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INVESTIGATION BY THE ANTI-CORRUPTION NATIONAL INITIATIVE (ANI)

ARSEN TOROSYAN: "SON of the WHO," "MINISTER OF DEATH" AND UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Key figure in the dossier: **Arsen Torosyan**



The COVID-19 pandemic, audits worth billions of drams, challenges in identifying the deceased, a family business, and the story of one of the most controversial government officials.

Arsen Torosyan is one of the most controversial figures in the ruling Civil Contract Party. A doctor by education, former director of the MIBS Medical Center, Minister of Health, Chief of Staff of the Prime Minister, member of parliament, and currently the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs of Armenia.

At different stages of his career, he was given various nicknames. During the coronavirus pandemic, he was called "Son of the WHO" for his conspicuous adherence to the World Health Organization's guidelines and his constant references to international standards. Following the 44-day war, he acquired another, far more grim nickname in the public sphere — the “Minister of Death” — a label linked to the crisis over the identification of fallen servicemen and the functioning of the forensic examination system. Even many political allies preferred to describe Torosyan with a single word – "toxic."

Over the years in power, Torosyan has repeatedly been involved in high-profile public and political conflicts. He called his opponents liars and clowns, participated in high-profile domestic political disputes, and made statements that sparked widespread public outcry.

Torosyan publicly called the 1,700-year history of the Armenian Apostolic Church a myth that needs to be "destroyed to its foundations" https://ria.ru/20240513/armeniya-1945507991.html, declared his atheism from the parliamentary rostrum https://verelq.am/ru/experts/show/98401, questioned traditional views on the role of religion in Armenian society, advocated for a re-examination of approaches to the issue of international recognition of the Armenian Genocide https://www.armenianreport.com/print/409171/, and, more recently, has been calling for large-scale immigration and the abandonment of the mono-ethnic model of state development.
https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid02mLh1inFT53JimRuSGuAeubT6gnhGchYaTDWaMjek3g8eMrtrVpaHN9X5aGnmAoyql&id=61585433645714

At the same time, Torosyan presented himself as a staunch advocate of an uncompromising fight against abuse and corruption within the state system. Over the years, it was his statements that became the reason for inspections, investigations, and conflicts within the government itself.

However, the most serious questions regarding Torosyan's actions are not related to his statements but to the consequences of the decisions he made.

The COVID-19 pandemic, one of the highest per-capita death rates in the world, more than AMD 50 billion in government spending, procurement outside standard oversight procedures, findings by the Audit Chamber of systemic violations, and discrepancies of nearly AMD 7 billion in the accounting of medicines. Problems identifying those killed in the 44-day war, the scandal over the storage of servicemen’s remains at the Abovyan morgue, complaints from the families of the fallen servicemen, and questions surrounding the work of the forensic medical system. State funding for family-related companies, expansion of property assets, fish farming businesses, land deals, and projects in which representatives from the former minister's inner circle keep reappearing.

This ANI investigation is an attempt to piece all these stories together. Not as a collection of isolated scandals, publications, and mutual accusations, but as a documentary chronicle of decisions, consequences, financial flows, business connections, and questions that still lack comprehensive answers.

Torosyan's Pandemic: Lockdown, Control, and 3,144 Deaths per Million Residents

The COVID-19 pandemic has been the biggest test for Armenia's healthcare system in decades. At the time of making key decisions, the country's Ministry of Health was headed by Arsen Torosyan.

It was under his leadership that the strictest restrictive measures were introduced, digital control mechanisms were employed, a system of mandatory hospitalization for patients was established, and subsequently, a mass vaccination program was implemented.

Despite months of a state of emergency, large-scale government spending, and unprecedented control measures, the pandemic’s overall impact on Armenia was among the most severe in the world. According to the Our World in Data project, by March 2023, the COVID-19 mortality rate in the country was approximately 3,144 deaths per million inhabitants. By this indicator, Armenia ranked among the countries with the highest per-capita COVID-19 mortality rates.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_death_rates_by_country



Against this backdrop, questions about the effectiveness of management decisions during the pandemic continue to be a subject of public and expert discussion to this day.

From A "Not Particularly Dangerous Infection" To An Acknowledgment of Mistakes

The COVID-19 pandemic was accompanied not only by unprecedented restrictions but also by repeated changes in the official position of the authorities. As the pandemic progressed, Arsen Torosyan's statements often contradicted both previous assessments and subsequent government decisions.

On March 1, 2020, following the first reported case of coronavirus in Armenia, Torosyan stated that COVID-19 is not classified as an especially dangerous infection like the plague, cholera, or Ebola fever, but rather represents a new respiratory virus with similarities to already known diseases. The Minister also noted that the country has medications available for treating influenza and other infections, but there was no need to use them at that time.

However, just a few weeks later, authorities began to talk about a serious threat to the healthcare system and the need for unprecedented restrictions.

One of the most controversial episodes involved the issue of face masks. At the onset of the pandemic, Torosyan stated that conventional medical and cloth masks were not capable of providing full protection against the virus, and that only FFP3 or N95 respirators, combined with tightly sealed goggles, offered effective protection.

Later, the authorities made wearing masks mandatory almost everywhere. Explaining the change in position, Torosyan stated that the initial statements were linked, among other things, to the global shortage of protective equipment and the lack of information about the virus.

Meanwhile, amid criticism from the opposition, Torosyan insisted that Armenia's healthcare system is operating at its limits and doing significantly more than it was designed to do. However, the minister later effectively acknowledged that some decisions may have been taken too late.

"We may have been slow to make decisions in various situations," Torosyan stated, explaining this by a lack of information about the new disease and the numerous uncertainties surrounding the pandemic.

It is noteworthy that as early as spring 2021, during another wave of the coronavirus, when the country was recording about 1,000 new cases and up to 25 deaths per day, the authorities declined to reinstate strict restrictions, citing the need to avoid further economic damage.

Thus, the pandemic was accompanied not only by large-scale restrictions but also by constant adjustments to official assessments of what was happening: from statements that the coronavirus was not among the particularly dangerous infections to warnings about a possible collapse of the healthcare system and subsequent acknowledgment of belated decisions.

https://www.azatutyun.am/a/30579703.html
https://fip.am/ru/33283

"Son of the WHO": How the WHO's Recommendations Influenced Armenia's COVID-19 Policy

Throughout the pandemic, Armenian authorities regularly referred to WHO recommendations when making key healthcare decisions. That is why, for Torosyan's supporters, the nickname "Son of the WHO" became a symbol of his commitment to international medical standards, while for his critics it came to represent an excessive reliance on outside recommendations, whose effectiveness later became the subject of public debate.

Pandemic Without Tenders: How Tens of Billions of Drams Were Diverted from the Usual Public Procurement Process

One of the first decisions made by the authorities during the pandemic was to effectively remove COVID-related procurements from the standard system of state control. Moreover, the decision adopted on March 12, 2020, was given retroactive effect: its application was extended to transactions made since January 25, when no official cases of coronavirus had yet been registered in Armenia. The first official case of COVID-19 in the country was not recorded until March 1.

According to the government's decision, procurements from a single entity were no longer limited to the previously established period of 30 calendar days, could be conducted outside the electronic procurement system, and, in certain cases, transactions were allowed to be concluded without a written contract, invoice, or cash receipt. The authorities explained that these measures were necessary to respond quickly to the rapidly evolving epidemiological situation.

On March 26, the government approved a comprehensive program to counter the effects of the pandemic. Subsequently, 25 more decisions were adopted to address the economic and social consequences of COVID-19.

According to Transparency International, the total cost of anti-crisis measures was estimated at approximately $300 million. To finance them, the National Assembly amended the state budget, which allowed for an increase in the deficit by approximately 320 billion drams, or about 660 million US dollars.

According to the Ministry of Health, in 2020, AMD 26,491,923,000 was allocated for the prevention of COVID-19 and the treatment of those affected. In 2021, expenditures amounted to an additional 27 billion 744 million 225 thousand. 703 drams.

Alongside multi-billion-dollar budget expenditures, Armenia also received substantial external financial support. Between March 11, 2020, and November 17, 2021, $472.4 million in international aid was mobilized to combat the pandemic, of which $358.6 million (76%) was in the form of loans and $113.7 million (24%) as grants.

According to official government information, the funds were allocated to support the healthcare system, enhance pandemic preparedness, and ensure a swift response.

However, such substantial expenditures raised questions about the transparency of their allocation. In its final assessment, Transparency International classified Armenia among the countries with limited accountability for COVID-19-related budget spending. https://www.armeps.am/ppcm/public/reports

Specifically, the discussion centered on the lack of publicly available information regarding the Ministry of Health's procurement through single-source and urgent single-source procedures. In addition, the organization attempted to obtain data on the flow of funds through a special treasury account for accumulating donations to combat the coronavirus. However, the Ministry of Health said that the full information would be provided once the situation had been resolved and the data compiled.

