

## Armenia

The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia (adopted on June 5, 1995), more specifically its Article 6, and the ratified international treaties form an integral part of Armenian legal system.

Criminal code on dual use

The National Assembly (Parliament) of the Republic of Armenia adopted a new Criminal Code on 18 April 2003 and a law on Export control of dual-use items and technologies and its transit across the territory of the Republic of Armenia on September 24, 2003.

The draft laws on "Fight against terrorism" and "Fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism" have been developed.

Action to enforce export controls is coordinated by the cross-departmental .Commission for the export control of dual-use items and technologies, as well as regulating the transit across the territory of the Republic of Armenia. (Export Control Commission), which is established by the special decision of the Government. This Commission is comprised of deputy ministers of all respective ministries, and reviews all applications for export and transit of dual-use items and technologies. The Chief of Staff of the Government of Armenia chairs it. The Commission helps identify and disseminate relevant information, recommends appropriate courses of action and updates a National control list.

Armenia does not support not state actors The Republic of Armenia does not provide any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Any such support is prohibited under Armenian law. Appropriate national legislation is detailed below.

Criminalization of access to WMDs

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia (adopted on 18 April, 2003, entered into force on 2 August 2003) covers all necessary aspects of counter proliferation issues, by criminalizing the actions prohibited by WMD non-proliferation related treaties, establishing, *inter alia*, the extraterritorial jurisdiction for relevant crimes and determining the criminal responsibility also for different forms of complicity.

### Specific Law **Article 386**

*Development, production, acquisition or selling of chemical, biological or other types of weapons prohibited by international treaties, transfer of raw materials or fissionable materials to a country that does not possess nuclear weapons, providing anyone with mass destruction weapons prohibited in international treaties or components necessary for its production, is punishable with imprisonment for the term from 4 to 8 years.*

Article 215 prohibits *inter alia* the smuggling of nuclear, chemical, biological or other mass destruction weapons, or dual-use materials, devices, or technologies which can also be used for the creation or use of mass destruction weapons or missile delivery systems thereof. This article provides, as sanction, the imprisonment from 4 to 8 years with confiscation of property or without it.

## Customs

To meet liabilities and exercise the rights of the Republic of Armenia stipulated by International treaties with respect to customs related issues, promote cooperation with Customs Authorities and other authorized bodies of foreign States, as well as international organizations dealing with customs related issues.

*Art. 183 Illicit transportation of goods in huge quantities, cultural or other valuable goods, as well as arms, weapons, narcotics, virulent, poisonous, radioactive, explosive materials and devices regardless their quantity across the customs border of the Republic of Armenia without customs control or concealing the above mentioned materials, or with the fraudulent use of customs and other documents shall be considered smuggling.*

## Dual use

On September 24, 2003 the National Assembly (Parliament) of the Republic of Armenia adopted the law on .Export control of dual-use items and technologies and its transit across the territory of the Republic of Armenia. It entered into force on November 8, 2003 and replaced existing export control powers and extended them. The law also replaced all former Governmental decrees that were regulating the export control related issues.