



INVESTIGATION BY THE ANTI-CORRUPTION NATIONAL INITIATIVE (ANI)

ALEN SIMONYAN: THE SPEAKER OF DENIAL

Key figure in the dossier: Alen Simonyan





Alen Simonyan, the Speaker of the National Assembly of Armenia, has repeatedly stated that there is no systemic corruption in the country. According to him, talk of nepotism, conflicts of interest, and misappropriations is nothing more than a fabrication of the “yellow press,” while journalistic investigations are merely attempts to discredit the authorities.

He always denied everything. Denied the problems.

He denied the accusations.

He denied the very formulation of the questions.

And he did so with conspicuous aggression — through insults, public outbursts, lawsuits, and a display of contempt for those who tried to speak about the facts.

This behavior would be typical for a private individual or a media personality. But Alen Simonyan is not a private individual. He is the Speaker of the Armenian Parliament, the third highest-ranking figure in the state, from whom institutional restraint, accountability, and respect for public oversight are expected.

Before entering big politics, Simonyan was an actor and a media personality. He remained in much the same role afterward. The only difference is that the stage became the state, and improvisation became politics. His public image increasingly came to resemble not that of a statesman, but of a character from a movie about a “tough guy” who takes criticism as a personal insult and sees power as the right to respond rudely and without explanation.

The evolution of his public rhetoric is also noteworthy. In 2016, as a member of the board of the Civil Contract party, Alen Simonyan freely expressed his views on issues he himself acknowledged were unpopular. He publicly advocated the legalization of marijuana and prostitution in Armenia, arguing that this would bring shadow sectors into the legal framework and potentially generate economic benefits.
<https://iravunk.com/?p=123412&l=ru>

However, after assuming the highest parliamentary office, this range of views noticeably narrowed. The issue of marijuana legalization is the only one that has remained in the public discourse - albeit with the caveat that he does not intend to initiate such changes and does not believe it would be possible to convince the public.
<https://news.am/rus/news/881933.html> *The boldness of his earlier ideas has given way to cautious wording, and political improvisation to calculation.*





Against this backdrop, another, less public side of his biography becomes particularly telling. In recent years, the Speaker's asset declarations have been partially classified. Information on income, assets, and financial liabilities that, under the law, should be accessible to the public has become confidential. Transparency has been replaced by formal legality, and accountability by references to the right not to disclose.

At the same time, the spotlight is increasingly turning to the speaker's relatives and inner circle: business projects, construction companies, government contracts, court cases, and decisions that, taken together, paint a consistent picture — not of isolated scandals, but of an environment in which political power, family ties, and economic interests are too closely intertwined.

Alen Simonyan continues to insist that there is no corruption. Yet the louder these statements become, the more information is kept confidential, and the more aggressive the response to investigations becomes.

We are publishing this investigation not about the communication style or personal weaknesses of the Speaker of Parliament. We are publishing an investigation into a model of power in which denial replaces explanation, secrecy replaces transparency, and public office is used as a resource rather than a responsibility.

Who Was Alen Simonyan and What Did He Do Before 2018?

From 2007 to 2012, Alen Simonyan was primarily known as a media figure. He worked with Armenia TV, which at the time belonged to Serzh Sargsyan's son-in-law, Mikael Minasyan, serving as an actor, presenter, and producer. He gained widespread recognition through his involvement in the comedy project "Kargin Hakhordum". At the same time, he appeared in entertainment formats and music projects.

[videos.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NDMrB0w9DA) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NDMrB0w9DA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uCzqNNldgGw)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uCzqNNldgGw>

This period of his biography is important for understanding his public style, which, even after entering high-level politics, retained elements of stage presence, improvisation, and emotional reactions to criticism.







Journalist and Media Manager

From 2012 to 2018, Alen Simonyan served as editor-in-chief of Ararat Magazine.

From 2013 to 2018, he also served as editor-in-chief of Ararat Media Group LLC, which he founded and which included the araratnews.am website and Ararat Magazine.

A number of Armenian media outlets have described araratnews.am as a pro-government media outlet. In particular, it has been suggested that the website was used as a tool of political influence and was linked to businessman Khachatur Sukiasyan.

https://azg.am/am/2019042617/?utm_source



Income, Debts, and Classified Data: What National Assembly Speaker Alen Simonyan's Declarations Reveal

Following the change of power in 2018, the financial picture of Alen Simonyan, Speaker of the National Assembly of Armenia and member of the Civil Contract Party Board, changed significantly. His declarations for subsequent years record a sharp increase in income, a stable debt burden, significant amounts of cash, and the systematic classification of certain data, which has repeatedly become the subject of journalistic investigations and audits.





Already in the declaration for 2018, the first year after coming to power, with a declared salary of 560,000 drams, Alen Simonyan's total annual income amounted to 14,560,000 drams. In the same year, he declared

an apartment, the purchase of a Range Rover Evoque for 12 million drams, the sale of a Mitsubishi ASX, as well as cash in AMD and USD were listed. The income of his wife, Mariam Margaryan, during that period was about 1.5 million drams.