Only after the publication of the Transparency International report did the situation change somewhat. Starting from July 20, 2020, information on urgent procurements by the Ministry of Health has been published in the electronic public procurement system. It was from this point onward that it became possible to track which companies received funds allocated for combating the pandemic and in what amounts.

An analysis of these procurements reveals that a significant portion of the multi-billion-dollar contracts was concentrated among a limited number of suppliers.

Who Got the COVID Billions: Suppliers, Emergency Procurement, and Non-Competitive Contracts

Following the publication of data on emergency procurement, it became possible to trace which companies received the funds allocated to combat the pandemic. An analysis of published contracts shows that the largest amounts of funding were concentrated around

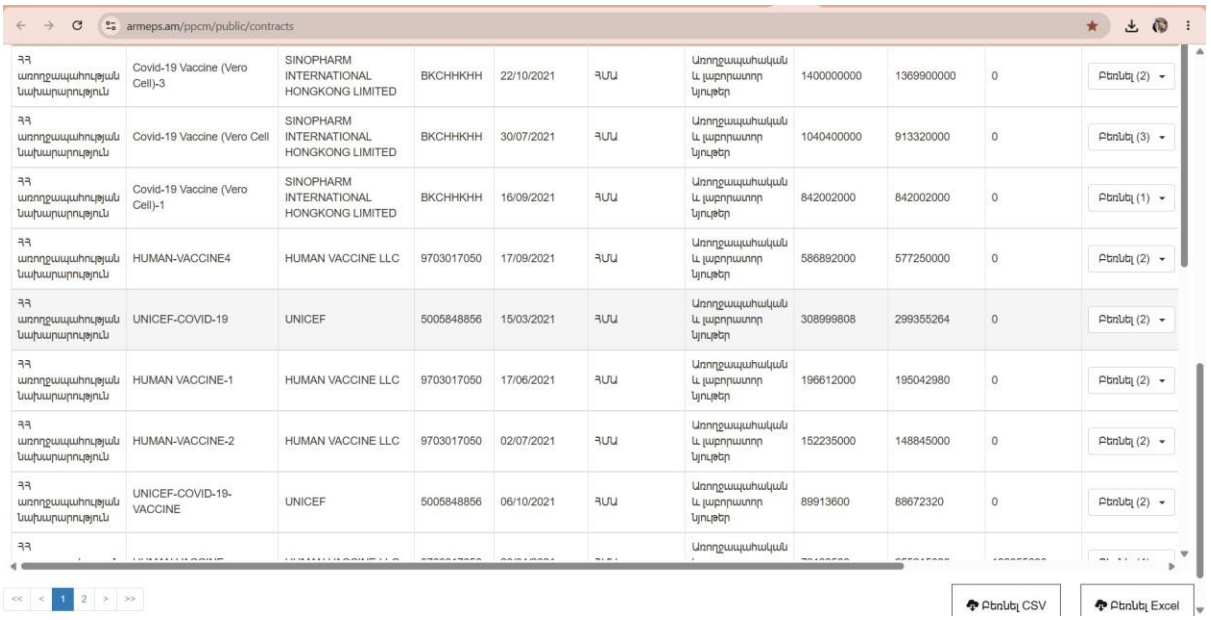
international vaccine suppliers and a limited number of major domestic contractors.

The largest procurement volumes occurred in 2021, the period when coronavirus vaccines were acquired. Among the largest suppliers were HUMAN VACCINE LLC, SINOPHARM INTERNATIONAL HONGKONG LIMITED, UNICEF, and Microgen.
It was through these organizations that the main purchases of vaccines and medications related to the population vaccination program were made.



armeps.am/ppcm/public/contracts

Պատվիրատու	Պայմանագրի ծածկագիրը	Ընտրված մասնակից	ՀՎՀՀ կոդ կամ համարժեք	Պայմանագրի կնքման ամսաթիվ	Գնման ընթացակարգ	Գնման առարկայի անվանում	Պայմանագրի ընդհանուր գումարը	Պայմանագրի գումարը առկա ֆինանսական միջոցներով	Հաշվարկային տնտեսում	Պայման
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ՀՀ ԱՆ ՀՄԱՊՁԲ-2020/25-1	Մ.Լ.Ն ֆարմ ՍՊԸ	02567316	20/07/2020	ՀՄԱ	բժշկական նշանակության ապրանքներ	42475000	42475000	0	Բեռնել (
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ԼԻԿՎՈՐ-1045611681	Լիկվոր ՓԲԸ	01201697	04/08/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	8448480	8448480	0	Բեռնել (
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ԱՐՓԻՄԵԴ-4811242044	Արփիմեդ ՍՊԸ	03519299	07/08/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	1531800	1531800	0	Բեռնել (
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ԵՐԲԻՄ-9778920555	Երևանի քիմիա-դեղագործական ֆիրմա ԲԲԸ	00801189	07/08/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	369360	369360	0	Բեռնել (
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ՍՍՏ-ԲԵՍՏ-07-08	ՍՍՏ-ԲԵՍՏ ՍՊԸ	02636525	07/08/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	662500	662500	0	Բեռնել (
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ԼԵՑԿՈՒԼԵՔՍ-8121814977	«ԼԵՑԿՈՒԼԵՔՍ» ՍՊԸ	04414816	10/08/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	3239500	3239500	0	Բեռնել (
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ԼԻԿՎՈՐ-7260376655	Լիկվոր ՓԲԸ	01201697	10/08/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	10937520	10937520	0	Բեռնել (
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ԵՐԲԻՄ-1210236460	Երևանի քիմիա-դեղագործական ֆիրմա ԲԲԸ	00801189	10/08/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	108540	108540	0	Բեռնել (



armeps.am/ppcm/public/contracts

ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	Covid-19 Vaccine (Vero Cell)-3	SINOPHARM INTERNATIONAL HONGKONG LIMITED	BKCHHKHH	22/10/2021	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	1400000000	1369900000	0	Բեռնել (2)
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	Covid-19 Vaccine (Vero Cell	SINOPHARM INTERNATIONAL HONGKONG LIMITED	BKCHHKHH	30/07/2021	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	1040400000	913320000	0	Բեռնել (3)
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	Covid-19 Vaccine (Vero Cell)-1	SINOPHARM INTERNATIONAL HONGKONG LIMITED	BKCHHKHH	16/09/2021	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	842002000	842002000	0	Բեռնել (1)
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	HUMAN-VACCINE4	HUMAN VACCINE LLC	9703017050	17/09/2021	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	586892000	577250000	0	Բեռնել (2)
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	UNICEF-COVID-19	UNICEF	5005848856	15/03/2021	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	308999808	299355264	0	Բեռնել (2)
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	HUMAN VACCINE-1	HUMAN VACCINE LLC	9703017050	17/06/2021	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	196612000	195042980	0	Բեռնել (2)
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	HUMAN-VACCINE-2	HUMAN VACCINE LLC	9703017050	02/07/2021	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	152235000	148845000	0	Բեռնել (2)
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	UNICEF-COVID-19-VACCINE	UNICEF	5005848856	06/10/2021	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	89913600	88672320	0	Բեռնել (2)
ՀՀ						Առողջապահական				

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A significant portion of the procurements was carried out through simplified procedures introduced during the state of emergency. Under these circumstances, the allocation of public funds among local suppliers is of particular interest.

The largest local contractor for the Ministry of Health during the pandemic was the pharmaceutical company ARPIMED. Six contracts were concluded with the company under various procurement procedures. Two contracts were concluded under the urgent single-source procurement procedure, one under the urgent open tender procedure for an amount of 507.3 million drams, and another under the single-source procurement procedure for an amount of 49.1 million drams. Additionally, two contracts were awarded through an open tender procedure, totaling approximately AMD 555.7 million.

