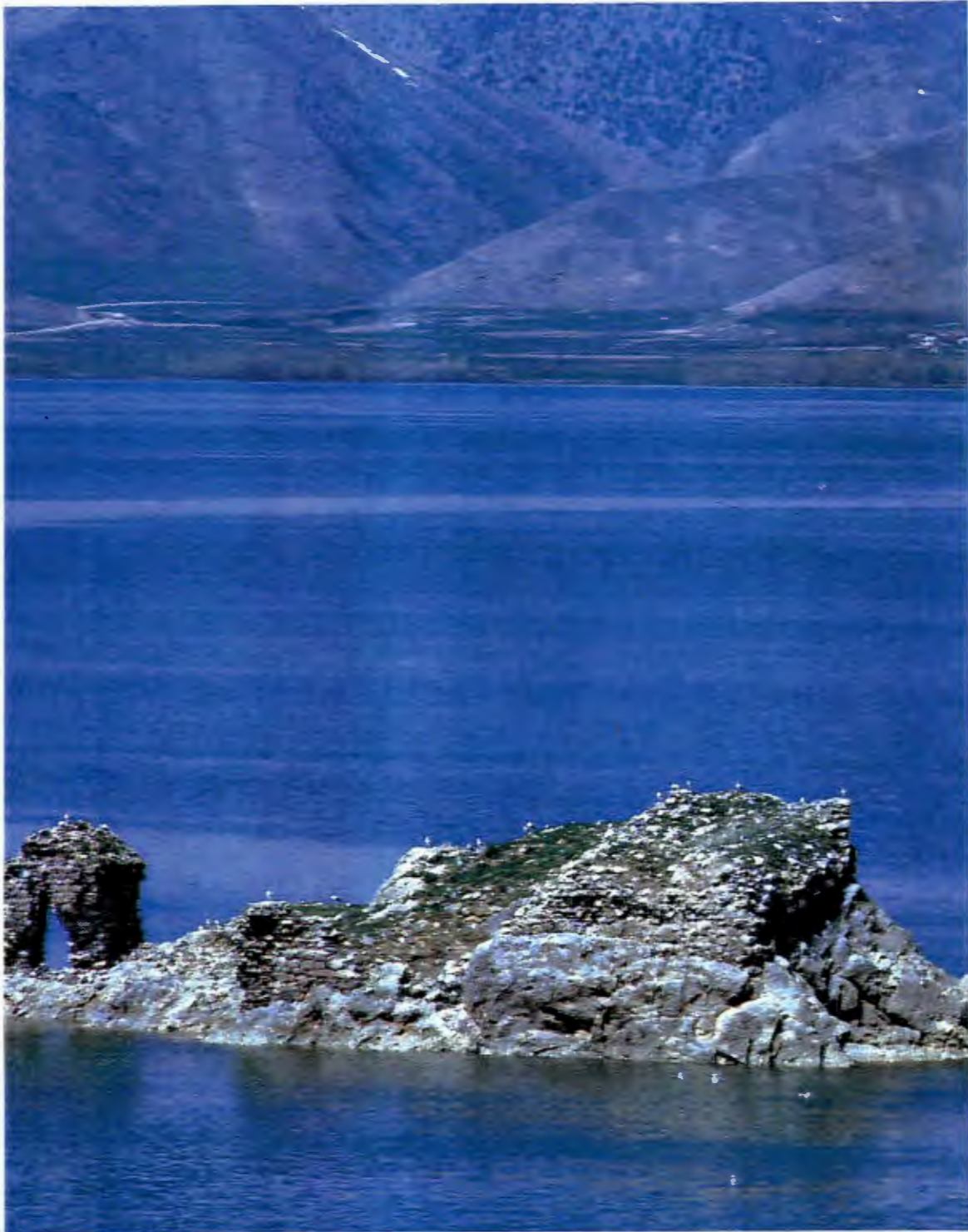




EMBASSY OF THE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC IN LEBANON



**Hagop Panossian (92- 03119),
Final Document submitted 31-1-97**

**Classof 1997, Fifth Year
Fall 1996**

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1. PROJECT CONCEPT

1.1 Introduction and background to the project

After 80 years of relative isolation from the world and its own diaspora, Armenia acquired its independence from the Soviet Union on the 23rd of September, 1991. Once that had been accomplished, came the gargantuan task of restructuring the political and economic life of the country, and consolidating its relations with Armenian communities worldwide. Constructing embassies is one aspect of that process.

The following proposal is the design of the Embassy of the Armenian Republic in Beirut. The principal objective of this embassy is to **effectively represent the government and people of Armenia to the government and people of Lebanon**. Thus, it would be responsible mainly for establishing and maintaining political and trade relations, as well as, to a certain extent, encouraging cultural interaction between the two countries.

The establishment of an Embassy in Beirut by the Republic of Armenia is targeted towards establishing relations with Lebanon as well as with the Middle East in general. Armenian embassies are being established all over the world, but as they are few in number at the moment, they are being built in strategic locations with the intention of attempting to cover their respective regional political situation as well as that of the host nation. The choice of Beirut as a location for an embassy is its present and future strategic role within Middle Eastern affairs, and also because, from Beirut, it would be able to gauge the political situation and 'mood' of the region. Embassies located in Beirut, Damascus and Cairo would therefore be able to effectively cover the Middle East.

There is an important issue that needs to be clarified. There are a significant number of Lebanese Armenians who form a minority of the Lebanese population, because of the large number of Armenian refugees from Turkey who settled here during and after the First World War and the genocide. Which leads to the question : **What should be the limits of the relationship of the Armenian Embassy in Lebanon with the resident Lebanese Armenian community?**

As a beginning condition, the embassy represents the Republic of Armenia and only that. However, its relationship with the Lebanese Armenian community would inevitably

have to be dealt with differently from its relationship with the government and the rest of Lebanon. In fact, the Embassy would have to be careful to maintain its image as a representative of a foreign state. This is because deep involvement with the Lebanese Armenians would involve the risk of giving the impression of a foreign state deliberately interfering with the internal political life of a host country, which would be a serious breach of international law and protocol. After all, the legal status of local Armenians is Lebanese, and the government would not allow its minority group citizens to be the medium for political subversion by their nation of origin. Therefore, all relations with local Armenians, should be kept on a strictly formal level, always available to scrutiny by the Lebanese government and the press, in order to maintain stable relations between the two countries.

1.2 Objectives

Personal objectives : My choice for this project was a the meeting-point of three different areas of interest. The first was my desire to be involved in a project that related to my ethnic origins, and my interest in the radical changes that Armenia is going through. The second was my interest in the issue of architectural political image-making, and in the capacity for architecture to be the carrier of meaning in this particular area.

Architectural objectives : The project will be a response to the issue of image-making, and specifically for the image of the political representative of a nation towards another. This is specially significant for Armenia, which has not been able to represent itself abroad for the last seventy years or so. This document will be setting the base for what might be termed an Armenian architecture of statehood.

Political objectives : As the official representative of its state, the embassy would, in its daily function, serve to consolidate political relations between Armenia and Lebanon, and promote the interests of Armenia locally.

Cultural objectives : The embassy would be the vehicle for the promotion and local awareness of Armenian culture through the facilitation of interaction with Lebanon. Mutual visits by artists, musicians, intellectuals, etc. would be promoted and facilitated by the embassy.

Economic parameters : Taking into consideration the extremely high status and importance of such a project, it should follow that quality would be an influential parameter, which would affect the investment in designing and constructing it. It should be, and look, expensive (although not overly so), to represent the importance of the people using the complex. Quality would be achieved through design (generous space allocation), materials used, and construction workmanship. The location would also be symbolic and probably more expensive than average. The financing and operation of a diplomatic mission would come from the sending state.

1.3 The scope of the project

The embassy complex would be the agglomeration of a number of building typologies : Office facilities would be used for the internal workings of the embassy, residential facilities would house the diplomats, VIP guests and guards, and additional facilities (Main Hall, conference hall, consular section) would provide for formal interaction with the public as defined by protocol.

1.4 The Role of the diplomatic mission

The diplomatic responsibilities of the Armenia would involve the following :

Representation : This is the primary role of any diplomatic mission. It also involves being a communication channel between the two states.

Promotion of good relations : An essential precondition for economic and cultural relations to flourish between Lebanon and Armenia is that the policies of the latter should be clearly expressed to the Lebanese government as well as to the public through the appropriate media (e.g. newspapers, television interviews, public occasions, etc.). However, it has to be decided precisely what the embassy will promote. Trade and commerce are the most obvious, although the

1995 foreign trade report shows that Lebanon imports from Armenia amount to about 1 million dollars. However, one would expect the situation to improve, assuming the active promotion of trade by the embassy itself, and also because of future improvements in economic conditions in Armenia. Tourism is also important. Both states are consider tourism as a viable source of foreign capital, and as the tourism industry grows in both nations, its promotion through their respective embassies would also grow. Cultural relations should be also promoted with particular vigor.

Protecting the interests of Armenia and its nationals in Lebanon : Protecting the interests of Armenian nationals in Lebanon consists of two main categories: one revolves around the promotion of interests regarding residence, trade, travel and immigration, etc.; the other is the protection of Armenian nationals from harm to their person, life or property.

Analyzing and reporting on developments in Lebanon : Analysts in the embassy are expected to collect information on important conditions, events and developments in their host nation as well as in the region. Information is collected (newspapers, television, social life, etc.), analyzed and submitted periodically to the ambassador who further analyzes the various reports, compiles a comprehensive one and submits it to his superiors in the Armenian government.

Negotiation : The diplomatic mission is the agent through which agreements and treaties are negotiated. The mission would be the place for the initiative to be officially expressed and for preliminary talks to occur before any formal agreements take place.

Acquiring political support : Lebanon and Armenia are nations that are, in some ways, dealing with particular problems and issues which are similar in nature, namely reconstruction and restructuring on a national scale and border disputes with neighboring countries. It is very likely, therefore, that they would seek mutual support in drawing international attention to these issues and influencing world opinion. Again, this would be the responsibility of the diplomatic mission.

Organizing mutual official visits : Whenever representatives from the Lebanese government (or other institutions e.g. the Chamber of Commerce) express the desire to make an official visit to Armenia, they would forward their request to the embassy. The preparations involved before such visits occur can be substantial, and this is one of the most important functions of a diplomatic mission, especially considering the influence such visits have on the improvement of relations between the states involved.

Notarial Functions : These are mostly notarial functions, such as the registration of births, marriages, divorces and deaths, keeping a Register of Citizens, the authentication of documents, service of summons and issuing passports and visas. These are usually the duties of the consular section of the embassy.

Publishing bulletins : This relates to the issue of promoting good relations mentioned above and is another method used by diplomatic missions to inform other diplomatic missions and the public about developments in their own nation, as well as stating the position of that nation on relevant issues.

Lodging protests : Should either of the two governments be dissatisfied with the policy of the other on certain issues, they might decide to lodge a formal protest. This would be done through the local representative of the other state.

2. PROJECT LOCATION
2.1 Satellite Photo



2.2 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE SITE



PANORAMIC VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST



LOOKING SOUTHWEST ALONG MOUSA NAMBOUR STR.



SOUTHWEST EDGE ALONG KHALIL MOUTRAN STR.



SITE EDGE ALONG MOUSA NAMBOUR STR.



SOUTHEAST EDGE OF THE SITE (LOOKING NE)



PANORAMIC VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

2.3 SITE MAPS

CORNICHE EL MAZRAA



1/2000

- 1. TEMPORARY FOOTBALL FIELD.
- 2. ISLAMIC CHARITY ORG. HQ.
- 3. FIELD.
- 4. OPEN STORAGE AREA.
- 5. CCC BUILDING.
- 6. SYRIAN ARMY CAMP.
- 7. BEIRUT GENERAL HOSPITAL.
- 8. RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.

KHALIL MOTRAN STR.

MOUSA NAMIK STR.

SURECK STR.

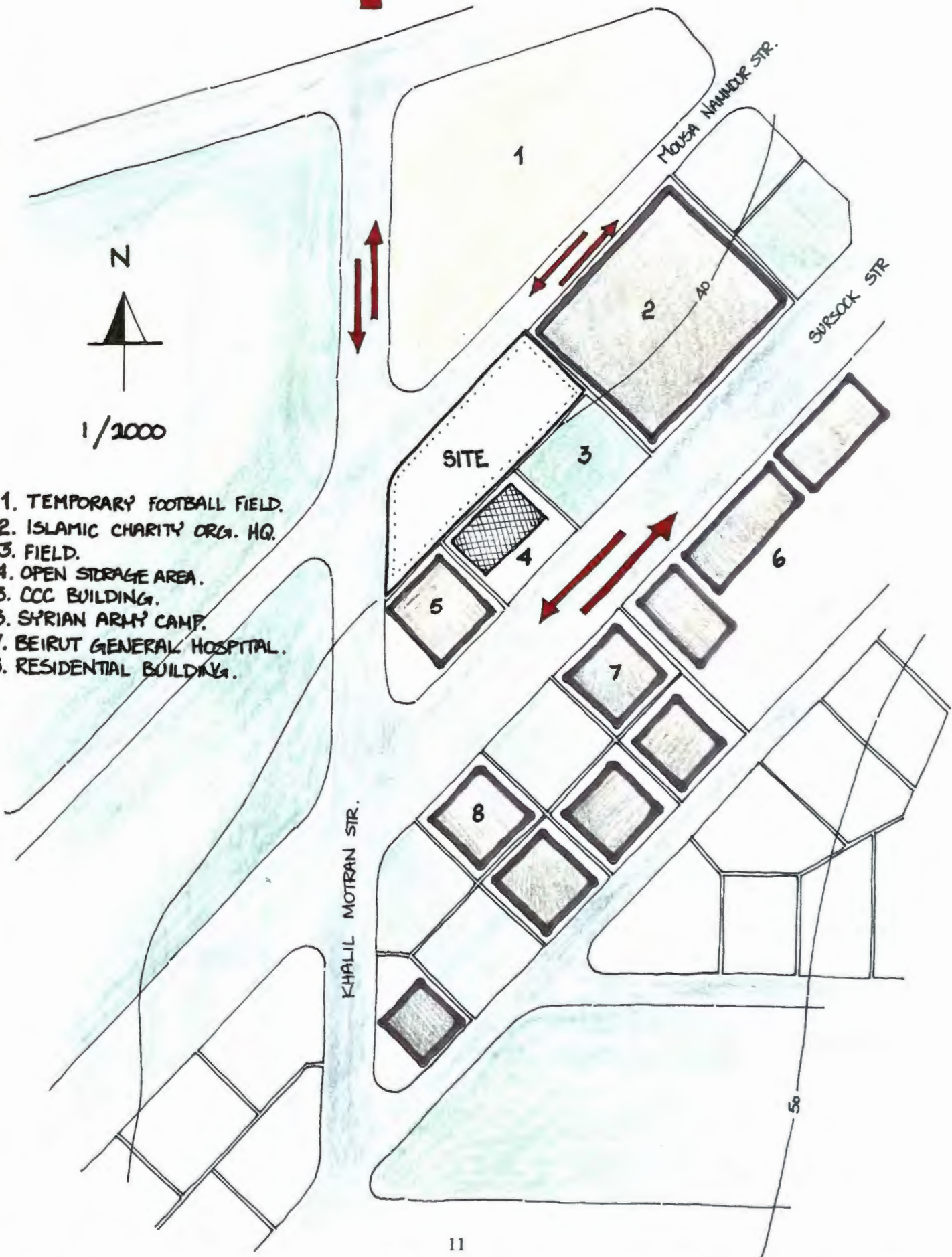
SITE

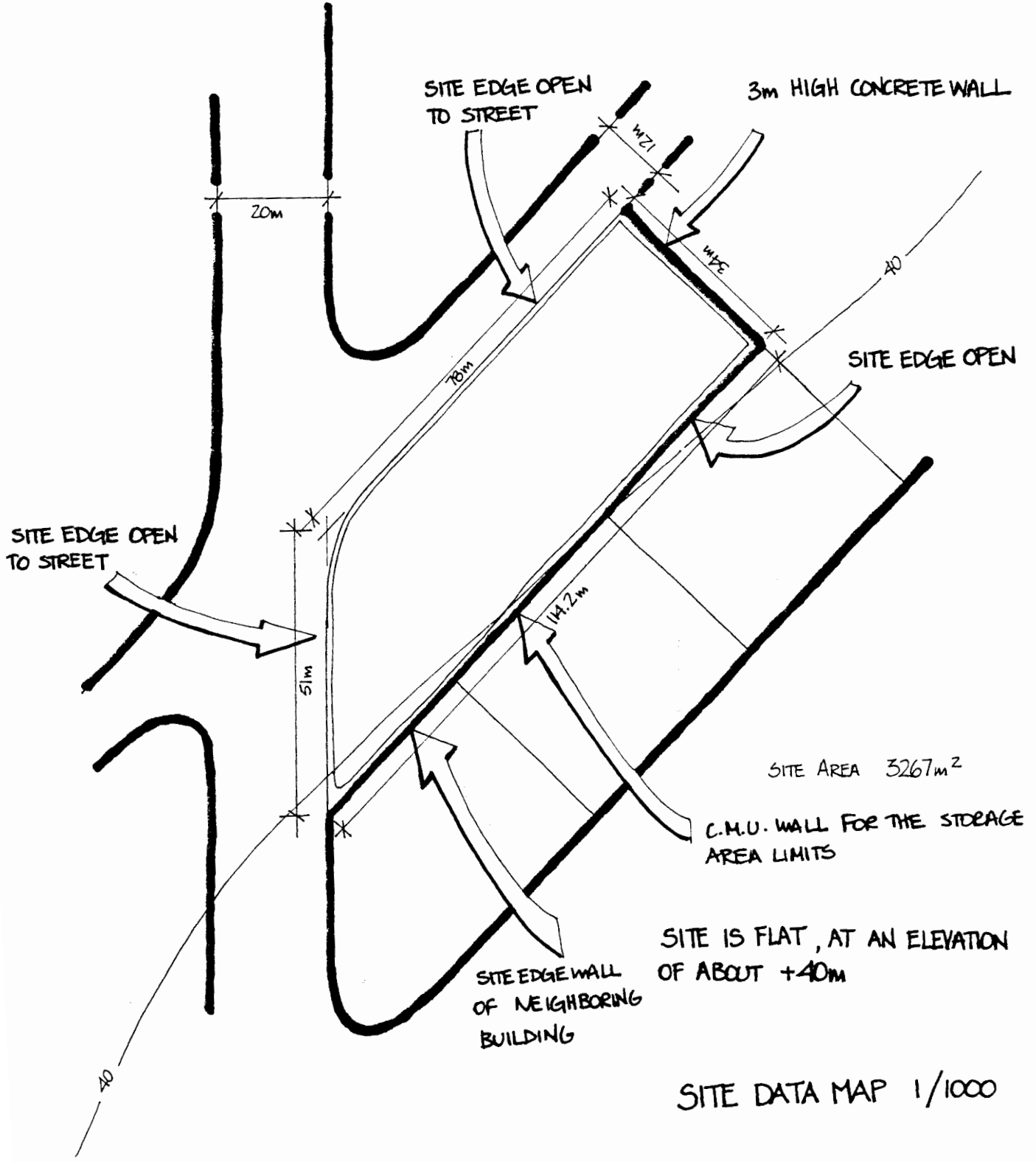
11

SHEIKH SALEM EL. SABAH
COAST
CHINESE EMBASSY

AIRPORT

CAMIL CHAMOUN ROAD
SPORTS CITY





2.4 ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

2.41 Character of the site.

There are a number of features about the area that make it an attractive location to build an embassy.

- The site is located in a relatively quiet area of Beirut, while at the same time being near two main circulation arteries - two avenues joining the airport to the city.

- The area contains a number of institutions that give the area a certain character suitable for the project. One is the neighboring building, which is an Islamic charitable institution. Others are the Chinese Embassy, the Board of Higher Education, and a number of other Embassies which are located in the area, closer to the coast.

- There is not much urban density, which would be disturbing in terms of noise and control. On the contrary, there is a lot of empty land around which allows for privacy. Security is also easy to maintain. The neighboring building itself has a security guard on duty at all times. The field opposite is at the moment used occasionally as a football field, but apparently that will be changing in the next few months, and it will be used for development.

- The field that lies to the south of the site is, at the moment, due to it being empty, an excellent way of maintaining a certain distance between the building and the area behind.

- The site is open to views and ventilation on almost all sides, especially the northern edge and the western one.

- The lot sizes and the legal parameters are appropriate to the construction of institutional buildings.

The general location of the project is undergoing development southwards from the Corniche le Mazraa edge of Beirut. In fact, the whole southern edge is being developed, the axes of which are mainly the two highways going towards the airport - Sheikh Salem el Sabah avenue and Tariq Jadide. One would expect the area to fill up with institutional and residential buildings within the next decade or so.

2.42 Legal Parameters

Site Area	3267 sq.m.
Allowable exploitation	30 % (980.1 sq.m.)
F.A.R.	1.25
Total allowable B.U. Area	4083 sq.m.
Project Area (excl. vehicular)	4015 sq.m.
Setbacks	3.5m

2.43 Climate

Temperature variations :

Summer 23°C (night) to 35-40°C (day)

Winter 10°C (night) to 18°C (day)

The humidity level in Beirut is very high, especially in summer, and can go as high as 90% or more on occasions. The site is likely to get moderate breezes, because of its relative openness and its elevation (+40m). However, the building to the southwest of the site would act as a block, because that is the predominant wind direction.

