

L'AAA (Armenian Assembly of America) demande 100 millions de \$



Témoignant devant le sous-comité des Opérations étrangères de l'Etat US à Washington, le co-président de l'AAA lui a demandé d'allouer 100 millions de \$ d'aide à la démocratie et à l'économie et au moins 10 millions en assistance militaire , et 25 millions à l'Artzakh (Haut/Nagorny

Karabagh)pour l'année fiscale 2020

"WASHINGTON, D.C. - Testifying in person before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State Foreign Operations and Related Programs (Subcommittee), on behalf of the Armenian Assembly of America (Assembly), Board of Trustees Co-Chairman Van Krikorian urged the Subcommittee to allocate \$100 million in democracy and economic assistance, and at least \$10 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education Training (IMET) to Armenia for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, with at least \$25 million in assistance to Artsakh.

"Armenia had a remarkable year. The Economist objectively named it the country of the year because of the democratic changes - peaceful change in government, extremely clean elections, rule of law, you name it - across the board. Time Magazine named the current leader of Armenia 'Crusader for Democracy,'" Krikorian said.

Given this watershed moment in history, Krikorian explained "that's why we're

asking for something substantially more. We're asking for \$100 million in"

source : Massis media

In the early 70's, Armenian-Americans decided to create an organization, headquartered in our nation's capital, to represent and promote Armenian interests. With Armenian-American community members across the country, they launched the Armenian Assembly in 1972. Ultimately, the coalition did not hold, but in its place was born a non-partisan organization dedicated to promoting public understanding and awareness of Armenian issues.

The Assembly would go on to launch a broad array of programs and initiatives and firmly establish itself as an Armenian voice within U.S. public policy circles. It would pioneer initiatives to commemorate and reaffirm the Armenian Genocide. And as early as 1977, the Assembly would introduce a summer intern program in Washington, DC that, some 32 years later, could claim more than 900 graduates.

Beginning in 1988 and thereafter, the Assembly addressed the unprecedented challenges of Armenia's earthquake, Nagorno Karabakh's struggle for self-determination and Armenia's independence movement.

With Administration support, Congress mandated first-ever earthquake relief funding to then Soviet Armenia. Annual U.S. assistance became the norm, the next ten years totaling more than \$1.4 billion. The Assembly was also instrumental in encouraging our friends in Congress to form a Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues.^[2] It would become one of the largest caucuses, working side-by-side with the Assembly in supporting Armenian-American interests.

The Armenia Tree Project (ATP)^[3] was established in 1993 to assist the Armenian people in using trees to advance their social, economic and environmental recovery. Some 300,000 plantings later, ATP's vision continues to bloom throughout Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh.

Efforts also continued unabated to secure universal reaffirmation of the Armenian Genocide, enhanced significantly in 1997 with the launch of the Assembly's Armenian National Institute (ANI).^[4] ANI is at the forefront of efforts to affirm the Armenian Genocide, responding to denial and advance knowledge and understanding of the Genocide and its consequences.

Completing three decades of non-partisan service, the Assembly family of organizations remains in the forefront of strengthening the U.S./Armenia and U.S./Karabakh relationships.

source : wikipedia