The total value of ARPIMED's contracts with the Ministry of Health exceeded 1 billion drams.



armeps.am/ppcm/public/contracts

Պատվիրատու	Պայմանագրի ծածկագիրը	Ընտրված մասնակից	ՀՎՀՀ կոդ կամ համարժեք	Պայմանագրի կնքման ամսաթիվ	Գնման ընթացակարգ	Գնման առարկայի անվանում	Պայմանագրի ընդհանուր գումարը	Պայմանագրի գումարը առկա ֆինանսական միջոցներով	Հաշվարկային տնտեսում	Պայմանագիր	Հայ ընդ արձանա
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ՀՀ ԱՆ ՀԲՄՊՁԲ-2021/5-1	Արփիմեդ ՍՊԸ	03519299	12/04/2021	ՀԲՄ	դեղեր	507266700	366994750	0	Բեռնել (1)	Բեռ
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ՀՀ ԱՆ ԲՄԱՊՁԲ-2020/5-2	Արփիմեդ ՍՊԸ	03519299	16/03/2020	ԲՄ	դեղեր	491306918.4	491306905.04	0	Բեռնել (1)	Բեռ
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ՀՀ ԱՆ ԲՄԱՊՁԲ-2021/1-1	Արփիմեդ ՍՊԸ	03519299	15/02/2021	ԲՄ	դեղեր	64374192	40830000	0	Բեռնել (1)	Բեռ
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ՀՀ ԱՆ ՄԱԱՊՁԲ-2020/5-2/1	Արփիմեդ ՍՊԸ	03519299	01/12/2020	ՄԱ	դեղեր	49130661.9	49130661.9	-9.313225746154785e-10	Բեռնել (1)	Բեռ
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ԱՐՓԻՄԵԴ-4811242044	Արփիմեդ ՍՊԸ	03519299	07/08/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	1531800	1531800	0	Բեռնել (1)	Բեռ
ՀՀ առողջապահության նախարարություն	ԱՐՓԻՄԵԴ-1854353392	Արփիմեդ ՍՊԸ	03519299	08/10/2020	ՀՄԱ	Առողջապահական և լաբորատոր նյութեր	1142407.68	1142407.68	0	Բեռնել (1)	Բեռ

At the same time, the company was not a new entrant to the market. ARPIMED actively collaborated with government agencies and participated in healthcare system tenders even before the pandemic. According to an article published by Hetq, ARPIMED's owner, Vachagan Ghazaryan (unrelated to Vachagan Ghazaryan, the former head of President Serzh Sargsyan's Security Service), was a candidate for parliament from the Republican Party of Armenia back in 2017. At that time, he owned 97% of ARPIMED's shares, with the remaining 3% held by Artak Harutyunyan - the son of Gagik Harutyunyan, Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Armenia.

In addition to ARPIMED, Vachagan Ghazaryan was the owner of Vas-Pharmamed and Kotayk. At the same time, Hetq noted even before the pandemic that ARPIMED regularly won government tenders in the healthcare sector.

https://hetq.am/ru/article/77131

The other local suppliers involved in the single-source urgent procurement procedure received significantly smaller contracts, typically amounting to tens of millions of drams or less.

Thus, the main volumes of funds during the pandemic were concentrated around international vaccine suppliers and a limited number of large domestic contractors. What criteria were used to award multi-million and multi-billion dollar contracts, and how competitive was the supplier selection process remains unclear.

Pandemic Insurers: Who Received AMD 2.3 Billion from the Ministry of Health

During the pandemic, the Ministry of Health allocated over 2.3 billion drams to insurance companies. The largest recipients of these funds were "Rosgosstrakh-Armenia" (now "LIGA INSURANCE"), "Ingo Armenia" and "Nairi Insurance".

According to public procurement data, the largest recipient among insurers was Rosgosstrakh-Armenia CJSC, with which contracts were concluded for a total of 919,688,000. 584 drams. In December 2022, the company was renamed LIGA INSURANCE.

In second place was Ingo Armenia with a contract volume of 895 million 201 thousand. 417 drams. According to Hetq, 25% of the company's shares belonged to former Armenian Minister of Health Levon Altunyan. Altunyan himself confirmed that he held a stake, saying that he had transferred his shares into a trust. https://hetq.am/hy/article/166232

Third place went to Nairi Insurance, which secured contracts worth 487 million 162 thousand. 642 drams. According to the declaration submitted to the Central Electoral Commission of Armenia in 2021, Levon Kocharyan, the son of Armenia's second president, Robert Kocharyan, owned 60% of the company's shares. https://verelq.am/ru/node/129898

Thus, these three insurance companies alone accounted for over 2.3 billion drams in contracts with the Ministry of Health.

The mere fact that a former health minister was involved in the insurance business, just as the connection between one of the insurance companies and the family of the country’s second president, does not in itself constitute a violation of the law. However, given that during the pandemic insurance companies received Ministry of Health contracts worth more than AMD 2.3 billion, questions about how these funds were allocated, the criteria used to select contractors, and the nature of the services provided remain a matter of public interest.

Who Treated COVID and Received Billions From the Government

A significant portion of the funds allocated to combat the pandemic was directed to medical institutions that were treating patients with coronavirus. According to public procurement data, the Ministry of Health paid over 20.6 billion drams only to the medical centers listed below. At the same time, a significant portion of the largest contracts were awarded through a single-source procurement procedure, and most of the contracts are dated the same day — December 28, 2020.

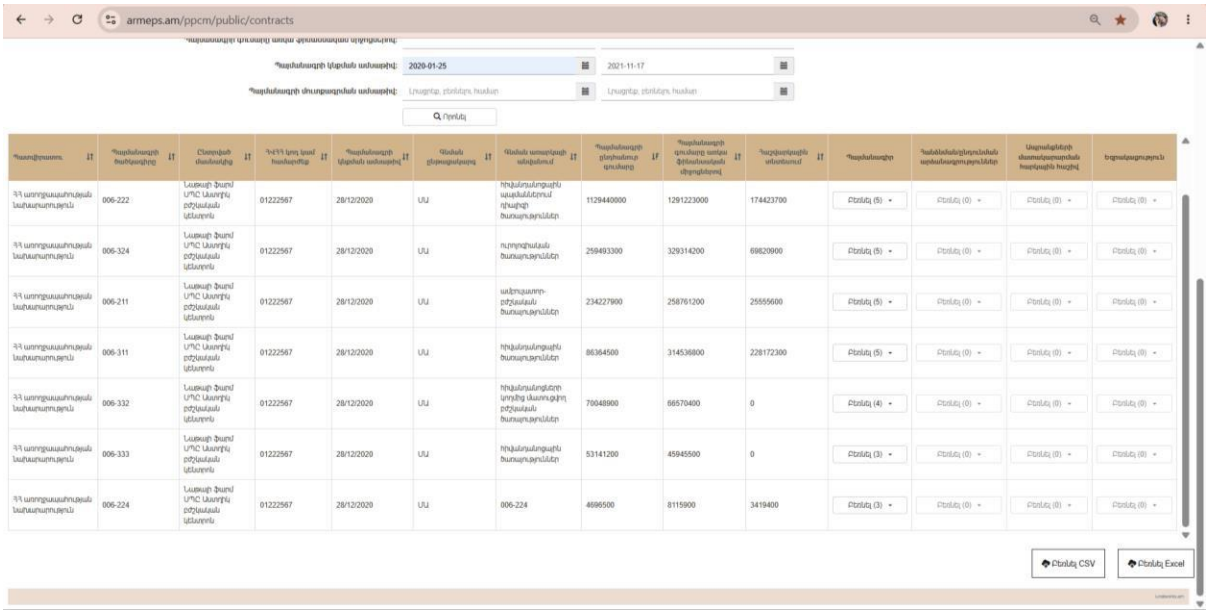
The largest recipients of funds were the following medical centers:
"Erebuni", "Nork Marash", "Arabkir", "Astghik", "Armenia" Republican Medical Center, "Surb Astvatsamayr" and "Surb Grigor Lusavorich" Medical Centers, the National Center for Infectious Diseases, as well as "Nairi", "Izmirlian" and "Medline Clinic" Medical Centers.

The largest payouts went to the Erebuni Medical Center, which received over 4.69 billion drams during the pandemic. Then go "Nork Marash" Medical Center with payments exceeding AMD 2.41 billion, the "Arabkir" Medical Center with over AMD 3.04 billion, and the "Armenia" Republican Medical Center with more than AMD 2.38 billion.

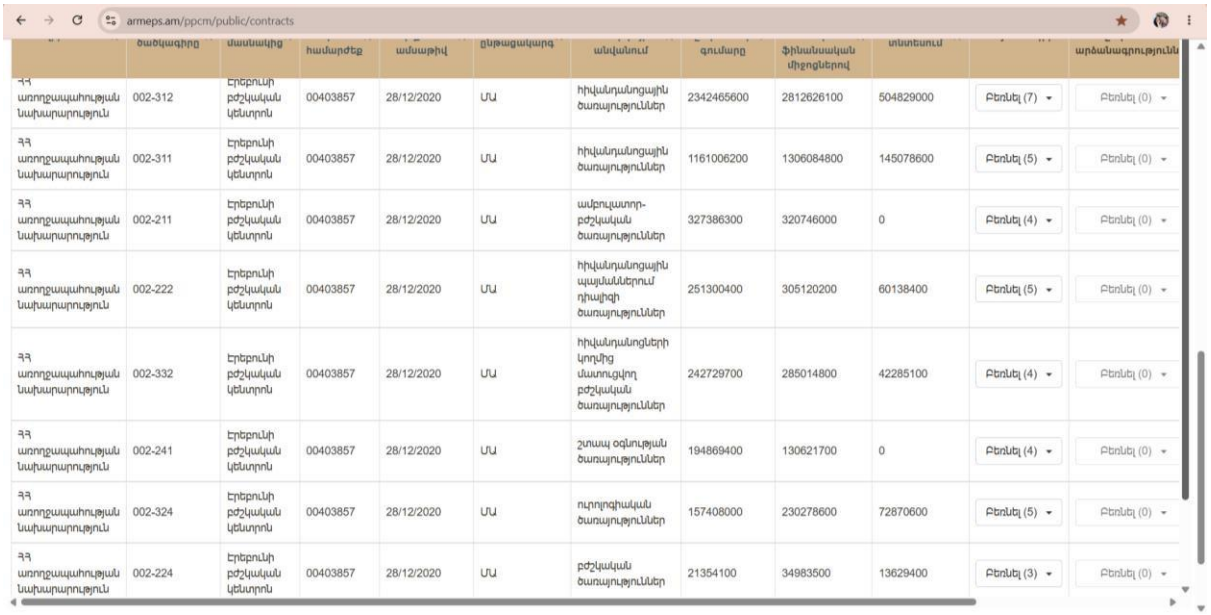
The Astghik Medical Center, part of the Natalie Pharm group of companies traditionally associated with the family of businessman and former MP Samvel Alexanyan ("Lfik"), deserves special attention.