The site opens up primarily to the North, which is a very good source of ambient light and can contribute significantly to design decisions. South light is blocked by some of the nearby buildings, especially in winter when the sun will be at a low angle. So is east light, by the neighboring building.

2.44 Traffic and site access

The entry point to the building will be from the northern edge as this would allow a formal pedestrian and vehicular procession, which is something that should be dealt with sensitively. An important parameter would be how to treat the edge so as to separate and control main and service entries, as well as possibly a separate entrance for the ambassador's residence. The field opposite would also allow for proper control of all the entry/exit points.

3. DESIGN CONCEPT

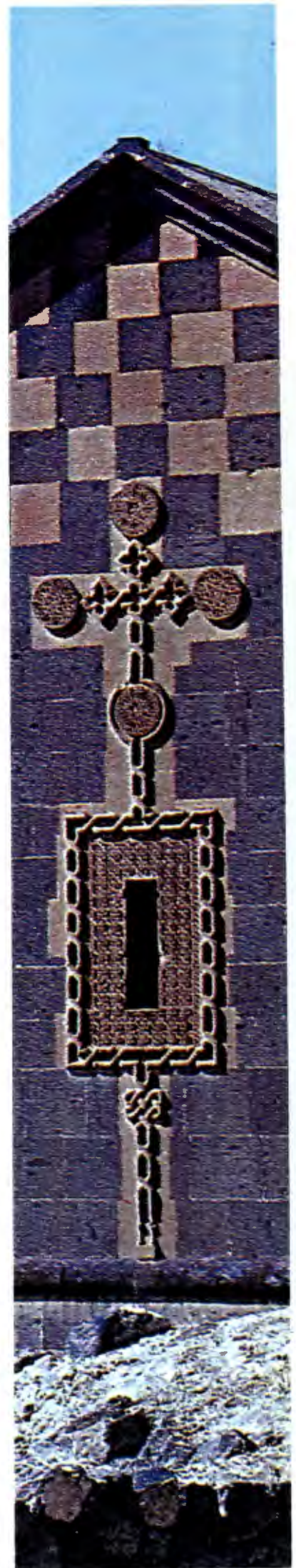
The conceptual approach to the project design was the integration of two principal ideas. The first idea is that of **territory**. For more than 80 years until 1991, and centuries before that also, the Armenian people have been deprived of a territory that they could claim as legally their own. A short period of independence came before Armenia was annexed to the Soviet Union in the early 1920's, but that has been the exception rather than the rule. Now, not only is Armenia independent, it has also maintained its territorial dignity.

According to international law, the land the embassy is built on will be Armenian territory, which is something quite extraordinary in the case of this project. Although the land is in Lebanon, it is as if this piece of land is a part of Armenia. The design of the project should, I believe emphasize this notion of territory through a number of strategies that will manipulate the relationships between the edges of the site, its surrounding environment, and the space within the project boundaries.

The second guiding principle deals with **tufa**, a stone indigenous to Armenia, from two directions. The first is the use of tufa as a **building material** for the project, as one of the ways of constructing the image of Armenian culture through the built form, in combination with certain distinctive characteristics of Armenian architecture that I believe will be useful, which are :

- The use of small openings with sculpted decorative strips. This is a consequence of the large quantities of stone that carry the complex geometry of the structure onto the ground, but as an element in itself, it has an evocative quality.

- The geometric complexities of the structures of Armenian churches. Combined with the minimalism and purism of these monuments, again, an Armenian historical evocation occurs.



- The pervading use of one single material for everything - structure, decoration, roofing, even tombstones in the graveyards of these churches were made of tufa. This quality is not something that would work if applied literally, but as a principle, it could be a useful design guide.

- The singularity and dignity of traditional Armenian architecture. The architecture is guided almost exclusively by a single conception - a geometric principle or an image of the cosmos (or both). The Armenian church is an object in the landscape, an object derived from its own internal logic.

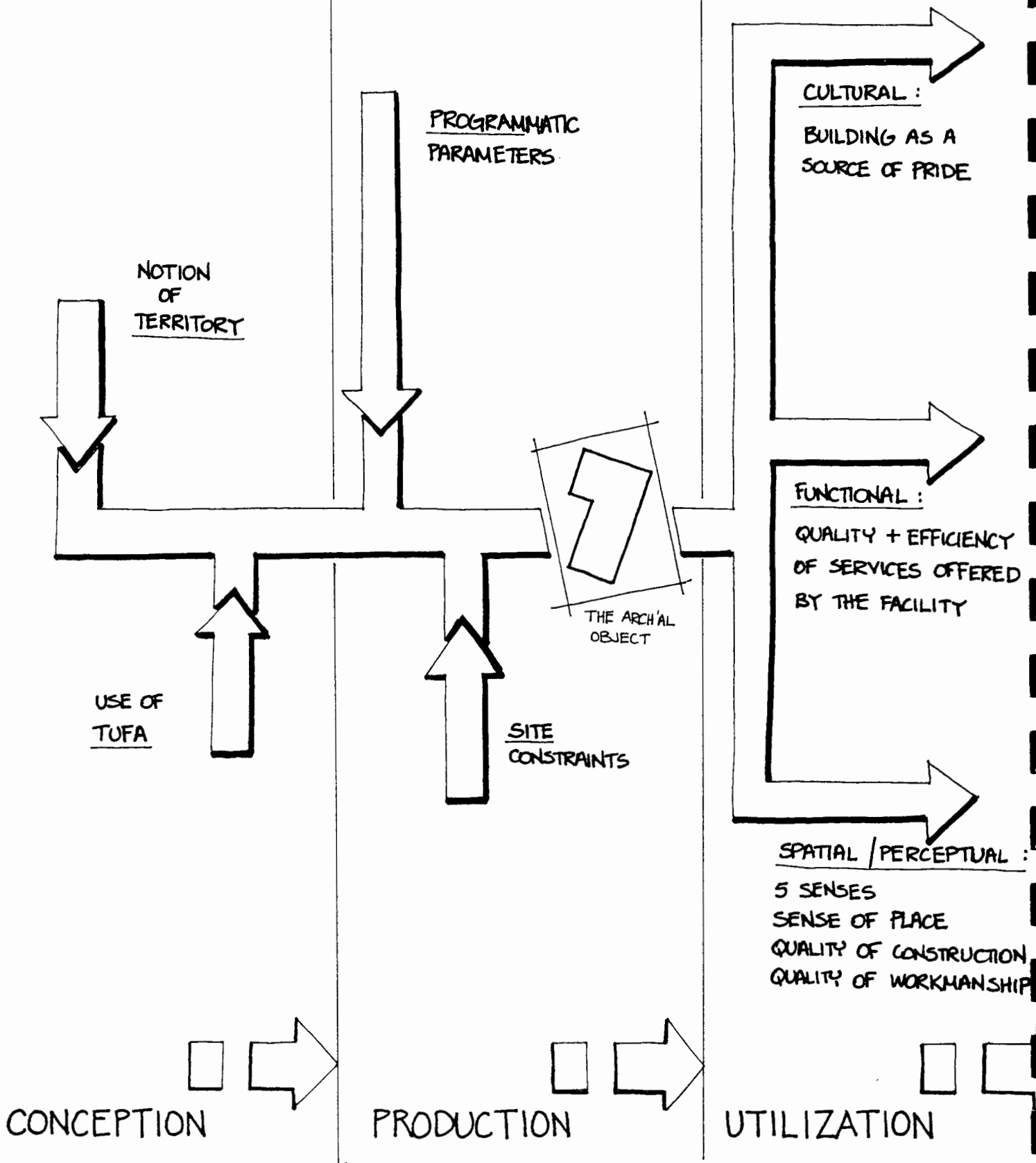
The second direction deals with the **character** of the stone. When tufa is first quarried, it is relatively very soft and is responsive to the tools of the sculptor. That is why it is used extensively for the sculpting of *khatchkars*, which are tombstones, no two of which are ever identical. After exposure to the atmosphere and weathering, the stone hardens and is used in the construction of churches in block form. It also comes in a multitude of colors - yellow, green, blue, brown, red, etc. - which allows for extensive use of decorative patterns or random variations. Therefore, in the final product, the architectural object, the stone functions both as a medium for detailing and for bulk structure. It pervades all the scales of the building, from the intricate detail to the massive wall to the geometry of the transition between circular dome and square base. This persistence of a single idea or material pervading all scales will be an important guiding principle for the project. The integration of idea with material to produce the **guiding object** will not be a product of the research but as a sophisticated design solution that has the potential to be interpreted and manipulated at all scales and aspects of the design. It will emerge as the design progresses into specific solutions to problems encountered, in order to be relevant to the final product, For the purposes of this document, it is the **principle of a design-derived guiding object** that I am proposing.



IDEA

MATERIAL

IMAGE



DESIGN OBJECTIVE : CONSTRUCTING AN 'IMAGE'





4. THE PROGRAM

4.1 List of Embassy Personnel

The following is a list of the personnel of the embassy and is organized by job category.

Diplomats

Ambassador	1
Political Section Chief	1
Chief of Liaison	1
Liaison Officer	1
Commercial Attache	1
Consular Officer	1
Junior Consular Officer	1

Total 7

Internal Affairs Personnel

Political Analysts	3
Administrative Officer	1
Budget and Fiscal Officer	1
Disbursing Officer	1
Communications Officers	2

Total 8

Office Support Staff

Secretaries	5
Clerks-Typists	12
Translators	2

Total 19

Employees

Security Guards	4
Catering	4

Total 42

4.2 General Programming Strategy

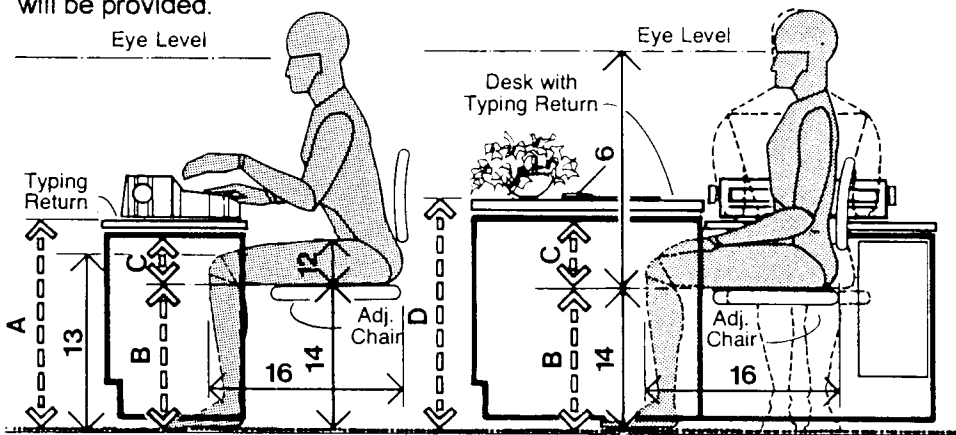
The development of the program for the project is based on the observation that the project comprises of a combination of different building typologies, each of which would require different methods of planning, and would have different needs and standards. Services, for example, would vary greatly between one type to another, as well as structure, and so on. For each category, I have defined the major design parameters and standards, the areas needed, and the number of people they are designed for. The principal categories are:

- 1. Office facilities**
- 2. Residential facilities**
- 3. Formal interaction spaces**
- 4. Service facilities**
- 5. Vehicular facilities**

4.31 OFFICE SPACES

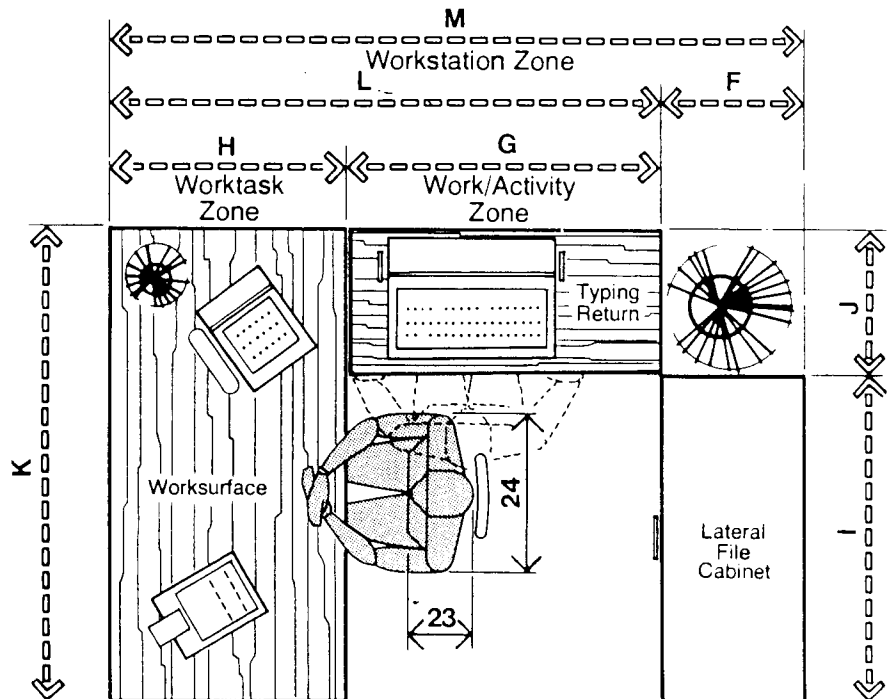
The design of office facilities will be determined by the following three basic parameters:

1. Hierarchy and relationships of office personnel. The importance of the post of employees will determine the quantity and level of luxury of office space provided to them. Diplomats, especially those who will come into close contact with other officials or the general public will be provided more than the necessary minimum of space, and attention should be paid to the image of the post reflected in the quality of the interior, i.e. light, materials, furniture, level of privacy, access control, etc. Also, the relationships of group workers in an open plan office, as well as the nature of the work, will determine the individual quantity of space and necessary furniture that will be provided.



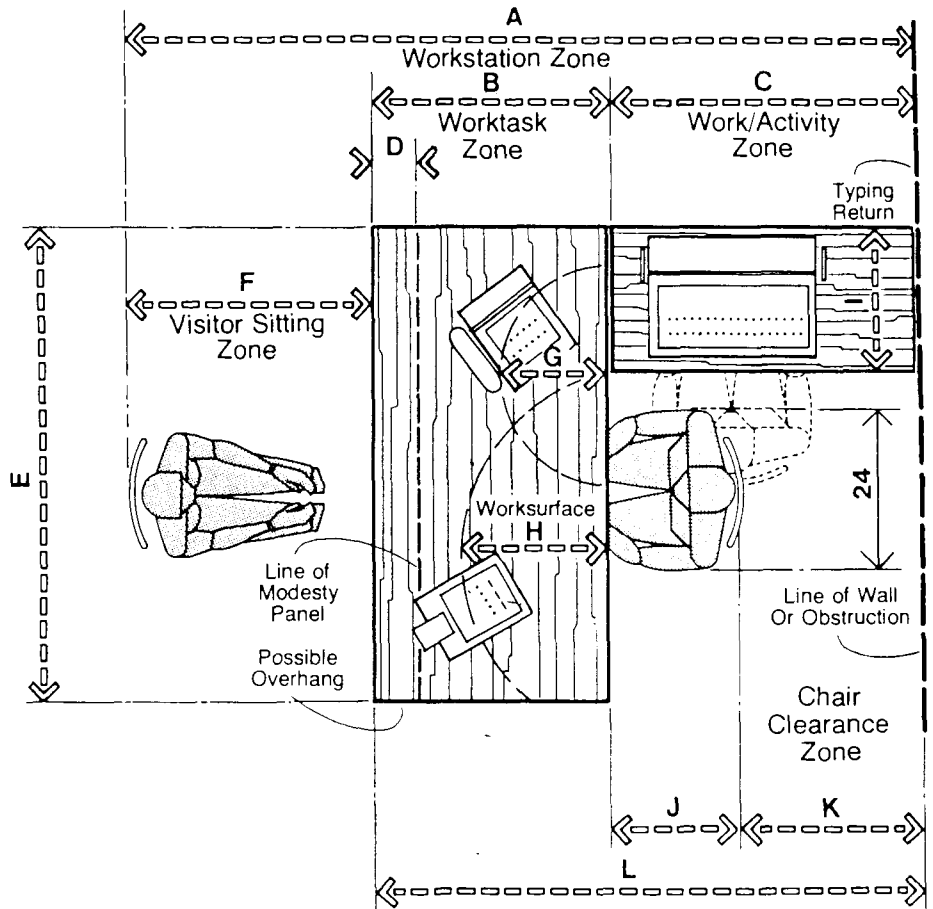
TYPING RETURN AND DESK

	cm
A	66.0-68.6
B	35.6-50.8
C	19.1 min
D	73.7-76.2
E	17.8 min.
F	45.7-61.0
G	116.8-147.3
H	76.2-91.4
I	106.7-127.0
J	45.7-55.9
K	152.4-182.9
L	193.0-238.8
M	238.8-299.7

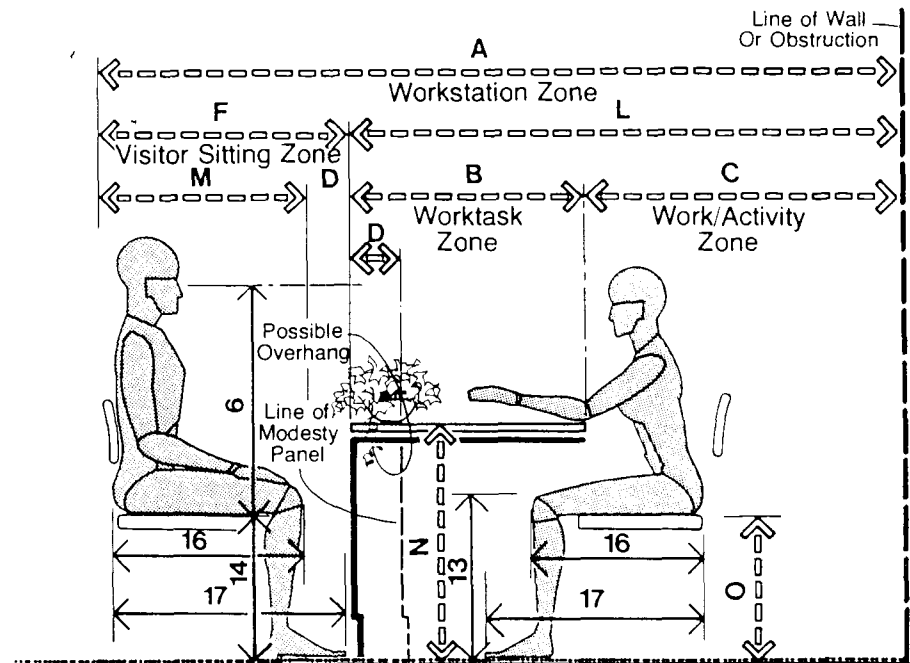


BASIC U-SHAPED WORKSTATION

	cm
A	228.6–320.0
B	76.2–91.4
C	76.2–121.9
D	15.2–30.5
E	152.4–182.9
F	76.2–106.7
G	35.6–45.7
H	40.6–50.8
I	45.7–55.9
J	45.7–61.0
K	15.2–61.0
L	152.4–213.4
M	61.0–76.2
N	73.7–76.2
O	38.1–45.7



BASIC WORKSTATION WITH VISITOR SEATING



BASIC WORKSTATION WITH VISITOR SEATING

The Automated Task

Open

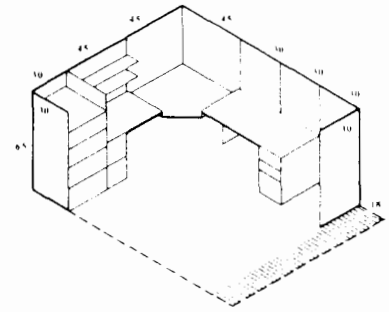
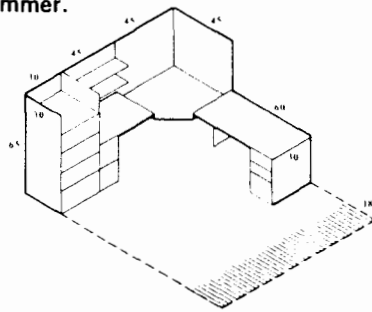
No requirement of equipment or task for privacy, concentration

Screened

Privacy required for reading, working, thinking, calculating, meetings, confidential phone calls, elimination of visual and acoustical distractions

Task Profile: Technical/Systems Analyst/ Programmer.

- Time divided among administrative, processing paper, material, or information, and limited conferencing at workspace.
- More than one task may be performed concurrently.
- Multiple reference sources may be used on a task.
- Reference materials may be extensive and used frequently.
- Ability to see and hear co-workers or subordinates desirable.
- Typewriter and electronic equipment (VDT, printer, and so on) may be used to expedite processing and administrative tasks.
- Moderate to extensive amount of storage required at the workspace for manuals, binders, computer printouts, coding sheets, supplies, permanent files, reference materials.