ՀԱՅՏԱՐԱՐԱԳՐԵՐԻ ՌԵԵՍՏՐ



ԱԼԵՆ ՌՈՐԵՐՏԻ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ
ՀՀ Ազգային ժողովի նախագահի տեղակալ
2019-01-14 / -

- [Պաշտոնատար անձի պաշտոնը ստանձնելու հայտարարագիր \(2018\)](#)
ՀՀ Ազգային ժողովի պատգամավոր

ՓՈԽԿԱՊԱԿՑՎԱԾ ԱՆՁԻՆԷ

Անուն, ազգանուն, հայրանուն	Կապի տեսակ	Հայտարարագրեր
ՌՈՐԵՐՏ ԱԼԵՆԻ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ	Անչափահաս զավակ	-
ԿԻԿՏՈՐԻԱ ԱԼԵՆԻ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ	Անչափահաս զավակ	-
ՄԱՐԻԱՄ ԶՈՆԻԿԻ ՄԱՐԳԱՐՅԱՆ	Ամուսին	-

It was the declarations from that very period that became the subject of an investigation by the Fact Investigation Platform (FIP) <https://fip.am/7033> , which pointed out procedural violations, inaccuracies in the dates of property acquisition, and questions regarding the sources of funds, particularly concerning the purchase of the Range Rover vehicle. Following the inspection, the Commission on Ethics of High-Ranking Officials imposed a disciplinary sanction in the form of a warning. <https://verelq.am/ru/node/48020>

Starting in 2020–2022, the declarations become less transparent. A substantial portion of the information on income, securities, and the sources of funds is classified. At the same time, a significant debt persists from year to year - approximately 53.8 million drams - while substantial amounts of cash, totaling tens of millions of drams, are also declared.

In 2022, Alen Simonyan's declared income amounted to approximately 70 million drams. More than AMD 48 million of this amount came from payments received from





ARMENECONOMBANK. At the end of the year, Alen Simonyan had loans and other borrowings totaling AMD 65,942,291.

The declaration also lists income from property rentals and proceeds from court judgments. During the same period, Simonyan acquired an apartment in the Byuregh residential complex on Arshakunyats Avenue, completing the purchase with a mortgage loan from ARMENECONOMBANK, which is controlled by the family of National Assembly Deputy Khachatur Sukiasyan. At the same time, a significant portion of the information concerning assets and financial flows during this period is not publicly available.



In the 2024 declaration, most of the data is once again classified. From the publicly available information, it appears that Alen Simonyan still owns the apartment he acquired in 2019 and continues to carry the same substantial debt of approximately 53.8 million drams, despite the reported repayments towards its settlement. The amount of funds in accounts is decreasing to minimal levels, while the volume of cash is increasing. Total annual income decreases to approximately 29 million drams, but in its structure

bank borrowings and proceeds from public and private sources are once again present. The information about the spouse's assets and income for this period is classified.





Գ.1. ՀԱՅՏԱՐԱՐԱՏՈՒ ՊԱՇՏՈՆԱՏԱՐ ԱՆՁԻ, ՆՐԱ ԸՆՏԱՆԻՔԻ ԱՆՉԱՓԱՀԱՍ ԱՆԴԱՄՆԵՐԻ ԵՎ ԽՆԱՄԱԿԱԼՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՍ ՀՈԳԱԲԱՐՁՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՏԱԼ
ԱՆՁԱՆՑ ԵԿԱՄՈՒՏՆԵՐ

Գ.1.1. Հաշվետու տարվա եկամուտներ							
NN ը/կ	Եկամուտ ստացող հայտարարատուի անունը, ազգանունը, հայրանունը	Եկամտի տեսակը	Եկամուտ վճարող կազմակերպության անվանումը կամ ֆիզիկական անձի անունը, ազգանունը և հայրանունը	Եկամուտ վճարողի հասցեն	Հայտարարատուի և եկամուտ վճարողի միջև առկա կապի ընթացքը	Ստացված եկամտի գումարը և արժույթը	Բնամբ ստաց
1.	ԱԼԵՆ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ ՌՈԲԵՐՏԻ	Ստացված փոխառություններ (վարկեր)	ԱԿԲԱ Բանկ	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Գ 5,719,740.3	
2.	ԱԼԵՆ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ ՌՈԲԵՐՏԻ	Այլ եկամուտներ	Մեդիա Իդեա ՍՊԸ	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Գ 356,000	
3.	ԱԼԵՆ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ ՌՈԲԵՐՏԻ	Այլ եկամուտներ	ՀՀ Ֆինանսների նախարարություն	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Գ 4,495,236	
4.	ԱԼԵՆ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ ՌՈԲԵՐՏԻ	Աշխատանքի վարձատրություն և/ կամ դրան հավասարեցված այլ վճարումներ	«ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԺՈՂՈՒԻ ԱՇԽԱՏԱՆԱԶՄ»	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Գ 18,602,888	
5.	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտ
Ընդամենը						Գ 29,175,864.3	

A separate episode in the array of declarations concerns the property at 62 Abovyan Street, where FIP <https://fip.am/18121> indicated a possible concealment of ownership share. Following the publications, the Cadastral Committee issued a clarification stating that the ownership had been transferred as early as 2016, and the previously provided information could have been the result of a technical error. This episode illustrates a conflict that runs throughout the story: between journalistic investigations and subsequent official revisions.

Taken together, Alen Simonyan's declarations for 2018–2024 paint a consistent picture: rapid income growth after coming to power, a significant role of bank and external inflows, a chronically persistent high debt burden, substantial cash holdings, and regular redaction of data that hinders public and journalistic scrutiny.