Seven contracts were concluded with the Astghik Medical Center through the "single-source" procurement procedure, all on December 28, 2020. At the same time, two contracts for the provision of inpatient dialysis services, each worth 1 billion 129 million 440 thousand drams, were signed on the same day.

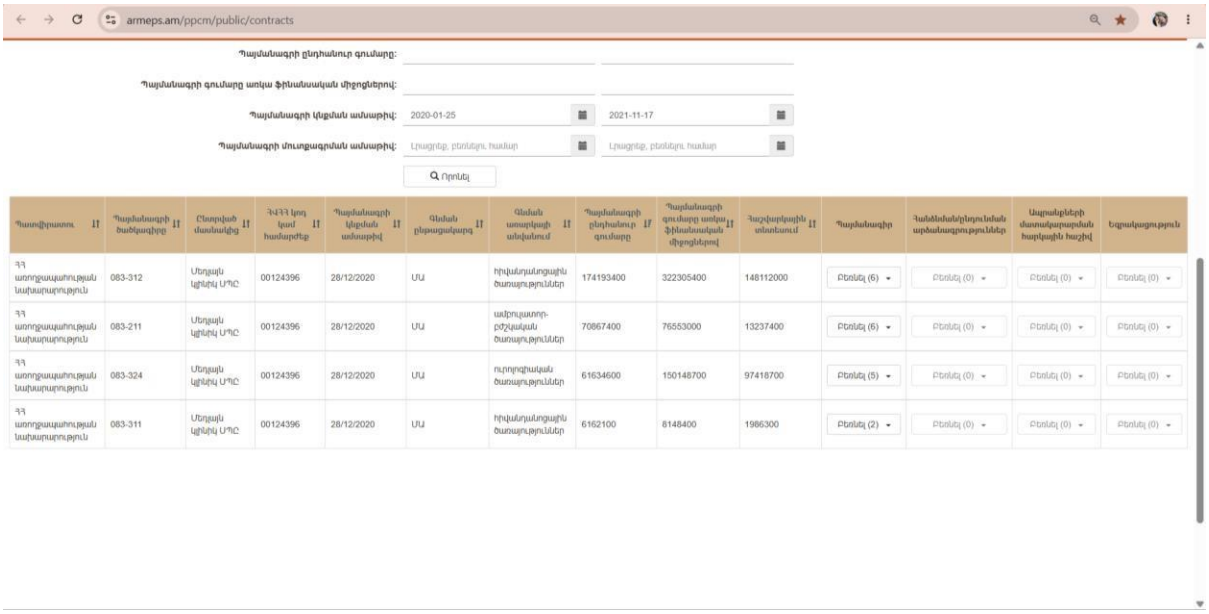
In total, under contracts with the Astghik Medical Center, 2 billion 867 million 52 thousand 300 drams were paid.



Additionally, during the pandemic, Natalie Pharm independently won an open tender for the supply of medicines worth AMD 24,516,000.



With the Medline Clinic medical center, which subsequently became the center of a separate public scandal and a criminal case, four contracts were concluded for a total amount of 312 million 857 thousand 500 drams during the pandemic period.



Thus, the main volumes of budget funds allocated for the treatment of patients with COVID-19 were concentrated around a limited number of large medical institutions. At the same time, a significant share of the largest contracts was awarded through single-source procurement, once again raising questions about the transparency of how funds were allocated during the pandemic.

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"Medline": 829 Medical Records and Damages Amounting to 263 Million Drams

The highest-profile criminal case related to the spending of funds allocated to combat the pandemic involved an investigation into former Deputy Minister of Health Gevorg Simonyan, the founder and director of Medline Clinic, Babken Shaumyan, and the clinic's deputy director, Lilia Hakobyan.

The investigation also implicated the name of former Minister of Health Arsen Torosyan. Media reports said he could be summoned for questioning as a witness and did not rule out the possibility that the issue of criminal prosecution could be raised. However, this did not happen.

According to the indictment, during the period when state-funded programs for the treatment of COVID-19 patients were in effect, an alleged scheme to unlawfully obtain public funds was organized at Medline Clinic. The investigation claims that 829 medical records were falsified, on the basis of which fictitious or distorted information about patient treatment was presented to the state. The estimated amount of the alleged damage is 263 million 480 thousand drams.

According to the investigation, the key figures in the embezzlement case are Babken Shaumyan and Lilia Hakobyan, who are accused of falsifying medical records and illegally obtaining budget funds.

The role of former Deputy Minister of Health Gevorg Simonyan is described differently in the indictment. The investigation does not claim that he personally participated in the embezzlement of funds or the forgery of documents. At the same time, the prosecution believes that Simonyan, holding one of the leading positions in the healthcare system during the pandemic, did not ensure proper oversight and, through his actions or inaction, allowed the alleged scheme to be implemented.

The case is currently being heard in the Anti-Corruption Court, presided over by Judge Meri Mosinyan. All three individuals involved have the status of defendants.

Torosyan himself publicly defended his former deputy. He criticized the findings of the inspections that formed the basis of the criminal case, citing the unprofessionalism and political bias of certain individuals involved in the process. The former minister also pointed out that, as part of the investigation, the heads of medical institutions, doctors, patients, and Health Ministry officials had been questioned, while neither he nor the incumbent Minister of Health, Anahit Avanesyan, had been questioned.

According to Torosyan, the system for financing COVID-19 treatment was structured so that oversight was based on documentation submitted by medical institutions and subsequent reimbursement, rather than on continuous verification of the treatment conditions for each individual patient.

It was the issue of monitoring the expenditure of funds and the reliability of

information provided by medical institutions that subsequently became the subject of criticism not only from law enforcement agencies but also from the Audit Chamber.

Mass Investigations Into Fake Vaccination Certificates and PCR Test Results

The pandemic was not only accompanied by multibillion-dollar expenses and investigations into medical institutions. In 2021–2023, law enforcement agencies uncovered hundreds of cases of illegally issued vaccination certificates and fake PCR test results. According to investigators, hundreds of citizens obtained fraudulent documents, and charges were brought in dozens of criminal cases against 44 individuals, more than half of whom were healthcare professionals.

In October 2021, the National Security Service of Armenia reported the discovery of abuses in several medical institutions in Yerevan. According to the investigation, employees of medical institutions entered false information into the "ARMED" system about the vaccination of citizens who were not actually vaccinated and, in some cases, were even outside the country. Based on this data, official vaccination certificates were issued. Criminal cases were initiated in connection with this incident, and medical professionals were detained.

Almost simultaneously, the National Security Service reported the uncovering of a similar scheme at the V. Abajyan Gyumri Family Medicine Center. According to investigators, the center's employees issued vaccination certificates in exchange for payment, without the individuals actually receiving the vaccine. It was claimed that over 700 people received fraudulent documents in this manner.

A separate criminal case was initiated within the Ministry of Defense system. According to the Military Police, representatives of private companies issued negative PCR test results to dozens of employees of the National Research Institute of the Ministry of Defense without actually conducting laboratory tests.

The scale of the problem is also confirmed by official data from law enforcement agencies. As of the end of 2021, hundreds of cases of illegally issued vaccination certificates and fake PCR test results had been identified. By 2023, dozens of criminal cases related to such incidents had been brought before the courts, dozens of investigations were still ongoing, and charges had been brought against 44 people.

The story of fake certificates and tests has become yet another piece of evidence that the pandemic not only placed an unprecedented burden on the healthcare system but also created fertile ground for abuses, some of which later became the subject of criminal prosecution.