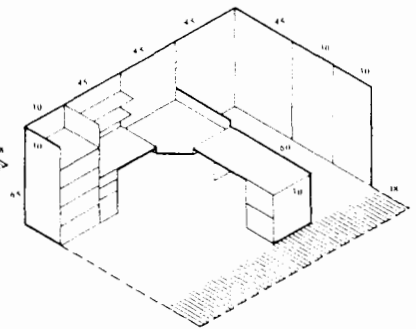
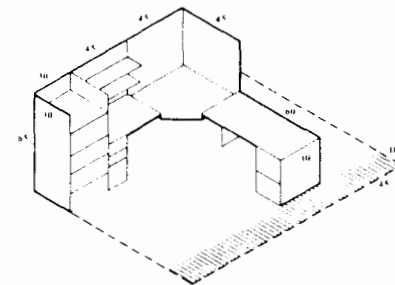


- 1
- 45 x 45
- 30 x 60
- (76 x 152 cm)
- 6-8
- 3-5
- Guest chair
- Primary work surface
- Secondary work surface
- File drawers
- Shelves

128 sq. ft.

Task Profile: Administrative/Managerial.

- Extensive conferencing at individual workspace.
- Analysis of reports, computerized materials, and so on.
- Varied tasks or projects performed simultaneously on an ongoing basis.
- Large amounts of storage extensively used.
- Storage for client/project files, reference manuals, documentation, correspondence.
- Telephone used extensively.
- Supervision of subordinates almost universal.
- Electronic equipment accommodation is secondary priority, used primarily for communication/electronic mail, scheduling.

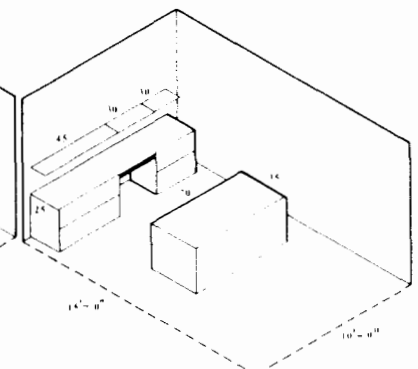
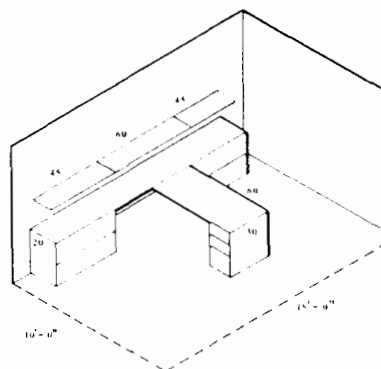


- 2
- 45 x 45
- 30 x 60
- (76 x 152 cm)
- 5-8
- 3-5
- Guest chair
- Primary work surface
- Secondary work surface
- File drawers
- Shelves

154 sq. ft.

Task Profile: Administrative/Total Enclosure.

- Extensive conferencing at individual workspace.
- Analysis of reports, computerized materials, and so on.
- Varied tasks on projects performed simultaneously on an ongoing basis.
- Large amounts of storage extensively used.
- Storage for client/project files, reference manuals, documentation, correspondence.
- Telephone used extensively.
- Supervision of subordinates almost universal.
- Electronic equipment accommodation is secondary priority, used primarily for communication/electronic mail, scheduling.
- Subject matter of job responsibilities requires confidentiality.

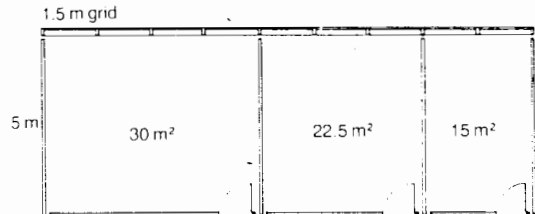


- 2
- 30 x 60
- 20 sq ft
- (15 sq m)
- 5-8
- 3-5
- Guest chair
- Primary work surface
- Secondary work surface
- File drawers
- Shelves

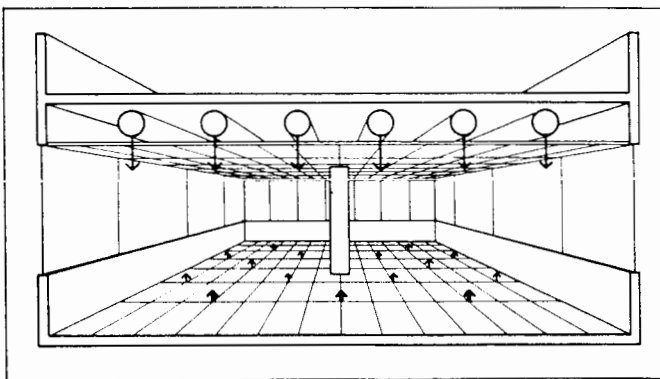
150 sq. ft.

2. Structure and planning modulation. The selection of a planning and structure module, determines the areas that can be provided for offices. The planning and layout of the office is also influenced by the **depth** of the whole space, the **modulation** of the ceiling, the **partitioning** system and the type of **windows** used (ribbon or single). All of these should be integrated to produce an efficient and appropriate office environment.

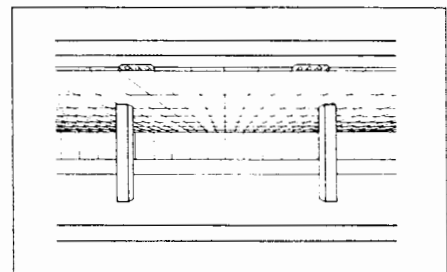
The most appropriate module is **1.5m**, because it effectively combines the derivation of the designated office areas (which are based on prescribed general standards for embassies), an efficient structural module (6m or 7.5m, for example), an appropriate depth for a double-loaded corridor, and can work with a 30cm by 30cm false ceiling.



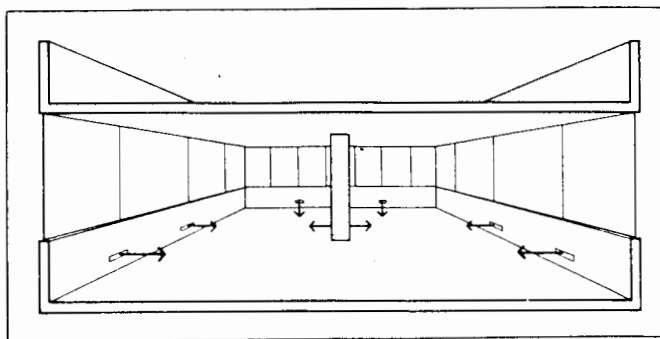
3. Services. The difference between private offices and open-plan ones determines the way services are provided. Open plans require an equal distribution of services, where individual workstations can be plugged in anywhere or moved. The open-plan office can cater for modification, restructuring and changes in service load. This uniform distribution can be provided by a combination of raised floor (electrical and computer wiring), and false ceiling (HVAC, lighting, water piping).



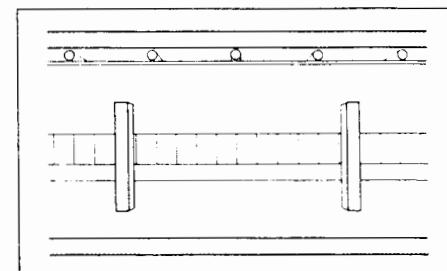
Floor grid



2-way gridded suspended ceiling with recessed light fittings



1 Perimeter servicing

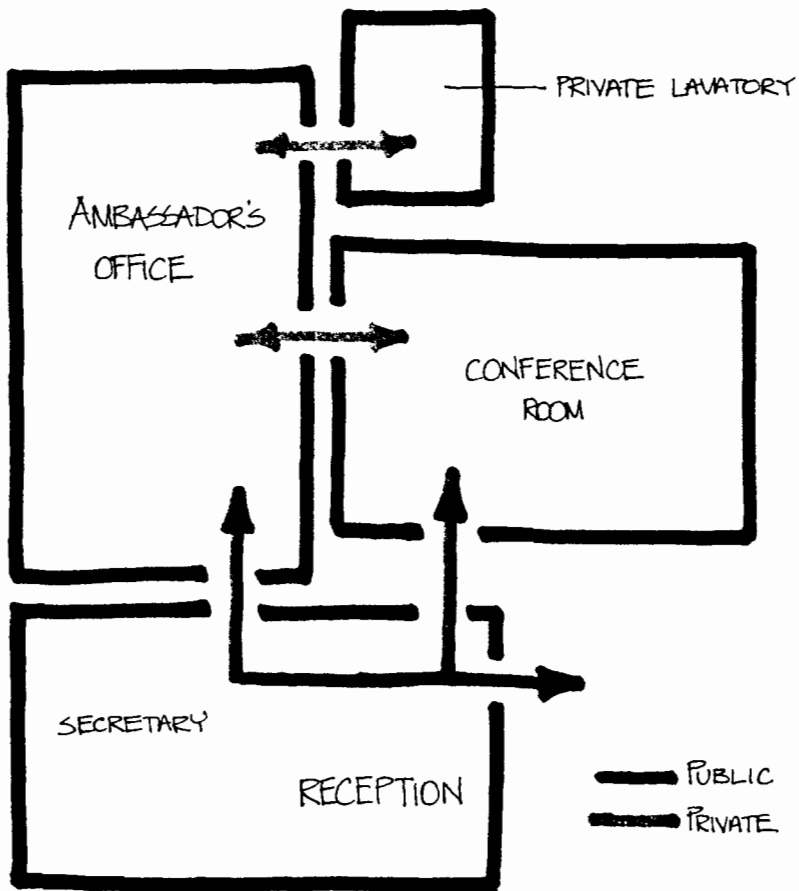


No grid, smooth finish, suspended ceiling, surface mounted light fittings

1. Ambassadorial Section

This section should be located on one of the upper floors and separate from any public areas. The secretary's office should act as a control point for access to the ambassador's office.

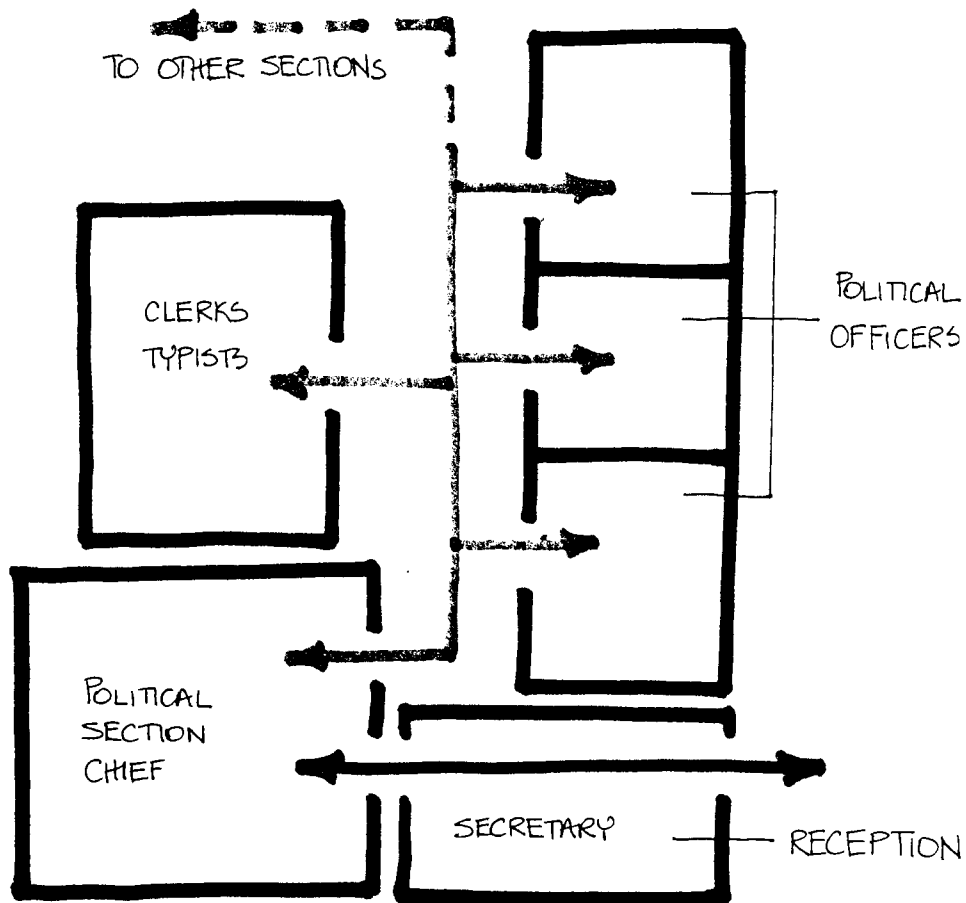
Function of space	No. of persons	Area (sq. m.)
Ambassador's Office	1	60
Private lavatory / coat closet		12
Secretary	1	15
File alcove		4
Kitchenette		4
Reception Area		30
Conference Room		60
	2 persons	185.0



2. Political Section

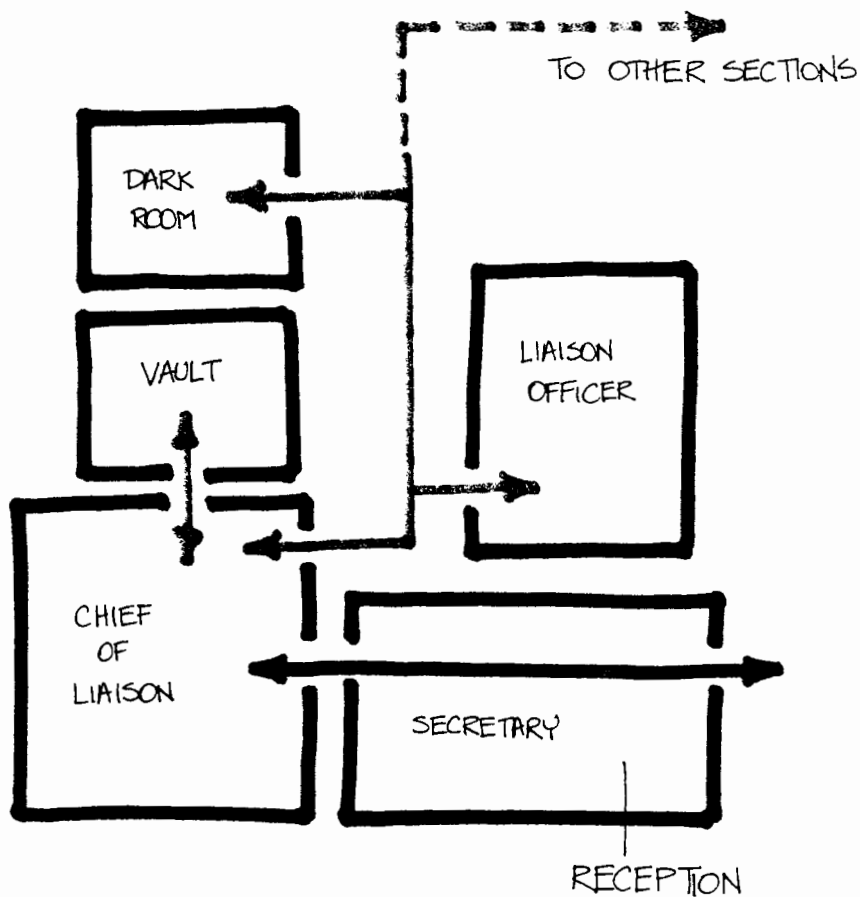
This is also a sensitive area and reports to the the ambassador on a regular basis. Therefore, it should be located near the ambassadorial section.

Function of space	No. of persons	Area (sq. m.)
Political Section Chief's Office	1	37.5
Secretary	1	15
Political Officers	3	45
Clerks-Typists	3	30
Reception area		22.5
	8 persons	150.0



3. Liaison Attache Section

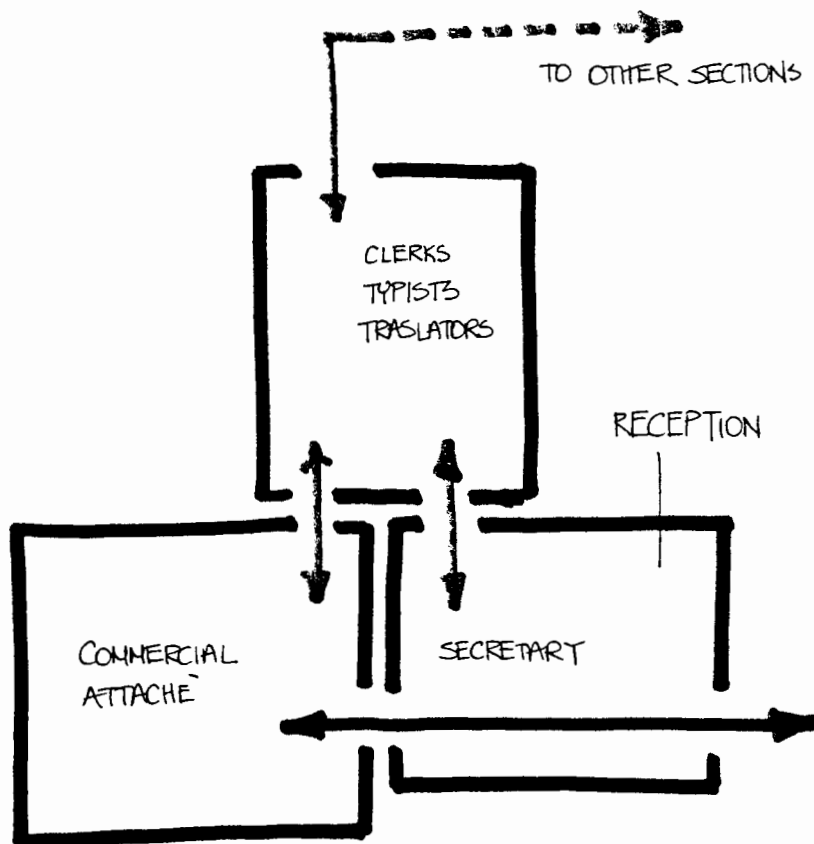
Function of space	No. of persons	Area (sq. m.)
Chief of Liaison	1	22.5
Liaison Officer	1	15
Secretary	1	10
Reception		22.5
Photo and dark room		15
Vault		15
	3 persons	100.0



4. Commercial Attache Section

This section should be located within the sensitive office complex, but should also be easily accessible to the public and is intended to function in conjunction with the commercial library in the Consular Section. Therefore, planning should ensure the preservation of privacy of the sensitive areas from non-embassy individuals.

Function of space	No. of persons	Area (sq. m.)
Commercial Attache	1	37.5
Secretary / receptionist	1	30
Clerk / typist	2	15
Translators	2	15
	6 persons	97.5



5. Administrative Section

This section deals with the internal affairs of the embassy, such as personnel, expenditures and payroll, communications and maintenance.

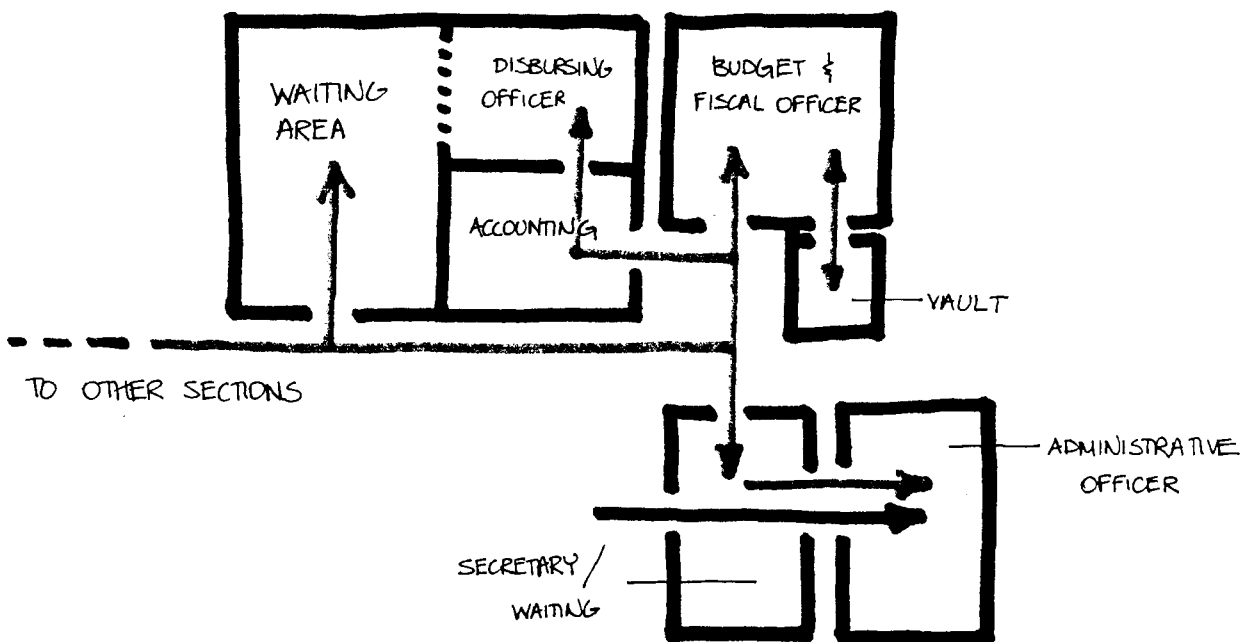
Function of space	No. of persons	Area (sq. m.)
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Administration

Administrative officer	1	37.5
Secretary / Waiting area	1	30
Stenographer / clerk	1	15

Budget and Fiscal

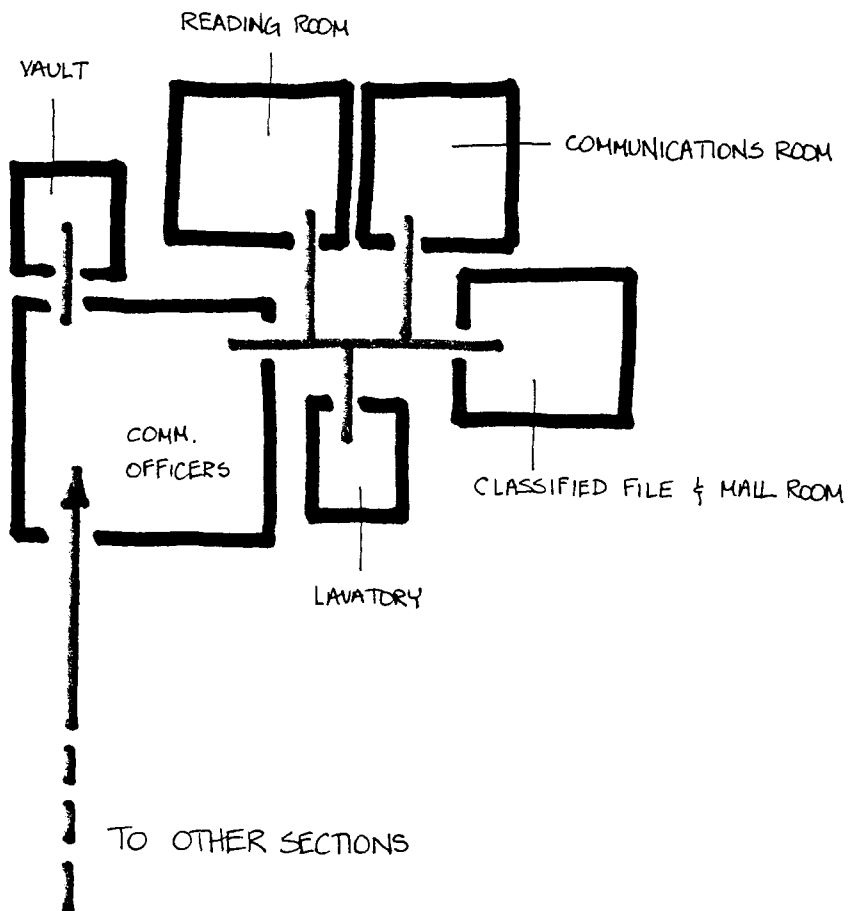
Budget and fiscal officer	1	22.5
Disbursing officer	1	15
Accounting clerks	2	15
Vault		3
Waiting area		15
7 persons		153.0



6. Communications complex

This space is designed for classified communication to and from the embassy. It is to be located on the topmost floor as far away from public spaces as possible.