ՏԱՐԵԿԱՆ ՀԱՅՏԱՐԱՐԱՌԳԻՐ

ՊԱՇՏՈՆԱՏԱՐ ԱՆՁԻ՝ 2024 ԹՎԱԿԱՆԻ ԳՈՒՅՔԻ, ԵԿԱՄՈՒՏՆԵՐԻ, ԾԱԽՍԵՐԻ ԵՎ ՇԱՀԵՐԻ

Ա. ԸՆԴՀԱՆՈՒՐ ՏՎՅԱԼՆԵՐ

NN ը/կ	Ա.1. Հայտարարատու պաշտոնատար անձի տվյալները	
1.	Անունը, ազգանունը, հայրանունը	ԱԼԵՆ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ, ՈՐԲԵՐՏԻ
2.	Ծննդյան օր, ամիսը, տարին	05/01/1980
3.	Հանրային ծառայությունների համարակից	Պաշտպանված
4.	Հաշվառման հասցե	Պաշտպանված
5.	Փաստացի բնակության հասցե (թիվ տարբերվում է հաշվառման հասցեից)	Պաշտպանված
6.	Ապրմի անվանումը, որտեղ պաշտոն է զբաղեցնում	Ազգային ժողով
7.	Զբաղեցրած պաշտոնը	Ազգային ժողովի նախագահ
8.	Պաշտոնն ստանձնելու օրը, ամիսը, տարին	02/08/2021
9.	Էլեկտրոնային փոստի հասցե, հեռախոսահամարներ	Պաշտպանված, Պաշտպանված
10.	Հայտարարագրի ներկայացման օրը, ամիսը, տարին	27/05/2025

Ա.2. Հայտարարատու պաշտոնատար անձի ընտանիքի անդամների մասին տվյալները										
NN ը/կ	Անունը, ազգանունը, հայրանունը	Կապը հայտարարատու պաշտոնատար անձի հետ	Ծննդյան օրը, ամիսը, տարին	Մեծնազորի տվյալները	Հանրային ծառայությունների համարակիցը (ամբարձրության դեպքում)	Ճարտարապետությունը	Հաշվառման հասցեն	Բնակության հասցեն	Պաշտոնը (աշխատանքային գործունեությունը)	Գործատուի անվանումը
1.	ՈՐԲԵՐՏ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ ԱԼԵՆԻ	Անչափահաս զավակ (այդ թվում՝ որդեգրված)	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված
2.	ՓԻՏՈՐՈՍ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ ԱԼԵՆԻ	Անչափահաս զավակ (այդ թվում՝ որդեգրված)	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված
3.	ՄԱՐԻԱՄ ՄԱՐԳԱՐՅԱՆ, ՉՈՒԿԻ	Ամուսին / կին	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	ՀՀ քաղաքացի	Պաշտպանված	Պաշտպանված	ՀՀ քաղաքացի, ընտանիքի նախագահ	ՖԻՔ Նրազ ՍՊԸ

The income dynamics of Alen Simonyan's wife (now ex-wife) Mariam Margaryan, deserve attention. In 2019, she acquired a 100% stake in

EFEMEF GROUP LLC and became the director of the company, and also received income from MediaNews LLC. In subsequent years, her declarations recorded business assets, loans, including from her own company and banks, as well as significant amounts of cash. While in the initial years after 2018, her declared income was around 1.5 million drams per year, by 2022–2023, it had surged to 60–68 million drams annually. At the same time, some of the data on her assets and income in different years was also classified.

In short: What Alen Simonyan's declarations for 2018–2024 reveal – after coming to power, his annual income increased from 14.5 million to approximately 70 million drams;

- wages are only a part of income and do not explain their total amount;
- bank receipts, rent, and other external sources play a significant role;
- for several years, the debt burden has remained at around AMD 53.8 million;
- year after year, tens of millions of drams in cash are declared;
- a significant portion of data on income, assets, and the origin of funds is classified;
- FIP investigations revealed violations and inaccuracies;
- some problematic episodes were later corrected by official clarifications;





- the declarations record credit obligations with the ARMECONOMBANK, controlled by the family of National Assembly Deputy Khachatur Sukiasyan, as well as transactions with the developer Jermuk Group CJSC, owned by former Republican Party of Armenia Deputy Ashot Arsenyan.

Pallada Tsaghkadzor Project: Environment, Connections, and Boundaries of Responsibility of the National Assembly Speaker

The Armenian press has repeatedly written about the close relationship between the Speaker of the National Assembly of Armenia, Alen Simonyan, and representatives of big business. In several publications, these connections have been viewed as a potential conflict of interest and a matter of public concern. One of the most telling episodes was the project to build the Pallada Tsaghkadzor multifunctional residential complex. <https://hetq.am/ru/article/158011>

In 2023, it became known that active construction was underway in the center of Tsakhkadzor. The Pallada Tsaghkadzor project is positioned as a premium residential complex with a total area of approximately 94,000 square meters, featuring apartments, a spa, a swimming pool, restaurants, a cinema, a tennis court, and a helipad. The complex is designed for about 3,000 people, although, according to official statistics, the population of Tsakhkadzor is about 1,500 residents.

One of the co-owners of the project is media manager Edgar Avagyan, a long-time acquaintance of Alen Simonyan and the godfather of his son. Over the years, Avagyan effectively managed Freenews TV, which was formally headed by the wife (now ex-wife) of the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mariam Margaryan.





