



Migration and
Citizenship
Service of
Armenia

Frequently asked questions

on the process of obtaining Armenian citizenship
for recognized refugees in the Republic of
Armenia

Does a person recognized as a refugee in the Republic of Armenia have the right to apply for Armenian citizenship?

A person recognized as a refugee in the Republic of Armenia, who is 18 years old or older, has the right to apply for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia if he/she is familiar with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia (English version).¹

Constitution of the Republic of Armenia



Where should a person apply?

The application and prescribed documents for obtaining Armenian citizenship are submitted to:

1. The Migration and Citizenship Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Armenia,
2. An embassy or a consular office of the Republic of Armenia abroad.

¹ The requirement of the knowledge of the Armenian Constitution does not apply to ethnic Armenian applicants.

What documents must be submitted?

In order to obtain Armenian citizenship, a person recognized as a refugee in the Republic of Armenia must submit:

Application-questionnaire to be granted RA citizenship (in Armenian)



The application form should be filled out in Armenian. You may seek assistance from the Migration and Citizenship Service as well as legal assistance to prepare your application.

2. 6 colour photos of size 35 x 45 mm,
3. Birth certificate and its copy,
4. Convention travel document (CTD) of the refugee,
5. Statement certifying the payment of the state fee (AMD 1,000),

If there is a marriage and the applicant bears the surname of the spouse, it is also necessary to submit:

6. Marriage certificate and its copy,
7. A copy of the spouse's passport and its Armenian translation.

In what language should the documents be submitted?

The documents should be in Armenian. In case the required documents are in a foreign language, the applicant should also submit their Armenian translations certified by a notary.

How long does it take to process an application?

Applications for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia are considered within 90 (ninety) working days from the date of submission to the Migration and Citizenship Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

How is the knowledge of the Constitution of Armenia verified?

The knowledge of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia is checked through testing.

The test of the knowledge of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia consists of 33 questions (see the Annex to this FAQ). Each question has three possible answers, only one of which is correct.

The test is provided to the person applying for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia by the Migration and Citizenship Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. If you do not read Armenian, you may be assisted by your representative to complete the test.

The test must be completed on the spot within one hour.

A person who answers more than half of the test questions correctly is considered familiar with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

If more than half of the test questions are not answered correctly, the person may retake the test the next day or, at the request of the person, on any other working day. A person applying for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can complete the test as many times as required until he/she answers more than half of the questions correctly.

When is the application for Armenian citizenship rejected?

The application for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia is rejected if the individual's activities are deemed harmful, or if there is a reasonable suspicion that they may pose a threat to state and public security, public order, public health and morals, rights and freedoms, honor and good reputation of others. Rejection of an application for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia may be not justified.

The refusal to grant citizenship may be appealed to the Administrative Court of the Republic of Armenia within two months of being notified of the refusal.

How does a refugee child acquire Armenian citizenship?

For children born before the acquisition of Armenian citizenship by the parent:

The child of parents who have acquired the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia.

If one of the parents acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia, and the other is a foreign citizen or stateless person, their child acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia:

- 1) if there is a written consent of the parents, or
- 2) if the child lives in the Republic of Armenia, and there is the consent of one of the parents, or
- 3) if, in the absence of parental consent, he/she becomes a stateless person if he/she does not acquire the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia.

The child of foreign citizens who have acquired the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia, regardless of the fact that they have the citizenship of another state, acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia based on the application submitted for the passport of a citizen of the Republic of Armenia.

For children born following the acquisition of Armenian citizenship by the parent:

A child whose parents are citizens of the Republic of Armenia at the time of his/her birth, regardless of the place of birth, acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia.

A child, one of whose parents is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia at the time of his/her birth, and the other is unknown or is a stateless person, acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia.

In the event that one of the parents is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia at the time of the child's birth, and the other is a foreign citizen, the child, regardless of the fact of having the citizenship of another State, has the right to acquire the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia with the written consent of the parents.

In the absence of consent, the child acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia:

- 1) if he/she was born in the Republic of Armenia, or
- 2) if he/she becomes a stateless person if he/she does not acquire the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia, or
- 3) if he/she lives in the Republic of Armenia and there is the consent of one of the parents.

How can a child, whose parents are unknown, acquire Armenian citizenship?

A child in the Republic of Armenia whose parents are unknown is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia. If one of the parents or a guardian appears, the child's citizenship may be changed in accordance with the law.

Contact details of the Migration and Citizenship Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs:



17/10 building, Davitashen 4th district, Yerevan, Armenia



Phone: +374 10 590 738



E-mail: MCS@gov.am



Website: <https://migration.am/>

You can approach the Chamber of Advocates of Armenia for legal assistance, including to help you prepare your application for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia:



7-2, Zakyan Street, 2nd Floor, Yerevan 0010, Armenia



+374 10 600 714, +374 33 600 714



pashtpan@advocates.am



www.hpg.am

TEST FOR CHECKING KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

Question 1. In the Republic of Armenia the power belongs to:

- 1) the political parties
- 2) *the people*
- 3) the government

Question 2. What type of state is the Republic of Armenia?

- 1) *democratic*
- 2) authoritarian
- 3) monarchical

Question 3. Which is considered the legislative body in the Republic of Armenia?