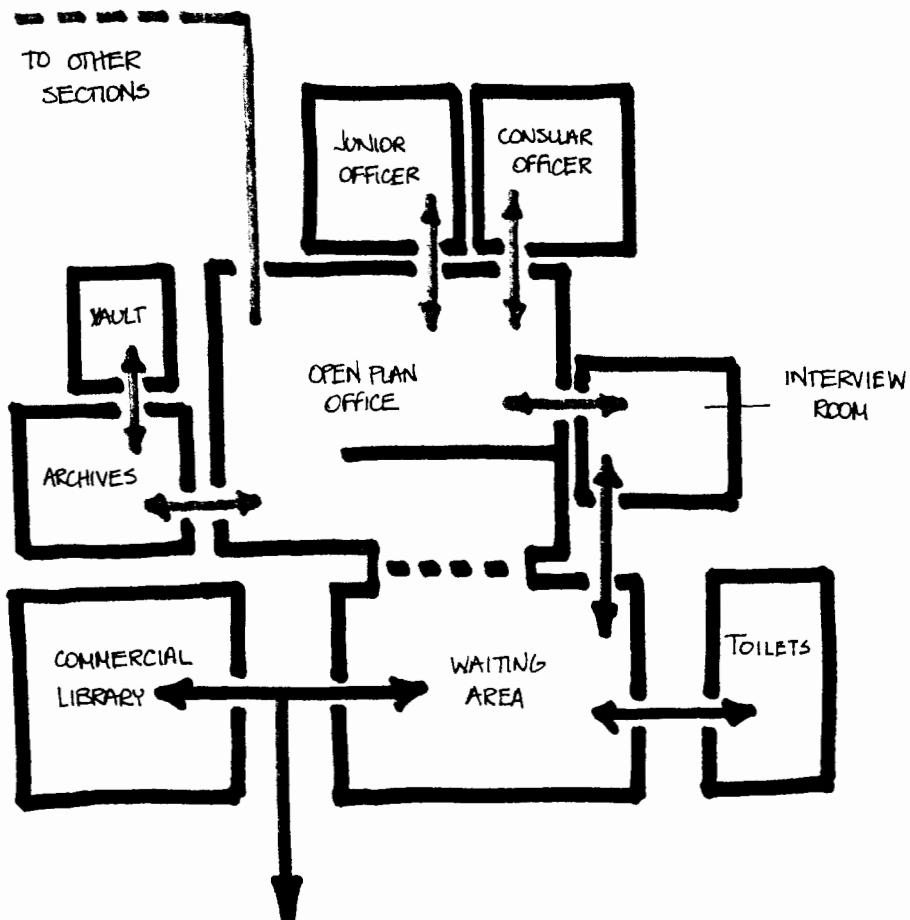
Function of space	No. of persons	Area (sq. m.)
Communications officers	2	22.5
Communications room		15
Reading room		15
Classified file and mail room		15
Vault		7.5
Lavatory		7.5
	2 persons	82.5



7. Consular Section

This section will be dealing with the public on a daily basis, and therefore special care should be taken for security, privacy, and control.

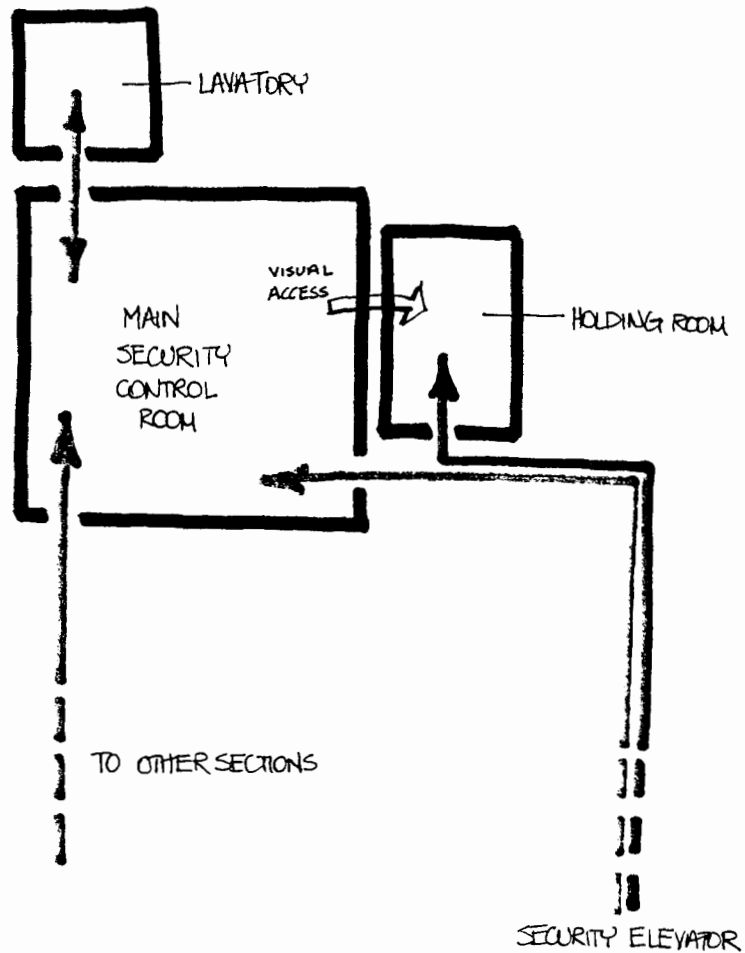
Function of space	No. of persons	Area (sq. m.)
Consular Officer	1	22.5
Junior Officer	1	15
Clerks	2	15
Stenographers	2	15
Waiting room		30
Toilets		15
File Room / Archives		15
Vault		7.5
Confidential Interview room		15
Commercial Library		37.5
	4 persons	187.5



8. Security Office

The security office contains a computer console that monitors all strategic locations in the complex, as well as a small holding room to temporarily detain any intruders.

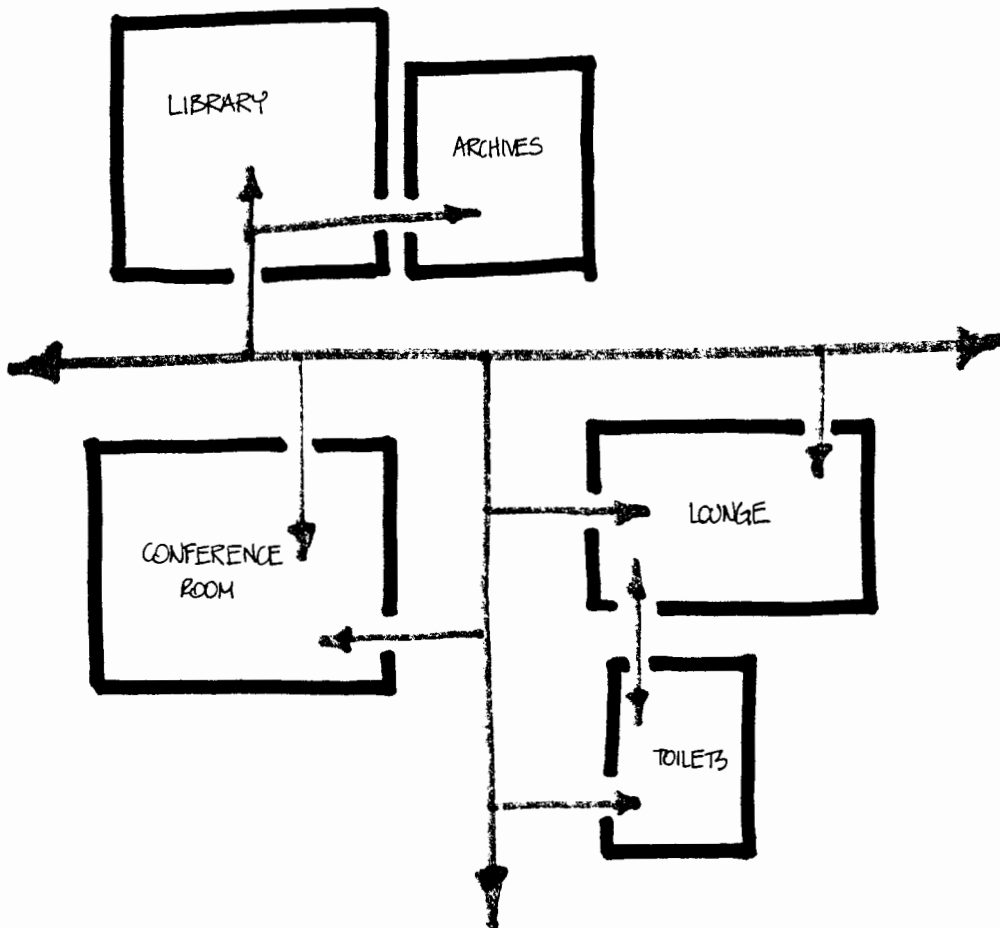
Function of space	No. of persons	Area (sq. m.)
Main Security Control Room	2	30
Holding Room		12
Lavatory		7.5
	2 persons	49.5



9. Common Spaces

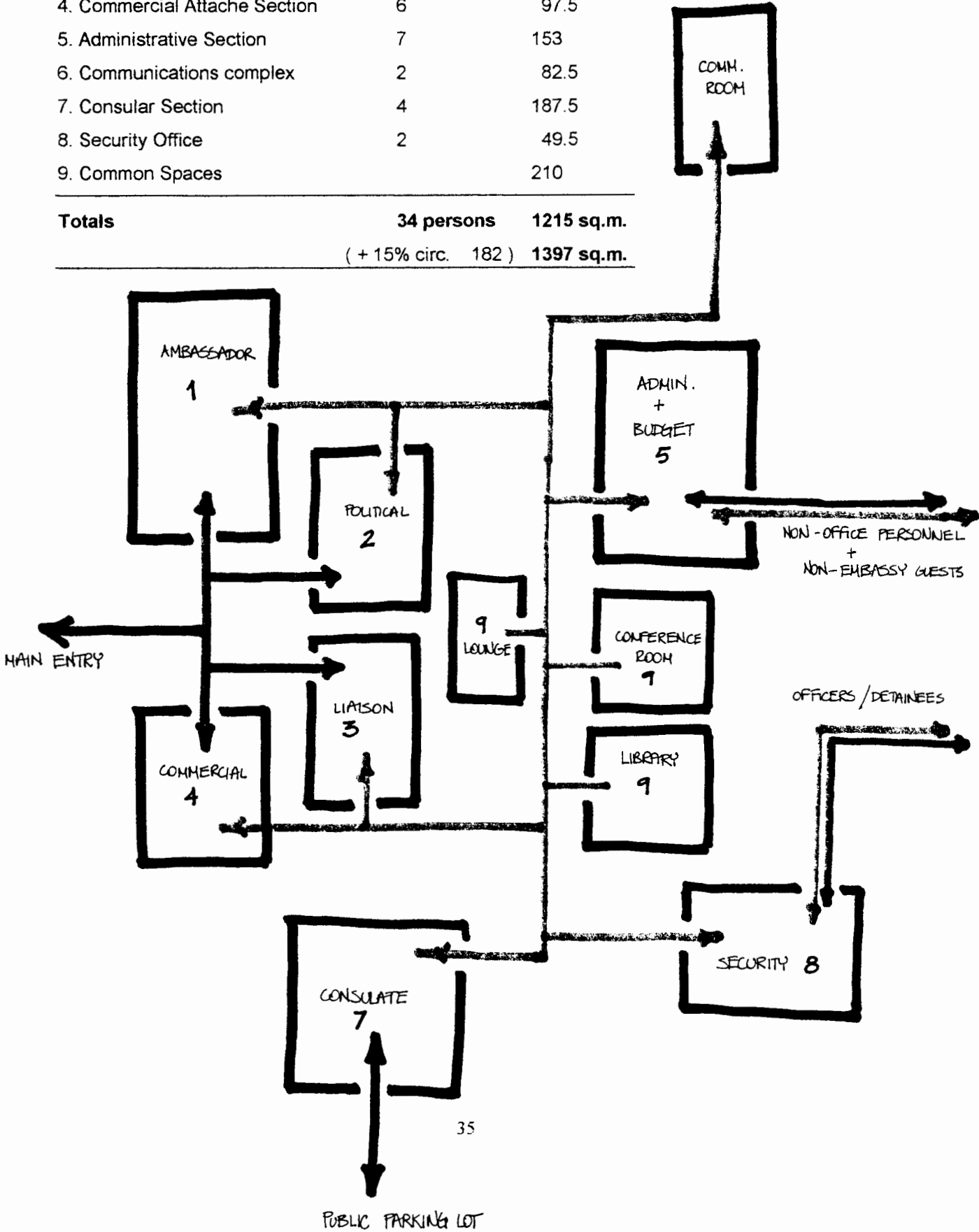
These are spaces that are intended for use by all the office personnel

Function of space	Area (sq. m.)
1. Library	60
2. Archive room	30
3. Lounge	45
4. Conference room	45
5. Toilets	30
	210



(SPACES ARE NOT LOCATED IN ONE AREA. DIAGRAM SHOWS ONLY RELATIONSHIPS TO CIRCULATION ARTERIES).

SECTIONS	PERSONS	AREAS
1. Ambassadorial Section	2	185
2. Political Section	8	150
3. Liaison Attache Section	3	100
4. Commercial Attache Section	6	97.5
5. Administrative Section	7	153
6. Communications complex	2	82.5
7. Consular Section	4	187.5
8. Security Office	2	49.5
9. Common Spaces		210
Totals	34 persons	1215 sq.m.
	(+ 15% circ. 182)	1397 sq.m.



4.32 RESIDENCES

The residential facilities included in the project are of two types :

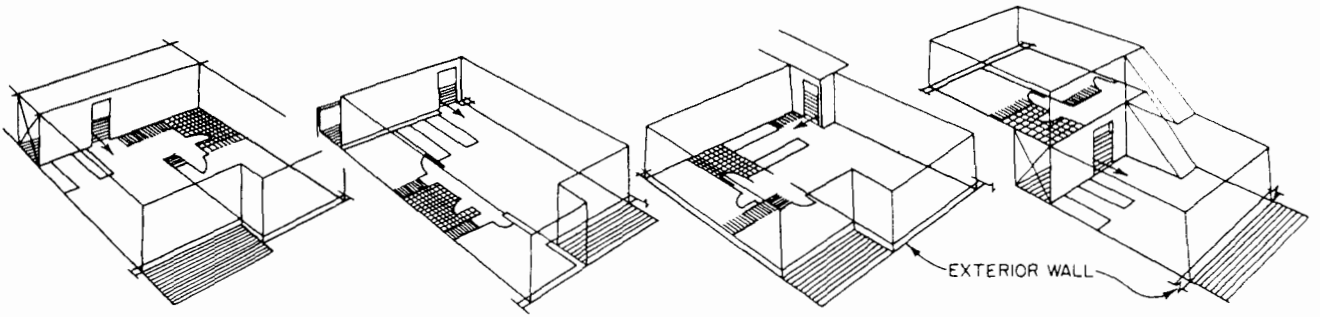
1. The private residence of the ambassador and his family.

The private residence is of 300sq.m. or so, separated from the rest of the compound, with its own private entrance and garden.

2. An apartment complex for the diplomats and their families, and VIP guests.

This is a compound of 10 100sq.m. two-bedroom apartments in one building, intended to house part of the personnel force and their families. Two of these apartments are reserved for use by any VIP guests from Armenia that might be visiting the country.

Residence type	No. of persons	Areas
Private residence	4	300 sq.m.
garden	50	
2-car garage		40
Apartments (10)	(average) 3 each	1000 q.m.
	34	1390 sq.m.
	(+ 20% circ.)	278
		<u>1668 q.m.</u>



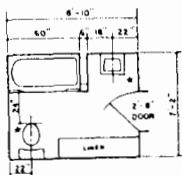
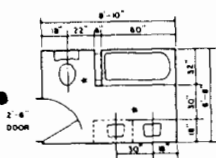
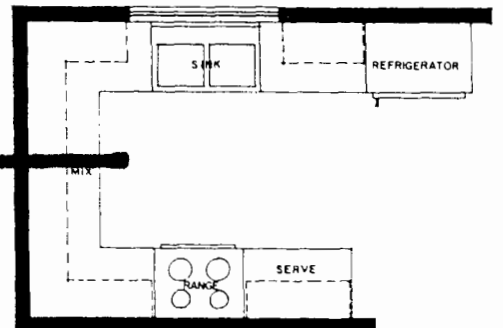
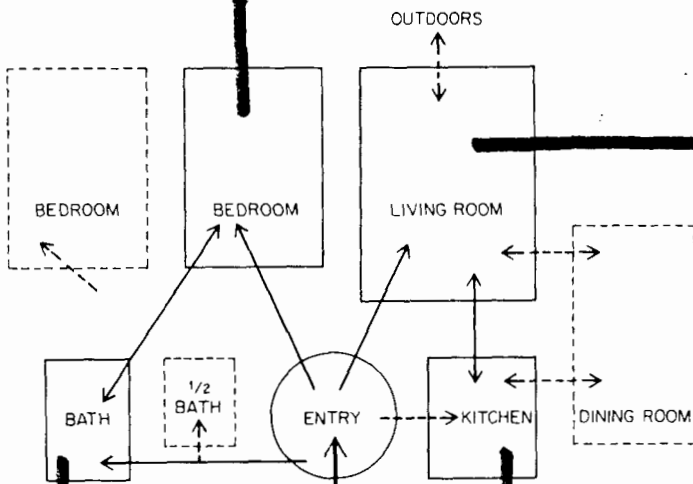
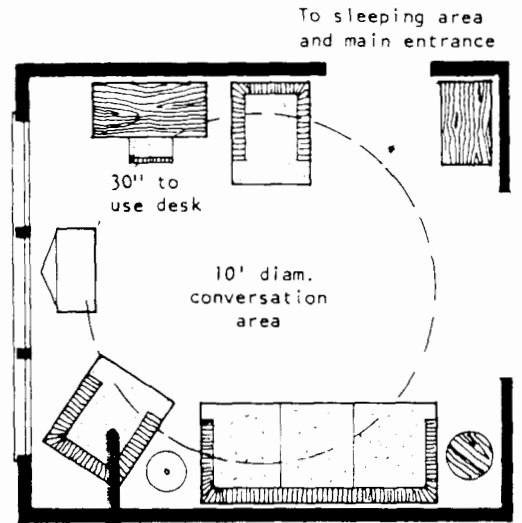
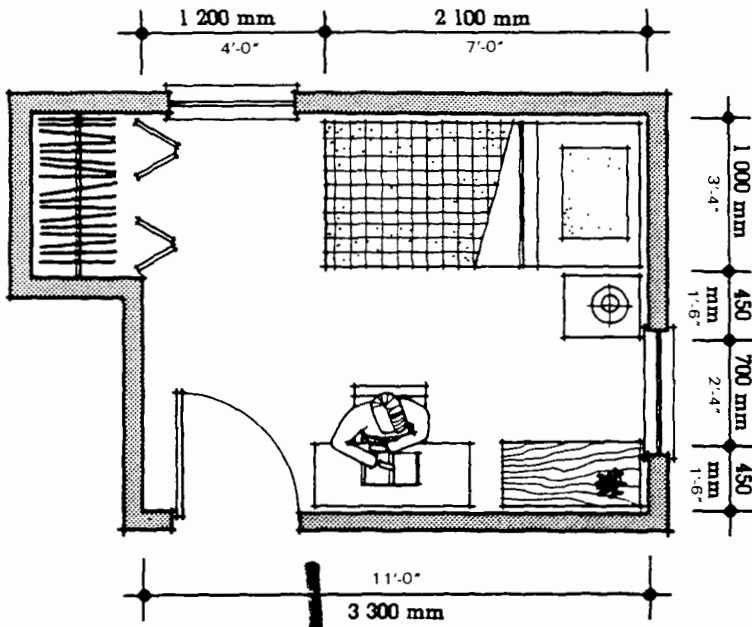
TYPICAL DOUBLE-LOADED FLAT