What Went Wrong with the COVID System: Findings of the Audit Chamber

One of the most impactful documents addressing the management of the COVID-19 pandemic in Armenia was the performance audit of the Ministry of Health conducted by the Audit Chamber. Following the audit, auditors identified the absence of a strategic pandemic management plan, millions of drams in overpayments to medical institutions, serious problems with patient records and procurement, as well as a discrepancy of nearly AMD 7 billion in medicine records between the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Drug Provision.

The audit covered the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020, and was conducted from February 2021 to March 2022.

The audit found that, due to the incomplete implementation of control and reporting systems—and, in some cases, their complete absence—funds allocated to combat the pandemic were not always used for their intended purposes or in an economically efficient manner.

The Audit Chamber concluded that the Ministry of Health did not carry out strategic planning taking into account the specific characteristics of the pandemic. In particular, the absence of a pandemic management plan, an emergency response program, and a strategic management system for the prevention, control, and treatment of COVID-19 was noted.

In 2020, the Ministry of Health was allocated approximately AMD 26,492 million from the government's reserve fund to combat the pandemic. At the same time, the auditors found that funds were reallocated and disbursed without reports on actual expenditures or financial justifications from the responsible authorities.

Serious concerns were also raised regarding the quality of data recording. The

Ministry of Health did not provide the auditors with complete and reliable information about the citizens who were tested and hospitalized. Due to the lack of uniform patient identification data, auditors were unable to match test results with hospitalizations and verify whether all hospitalized patients actually had a confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis.

The audit revealed numerous inconsistencies in the information systems. Thus, the number of records marked as "hospitalized" amounted to 131,950, whereas the official statistics did not exceed 80,000 cases. Out of 108,873 hospitalization records, 47,792 had negative test results, and in 61,081 cases, there was no test result at all. Additionally, in 11,972 cases, test results were entered into the system with a delay of more than three days, and in 2,371 cases, information about the results appeared before the date of the test itself.

The auditors paid particular attention to the efficient use of the bed capacity. According to the report, the average occupancy rate of inpatient beds in repurposed healthcare facilities was 69%, while the occupancy rate of intensive care beds did not exceed 28%. In other words, on average, about 72% of ICU beds remained unoccupied.

The audit also revealed significant differences in the cost of patient treatment. The average cost of treating one patient at repurposed medical centers was AMD 378,100, compared with AMD 173,300 at facilities operating under case-based financing. The highest cost was recorded at the "Surb Grigor Lusavorich" Medical Center, where the average cost of treatment reached 745,700 drams per patient, and in some months exceeded 1.36 million drams.

Distortions were identified in the salaries and bonuses category, resulting in overpayments to certain medical institutions. Based on the audit results, the Audit Chamber concluded that the total amount of overpayments to repurposed hospitals was approximately 152 million drams.

Individual violations were also identified in the case-based funding system. The auditors found that the Ministry of Health did not conduct individual monitoring of patients, and the reports submitted by healthcare institutions were accepted without a thorough review. As a result, the Ministry disbursed over 81.5 million drams for 288 patients solely based on data the information system. In addition, there were instances of duplicate submissions of CT scans, resulting in duplicate payments to certain medical institutions.

Serious concerns were also raised regarding the public procurement system. The Audit Chamber indicated that, from September 11 to 27, 2020, the Ministry of Health made purchases from a single supplier, despite the absence of a state of emergency or martial law. Moreover, similar practices continued even after the imposition of martial law, without adhering to the conditions stipulated by law.

The Ministry of Health provided explanations for all identified incidents. However, the Audit Chamber found the justifications provided to be insufficient and maintained its findings in the final report.

Thus, the state audit identified problems at almost all stages of pandemic management: from strategic planning and budget allocation to patient registration, funding for healthcare institutions, and the organization of public procurement.

https://newsarmenia.am/news/society/v-armenii-vozbuzhdeno-ugolovnoe-delo-iz-za-falshivykh-otritsatelnykh-rezultatov-ptsr-testov/?fbclid=IwY2xjawR1JhxleHRuA2FlbQIxMQBicmlkETFMY3FGbkljdVhWOGszbkZOc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjIyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHoRsRp6_ 7UHxv7Gw5MM4_r0m6zGilY8xqxgCNrW8L_wPPqulkzxB9eCyP9In_aem_QFYMxDunABXFusIZHEwBpw
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https://hetq.am/hy/article/144060

Burying a Son: How the Identification System Worked After the War

If the pandemic was the biggest test of Armenia's healthcare system in peacetime, the 44-day war in the autumn of 2020 confronted it with challenges of an entirely different scale.

One of the most difficult and painful tasks was identifying the fallen servicemen and returning their remains to their families. At the time, Arsen Torosyan remained Minister of Health, while the forensic medical examination system fell under his ministry's jurisdiction.

After the end of hostilities in the fall of 2020, hundreds of Armenian families faced one of the most challenging humanitarian issues of the post-war period: identifying fallen soldiers from their remains using DNA testing.

At that time, identification studies were conducted exclusively by the Scientific and Practical Center of Forensic Medicine of the Ministry of Health of Armenia. The scale of the tragedy was unprecedented: relatives waited for months for the results of examinations, many did not trust the conclusions received and, at their own expense, sent samples for re-testing to laboratories abroad. In several cases, families refused to take the remains until further confirmation was received.

The process was accompanied by loud scandals. Reports of misidentification regularly appeared in the media and in statements from relatives. International attention was drawn to a case where a family was given remains that subsequently turned out not to be those of their son. The British newspaper The Guardian also reported on problems identifying the dead and the prolonged wait for the return of servicemen's remains.

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/22/armenias-efforts-to-identify-war-dead-leave-bereaved-families-without-bodies

Against this backdrop, relatives of the fallen and public figures repeatedly accused the Ministry of Health of organizational failures and shortcomings in the identification system. At the same time, Arsen Torosyan publicly attributed the errors that arose to the unprecedented strain on the forensic medical examination system.

Despite the authorities' statements about the completion of the main part of the work, the problem remained relevant even long after the war. In 2022, it became known that some of the remains still could not be identified. Individual samples were sent to the Netherlands for further testing. This raised further questions about the completeness and finality of earlier statements that the identification process had been completed.

Remains on the Morgue Floor

One of the most high-profile scandals linked to the aftermath of the 44-day war involved the storage of fallen servicemen’s remains at the morgue of the Abovyan Tuberculosis Hospital, a state non-commercial organization operating as the National Center for Pulmonology.

In May 2021, the Mediaport Telegram channel published a video showing hundreds of remains and body parts of fallen servicemen stored in plastic bags on the floor of a basement area of the morgue. By that time, Arsen Torosyan had already left the post of Minister of Health, but it was during his leadership of the healthcare system that the remains were placed in this institution.



After the video was published, the relatives of the fallen servicemen tried to enter the morgue but faced resistance from the police. According to the parents, they were told that there were no bodies in the building. Later, relatives managed to get inside and record their own video footage. The footage and eyewitness accounts described a strong odor and extremely poor conditions in which the remains were being stored.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K0k87ghoQJI

Amid mounting public pressure, the Ministry of Health was forced to acknowledge that the remains had been stored in a basement area. The agency stated that these were remains that had already been examined and identified, but whose relatives had not yet claimed them for burial for various reasons. The Ministry of Health also announced plans to transfer the remains to refrigerated facilities at another forensic medical institution and to establish a working group to review the organization of the Scientific and Practical Center of Forensic Medicine.

Acting Minister of Health Anahit Avanesyan already had to publicly apologize for what happened. On her Facebook page, she acknowledged her own oversight, stating that after taking office, she had not personally visited the facility or inspected the conditions in which the remains were being stored. At the same time, Avanesyan assured that the ministry is in constant contact with the relatives of the fallen servicemen.

Amid the ongoing scandal, in June 2021, Nikol Pashinyan said that the identification of those killed was nearing completion. At the same time, the Prime Minister acknowledged that some remains had not been identified and said that specialists had been unable to obtain DNA profiles from approximately 50 body fragments. To investigate them further, the authorities were compelled to seek assistance from international partners.

https://www.yerkramas.org/article/182794/na-polu-morga-abovyanskoj-bolnicy-lezhat-tela-soten-armyanskix-soldat

Further controversy followed a report by the Dejavu Telegram channel, which claimed that the decision to transfer the remains of fallen servicemen to the Abovyan morgue had been made on the orders of then-Minister of Health Arsen Torosyan. There were no official comments on this statement from Torosyan himself.

https://t.me/dejavu202/1547

A month after the scandal, Armenia's Investigative Committee officially confirmed the improper storage conditions of the remains. The Committee found that the head of the center's department, knowing about the lack of available cold storage chambers, decided to place the remains in the basement without proper documentation. The investigation also found a lack of necessary storage conditions, including ventilation and heating systems.

https://newsarmenia.am/news/armenia/sledkom-armenii-konstatiroval-fakt-nenadlezhashchikh-usloviy-khraneniya-tel-pogibshikh-v-voyne-obnar/

Lawyer Margarita Gyulumyan sharply criticized the situation. According to her, the remains of the fallen servicemen had been kept at the morgue for seven months, while officials at every level chose to remain silent. Gulúmyan also pointed to Article 265 of Armenia’s Criminal Code, which provides for liability for desecrating the bodies of the dead and burial sites.