According to journalistic investigations, construction of the facility, estimated by the media to cost \$45–50 million, began before obtaining the full set of permits. After administrative fines were imposed, the project was legalized. At the same time, at the time of joining the project, Edgar Avagyan was officially listed as bankrupt.

Alen Simonyan himself denied any personal or business connection with this project. The response, issued on behalf of the Speaker of the National Assembly, was stern in tone and accompanied by a warning of possible legal consequences for “speculating on the Speaker’s name.” A few months later, Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan publicly stated that the Speaker of the National Assembly did not have the tools to favor business interests.

At the same time, Hetq's investigation indicated that Edgar Avagyan maintains business and personal contacts not only with the circle of the Speaker of Parliament but also with individuals close to the Prime Minister, which broadens the political context of this story and extends it beyond a single official.

The construction of the complex was accompanied by other scandals. The mayor of Tsakhkadzor, Narek Harutyunyan, was fined for issuing permits to demolish old buildings without proper justification. In September 2022, the city administration authorized the construction of underground floors in the absence of positive conclusions from the State Comprehensive Expert Opinion and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The positive EIA conclusion was only obtained in February 2023, and the State Expert Opinion was issued on July 6, 2023, i.e., after the active construction phase had already begun.

The project also involved Robert Galustyan, the former owner of Ran Oil (currently, the business is linked to the family of Khachatur Sukiasyan, a member of parliament from the ruling Civil Contract party), Karen Davtyan, the former deputy mayor of Yerevan and a representative of the Republican Party, as well as Levan Chikovani, who has business interests linked to the family of Hovik Abrahamyan, the former Speaker of the National Assembly.

In March 2022, Pallada Tsakhkadzor LLC was established, with Galustyan, Davtyan, Chikovani, and Avagyan becoming its founders, each holding an equal 25% stake. Subsequently, Davtyan transferred his share to an affiliated person, Gegam Kirakosyan.

The figure of Edgar Avagyan deserves special attention. In 2017, he was declared bankrupt due to lawsuits from AraratBank and Ameriabank concerning outstanding loan obligations. Despite this, in 2022, he became a co-owner of a capital-intensive development project, and in June 2024, he transferred his 25% stake to his partner, Levan Chikovani. The transfer of the share was registered on May 31, 2024. <https://hetq.am/ru/article/167127>

The transaction took place against the backdrop of ongoing publications and public attention surrounding the project, as well as after the attention of journalists and law enforcement agencies





was drawn to Avagyan's involvement in capital-intensive construction that did not align with his official financial status.

Following the publications, the Anti-Corruption Committee initiated criminal proceedings, which were subsequently terminated. The episode involving possible patronage by National Assembly Speaker Alen Simonyan was not examined as part of those proceedings.

Gambling Reform: Legislative Changes and Market Redistribution

Alen Simonyan's relationship with the Badalayan brothers, owners of the Vivaro Betting Company, was well known long before he joined one of the

key positions within the government system. However, in 2019, these ties took on a political and regulatory dimension rather than a private one.

At the time, Alen Simonyan, who was serving as Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, initiated amendments to the Republic of Armenia's Law "On Games of Chance." The adopted changes significantly restricted the activities of betting companies in the offline segment. In fact, it was only permitted in tourist cities — Tsakhkadzor, Jermuk, Sevan, and Meghri — as well as in a strictly limited number of locations in regional centers and administrative districts of Yerevan.

As a result, the offline market for betting services has shrunk significantly. Experts have pointed out that such restrictions will inevitably lead to a redistribution of the market in favor of the online segment.

It was in the online sector that the company of the Badalyan brothers — Vivaro (Soft Construct, vBet) — already held a leading position at that time. Commenting on the situation, Alen Simonyan stated that the state "cannot accuse the company of having structured its operations correctly and focused on internet platforms." In October 2019, the relevant amendments were adopted by Parliament.

Following the enactment of the law, Soft Construct's financial performance began to soar. By the end of 2023, the company's revenue amounted to approximately 61 billion drams. From January to September 2024, the company paid 13.9 billion drams in taxes to the state budget — 60% more than in the same period of the previous year, ranking 11th among Armenia's largest taxpayers.





Amid public discussions about possible lobbying of business interests, Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan confirmed that Alen Simonyan's acquaintance with Vigen Badalyan dates back to 2011. However, he rejected accusations of favoritism, emphasizing that personal relationships cannot be considered evidence of corruption.

Earlier, a number of publications claimed that the Range Rover had been gifted to Alen Simonyan by Vigen Badalyan, the owner of Vivaro, in connection with the promotion of a legislative initiative concerning betting companies. The vehicle was subsequently declared by Simonyan. He himself stated that he had purchased it with his own funds.

Additional attention to this connection was drawn by an investigation by the OCCRP (Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project) into the activities of Turkish businessman Halil Falyali. Cemil Önal, Falyali's former chief financial officer, told reporters that Vigen Badalyan, one of the shareholders of Soft Construct, a company operating in the online gaming and betting sector, was Falyali's partner in Armenia.