THRU FLAT

CORNER FLAT

THRU DUPLEX

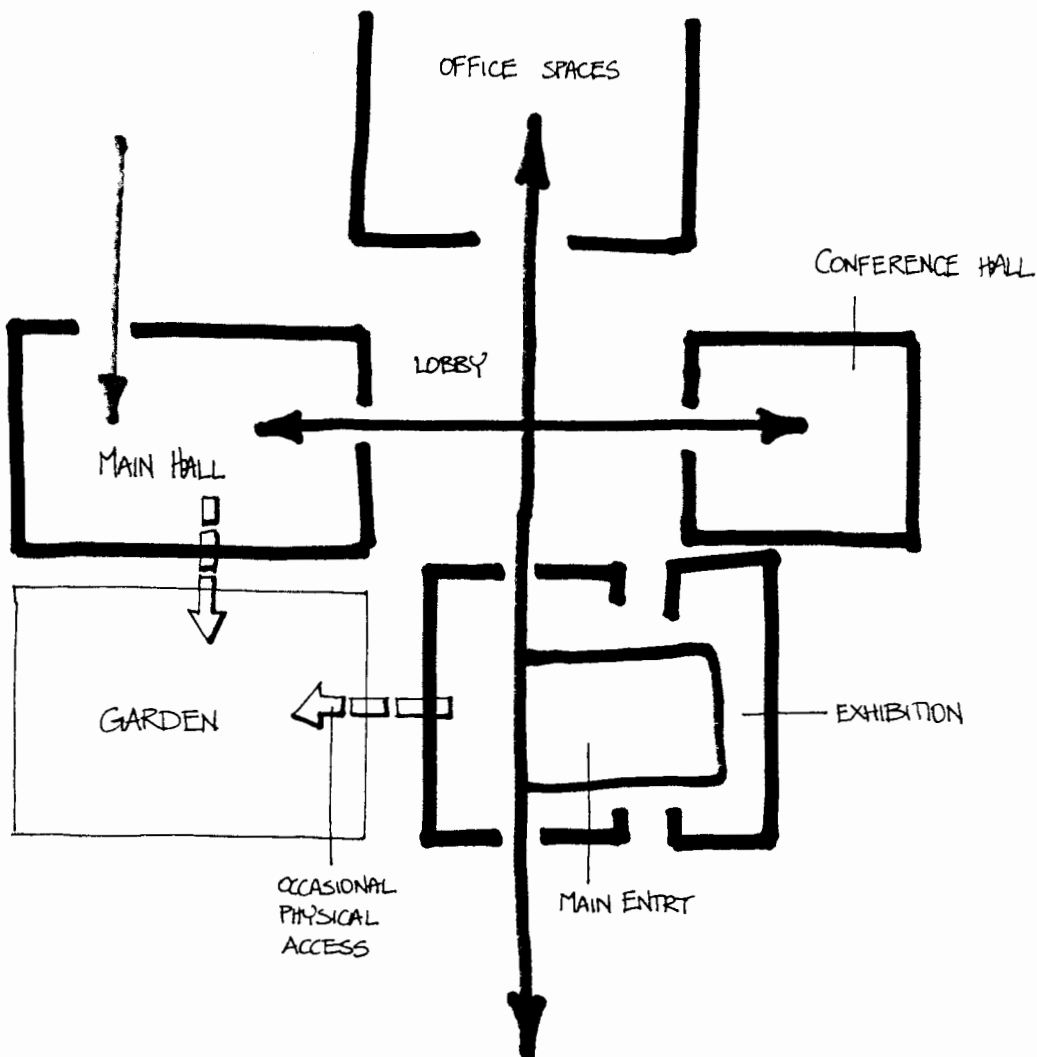
Typical apartment types.



4.33 FORMAL INTERACTION SPACES

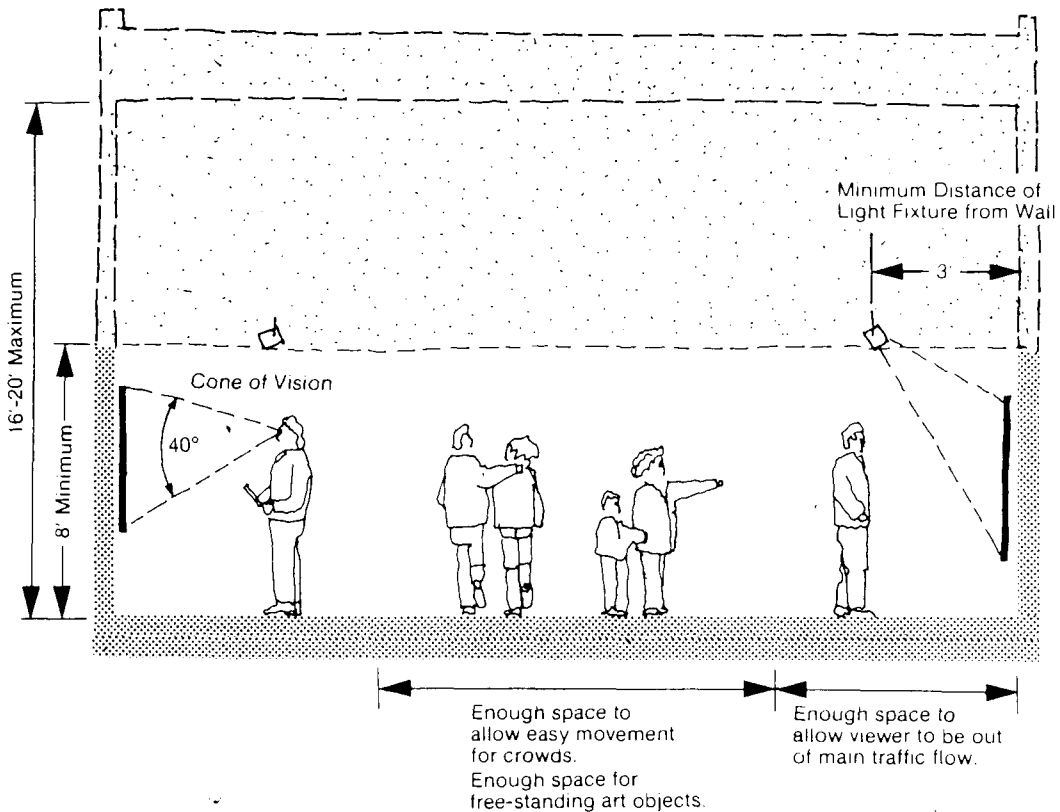
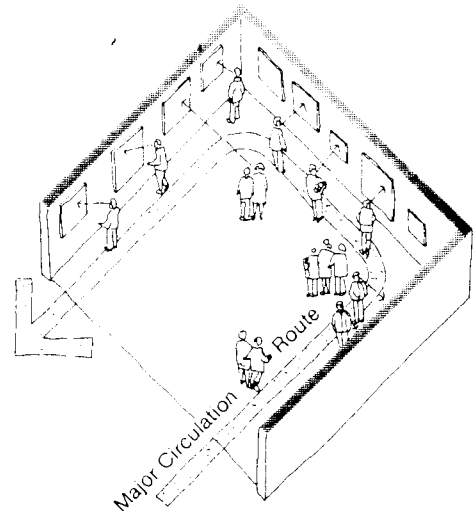
These are spaces that are intended for formal interaction of embassy personnel with other diplomats, the press and the general public. There are no general guidelines for their design, as each space is particular, except for the fact that since they are spaces that will be the main carriers of the image of the project to guests and such, particular care will be taken in the design of the interior, as well as the design of the processional path of entry and exit from these spaces. The issue of protocol and formality becomes very important here. The spaces for formal interaction are the following :

1. Main Entry (incl. exhibition)
2. Main (Dining Hall)
3. Conference Hall
4. Garden

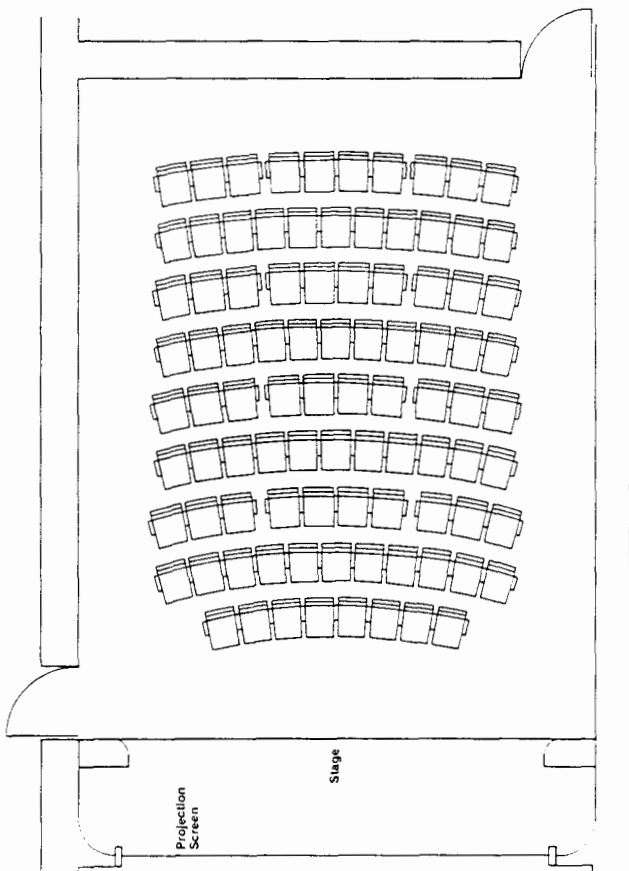
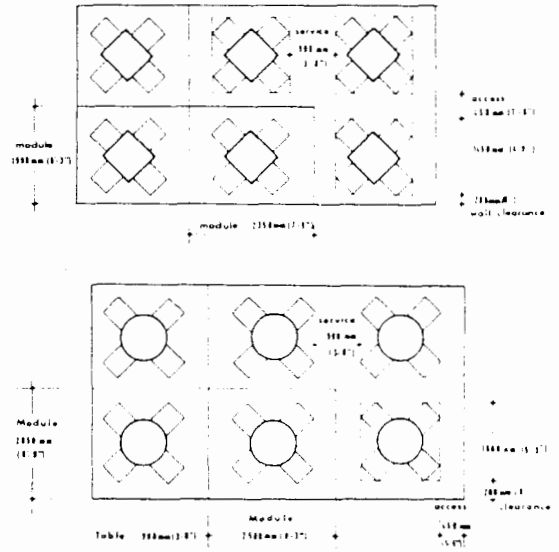


The Entry, the Dining Hall and the Garden, although they are to be designed separately, are intended to be used as one space on very formal occasions that a large number of people will attend. Therefore, the design should consider the procession of people and their control, as well their integration on such occasions. Furthermore, such occasions might include conferences, so the conference hall should be designed to cater for that possibility. Again, control and security is a very important design parameter.

Main Entry - This is the first space that visitors will encounter when visiting the embassy (besides, of course the consulate), and as such should be the 'image' of the whole project. It includes an exhibition of Armenian art and artefacts, and should be designed as a 'procession' into the lobby. The areas involved are **100 sq.m.** for the main entry and **60 sq.m.** for the exhibition space (**160sq.m.** in all).



Main (Dining) Hall- This hall is intended to be used on formal occasions as a gathering space for dining or receptions and such. It is intended to serve 200 seated people and should be accessed by the kitchen. It looks out onto the garden and opens out to it on occasions if the weather permits. The area of the hall is approximately **300 sq.m.**, including public toilets and a storage space for tables and chairs that are not in use.

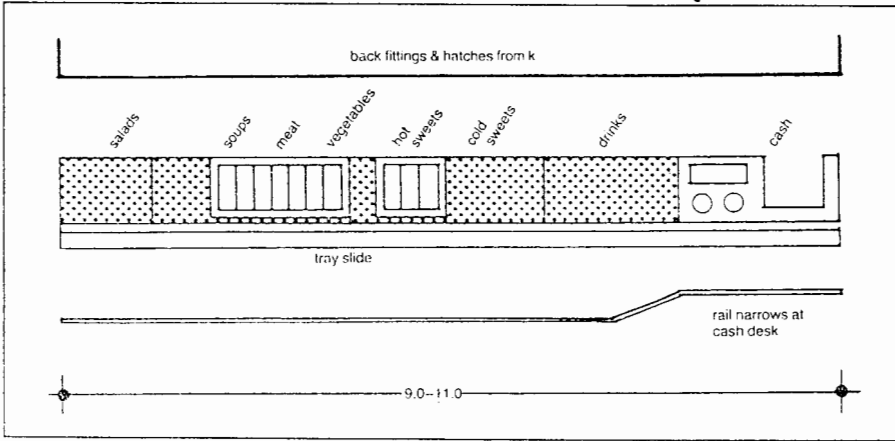


Basic Theater Form	End Stage
Quantity of Seats	92
Seating Area	956 Sq Ft
Space per Seat	10.4 Sq Ft
Row Spacing	3'-0"
Most Distant Seat	37'-0"
Stage Elevation	12"
Floor Design	Flat

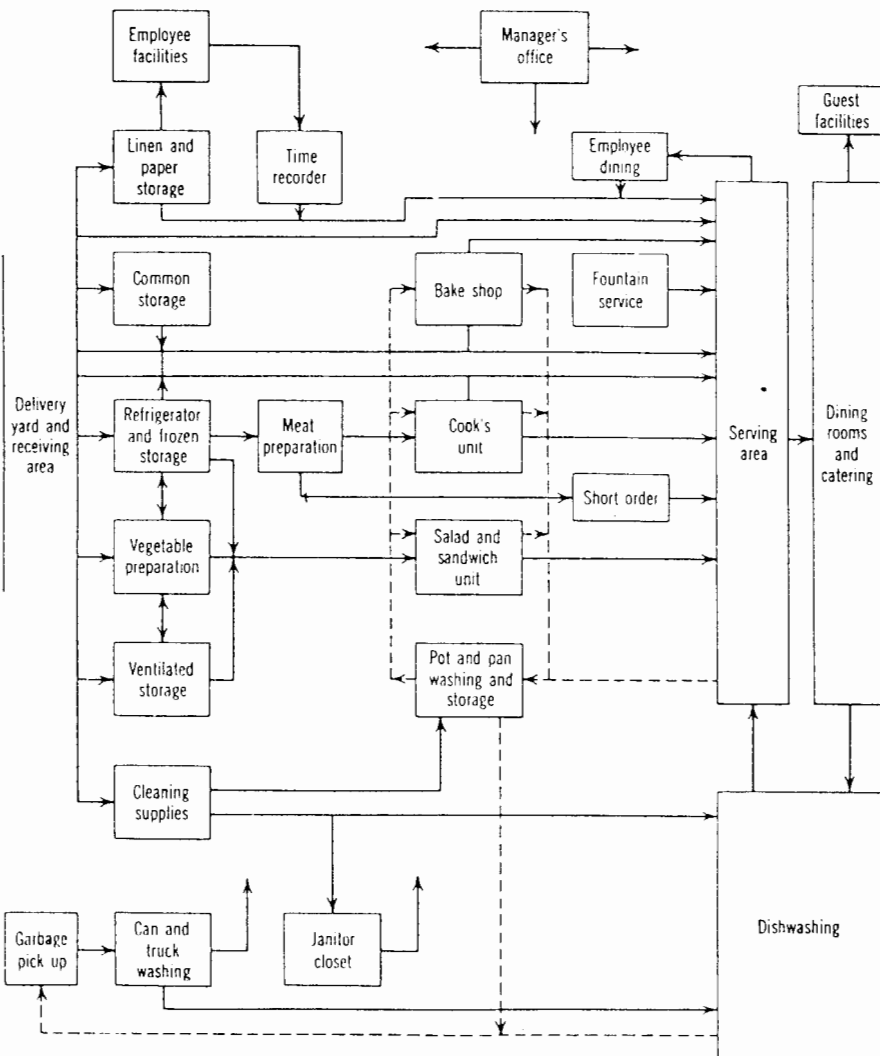
The conference hall is used by the embassy when any of the diplomats wishes to address the press or the general public. On occasions such the commemoration of Armenia's independence day (23rd of September), one would expect to attend a public address by the ambassador, after which a reception would take place in the main hall. These spaces are intended to cater for such occasions. The area is **200 sq.m.**

4.34 SERVICE FACILITIES

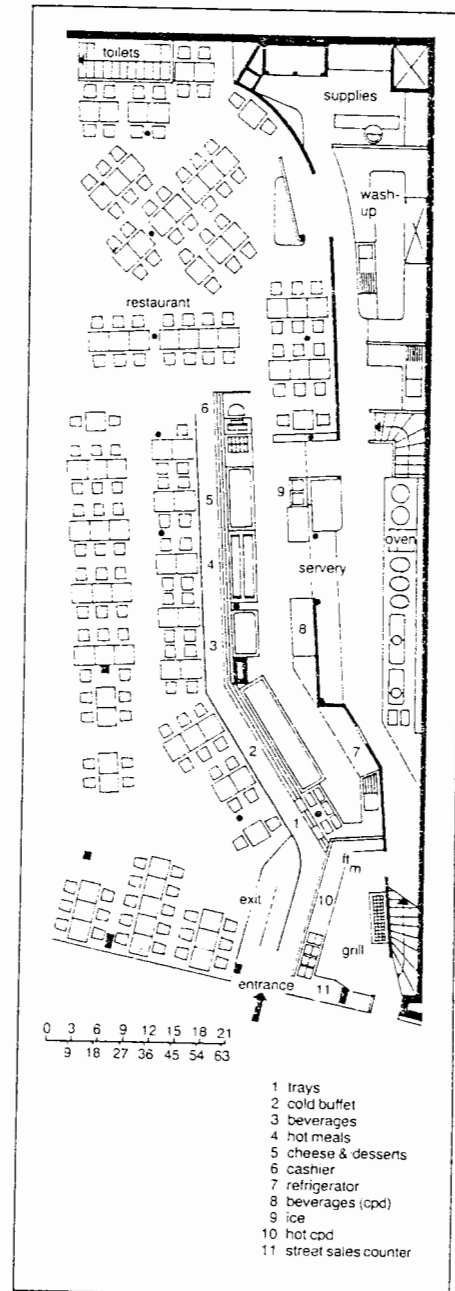
1. The kitchen and personnel cafeteria.



Typical self-service counter to serve range of 2/3 choices to 80/90 customers in 10 minutes



Flow diagram showing functional relationships.



- 1 trays
- 2 cold buffet
- 3 beverages
- 4 hot meals
- 5 cheese & desserts
- 6 cashier
- 7 refrigerator
- 8 beverages (cpd)
- 9 ice
- 10 hot cpd
- 11 street sales counter

Self-service restaurant Paris Arch Prunier

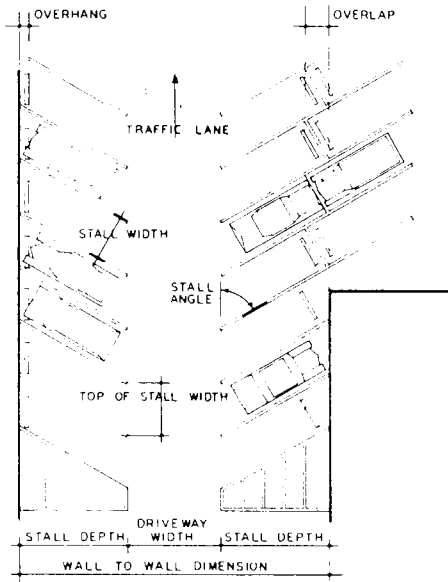
The kitchen is expected to provide food twice a day to the employees of the embassy, and to cater to receptions at the ambassador's residence or in the main hall. In the case of large receptions, it is expected to work with a catering agency rather than handle the whole event. It is therefore intended to be responsive to varying demands. The cafeteria space can be calculated at **1.5 sq.m. / p**, for a total of about 50 employees, giving an area of about **75 sq.m.** The kitchen space is about 40-50% of the served space, making a **total of 75 + 35 = 110 sq.m.** (incl. circ.)