- 1) the courts
- 2) *the National Assembly of the RA*
- 3) the political parties

Question 4. The official language in the Republic of Armenia is:

- 1) English
- 2) *Armenian*
- 3) Russian

Question 5. The flag of the Republic of Armenia is a tricolor:

- 1) with red, blue, and white colors
- 2) with red, green, white colors
- 3) *with red, blue, orange colors*

Question 6. The capital of the Republic of Armenia is:

- 1) Gyumri
- 2) *Yerevan*
- 3) Erebuni

Question 7. Who does appoint a minister?

- 1) the political parties
- 2) *the President of the RA*
- 3) the minister of justice

Question 8. All are equal:

- 1) before each other
- 2) *before the law*
- 3) only before the court

Question 9. A person does not have to testify:

- 1) against the perpetrator of the crime
- 2) against his/her friends
- 3) *against his/her spouse and close relatives*

Question 10. Who from the following can be elected as a President of the Republic of Armenia?

- 1) *Every person who is at least forty years old, has been a citizen only of the RA for the last six years, has permanently resided in the republic for the last six years, has a right to vote and knows the Armenian language*
- 2) Every person who is at least twenty-five years old, permanently resides in Armenia, has the right to vote and knows the Armenian language, irrespective of citizenship
- 3) Every person who is at least forty years old, has been a citizen only of the RA for the last four years, has permanently resided in the republic for the last four years, has a right to vote and knows the Armenian language

Question 11. Who from the following can be elected as a deputy (member of Parliament)?

- 1) Every person who is at least twenty-five years old, permanently resides in the RA, has the right to vote and knows the Armenian language, irrespective of the citizenship
- 2) *Every person who is at least twenty-five years old, has been a citizen only of the RA for the last four years, has permanently resided in the republic for the last four years, has a right to vote and knows the Armenian language*
- 3) Every person who is at least twenty-five years old, has been a citizen only of the RA for the last two years, has permanently resided in the republic for the last two years, has a right to vote and knows the Armenian language

Question 12. For what period the National Assembly is elected?

- 1) 5 years
- 2) for lifetime
- 3) 8 years

Question 13. Which of the following are considered administrative-territorial units of the RA?

- 1) Regions and provinces
- 2) Regions
- 3) *Marzes and communities*

Question 14. Who implements the internal policy in the RA?

- 1) *the government*
- 2) the people
- 3) the court

Question 15. Who does take the decision to declare war and establish peace?

- 1) the National Assembly, at the proposal of the deputies
- 2) the Prime Minister, at the proposal of the National Assembly
- 3) *the National Assembly, at the proposal of the Government*

Question 16. Who does have a right to personal freedom?

- 1) only an Armenian citizen
- 2) *every person*
- 3) no one

Question 17. Who does have a right to privacy of correspondence?

- 1) only an Armenian citizen
- 2) *every person*
- 3) no one

Question 18. Who does have a right to education?

- 1) *every person*
- 2) only a citizen of Armenia
- 3) only a good student

Question 19. The right to exit the Republic of Armenia belongs to:

- 1) *every person*
- 2) only an Armenian citizen
- 3) foreign citizens

Question 20. Who has a right to receive legal aid?

- 1) every citizen
- 2) *every person*
- 3) no one

Question 21. The right to participate in the election of the National Assembly and in referendums belongs to:

- 1) every person
- 2) foreigners who are at least 18 years of age on the day of the elections or the referendum
- 3) *Armenian citizens who are at least 18 years of age on the day of the elections or the referendum*

Question 22. Who has the right to respect of his/her private and family life?

- 1) only an Armenian citizen
- 2) *every person*
- 3) no one

Question 23. Who has the right to inviolability of the home?

- 1) every citizen
- 2) *every person*
- 3) no one

Question 24. Who has the right to freedom of speech?

- 1) every citizen
- 2) *every person*
- 3) no one

Question 25. The intellectual property is protected by:

- 1) the national security bodies
- 2) *the law*
- 3) the political parties

Question 26. Who does have the obligation to participate in the defense of the RA in a manner established by law:

- 1) *every citizen*
- 2) foreigners
- 3) officials

Question 27. The government of the Republic of Armenia consists of:

- 1) *the Prime Minister of the RA and the ministers*
- 2) the ministers
- 3) the Prime Minister of the RA and the governors of marzes

Question 28. In what order do ethnic Armenians acquire Armenian citizenship?

- 1) *simplified*
- 2) complicated
- 3) without any order

Question 29. Who does convene and chair the sessions of the government of the Republic of Armenia?

- 1) the president of the National Assembly of the RA
- 2) the chairman of the court of cassation of the RA
- 3) *the Prime Minister of the RA*

Question 30. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia is adopted or amended by:

- 1) the government of the RA
- 2) the Constitutional Court of the RA
- 3) *referendum*

Question 31. Who elects the President of the Republic?

- 1) the people
- 2) *the National Assembly*
- 3) the government

Question 32. Who has the right to nominate a candidate of the president of the Republic?

- 1) *at least one quarter of the total number of deputies*
- 2) the Prime Minister
- 3) the president of the National Assembly

Question 33. Who elects the Prime Minister?

- 1) the people
- 2) the governors of marzes and the ministers
- 3) *the National Assembly*

Test passed by

_____ (signature)

_____ (name, surname)

Test recieved by

_____ (signature)

_____ (position)

_____ (name, surname)

_____ 20 _____