According to Önal, entities associated with Badalyan developed software for websites that accepted gambling bets in Turkey, and Falyali facilitated the development of this business. Vigen Badalyan's legal team has refuted these allegations. <https://hetq.am/ru/article/172620>



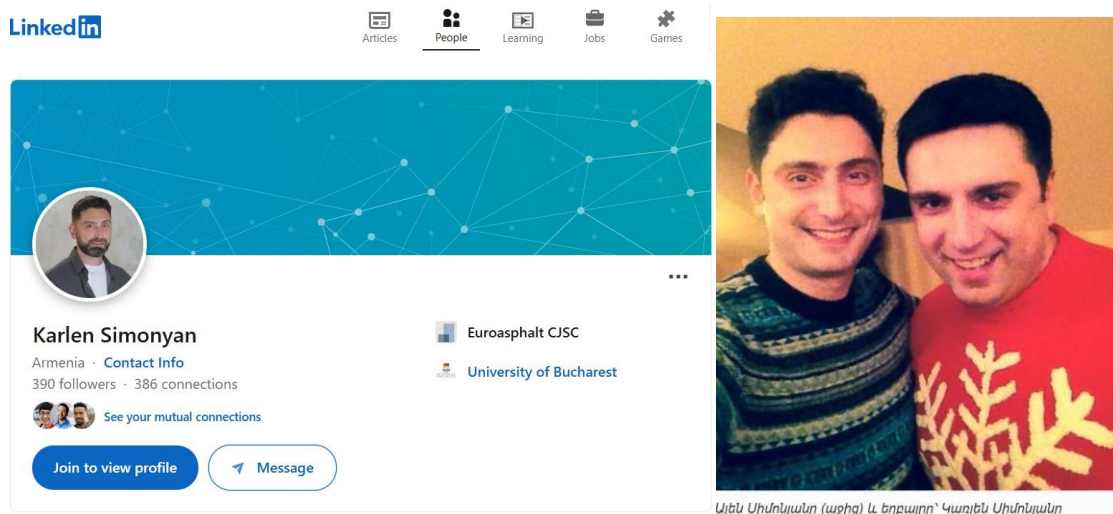
Vigen Badalyan in Marrakech





Karlen Simonyan's Brother and the Formation of a Road Business Network

In 2021, increased business activity among members of the immediate circle of Armenia's National Assembly Speaker Alen Simonyan drew the attention of the media and expert community. His brother, Karlen Simonyan, briefly held leadership positions in several companies involved in asphaltting, concrete production, and road construction. Previously little-known entities in the market have begun to actively participate in public procurement and secure substantial contracts.



It is during this period that the corporate structure is formed, which includes the companies

Euroasphalt, Euroasphalt-1 and TS Construction, linked by management, address and personnel ties. Euroasphalt and Euroasphalt-1 forms a connected structure within which management and key decision-making were concentrated in a single group of individuals, while legal formalization was distributed among various owners.

Euroasphalt was registered in 2020 and was already under the management of Karlen Simonyan in 2021–2023. At the time of registration, the company's founders were Svetlana Pogosyan, a resident of Yerevan (90%), and Lusik Gevorkyan (patronym Shagen), a resident of Novosibirsk (10%). Subsequently, the ownership structure was changed, and since February 7, 2021, Svetlana Poghosyan and Greta Tadevosyan have been listed in the registers as co-owners with equal 50% shares. At the time of its establishment, the company's authorized capital was minimal, amounting to 50,000 drams.

<https://www.e-register.am/ru/companies/1526027/declaration/66f2e45f-c0a1-4988-9450-4944db46594b>



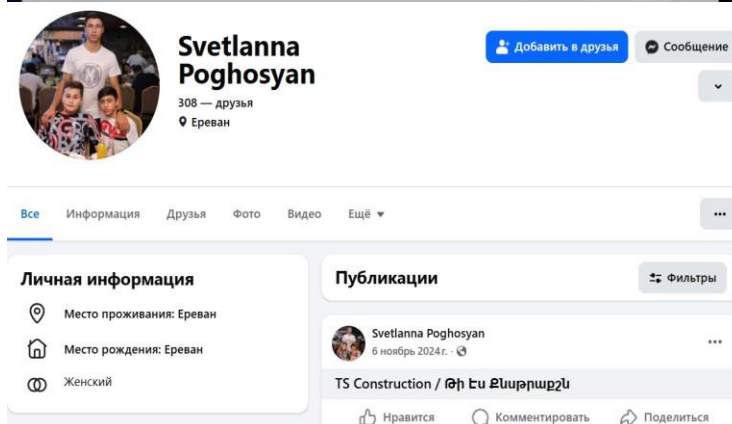


In 2021, Euroasphalt-1 was registered. Unlike the main company, its authorized capital at the time of incorporation amounted to AMD 140 million, significantly exceeding Euroasphalt's initial capital.

According to representatives of Euroasphalt, Euroasphalt-1 was established to facilitate a transaction involving a plot of land. According to their account, the company was founded by Siranush Davtyan, who contributed a plot of land owned by her family to the company's authorized capital. Subsequently, all of the company's shares were acquired by Greta Tadevosyan, who at the same time held a 50% stake in Euroasphalt.

Thus, control over the land plot was transferred not through a direct real estate purchase and sale transaction, but through the transfer of the corporate rights of the company to whose authorized capital the plot had been contributed. This structure makes it possible to change control over the property without a separate purchase and sale agreement and without publicly disclosing the value of the property as a standalone transaction.

and without publicly disclosing the property's value as an independent transaction.