2. Maintenance.

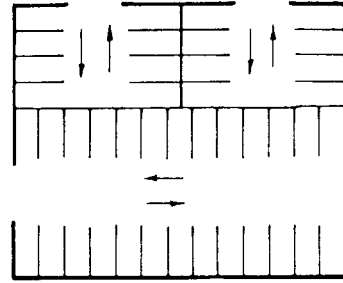
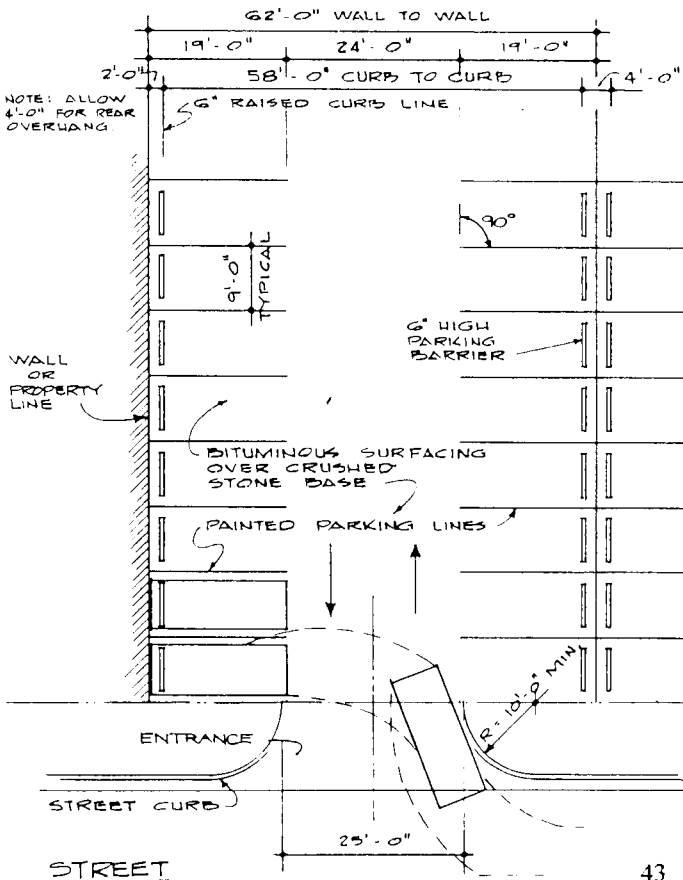
Maintenance spaces should be located at strategic location in the compound to serve such purposes as cleaning or unused equipment storage. Their size and location will depend on the building design itself rather than be designed a priori and applied, but I would expect to have approximately **40 sq.m.** of maintenance spaces in total.

4.35 VEHICULAR FACILITIES

The major guidelines for the design of vehicular facilities are **security** -separating personnel from visitors, protecting the building from car bombs -, **formality** -the processional arrival of diplomats -, and **privacy** -separating formal from service entries -.



Definitions.



The vehicular facilities provided are of five types:

1. A formal entry area, with a roundabout, designed to handle limousines, that has access to a covered VIP parking lot.

10 cars - 250 sq.m. + 12mR round. 450 sq.m.

2. A parking lot for the public, located at a safe distance from the building.

15 cars - 375 sq.m.

3. An underground garage for embassy personnel.

40 cars - 1000 sq.m.

4. A private two-car garage for the ambassador.

2 cars - 50 sq.m.

5. A service entry, designed for delivery vans, with access to a small loading dock.

2 vans - 60 sq.m.

Total - 69 cars - 2185 sq.m.

4.4 Special Considerations

As a high-security facility, an embassy would require special care in design and planning. The most important special parameter is building security. The other parameter, which does not have as significant an effect, is the choice and design of the flagpole.

4.41 SECURITY

Needless to say, the necessity of protecting the compound cannot be overemphasized. On the other hand, the security systems and methods applied should not lead to an overdesigned facility from that point of view. There should be a balance between providing what is necessary and being paranoid.

The security considerations have to deal with three types of violation :

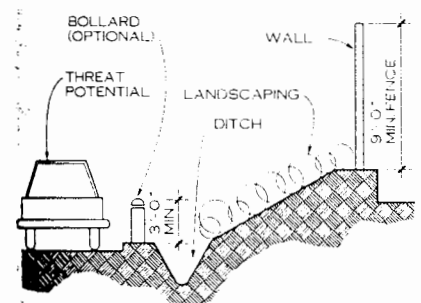
1. Visual. The building has to protect itself from prying eyes, both the intentional and the innocently curious.

2. Physical. The design has to cater for the prevention of undesired physical entry into the premises of the embassy, as well as protect itself from such things as bomb explosions.

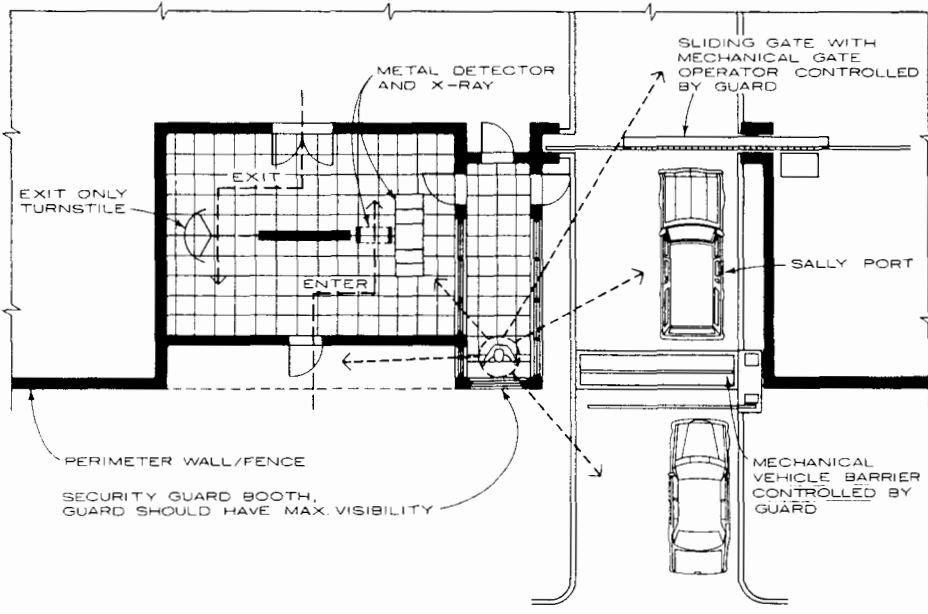
3. Electronic. Certain spaces, such as communication rooms and private conference rooms have to be designed to counter possible electronic surveillance.

A comprehensive building security system would provide the following :

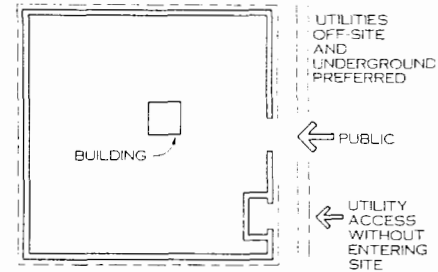
1. Physical barriers at the perimeter of the building, preventing violation of the premises by bomb blasts, vehicles or by intruders. Walls or fences should be at least 3m high, with no easy footholds, and should be well lit and visible.



2. All entry/exit points to the compound are strictly controlled, by sally ports which allow inspection of both vehicles and individuals.



SITE ACCESS DIAGRAM



CONSIDERATIONS

1. No easements through site.
2. Utility suppliers' access to site can be controlled.
3. Reliable utility services.
4. Utility services not vulnerable to sabotage.

SITE UTILITIES

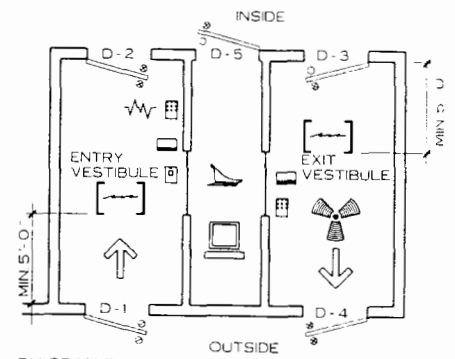
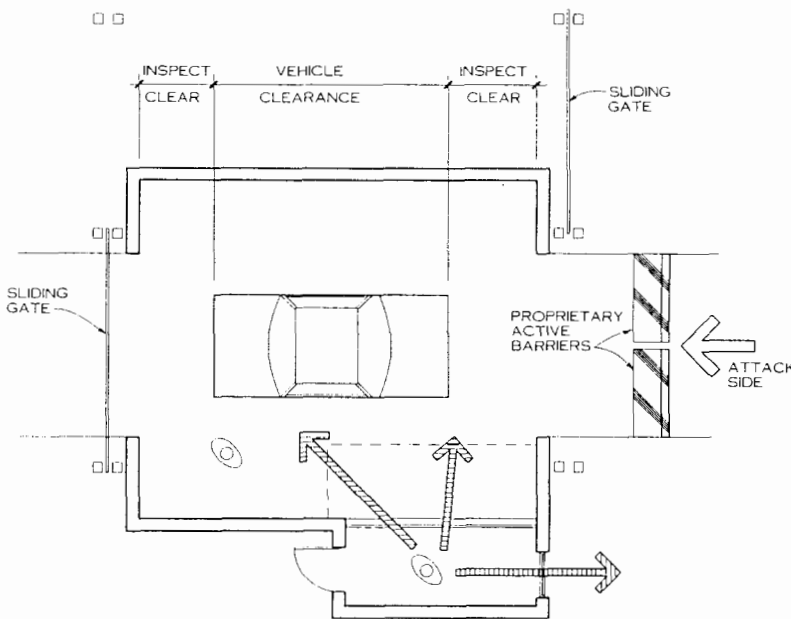
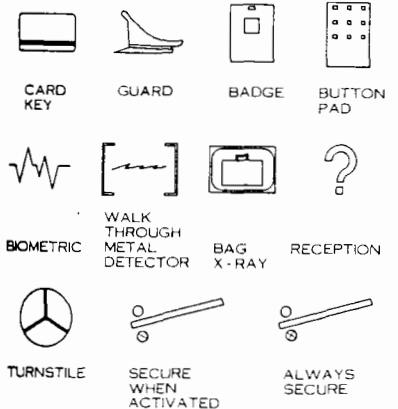


DIAGRAM D

HIGH SECURITY ENTRY/EXIT SALLY-PORT



SYMBOL LEGEND

NOTE

In areas of high risk a screening facility is needed to detect guns, explosives, or other threats. A sally-port detains a vehicle for inspection and prevents access by tailgating.

A typical sally port consists of a detainment area of size sufficient for vehicle clearance and space to operate inspection equipment.

The entry and exit of the sally port is operated from an adjacent guard booth. The entry to the sally port is often guarded by an active barrier. In areas of extreme sensitivity a secondary guard is needed to perform the vehicle inspection.

SITE ACCESS — SALLY PORTS

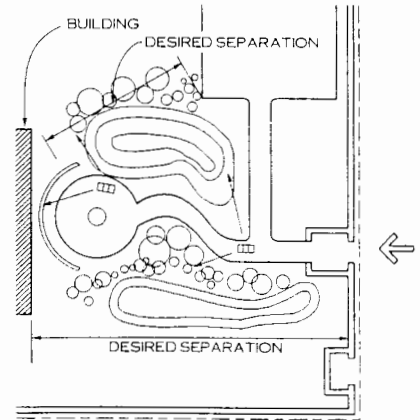
3. Standoff distance of secure areas form blasts. The most critical areas of the the building should be placed at a safe distance from any place where a blast is most likely to occur, e.g. the public parking lot for the consulate, or outside the perimeter.

4. Lighting. Critical areas of the compound should be illuminated to work in conjunction with the CCTV system. These include the perimeter, all around the structures and along any passages inside. The most common method is to floodlight the target area with overlapping cones of light that produce sharp shadows on the ground and on the CCTV screens. Also, lighting across an area makes it difficult to see what's going on from the outside.

5. Intrusion detection and notification. Electronic surveillance includes motion/heat/sound detectors, pressure pads, magnetic contact switches, and alarms in the security section and guardposts in the compound.

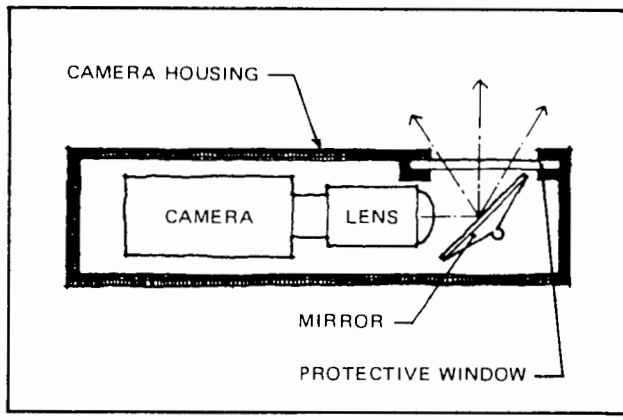
6. Protection of openings. Windows and doors should be appropriately designed to be secure, such as the main entry, vaults, and windows on the ground floor.

7. Privacy. This is especially critical in an area that has surrounding buildings. Prevention of prying eyes from violating the privacy of the interior would include such measures as tinted reflective windows, careful design of opening to admit light but no sight lines, and planning decisions such perimeter planning opening up to the interior.

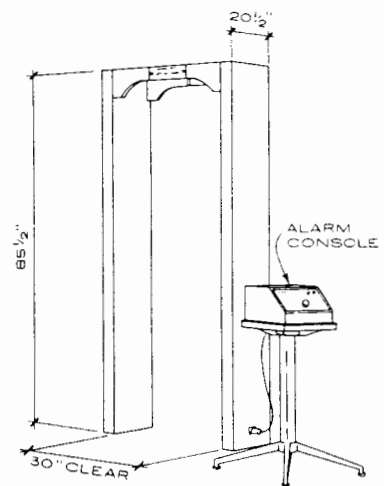


The vehicular approach to sensitive buildings should be contained by landscape. Berms and plantings can shield sensitive areas from vision as well as denying direct off-roadway access to building. Indirect or curving approach toward a building minimizes speed of vehicular approach. All drop-off access to a building should be limited access, and desired separations from parking and site perimeter should be maintained.

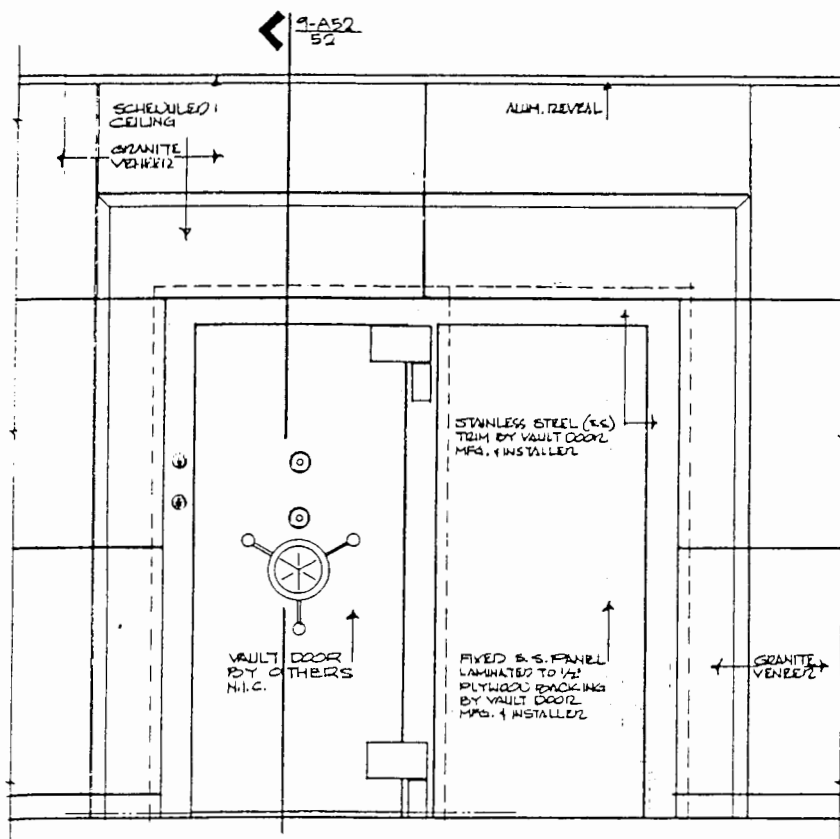
SITE APPROACH DIAGRAM



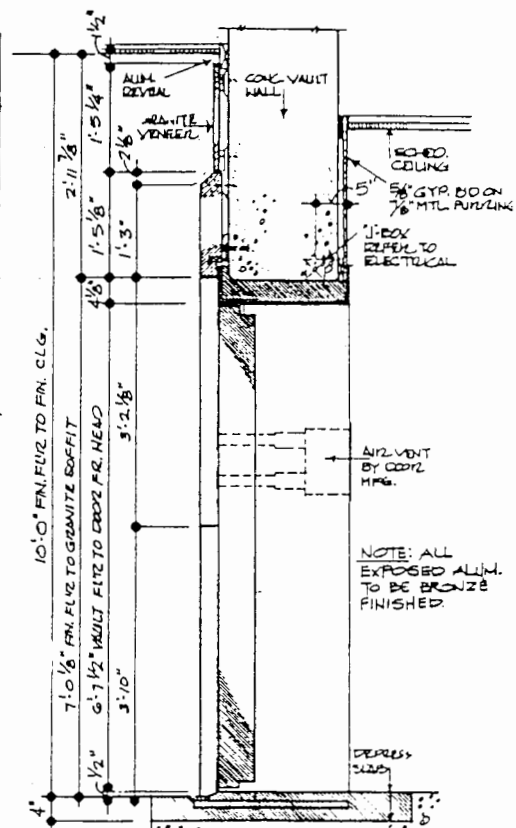
Recessed camera.



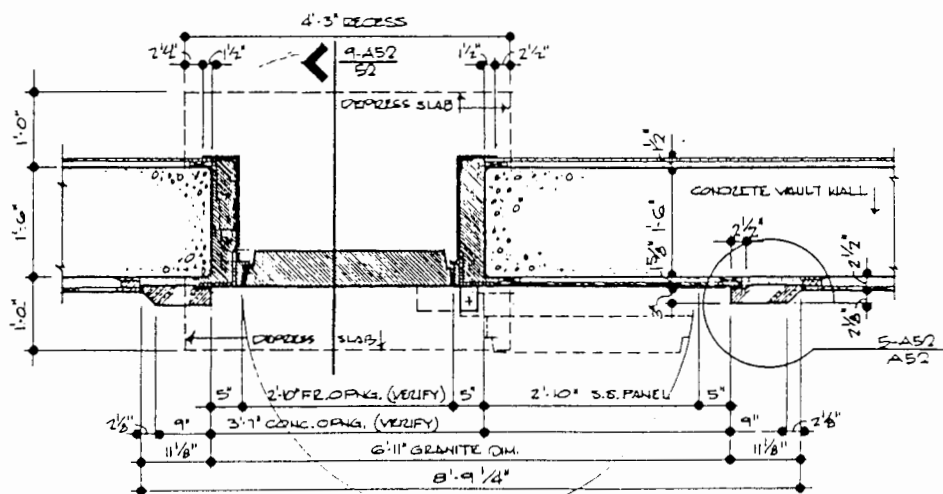
WALK THROUGH METAL DETECTOR



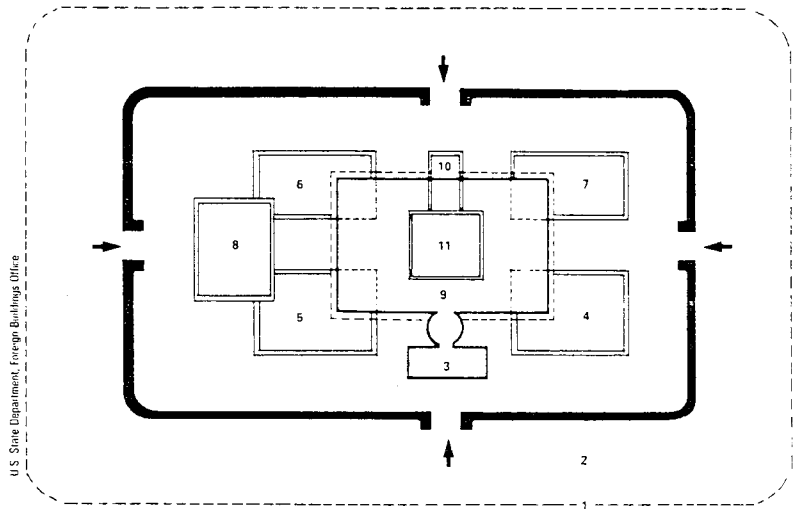
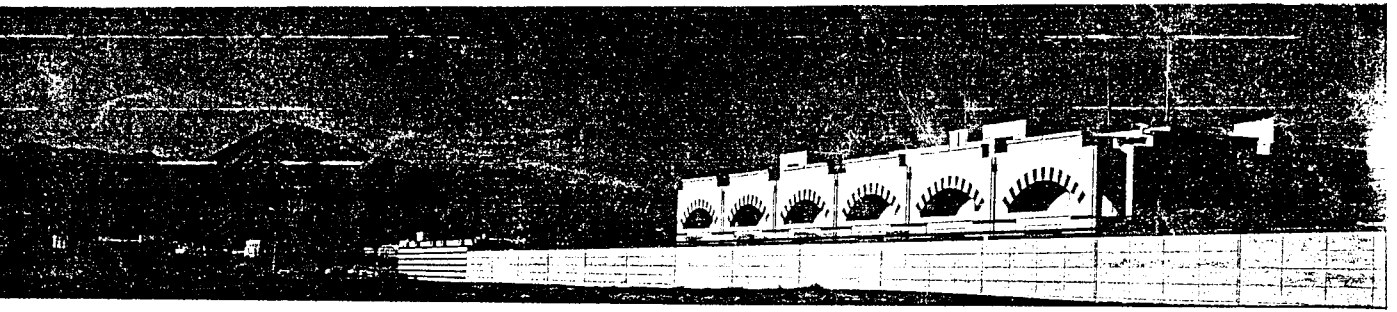
8-A52 ELEVATION
A39 1/2" 1'-0"