Despite the public outcry, the consequences for the system's leadership were limited. The head and two employees of the Abovyan branch of the State Non-Commercial Organization (SNCO) “Scientific and Practical Center of Forensic Medicine” were dismissed from their positions. The institution’s director received a disciplinary sanction in the form of a severe reprimand.

Thus, the official investigation into the conditions in which the remains were

stored resulted in the Investigative Committee confirming that violations had occurred. However, the question of the personal responsibility of healthcare system officials and those who made decisions during the war remained a matter of public debate.

DNA Exists, But The Documents Are Missing

Even more than a year after the end of the war, the issues with the identification of fallen servicemen had not been resolved.

In February 2022, the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly – Vanadzor reported that it continues to receive appeals from the families of participants in the 44-day war who are not being provided with the results of forensic DNA examinations.

According to the human rights organization, the competent authorities only verbally or in writing notified relatives of the DNA match, but the forensic genetic examination reports themselves were not provided to the families.

At the same time, the current legislation stipulates specific deadlines for the preparation and submission of such documents. An expert report must be prepared within 30 days of the examination being commissioned, while in cases involving a large volume of research, the deadline may be extended by an additional 30 days. Once the expert report has been received in the context of a criminal case, it must be provided to the victim’s legal successor within 10 days.

In its statement, the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly – Vanadzor noted that the refusal to provide relatives with written reports of forensic DNA examinations inevitably undermines confidence in the identification results.

“Failure to provide relatives with written reports of forensic DNA examinations calls into question the reliability of the testing conducted, as the relevant person is unable to personally review the full report and examine the data contained in it. Trust is further eroded in cases where the body is not shown in full and relatives are asked to accept only individual remains for burial,” the organization said in its statement.

Thus, more than a year after the war, some families faced not only prolonged waits for identification results, but also the inability to obtain the documents on which decisions to release the remains for burial had been based.

https://hcav.am/en/44-war-8-2-2022-2

Family Business and Public Funds: The Story of MIBS LLC

While the families of the fallen sought the results of DNA tests, challenged the identification of the remains, and demanded answers from state authorities, notable changes were taking place in the asset declarations of Arsen Torosyan's family. In the following years, the family's property portfolio expanded, and the company MIBS, associated with the former minister's wife, showed steady growth in the volume of state funding.



According to the asset declarations of Arsen Torosyan and his wife, Vardanush Tevanyan, MIBS LLC, a company linked to the former health minister's family, steadily increased the volume of state payments it received in recent years under healthcare programs funded by the Ministry of Health.

The company was established in 2011 as the successor to the "Medical and Diagnostic Center of the International Institute of Biological Systems" and is part of a network of medical institutions operating in Russia and the CIS countries. As of today, 90% of the company is owned by three Russian citizens, and 10% is owned by Arsen Torosyan's wife, Vardanush Tevanyan.

The Torosyan family's connection to the company dates back to well before any stake in the company's capital was acquired. In different years, MIBS LLC was headed by both Arsen Torosyan himself and his wife. Following Torosyan's

appointment as Minister of Health in May 2018, the management of the company once again passed to Vardanush Tevanyan, who remains its director to this day.

The most noteworthy aspect is the evolution of the company's relationship with the state. In recent years, the amount of payments made to MIBS LLC under programs funded by the Ministry of Health has steadily increased.

Thus, in 2022, MIBS LLC received AMD 66.61 million and AMD 93.98 million under two contracts with the state. The total amount of payouts was AMD 160.58 million.

In 2023, the amount of funding increased. Under the two contracts, the company has already received AMD 65.21 million and AMD 104.02 million. The total amount of payouts reached AMD 169.23 million.

An even more pronounced increase was recorded in 2024. According to the declaration, the amount of funds actually paid by the state to MIBS LLC has already reached AMD 258.5 million.

Year	State Payments to MIBS LLC
2022	AMD 160.58 million
2023	AMD 169.23 million
2024	AMD 258.50 million

Thus, over two years, the volume of state payments to the company increased by almost 100 million drams.

The increase in funding was accompanied by a rise in Vardanush Tevanyan's income. While her total income in 2021 was AMD 41.8 million, it increased to AMD 56 million in 2022, reached AMD 85.5 million in 2023, and exceeded AMD 121.9 million in 2024.

The main source of income remained MIBS LLC. In addition to her salary, Tevanyan received rental payments for properties leased to the company, and in 2024, she declared dividends from MIBS LLC for the first time, amounting to 19.1 million drams. Through the company alone, she received over 87 million drams in wages, rent, and dividends in one year.

The increase in state payments was accompanied by higher income for Vardanush Tevanyan and an expansion of the family's financial resources.

The declarations themselves do not contain information about violations or the illegality of the contracts concluded. However, the scale of state funding received by a company linked to the former health minister's family objectively makes the activities of MIBS LLC one of the most notable aspects of the Torosyan family's financial history.

https://cpcarmenia.am/declaration/?id=1_100527

https://cpcarmenia.am/declaration/?id=1_103319

https://cpcarmenia.am/declaration/?id=1_150723

https://cpcarmenia.am/declaration/?id=1_171964

How the Torosyans Family Assets Grew

According to declarations for 2018–2024, after coming to power, the structure of Arsen Torosyan's assets gradually shifted from cash savings to real estate and investments.

The family's main property remains a residential house in the Nor Nork administrative district of Yerevan, jointly owned by the spouses since 2011. However, since 2020, Torosyan has been actively expanding his land assets.

In September 2020, he acquired a plot of land in Tsakhkadzor worth 13.7 million drams. In 2021, four more land plots were purchased: two in the village of Parpi in the Aragatsotn Region and two in Karashamb in the Kotayk Region. The total cost of the acquisitions amounted to approximately AMD 20 million.

That same year, the declaration recorded the receipt of AMD 9.52 million in financial assistance from his father, Gevorg Torosyan, who served as a chief specialist at the Agency for Mineral Resources.

Particular attention is drawn to the story surrounding Tsaghkadzor. In 2023, Torosyan provided loans totaling 17.5 million drams to Tsakhkadzor Park LLC, and by 2024, he became the owner of a residential building in Tsakhkadzor valued at 75 million drams.

At the same time, an investment portfolio was being built. The declarations reflect investments in securities of UniCredit Bank Austria AG, as well as the acquisition of securities of Telecom Armenia in 2023, valued at 1.03 million drams.

At the same time, the family's financial assets grew. As of the end of 2024, the declarations show bank deposits totaling AMD 20 million and USD 53,000, over AMD 22 million in accounts, and approximately AMD 12 million in cash.

Thus, the most notable acquisitions of the family during the period under review were land plots in the Kotayk and Aragatsotn regions, as well as a residential house in Tsakhkadzor worth 75 million drams. At the same time, the declarations record the expansion of the investment portfolio and the growth of the family's financial assets.