Against this backdrop, TS Construction, registered at the same address as Euroasphalt (105/1 Artashisyan St.), and associated with the same group of individuals, is considered an infrastructure element of this group. In the public domain, it is mentioned as an entity potentially involved in supplies and subcontracting work in the implementation of road projects, without formal participation in public tenders.

Public Procurement and the Nature of Euroasphalt's Contracts

During the period 2021–2025, Euroasphalt appears in the public procurement system 69 times, of which 24 resulted in contracts being awarded. The total value of the signed contracts amounts to AMD 22,173,733,212. A significant portion of these contracts are multi-year in nature and involve phased funding.

An analysis of the data from the contracts register shows that a significant portion of the contracts are of a long-term nature. Thus, these contracts are listed in the register as 41 entries, whereas there are actually 24 active contracts.

[illegible]

This mechanism creates the visual impression of constantly receiving new orders, whereas in reality, it concerns the fulfillment of previously concluded contracts that are spread out over time and financed in stages.

For example, one of the contracts for road repairs was concluded in 2021, but its financing and reporting continue to be reflected in the procurement system in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Below are two illustrative examples of contracts that demonstrate the mechanism of multi-year and phased funding.



TKEN-HBMSHDZB-2021/10Sh-1 (ՏԿԵՆ-ՀԲՄՍԺԶԲ-2021/10Շ-1).

The contract was first concluded on July 26, 2021, by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure with the contractor "EVROASFALT." The total contract amount was AMD 1,045,500,000. In subsequent years, the procurement system recorded separate funding lines:

19	May	2023	.	—	652	904	173	drams
6	June	2024	.	—	1	824	170	drams,

March 28, 2025 — 54,052,885 drams.

Thus, this concerns a single contract signed in 2021, whose implementation has continued for at least five years and has been accompanied by fragmented funding. Each payment stage was displayed in the system as a separate entry.

The contract ՏԿԵՆ-ՀԲՄՍԺԶԲ-2022/2Շ-2 is of a similar nature.

The contract was concluded on August 30, 2022, for an amount of AMD 3,859,500,000. In subsequent years, the procurement system recorded separate funding lines:

18	April	2023	.	—	1	717	816	438	drams,
28	March	2024	.	—	1	586	677	694	drams,

July 1, 2025 — 627,413,762 drams.

In this case, we are also talking about a single multi-billion-dollar contract, the implementation of which was spread over at least three fiscal years, with new amounts of funded resources being recorded each year.

Euroasphalt's contract clients included various state and municipal entities - from the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure to local government bodies - indicating the company's broad institutional reach within the road construction procurement system.



The contracts that have been signed mainly concern major and medium repairs of roads, as well as work to restore asphalt-concrete layers. The projects cover roads of various importance, including national and interstate routes.

An analysis of the ratio between the total value of contracts and the actual amounts of funding shows that a significant portion of the contracts initially provided for phased implementation. Under a number of contracts, the amount of funds financed is significantly lower than the total cost, which indicates either the long-term nature of the projects or the phased execution of work with subsequent payment as it progresses.

Thus, Euroasphalt's presence in the public procurement system after 2023 primarily reflects the validity of previously concluded contracts rather than regular wins in new tenders.
<https://armeps.am/ppcm/public/contracts>

[illegible]

Lawsuits and Financial Obligations of Euroasphalt

Since 2023, there has been an increase in the number of legal proceedings against Euroasphalt CJSC, primarily related to non-performance of contractual obligations. According to the DataLex legal system, 19 civil lawsuits were filed against the company by various categories of plaintiffs,





ranging from construction and leasing organizations to insurance companies and individual entrepreneurs.

The vast majority of recorded lawsuits pertain to commercial disputes. The plaintiffs included construction equipment rental companies, construction materials suppliers, organizations providing transportation and other related services, as well as insurance companies. A significant portion of the claims pertained to outstanding balances for supplied materials, equipment rentals, services rendered, and insurance payouts.

Concurrently, in 2024–2025, creditors initiated involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against CJSC Euroasphalt at least three times. In all recorded cases, bankruptcy proceedings did not end with the company being declared insolvent: petitions were withdrawn, debts were partially repaid, or the parties reached settlements. As a result, the proceedings were terminated, and the restrictions imposed on the company's activities were lifted.

Գործի համար	Հարցվող	Պատասխանող	Պատճառ
1 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/25	ԱՊ/ՎՊ/ՎՊ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Դեմագրի Սահմանի Կապալառք
2 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/25	Բյուրոսպորտ Կապալառք Գործի	Եվրոասֆալտ	Սահմանի Սահմանի Կապալառք, Սահմանի Կապալառք
3 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/25	ԱՊ/ՎՊ/ՎՊ/ՎՊ/ՎՊ/ՎՊ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կոմ. Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
4 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/25	ՌԵՍԿԱՐԵ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կոմ. Կապալառքի Կապալառք, Կոմ. Կապալառքի Կապալառք
5 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/25	Լաֆի Բյուրոսպորտ Կապալառք Գործի	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
6 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/25	Դեմագրի Սահմանի Կապալառք	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
7 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/25	ԲՆԱԿԱՐԵ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
8 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ԱՎՎԵԿԱ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
9 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ԳԱՐԻԼԵ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
10 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ԱՎՎԵԿԱ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
11 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ԿԱՐԵԼԵ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
12 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ԳԱՐԻԼԵ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
13 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ՌԵՍԿԱՐԵ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
14 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ԱՎՎԵԿԱ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
15 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ԱՎՎԵԿԱ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
16 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/24	ԱՎՎԵԿԱ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
17 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/23	ԱՎՎԵԿԱ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
18 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/23	ԱՎՎԵԿԱ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք
19 + ԱՊ/ՎՊ/08/03/23	ՌԵՍԿԱՐԵ	Եվրոասֆալտ	Կապալառքի Սահմանի Կապալառք