9-A52 SECTION
A52 1/2" 1'-0"

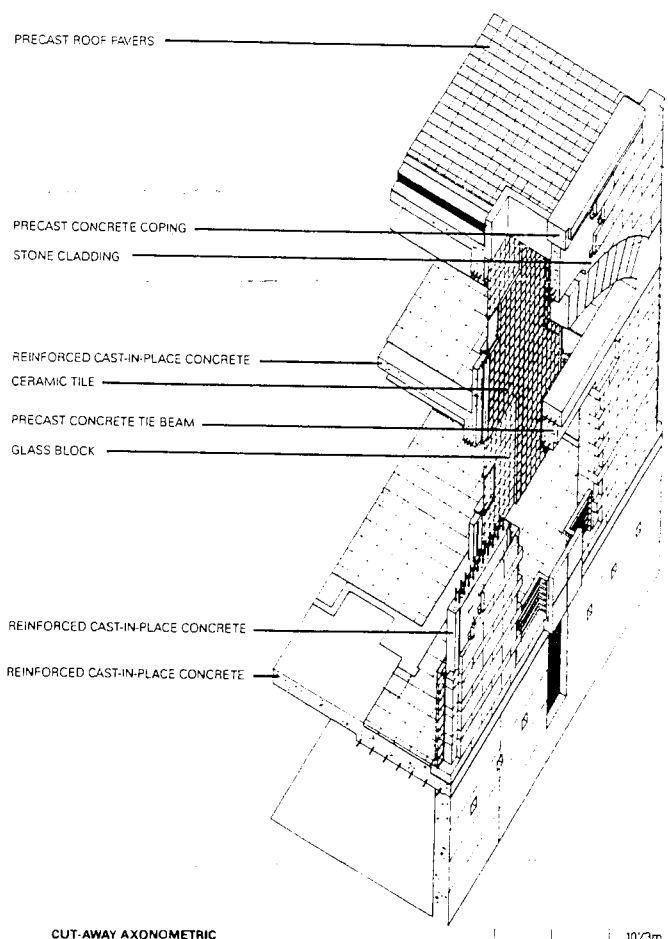


12-A52 DETAIL
A39 1/2" 1'-0"



PLAN DIAGRAM OF EMBASSY PROGRAM

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 SITE BOUNDARY | 5 ADMINISTRATION | 9 OFFICES |
| 2 PARKING | 6 INFORMATION SERVICES | 10 UTILITIES |
| 3 LOBBY | 7 CAFETERIA & RECREATION | 11 SECURE AREA |
| 4 LIBRARY | 8 MILITARY LIAISON | |



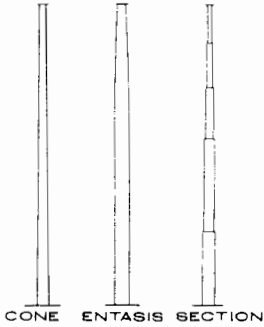
CUT-AWAY AXONOMETRIC

Outer and Inner Walls, U.S. Embassy, Muscat, Oman

The outer wall is blast resistant: It is exceptionally thick (.6m – almost 2 ft) and reinforced by granite and dolomite cladding. Polshek & Partners intended to make the stone on the top half truly load bearing, so that the segmental arches would be structurally integral with the wall. However, the State Department mandated that all masonry be stabilized by a concrete core: blocks of dolomite, then, would have been infeasible (and prohibitively expensive). Instead, the architects hung stone panels from the core. The concrete tie beams could be engineered to withstand much more lateral stress than is actually present in the arches.

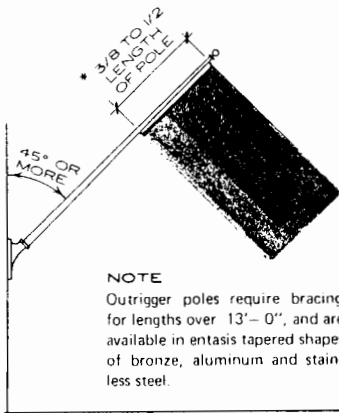
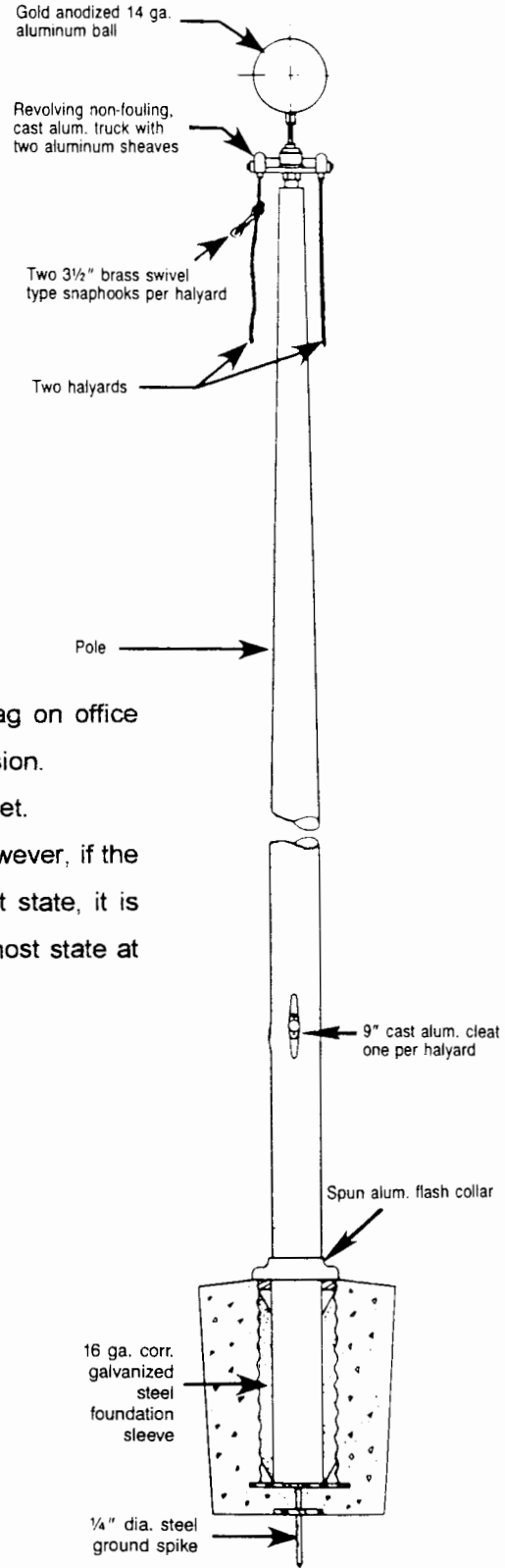
4.42 THE FLAG

Although as an element it does not take up much space, the location, type and surroundings of the flagpole and the flag are essential to projecting the image and of the compound.

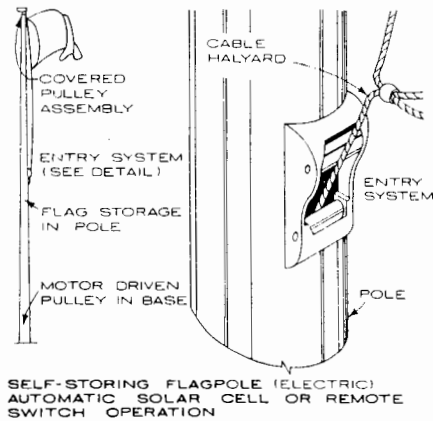


RELATION OF HEIGHT OF POLE TO HEIGHT OF BLDG.	
HEIGHT OF POLE	HEIGHT OF BLDG.
20' - 0"	1 to 2 stories
25' - 0"	3 to 5 stories
33' - 0" to 35' - 0"	6 to 10 stories
40' - 0" to 50' - 0"	11 to 15 stories
60' - 0" to 75' - 0"	over 15 stories

1. Diplomatic missions have the right to fly the national flag on office premises, as well as on the residence of the head of the mission.
2. The national flag is hoisted at sunrise and lowered at sunset.
3. A diplomatic mission can fly only its own national flag. However, if the premises are being visited by the head of state of the host state, it is customary, although not obligatory, to hoist the flag of the host state at his arrival and lower it after his departure.

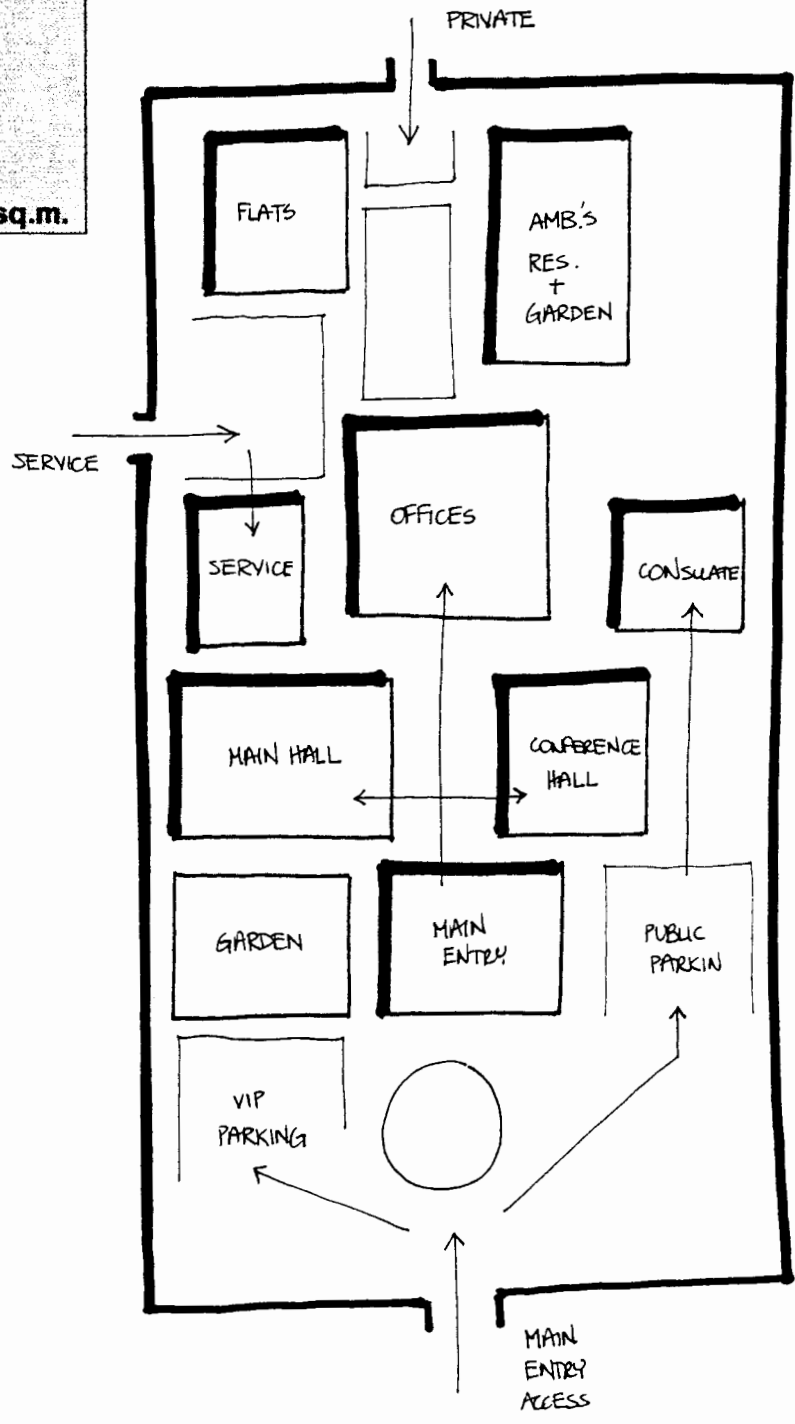


OUTRIGGER POLES FOR FLAGS ON BUILDING FRONTS



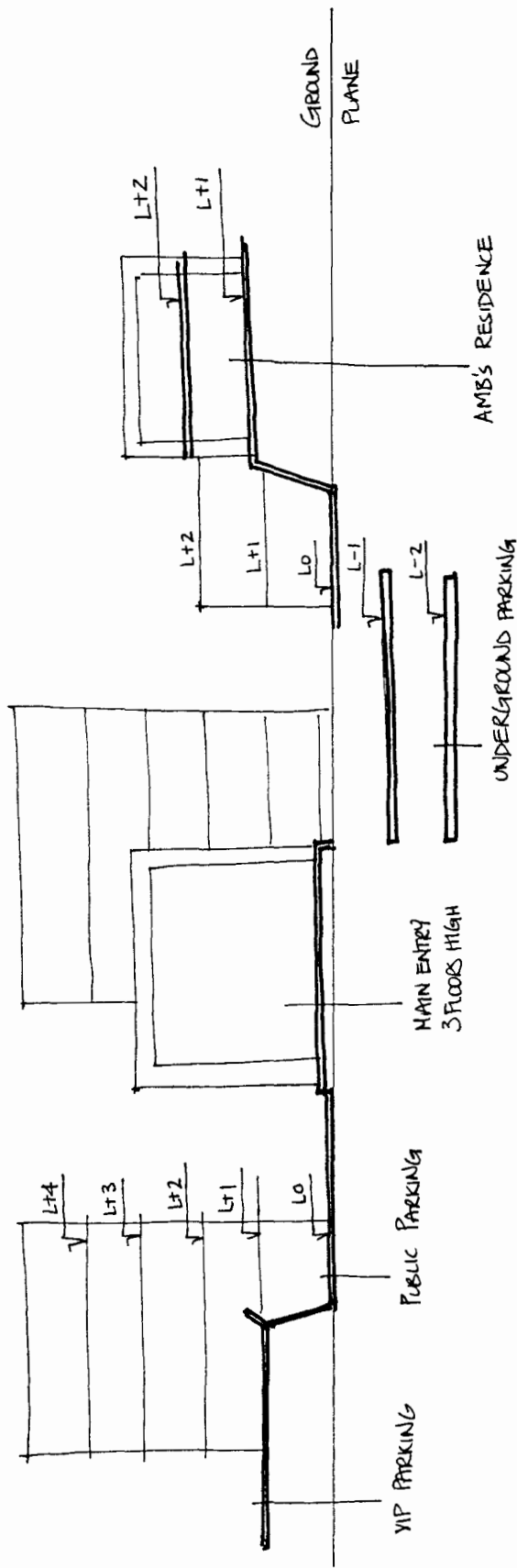
Project Organization

Total Built-up Area :	
Office Spaces :	1397 sq.m.
Residences :	1668
Formal :	910
Service :	40
Vehicular :	2185
Total	6200 sq.m.



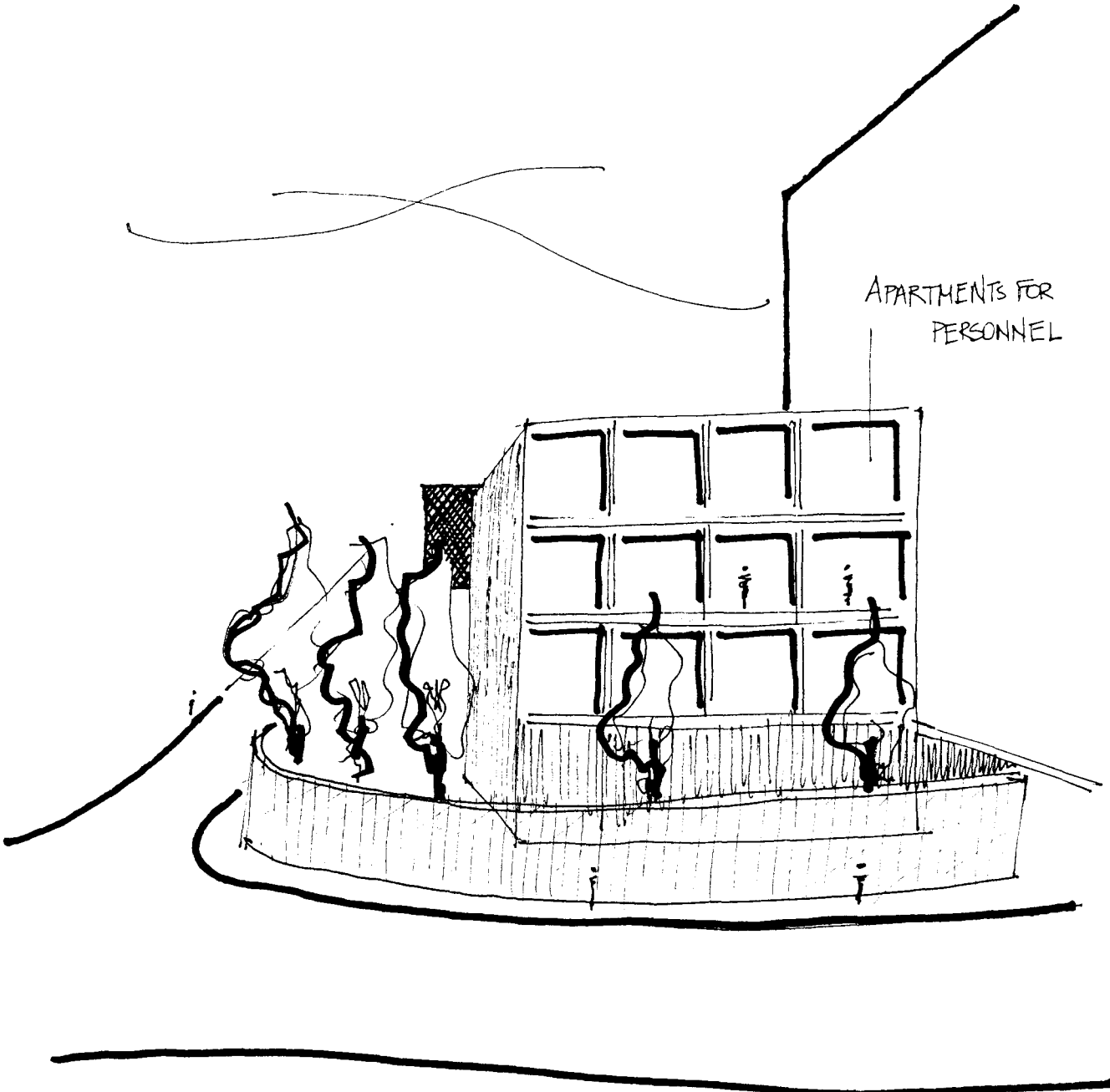
RELATIONSHIPS
ALONG A
HORIZONTAL
PLANE

NOT SITE RELATED

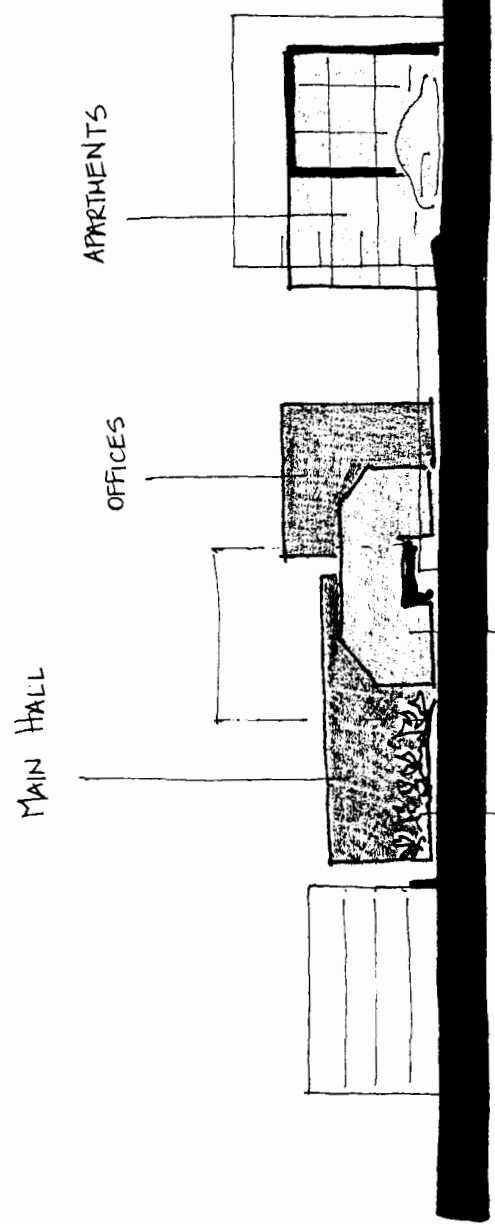
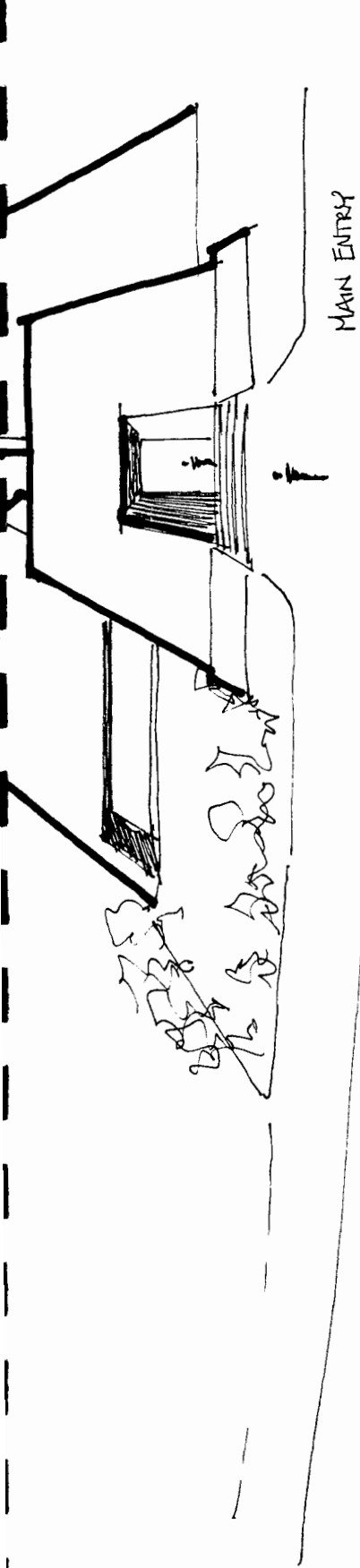


POSITIONS OF DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMPOUND ALONG THE GROUND PLANE

PROJECT SCHEMATICS



OPENING UP TO A SEA VIEW
AT THE SW CORNER.