Water for Business: Aligning Roles and Commercial Interests

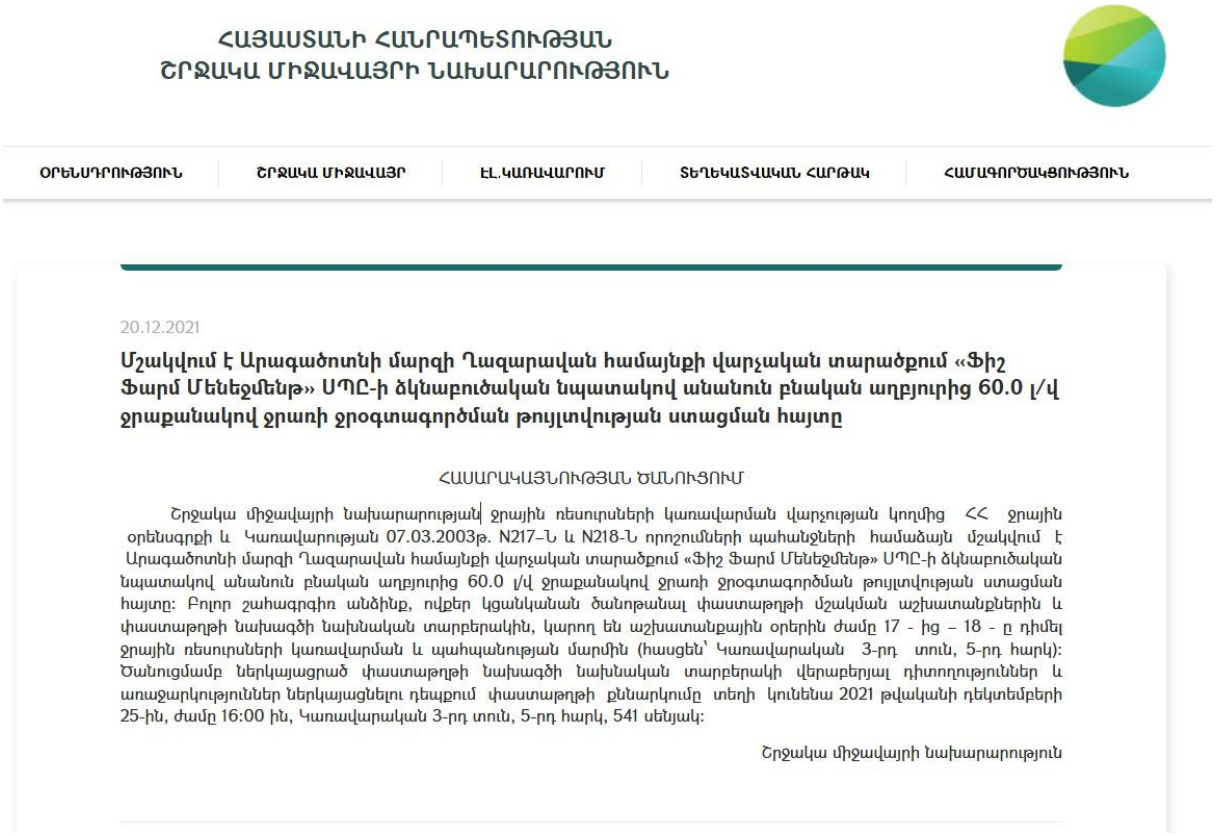
MIBS LLC is not the only commercial asset associated with Arsen Torosyan's family and his immediate circle. An analysis of corporate registers reveals that, in recent years, family members and individuals who had worked alongside the former Minister of Health for many years have also been involved in other business ventures. One of them was the fish farming enterprise Fish Farm Management LLC.

However, the emergence of this project was preceded by another noteworthy circumstance. At the beginning of 2021, almost

simultaneously with Arsen Torosyan's appointment as Chief of Staff of the Prime Minister of Armenia, his father, Gevork Torosyan, began working at the State Non-Commercial Organization (SNCO) Center for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of the Ministry of Environment - an entity involved in the accounting and assessment of the country's water resources.

A few months later, the Torosyan family began implementing a fish farming project through Fish Farm Management LLC, 80% of which had been owned by Gevork Torosyan since October 2021.

On December 20, 2021, the Ministry of Environment published a notice regarding the review of the company's application for a water use permit for fish farming purposes in the village of Ghazaravan, Aragatsotn Region. The public discussions on the project were conducted on December 25, 2021.



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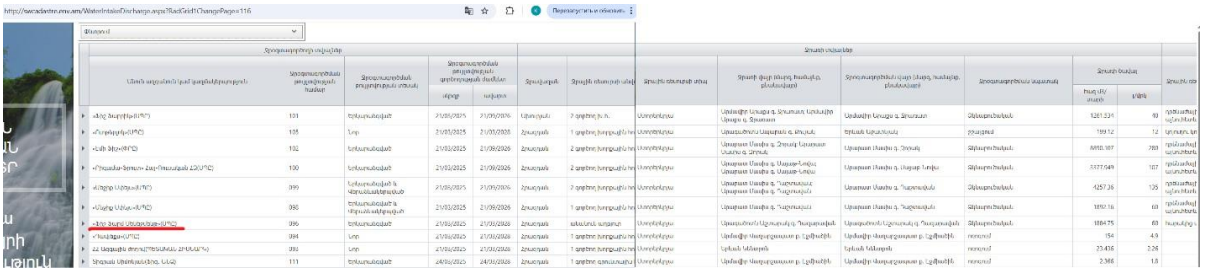
Մշակվում է Արագածոտնի մարզի Ղազարավան համայնքի վարչական տարածքում «Ֆիշ Ֆարմ Մենեջմենթ» ՍՊԸ-ի ձկնաբուծական նպատակով անանուն բնական աղբյուրից 60.0 լ/վ ջրաքանակով ջրառի ջրօգտագործման թույլտվության ստացման հայտը

ՀԱՍԱՐԱԿԱՅՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԾԱՆՈՒՑՈՒՄ

Շրջակա միջավայրի նախարարության ջրային ռեսուրսների կառավարման վարչության կողմից ՀՀ ջրային օրենսգրքի և Կառավարության 07.03.2003թ. N217-Ն և N218-Ն որոշումների պահանջների համաձայն մշակվում է Արագածոտնի մարզի Ղազարավան համայնքի վարչական տարածքում «Ֆիշ Ֆարմ Մենեջմենթ» ՍՊԸ-ի ձկնաբուծական նպատակով անանուն բնական աղբյուրից 60.0 լ/վ ջրաքանակով ջրառի ջրօգտագործման թույլտվության ստացման հայտը: Բոլոր շահագրգիռ անձինք, ովքեր կցանկանան ծանոթանալ փաստաթղթի մշակման աշխատանքներին և փաստաթղթի նախագծի նախնական տարբերակին, կարող են աշխատանքային օրերին ժամը 17 - ից – 18 - ը դիմել ջրային ռեսուրսների կառավարման և պահպանության մարմին (հասցեն՝ Կառավարական 3-րդ տուն, 5-րդ հարկ): Ծանուցմամբ ներկայացրած փաստաթղթի նախագծի նախնական տարբերակի վերաբերյալ դիտողություններ և առաջարկություններ ներկայացնելու դեպքում փաստաթղթի քննարկումը տեղի կունենա 2021 թվականի դեկտեմբերի 25-ին, ժամը 16:00 ին, Կառավարական 3-րդ տուն, 5-րդ հարկ, 541 սենյակ:

Շրջակա միջավայրի նախարարություն

On March 10, 2022, Fish Farm Management LLC received a permit to withdraw water at a rate of 60 liters per second. The Water Cadastre documentation identifies the source as an “anonymous (unnamed) natural spring” located within the administrative territory of Ghazaravan village.



According to the Water Cadastre, the right to use this water resource was subsequently extended and remains valid until 2028.

http://swcadastre.env.am/WaterIntakeDischarge.aspx?RadGrid1ChangePage=116

The rights to use a significant volume of water resources were secured during the period when Arsen Torosyan held a key position in the executive branch, while his father was simultaneously a co-owner of a fish-farming business and an employee of a Ministry of Environment agency involved in monitoring water resources.

The coincidence of family members' official positions and commercial interests in the use of natural resources is clearly of public interest and requires additional transparency from government agencies.

The Torosyan Family's Fish Farming Business: The Father of an MP, a Former Deputy Minister, and A Missing Exit from The Company

In 2021, Arsen Torosyan's associates began developing a business in the fish farming industry through Fish Farm Management LLC, registered on May 27, 2021, in the village of Ghazaravan in the Aragatsotn Region.

The company's history is remarkable for the composition of its participants. Over the years, this group has included Arsen Torosyan's father, his former deputy at the Ministry of Health, as well as individuals who were part of the former minister's close professional circle for many years.



Initially, the founders of the company were Shavarsh Grigoryan and his wife, Edita Guroghlyan. Shavarsh Grigoryan is one of Arsen Torosyan's closest associates. During Torosyan's tenure as Minister of Health, he served as Deputy Minister of Health. Before that, Grigoryan had served as acting director of the state institution “Health Programs Implementation Office,” headed the Sevan Mental Health Center, and worked as an aide to former Health Minister Levon Altunyan.

However, just a few months after the company's establishment, on October 19, 2021, its ownership structure underwent a significant change. The controlling stake of 80% was transferred to Arsen Torosyan's father, Gevork Torosyan. Another 20% went to Sarkis Tadevosyan, who simultaneously took the position of company's director.