The nature, recurrence, and structure of legal disputes indicate systemic difficulties with settling obligations. This makes it possible to view the litigation activity not as a collection of isolated incidents, but as a consequence of a business model based on engaging external contractors and relying on deferred payments in the execution of government contracts.

In this case, the formal absence of bankruptcy status does not reflect the company's financial stability but rather its ability to temporarily settle critical debts in order to maintain access to existing contracts.

Karlen Simonyan's Departure and the Company's Contractual Inertia

Amid public scrutiny of the company's activities and an increase in the number of legal proceedings, formal personnel changes have taken place within the management structure of





Euroasphalt LLC. In 2023, Karlen Simonyan stepped down as CEO of the company, after which the corresponding changes were recorded in the public registers. At the same time, neither the ownership structure nor the volume of previously concluded government contracts underwent any significant changes.

«ԵՎՐՈԱՍՖԱԼՏ» ՓԲԸ

Տվյալներ տարբերակ

XML տարբերակ

Ար 2020-03-18

Ար 2020-07-16

Ար 2021-11-08

Ար 2022-06-02

Ար 2023-04-12

Ար 2024-03-13

Կարգավիճակ

Լուծարման գործընթացում գտնվելու կամ գործունեության (գոյության) դադարման մասին պետական միասնական գրանցամատյանում տեղեկություններ գրառված չեն:

Գրանցող մարմին

ՀՀ իրավաբանական անձանց պետական ռեգիստր

Գրանցման համար

269.120.1121815

Գրառման ամսաթիվ

2024-03-13

Ձև N

52092378

Հիմնադրման ամսաթիվ

2020-03-18

ՀԱՀ

02285123

Կանոնադրական կապիտալը ՀՀ դրամով

50,000

Գործադիր մարմնի ղեկավարներ

Անուն ազգանուն	Անձնագրի սերիան և համարը	Հասցե	Պաշտոնը	Գրառման ամսաթիվ	Փոփոխության ամսաթիվ
ՎԱՍԿԻՄԻՐ ՀՈՎՀԱՆՆԻՍՅԱՆ ԳԵՎՈՐԳԻ			Գլխավոր տնօրեն	2024-03-13	-
ԼՐԷՒԱ ՀՈՎՀԱՆՆԻՍՅԱՆ ՎԱՀԱԳՆԻ			Գլխավոր տնօրեն	2023-04-12	2024-03-13
ԿԱՌԵՆ ՍԻՄՈՆՅԱՆ ՈՐԹԵՐՏԻ			Գլխավոր տնօրեն	2020-07-16	2023-04-12
ՏԻԳՐԱՆ ՀԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՅԱՆ ԽԱՉԻԿԻ			Գլխավոր տնօրեն	2020-03-18	2020-07-16

An analysis of public procurement data shows that after Karlen Simonyan's stepping down, Euroasphalt continued to receive budget funding under previously signed contracts. The implementation of these contracts, concluded mainly in 2021–2023, was carried out in stages and was tied to budget cycles rather than to the company's current management structure.

Thus, the departure of a key management figure was not accompanied by the dismantling of the established model. Euroasphalt's presence in the public procurement system in subsequent years primarily reflects the inertia of previously assumed budgetary obligations rather than the result of new competitive victories or institutional changes within the company.

TS Construction and The Role of Subcontractors

TS Construction was registered in July 2019, shortly after the change of government in Armenia. The company is registered in Yerevan at 105/1 Artashisyan St. — the same as Euroasphalt LLC. The company was founded by Arsen Mikaelyan (patronym Derenik), a native of the village of Tsakkar in the Martuni region, who later became the head of the enterprise.
<https://www.construction.am/arm/companies/ts-construction-cjsc/>





From the very beginning, the management structure of TS Construction has shown business and family ties with participants in the road business network. Founder of LLC

Euroasphalt, Svetlana Poghosyan, registered at the same address, is the wife of Arsen Mikaelyan.

As mentioned earlier, this is the third company involving Karen Simonyan, the brother of the Speaker of the National Assembly of Armenia, Alen Simonyan, who held the position of Deputy Director at TS Construction.