MASSING DIAGRAM
E-W SECTION LOOKING SOUTH

Appendix I : General Information about Armenia

Armenia



Geography

Location: Southeastern Europe, between Turkey and Azerbaijan

Map references: Africa, Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—European States, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 29,800 km²
land area: 28,400 km²
comparative area: slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries: total 1,254 km, Azerbaijan (east) 566 km, Azerbaijan (south) 221 km, Georgia 164 km, Iran 35 km, Turkey 268 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none; landlocked

International disputes: violent and longstanding dispute with Azerbaijan over ethnically Armenian exclave of Nagorno-Karabakh; some irredentism by Armenians living in southern Georgia;

traditional demands on former Armenian lands in Turkey have greatly subsided

Climate: continental, hot, and subject to drought

Terrain: high Armenian Plateau with mountains; little forest land; fast flowing rivers; good soil in Aras River valley

Natural resources: small deposits of gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, alumina

Land use:
arable land: 29%
permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 15%
forest and woodland: 0%
other: 56%

Irrigated land: 3,050 km² (1990)

Environment: pollution of Razdan and Aras Rivers; air pollution in Yerevan; energy blockade has led to deforestation as citizens scavenge for firewood, use of Lake Sevan water for hydropower has lowered lake level, threatened fish population

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 3,481,207 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.23% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 25.79 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 6.77 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: -6.76 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 28.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.77 years

male: 68.36 years

female: 75.36 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.31 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Armenian(s)

adjective: Armenian

Ethnic divisions: Armenian 93%, Azeri 3%, Russian 2%, other 2%

Religions: Armenian Orthodox 94%

Languages: Armenian 96%, Russian 2%, other 2%

Literacy: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Labor force: 1.63 million

by occupation: industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 18%, other 40% (1990)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Armenia

conventional short form: Armenia

local long form: Hayastani Hanrapetut'yun

local short form: Hayastan

former: Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic; Armenian Republic

Digraph: AM

Type: republic

Capital: Yerevan

Administrative divisions: none (all rayons are under direct republic jurisdiction)

Independence: 23 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution: adopted NA April 1978;

post-Soviet constitution not yet adopted

Legal system: based on civil law system

National holiday: NA

Political parties and leaders: Armenian National Movement, Husik LAZARYAN, chairman; National Democratic Union; National Self-Determination Association; Armenian Democratic Liberal Organization, Ramkavar AZATAKAN, chairman; Dashnatsutyun Party (Armenian Revolutionary Federation, ARF), Rouben

MIRZAKHANIN; Chairman of Parliamentary opposition—Mekhak GABRIYELYAN; Christian Democratic Union; Constitutional Rights Union; Republican Party

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President: last held 16 October 1991 (next to be held NA); results—Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN 86%; radical nationalists about 7%; note—Levon TER-PETROSYAN was elected Chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet 4 August 1990

Supreme Soviet: last held 20 May 1990 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(240 total) non-aligned 149, Armenian National Movement 52, Armenian Democratic Liberal Organization 14, Dashnatsutyun 12, National Democratic Union 9, Christian Democratic Union 1, Constitutional Rights Union 1, National Self-Determination Association 1, Republican Party 1

Executive branch: president, council of ministers, prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State: President Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN (since 16 October 1991), Vice President Gagik ARUTYUNYAN (since 16 October 1991)

Head of Government: Prime Minister Hrant BAGRATYAN (since NA February 1993); Supreme Soviet Chairman Babken ARARKTSYAN (since NA 1990)

Member of: BSEC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Rouben SHUGARIAN

chancery: 122 C Street NW, Suite 360, Washington, DC 20001

telephone: (202) 628-5766

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Designate Harry GILMORE

embassy: 18 Gen Bagramian, Yerevan

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: (7) (885) 215-1122, 215-1144

FAX: (7) (885) 215-1122

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, and gold

Economy

Overview: Armenia under the old centrally planned Soviet system had built up textile, machine-building, and other industries and had become a key supplier to sister republics. In turn, Armenia had depended on supplies of raw materials and energy from the other republics. Most of these supplies enter the republic by rail through Azerbaijan

(85%) and Georgia (15%). The economy has been severely hurt by ethnic strife with Azerbaijan over control of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, a mostly Armenian-populated enclave within the national boundaries of Azerbaijan. In addition to outright warfare, the strife has included interdiction of Armenian imports on the Azerbaijani railroads and expensive airlifts of supplies to beleaguered Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh. An earthquake in December 1988 destroyed about one-tenth of industrial capacity and housing, the repair of which has not been possible because the supply of funds and real resources has been disrupted by the reorganization and subsequent dismantling of the central USSR administrative apparatus. Among facilities made unserviceable by the earthquake are the Yerevan nuclear power plant, which had supplied 40% of Armenia's needs for electric power and a plant that produced one-quarter of the output of elevators in the former USSR. Armenia has some deposits of nonferrous metal ores (bauxite, copper, zinc, and molybdenum) that are largely unexploited. For the mid-term, Armenia's economic prospects seem particularly bleak because of ethnic strife and the unusually high dependence on outside areas, themselves in a chaotic state of transformation. The dramatic drop in output in 1992 is attributable largely to the cumulative impact of the blockade; of particular importance was the shutting off in the summer of 1992 of rail and road links to Russia through Georgia due to civil strife in the latter republic.

National product: GDP \$NA

National product real growth rate: -34% (1992)

National product per capita: \$NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 2% of officially registered unemployed but large numbers of underemployed

Budget: revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$30 million to outside the successor states of the former USSR (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, light industrial products, processed food items (1991)

partners: NA

Imports: \$300 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: machinery, energy, consumer goods (1991)

partners: NA

External debt: \$650 million (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -50% (1992 est.)

Electricity: 2,875,000 kW capacity; 9,000 million kWh produced, 2,585 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: diverse, including (in percent of output of former USSR) metalcutting machine tools (5.5%), forging-pressing machines (1.9%), electric motors (9%), tires (1.5%), knitted wear (4.4%), hosiery (3.0%), shoes (2.2%), silk fabric (0.8%), washing machines (2.0%), chemicals, trucks, watches, instruments, and microelectronics (1990)

Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GDP, only 29% of land area is arable;

employs 18% of labor force; citrus, cotton, and dairy farming; vineyards near Yerevan are famous for brandy and other liqueurs

Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis mostly for domestic consumption; used as a transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid: wheat from US, Turkey

Currency: retaining Russian ruble as currency (January 1993)

Exchange rates: rubles per US\$1—415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 840 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 11,300 km total; 10,500 km hard surfaced, 800 km earth (1990)

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: natural gas 900 km (1991)

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total: 12

useable: 10

with permanent-surface runways: 6

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 4

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 3

Telecommunications: progress on installation of fiber optic cable and construction of facilities for mobile cellular phone service remains in the negotiation phase for joint venture agreement; Armenia has about 260,000 telephones, of which about 110,000 are in Yerevan; average telephone density is 8 per 100 persons; international connections to other former republics of the USSR are by landline or microwave and to other countries by satellite and by leased connection through the Moscow international gateway switch; broadcast stations—100% of population receives Armenian and Russian TV programs; satellite earth station—INTELSAT

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

Economic policy

Armenia's economic policy priorities over the next few years include:

- the attainment of macroeconomic stability;
- the stimulation of market-based competition through continuing privatization, liberalization of prices and the trade and foreign exchange regimes, the dismantling of state trading and interstate clearing arrangements, and the elimination of obstacles to private sector development;
- the maintenance of strict financial policy, including via elimination of subsidies to enterprises;
- reform of the banking sectors, and
- the development of appropriately targeted social safety net programs to protect the most vulnerable sections of society.

Among the Government's short-term stabilization objectives are the reduction of the monthly inflation rate to 1 percent, the establishment of foreign exchange reserves at the level of 1.7 months of imports, and the removal of distortions affecting interest rates and exchange rates. In the monetary sphere, minimum interest rates were phased out, allowing rates to be fully determined by the market. Charges on cash withdrawals from bank accounts were eliminated by December 1, 1995, and the difference between the cash and noncash exchange rate reflects the transaction costs. The Central Bank will improve its capacity to supervise the commercial banking sector on the basis of better prudential regulations.

Armenia has established an open trade regime. There are no quantitative restrictions on trade, tariffs have been set at very low levels, export taxes have been eliminated, and the exchange rate regime is fully liberalized. This policy orientation is fully consonant with the market-based approach adopted by Armenia for its future economic development.

On the macroeconomics side, stabilization policy is a government priority, given the challenge of the difficult budgetary position, combined with the need to contain inflationary pressures and maintain exchange rate stability. The Government has achieved some success in its stabilization efforts, recently bringing the monthly inflation rate down to single digits, from the triple-digit level prevailing at the end of 1993. The Government is strongly committed to securing a sound and stable macroeconomic framework for future economic growth and development.

Fuller integration into the world economy and continuing diversification of Armenia's economic relations with other countries are central planks of the Government's reform efforts. The Government believes that these objectives can only be attained through open trade policies which emphasize specialization on the basis of international comparative advantages.

Appendix iii : Lebanon's 1995 Trade exchange with Armenia

LEBANON'S TRADE EXCHANGE IN 1995

(in thousand U.S.\$)

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	BALANCE
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES			
United States	30,933	770,073	(739,140)
Canada	4,231	43,300	(39,069)
Australia	3,810	10,798	(6,988)
Japan	5,916	287,051	(281,135)
New Zealand	142	1,939	(1,797)
Austria	321	31,633	(31,312)
Belgium	7,129	137,791	(130,662)
Denmark	1,973	58,131	(56,158)
Finland	214	48,289	(48,075)
France	49,468	554,401	(504,933)
Germany	18,352	609,785	(591,433)
Greece	4,475	226,993	(222,518)
Ireland	33	29,512	(29,479)
Italy	12,212	943,730	(931,518)
Luxembourg	9	1,147	(1,138)
Netherlands	12,338	120,601	(108,263)
Norway	253	10,535	(10,282)
Portugal	84	18,009	(17,925)
Spain	7,919	144,575	(136,656)
Sweden	2,372	100,884	(98,512)
Switzerland	9,302	332,959	(323,657)
United Kingdom	13,851	284,101	(270,250)
The Common Market	111	250,138	(250,027)
TOTAL	185,448	5,016,375	(4,830,927)

THE MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain	5,978	2,337	3,641
Egypt	15,914	63,203	(47,289)
Iran	1,191	30,382	(29,191)
Iraq	10	20	(10)
Jordan	29,522	41,769	(12,247)
Kuwait	32,424	9,048	23,376
Libya	11,192	37,062	(25,870)
Oman	3,012	1,557	1,455
Qatar	7,278	496	6,782
Saudi Arabia	91,331	125,950	(34,619)
Syria	69,126	235,410	(166,284)
U.A.E.	236,626	23,859	212,767
Yemen	969	312	657
TOTAL	504,573	571,405	(66,832)

ASIA

Afghanistan	5	485	(480)
Bangladesh	-	707	(707)
China	356	239,179	(238,823)
Hong Kong	2,667	12,867	(10,200)
India	1,176	29,179	(28,003)
Indonesia	3,712	30,868	(27,156)
S.Korea	3,290	144,402	(141,112)
N.Korea	127	4,206	(4,079)
Macao	-	710	(710)
Malaysia	784	43,425	(42,641)
Maldives	-	3,527	(3,527)
Nauru	108	-	108
Pakistan	189	11,246	(11,057)
Philippines	1,744	4,250	(2,506)
Singapore	943	32,746	(31,803)
Sri Lanka	424	5,790	(5,366)
Thailand	1,308	57,531	(56,223)
Taiwan	260	87,979	(87,719)
Vietnam	36	925	(889)
TOTAL	17,129	710,022	(692,893)

EUROPE

Albania	196	22	174
Bulgaria	5,299	59,131	(53,832)
Croatia	253	2,768	(2,515)
Cyprus	10,795	29,239	(18,444)
Czech Republic	194	63,238	(63,044)
Hungary	110	34,436	(34,326)
Macedonia	-	75	(75)
Malta	369	1,073	(704)
Monaco	-	289	(289)
Poland	349	12,141	(11,792)
Romania	12,589	64,496	(51,907)
Scotland	6	1,364	(1,358)
Slovak Republic	95	17,806	(17,711)
Slovenia	-	2,904	(2,904)
Turkey	15,348	153,962	(138,614)
Yugoslavia	69	550	(481)
TOTAL	45,672	443,494	(397,822)

FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

Armenia	670	1,041	(371)
Azerbaijan	-	384	(384)
Bielorussia	48	808	(760)
Estonia	25	448	(423)
Georgia	-	328	(328)
Kazakhstan	26	1,123	(1,097)
Latvia	-	582	(582)
Lithuania	7	730	(723)
Moldavia	-	81	(81)
Russian Federation	11,643	118,844	(107,201)
Turkmenistan	1,058	11	1,047
Ukraine	3,731	184,240	(180,509)
Uzbekistan	45	172	(127)
TOTAL	17,253	308,792	(291,539)

AFRICA

Algeria	1,217	4,538	(3,321)
Angola	487	-	487
Benin	50	-	50
Botswana	-	51	(51)
Cameroon	486	505	(19)
Central African Rep.	276	28	248
Chad	7	54	(47)
Congo	44	858	(814)
Djibouti	303	-	303
Equatorial Guinea	30	-	30
Ethiopia	937	2,740	(1,803)
Gabon	1,332	67	1,265
Gambia	345	43	302
Ghana	2,428	1,964	464
Guinea	3,344	1,158	2,186
Guinea-Bissau	59	-	59
Ivory Coast	2,995	8,803	(5,808)
Kenya	16	1,631	(1,615)
Liberia	1,502	1,642	(140)
Madagascar	1	46	(45)
Mali	4	410	(406)
Mauritania	123	158	(35)
Morocco	1,852	8,496	(6,644)
Mozambique	9	1,601	(1,592)
Namibia	-	33	(33)
Nigeria	2,061	3,221	(1,160)
Rwanda	20	37	(17)
Senegal	383	2,203	(1,820)
Sierra Leone	1,026	19	1,007
Somalia	-	540	(540)
South Africa	980	8,637	(7,657)
Sudan	1,914	18,263	(16,349)

Appendix iv : Interview with an Armenian diplomat

The interview was conducted on the 24th of November at the current Armenian embassy in Nakkash area. The interviewee was Mr. Dikran Kevorkian, 3rd Secretary to the Ambassador, and the questions revolved around the workings of the current embassy and the intentions for the new one. The following is a sequence of questions that were asked, with their respective answers.

Q. What is the current staff structure of the embassy and how is that expected to change with the new one ?

A. Besides the ambassador himself (Mr. Yervant Melkonian), there is the first secretary (Mr. Boghos Saladjian) and two third secretaries, myself and Mrs. Stella Melkonian. The latter is responsible for chancellery affairs (entry visas, etc), while myself and Mr. Saladjian are responsible for general diplomatic affairs. This is the extent of the diplomatic staff, and it is complemented by the technical staff, such as bodyguards, security guards and others.

The staff is expected to grow somewhat with the new building. At the moment, diplomatic affairs such as press releases, official visits, etc. are divided between the diplomatic staff depending on the situation. However, we expect to have a Press Secretary to deal exclusively with such things, as that particular area is developing rapidly. We plan to have a small in-house printing facility for official releases, such as selected official news from Armenia, which will be distributed locally and internationally, to embassies and certain institutions. There will be a Press Department to deal with this. This is the most significant change. Of course, the support staff will grow accordingly.

Furthermore, we expect relations between Lebanon and Armenia to develop at an increasing rate in the near future, in terms of trade agreements, cooperation treaties, tourism and such, so we are trying to design a building that will be able to cater for these developments.

Q. What is the relationship of the embassy to the local Lebanese Armenian community ?

A. The embassy is always working to maintain good relations with the Lebanese Armenian community and is actively involved in as much cultural activity as protocol would allow. We have established cultural relations with a number of local youth associations, the Armenian press, and we like to assist local organizations, such as women's associations, to contact their counterparts in Armenia. On the diplomatic front, we deal with official visits by ministers and such. We also keep track of local developments, especially pertaining to the Armenian community of Lebanon. For example, we (Armenians) currently have seven deputies and two ministers in the Lebanese government.

Q. What is the role of the embassy, especially in relation other Armenian embassies in the region, and how do these embassies relate to the foreign policy of the Armenian government ?

A. As you could guess, the primary role of the embassy is to establish foreign relations with its host nation, and to help implement the foreign policy of its nation of origin. As a newly independent nation, Armenia has only recently begun to take concrete steps in this direction, and has established embassies in strategic locations across the five continents. In this region, we have embassies in Lebanon, Syria and Egypt. There are others in Greece, England, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, the United States and Argentina.

Q. What general information can you give us about the new embassy (location, architect, etc.) ?

A. The new embassy, to be completed in the spring of '98, will be located in the Rabieh area, on a plot donated by Mr. Demirjian, a local businessman. The architect is Mr. Sarkis Azadian, who is working with two consultants from Armenia.

The site is of 1085 sq.m., out of which about 350 sq.m. will be built up. The building is expected to be about three floors above ground. The ground level will include a garden, the main entry, leading to the main hall (capacity 85-100 persons), as well as to the ambassador's office, which will be to the left of the main circulation axis. On public occasions, the entry area, hall and garden will be opened up to create a single space with a capacity of up to 1000 persons. To the right there will be the Chancellery section, with its own separate entry, and the private offices.

The second floor will be made up of 3 residences, about 100 sq.m. each, for embassy employees. The third floor will include the ambassador's residence (about 230 sq.m.), and a guest apartment for visiting diplomats, while the roof will be a terrace for private and semi-private gatherings.

The underground levels will include private parking facilities for 15 cars, as well as an archive room, a safe house and a secret communications room.

Finally, the main entry will be covered by a tower-like structure to hold the flag, approximately 2 floors high, which will be constructed out of *douf*, a type of stone particular to Armenia which will be shipped over for this purpose. A specialist foreman will also be arriving to supervise the construction by local workers.

Ani-Shinanyut, CSC

Maralic, 377640, Ani Distrct, Shirak Region, Tel: (37442) 2-25-17

Regular shape tufa for facade masonry. Strength is not more than 400 kg/cm². Softening factor is not less than 0.6. Volume mass 210 kg/m³ Dimensions: 390x190x288 mm.

Clear-cut tufa for facade masonry without edge processing. Dimensions: 530x200x(330-600) mm.

Rough split tufa for masonry. Breaking strength is not less than 50 kg/cm³. Volume mass is not more than 2200 kg/m³. Softening factor is not less than 0.6. Dimenssions: underlay 330x230x(330-600) mm; cover 330x280x(330-500) mm.

Basalt articles manufactured on special orders. Contents of foreign rock grains not more than 10%. Contents of powdered and clay fraction is not more than 3% by mass.

Tufa sand used as a building material. Contents of impurities of powdered and clay fraction is not more than 3%. Contents of foreign rocks is not more than 10% on mass. Contents of clay in clots not more than 0.25%.

Pemzasheni Shik, State Enterprise

Pemzashen, 377611 Shirak Region, Tel: (37444) 2-53-24

Production: Regular shape tufa for use as a building material, strength not more than 400 kgs/cm², factor of softening not less than 0.6, volumetric mass 2100 kg/m³, dimensions 390x190x2,888 mm. Rough split tufa for use as a building material, breaking strength point not less than 50 kgs/cm², Volumetric mass not more than 2200 kg/cm³, factor of softening not less than 0,6 Dimensions: underlaying 330x230x(330-600); heading 330x280x(330-500) mm. Facing tufa slabs for use as a building material, dimensions (350-750)x350x(20-40) mm. Clear cut tufa for facade masonry without edge processing, dimensions: underlining 330x200x(300-600); heading 330x200x(330-500) mm. Tufa road metal for use as a building material, content of heterogeneous rock grains not more than 10%, content of powdered and clay fraction not more than 3%, content of foreign admixtures is not admitted. Volcanic slag for use as a building material, volumetric spread mass 400-1200 kg/m³, dimensions of pieces not more than 600 mm., volcanic slag road metal for use as a building material.

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