clarification issued by him.

Article 88. The Application Of The Norms Of Legal Acts By Analogy

1. If the law or other legal acts do not directly regulate the arisen relationships, then legal acts regulating similar relationships (analogy) can be applied to such relationships only in cases provided by law.

2. Analogy cannot be applied if it restricts the rights of physical or legal persons, their liberties, or stipulates new obligation or liability for them, or makes stricter the compulsory measures applied to physical persons and the procedure of their application, the procedure of paying taxes, duties and other compulsory payments by physical or legal persons, the conditions and procedure for controlling and supervising the activity of physical and legal persons.

CHAPTER 12.

THE STATE RECORDING, SYSTEMATIZATION OF LEGAL ACTS AND CONTROL OVER OBSERVING THEIR REQUIREMENTS

Article 89. The Recording Of Legal Acts

1. The bodies adopting legal acts are obligated to maintain a register for the recording of legal acts adopted by them.

The recording of legal acts is performed according to the procedure defined by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

2. The register of normative legal acts is open for all bodies, physical or legal persons. Any interested person can become acquainted with the adopted normative legal acts, except for those containing state or other secrets defined by law.

3. The written information from the register of normative legal acts can be provided in person or by mail. For the provision of information from the register of legal acts state duty is levied in the amount defined by law.

Article 90. The Systematization Of Legal Acts

1. The laws of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, the decisions of the Government and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia are delivered to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within three days following the date of their adoption, signature or ratification, on paper and by electronic carrier or by e-mail for the purpose of state recording and systematization.

The recording and systematization of Agency normative acts is implemented by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within five days following the date of their state registration.

Normative legal acts of local self-governmental bodies are recorded and systematized in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia after their state registration.

2. The copies of legal acts submitted to the Ministry of Justice for state registration are considered official (original) copies of the given legal act.

3. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia is the official depository of the normative legal acts of the Republic of Armenia.

4. The official (original) copies of the legal acts received at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia are recorded, systematized and kept according to the procedure prescribed by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

The official (original) copies of the legal acts recorded in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia are kept without time limit. Systematized official compilations of legal acts are composed based on them.

Article 91. Control Over Observing The Requirements Of This Law

1. Each person having discovered a violation of the requirements of the procedure defined by this law for adoption, promulgation or application of legal acts has the right to apply to the body adopting, promulgating or publishing the legal act or its superior body (if it has any) or to the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia or to the court, demanding to take measures stipulated by law for the elimination of the violations and to give corresponding information thereon.

2. Control over the observance of the requirements of this law is implemented also by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia or the heads of other bodies of state administration authorized by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, within the scope of their authority defined by law.

3. The Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia is obligated to implement control to discover legal acts promulgated, published or applied in violation of the requirements of this law.

The Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia is obligated to undertake measures defined by this law to recognize the legal acts mentioned in the first paragraph of this point as invalid, having lost their force, or having no judicial force.

4. The Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia is authorized to familiarize himself with the register of recording the legal acts in the bodies (except for legal persons) entitled to adopt an Agency or local self-governmental legal act as well as an internal legal act, and to require from them the copies of legal acts adopted by them.

The bodies mentioned in this point must submit their legal acts to the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within five days following the date of receiving a written request thereon.

5. In case of discovering legal acts adopted, promulgated or being applied in violation of the requirements of this law, the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within 15 days:

1) promulgates information on the legal act adopted, promulgated, published or being applied in violation of the requirements of the law;

2) applies to the body having adopted or applying the legal act in violation of this law or to its superior body endowed with corresponding authority, recommending to eliminate the violations of the law;

3) applies to the relevant authorized bodies for subjecting to liability defined by law the officials having adopted, promulgated or applying the legal act in violation of this law;

4) makes a promulgation in the relevant newsletters on the legal act having no juridical force according to this law but adopted, promulgated, published or being applied.

6. Each person has the right to apply to court with the claim to recognize as invalid the legal acts adopted, promulgated or being applied in violation of the law.

Article 92. Liability For The Violation Of The Requirements Of This Law

1. The application of a legal act that has not come into force or whose effectiveness has been terminated by the procedure defined by this law by officials is considered exceeding the scope of official authorities and brings about criminal liability defined by law.

2. The application of a normative legal act that has not come into force according to the procedure defined by this law, failure to promulgate or provide, or impeding the provision of, legal acts relating to the rights, liberties, privileges of legal and physical persons, impeding the implementation of a legal act that has entered into force and is effective according to the defined procedure or the failure of the official authorized for the implementation of it to take corresponding measures, brings about administrative, criminal and disciplinary liability defined by law.

3. The violation of other requirements of this law brings about liability defined by law.

CHAPTER 13.

FINAL PART AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 93. Final Part

1. The laws of the Republic of Armenia on the “Procedure of Promulgation and Entry into Force of the Laws, Other Normative Legal Acts of the Republic of Armenia” adopted in 1996 and “On Making Amendments and Supplements in the Law of the Republic of Armenia on the “Procedure of Promulgation and Entry into Force of the Laws, Other Normative Legal Acts of the Republic of Armenia” adopted in 2000 shall be recognized as having lost their force.

2. The copies of the normative decisions adopted and effective by the Community Council and Head of Community shall be sent to the Ministry Justice of the Republic of Armenia by the head of community within one month from the day this law has entered into force. The normative legal acts that have not been sent to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia within the mentioned period shall be recognized as having lost their force.

Article 94. Transitional Provisions

1. The provisions of Articles 17-20 of this law extend also to the relationships having arisen before the entry of this law into force.

2. The conflicts that arise between this law and other laws are settled according to the procedure defined by this law, with the exception of the cases stipulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The legal acts or the corresponding parts thereof conflicting with the requirements of part 4 of Article 9 of this law shall maintain their force until July 1, 2003.

4. The issues of the supremacy of the legal acts having entered into force before the entry of this law into force, as well as this law, are regulated by the principles prescribed by this law, except for the cases prescribed by the third part of Article 24 of this law.

In case of contradictions between legal acts of equal juridical force adopted by the same body and having entered into force before the entry into force of this law, the norms of the legal act having entered into force later operate. This norm extends also to this law.

5. The normative legal acts adopted before this law enters into force by bodies that have no right to adopt normative legal acts according to this law, as well as the normative legal acts of state bodies and other bodies whose activity has terminated without a legal successor prior to the entry of this law into force, are recognized as having lost their force.

6. The requirements of parts 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of Article 68 and Articles 78-88 and 91 extend also to the legal acts that have entered into force before the entry into force of this law.

7. The legal acts subject to being published in "The Official Newsletter of the Republic of Armenia" and "The Newsletter of Agency Normative Acts of the Republic of Armenia" after January 1, 1997, but not published, have no legal force.

8. The legal consequences of the termination of effectiveness or amendment of a legal act defined by this law extend also to the cases of amendments and termination of the effectiveness of legal acts having entered into force before this law enters into force.

President of the Republic of Armenia

R. Kocharyan

Yerevan

April 29, 2002.

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