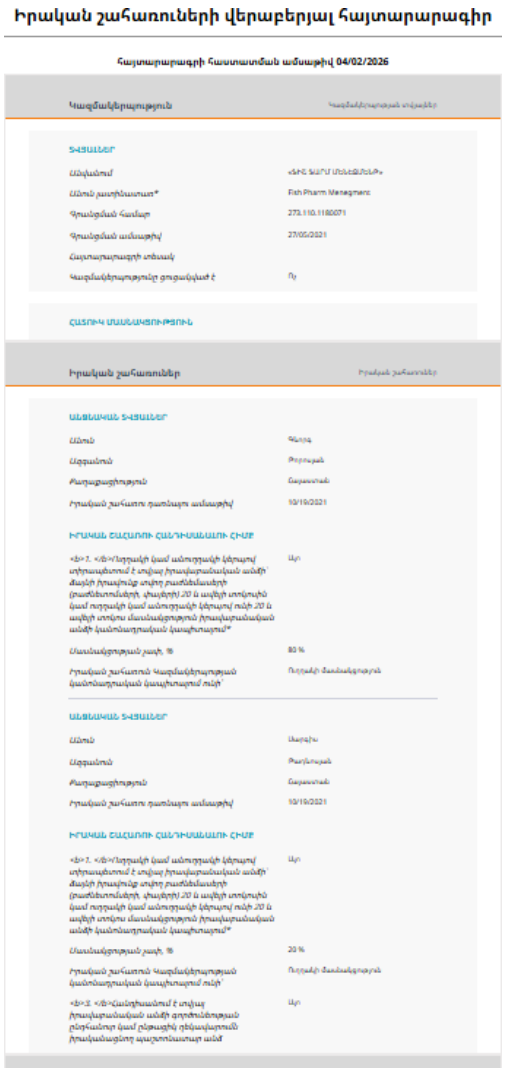
Sarkis Tadevosyan was also associated with Torosyan's inner circle. During Arsen Torosyan’s tenure as health minister, his son, Razmik Tadevosyan, worked as his driver and, after Torosyan was elected to parliament, was hired as his parliamentary aide. Later, Razmik Tadevosyan moved to the position of advisor to the governor of the Aragatsotn region.

To establish the fish-farming operation, the company leased nine ponds and a 217-square-meter industrial-use plot in the village of Ghazaravan from Sarkis Tadevosyan.

The story of the company's change of ownership is of particular interest. In 2023, reports emerged that Gevork Torosyan had allegedly withdrawn from the

ownership of Fish Farm Management LLC, leaving Sarkis Tadevosyan as the sole owner of the company.

However, the data from the State Register cast doubt on this version. According to the declaration of beneficial owners of Fish Farm Management LLC, filed on February 4, 2026, the composition of the company's owners has remained unchanged since October 2021. Gevork Torosyan still owned 80% of the company's shares, while Sarkis Tadevosyan retained his 20% and continued to lead the enterprise as director.



Իրական շահառուների վերաբերյալ հայտարարագիր

Հայտարարագրի հաստատման ամսաթիվ 04/02/2026

Կազմակերպություն

ՏՎՅԱԼՆԵՐ

Անվանում

Անուն ազգությունատար*

Fish Pharm Management

Պետգրանցման համար

273.110.1180071

Պետգրանցման ամսաթիվ

27/05/2021

Հայտարարագրի տեսակ

Կազմակերպությունը ցուցակված է

Ոչ

ՀԱՏՈՒԿ ՄԱՍՆԱՎՈՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

Իրական շահառուներ

ԱՆՁՆԱԿԱՆ ՏՎՅԱԼՆԵՐ

Անուն

Ազգանուն

Քաղաքացիություն

Գաբասական

Իրական շահառու դառնալու ամսաթիվ

10/19/2021

ԻՐԱԿԱՆ ՇԱՀԱՌՈՒ ՀԱՆԴԻՍԱՆԱԼՈՒ ՉԻՄՔ

«Ե» 7. «Ք»/«Ղ»-ի կամ ամուրդակի կիրարով տիրապետում է տվյալ իրավաբանական անձի՝ ձայնի իրավունք տվող բաժնեմասերի (բաժնետոմսերի, փայերի) 20 և ավելի տոկոսին կամ ուղղակի կամ անուղղակի կիրարով ունի 20 և ավելի տոկոս մասնակցություն իրավաբանական անձի կառավարական կազմակերպում*

Այո

Մասնակցության չափ, %

80 %

Իրական շահառուն Կազմակերպության կառավարական կազմակերպում ունի՝

Ունդրամի Ճառնակերպում

ԱՆՁՆԱԿԱՆ ՏՎՅԱԼՆԵՐ

Անուն

Ազգանուն

Քաղաքացիություն

Գաբասական

Իրական շահառու դառնալու ամսաթիվ

10/19/2021

ԻՐԱԿԱՆ ՇԱՀԱՌՈՒ ՀԱՆԴԻՍԱՆԱԼՈՒ ՉԻՄՔ

«Ե» 7. «Ք»/«Ղ»-ի կամ ամուրդակի կիրարով տիրապետում է տվյալ իրավաբանական անձի՝ ձայնի իրավունք տվող բաժնեմասերի (բաժնետոմսերի, փայերի) 20 և ավելի տոկոսին կամ ուղղակի կամ անուղղակի կիրարով ունի 20 և ավելի տոկոս մասնակցություն իրավաբանական անձի կառավարական կազմակերպում*

Այո

Մասնակցության չափ, %

20 %

Իրական շահառուն Կազմակերպության կառավարական կազմակերպում ունի՝

Ունդրամի Ճառնակերպում

«Ե» 8. «Ք»-Համաձայնամում է տվյալ իրավաբանական անձի գործունեության ընդհանուր կամ ընթացիկ ղեկավարումն իրականացնող պաշտոնատար անձ

Այո

https://e-register.moj.am/hy/companies/52674936/declarations/7061b52e-eea4-4e7e-b862-ca1fa3e2085c

Thus, the documents indicate that control over Fish Farm Management LLC remained with Arsen Torosyan's family throughout the entire period. At the same time, individuals who had been part of the former Health Minister's close professional and personal circle for many years were involved in the company's activities.

https://www.hetq.am/ru/article/149580

https://hetq.am/ru/article/154316

Land Deals of the Torosyan Family: The Same Surnames, New Assets

The expansion of the land assets of Arsen Torosyan's family occurred in parallel with the development of commercial projects associated with its circle. Notably, the same individuals who had previously appeared in connection with the fish-farming company Fish Farm Management LLC were also involved in a number of real estate transactions.

The most active phase of land acquisition was the autumn of 2021. This happened almost simultaneously with a change in the ownership structure of the fish-farming company, when the controlling stake in Fish Farm Management LLC was transferred to the father of MP Gevorg Torosyan.



On October 20, 2021, Arsen Torosyan acquired two land plots at once in the village of Parpi in the Aragatsotn Region from Anna Tadevosyan, the wife of Sarkis Tadevosyan, who had recently become a business partner of the Torosyan family in a fish farming project. The value of the plots was AMD 3.7 million and AMD 1.3 million, respectively.

On the same day, the MP acquired another plot of land in the village of Karashamb, Kotayk Region, for 12.3 million drams. A month later, on November 26, 2021, another plot in the same village was purchased for 2.7 million drams.

Thus, in less than a month and a half, Arsen Torosyan acquired four land plots with a total value of about 20 million drams.

At the same time, the asset declaration lacks information about the area of the plots, which does not allow for comparing the cost of acquisitions with the characteristics of the properties and independently assessing the marketability of the transactions.

Some of the acquired assets were subsequently sold. In November 2022, both plots in Karashamb were sold to Arthur Torosyan for 14 million and 6 million drams, respectively. Another six months later, on May 16, 2023, the plots in Parpi were sold to a foreign national, Krekuar Naimi Panne (name as given), for AMD 4.5 million and AMD 3.3 million, respectively.

Land acquisitions were not limited to transactions in 2021. Earlier, in September 2020, he acquired a plot of land in Tsakhkadzor worth 13.7 million drams. Subsequently, it was Tsakhkadzor that became one of the main centers of the family's property-related activities.

In 2023, Torosyan provided loans to Tsakhkadzor Park LLC, and in March 2024, he acquired a residential building worth 75 million drams in this resort town. Of particular note is the fact that the declaration lists the method of acquisition as “other,” without providing any further explanation.

Simultaneously, the MP's wife, Vardanush Tevanyan, was also building her own land assets. In June 2022, she acquired a plot of land in Aparan worth 2.9 million drams.

Thus, an analysis of property declarations shows that during the period from 2020 to 2024, the Torosyan family consistently increased its land and real estate assets in various regions of Armenia. At the same time, some of the transactions involved individuals already linked to the family business

and the MP’s close circle, while certain details surrounding the acquisition of the properties—including the absence of information on the size of the plots and the undisclosed method of acquiring the house in Tsaghkadzor—remain unexplained publicly.

https://archive.yerevan.today/all/society/106549/1-toun,-5-hoghataratsq%d5%9d-amaranocayin-gotoum,-60-hazar-evro,-41-mln-dram,-20-hazar-dolar%e2%80%a6-arsen-torosyani-haytararagiry

https://hetq.am/hy/article/149580

An Unfinished Story

Over the years in government, Arsen Torosyan has become one of the most recognizable and, at the same time, most controversial members of Nikol Pashinyan's team.

“Son of the WHO,” “Minister of Death,” anti-corruption crusader, minister, MP, businessman, reformer, critic of the Church and of traditional notions of the state. Everyone has their own Torosyan.

But beyond the political disputes, there are the documents, figures, and facts compiled in this investigation. And they show that there are far more questions than answers surrounding the actions of one of the most influential government officials of recent years.