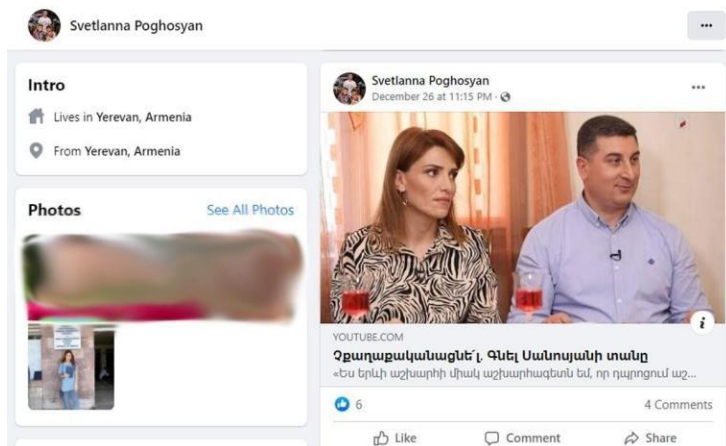
TS Construction is positioned as a construction company specializing in engineering systems, specialized construction, and related services. According to information published on the company's website, its core business includes providing concrete for construction projects, producing and supplying ready-mix concrete, as well as servicing concrete pumps - the equipment necessary for carrying out large-scale construction and infrastructure works.

In addition, TS Construction works with asphalt and various bulk construction materials, offering them both for its own needs and for sale to third parties. Thus, the company covers a significant part of the chain of building materials and services needed to implement major infrastructure and road projects.

The company was also active in the political sphere. In 2020, TS Construction made a donation of 5 million drams to the Civil Contract Party, which is reflected in the party's financial statements. It is noteworthy that during the period of intensified road projects and the implementation of government contracts in the infrastructure sector, Gnel Sanosyan held a key position in the specialized management system. From 2021 to 2024, he headed the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of Armenia — the agency that acted as the client for a significant portion of road and infrastructure projects.

According to data from public registries, Gnel Sanosyan is registered in the same village as TS Construction founder Arsen Mikaelyan. This circumstance, in itself, does not indicate violations, but it adds to the picture of the intersection of personal and professional contexts during a period when public contracts in the field of road construction were handled by the department headed by Sanosyan.





According to data from public state registers, TS Construction does not appear among the winners of state tenders and is not mentioned in the system for publishing public procurement results, either as a prime contractor or as a tender participant. At the same time, considering the company's profile and its connections with Euroasphalt LLC, which systematically participates in road tenders, TS Construction can be viewed as an entity potentially involved in the contract execution chain as a supplier of materials or a subcontractor. Such forms of cooperation are generally not reflected in public procurement registers.





In May 2023, TS Construction was acquired by Javahir Poghosyan, who obtained 100% of the
Իրական շահառուների վերաբերյալ հայտարարագիր

Հայտարարագրի հաստատման ամսաթիվ 14/02/2024	
Կազմակերպություն	Կազմակերպության սպաներ
ՏՎՅԱՆԻՐ	
Անվանում	«ԹԻՒՄ ԲՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ»
Անուն խաղի անուն*	TS Construction
Գրանցման համար	209.120.1084910
Գրանցման ամսաթիվ	26/07/2019
Հայտարարագրի տեսակ	
Կազմակերպությունը գոյություն է	Ոչ
ՀԱՏՈՒՆ ԲԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	
Իրական շահառուներ	Իրական շահառուներ
ԱՆՉՆԱԿԱՆ ՏՎՅԱՆԻՐ	
Անուն	Ջավահիր
Ազգանուն	Պողոսյան
Ժառանգություն	Հարազատ
Իրական շահառու գտնվելու ամսաթիվ	06/05/2023
ԻՐԱՆԻՐ ՇԵՎՈՒՄ ՀԱՆՐԱՅՈՒՆ ՀԻՄՆ	
<Ի> Է. <Բ> Ուղղակի կամ անուղղակի կերպով սկզբնապես է ստիպ իրականացնելու անձի՝ ձայնի իրավունքը ստիպ լիարժեքների (լիարժեքների, վարկերի) 20 և ավելի տոկոսի կամ ուղղակի կամ անուղղակի կերպով ունի 20 և ավելի տոկոս մասնակցություն իրականացնելու անձի կանոնադրական կապիտալում*	
Մասնակցության չափ, %	100 %
Իրական շահառուն Կազմակերպության կանոնադրական կապիտալում ունի՝	Ուղղակի մասնակցություն

company's corporate rights. [s://www.e-register.am/am/companies/1474531/declaration/42ec52b0-a9ce-4bb3-8192-f1f53ac94202](https://www.e-register.am/am/companies/1474531/declaration/42ec52b0-a9ce-4bb3-8192-f1f53ac94202)

The Euroasphalt Case and Vulnerabilities in the Public Procurement System

The analysis of the activities of the group of companies associated with LLC

Euroasphalt shows that their active presence in the public procurement system since 2021 coincided with changes in the management structure, personnel composition, and the formation of an affiliated corporate network. Within a short period, companies that had not previously held a prominent position in the road construction market gained access to substantial government contracts.

The established structure involved concentrating management decisions within a limited group of individuals while simultaneously distributing the legal structuring of assets and operations among several companies. The use of separate legal entities, including in transactions involving land and industrial infrastructure, made it difficult to publicly trace ownership and the details of individual transactions.





The nature of the government contracts awarded — their long-term duration and phased financing — ensured the company's sustained presence in the procurement system, even after management personnel changes. The continuation of funding in subsequent years is explained by previously assumed budgetary commitments and contractual inertia, rather than by the results of new tender procedures.

At the same time, the documented number of lawsuits and repeated attempts to initiate bankruptcy proceedings point to strained settlement of obligations with counterparties. This suggests a contract execution model where a significant portion of the work and resources was provided through external contractors and suppliers, and financial risks were redistributed outside the core company.

Overall, this case goes beyond the actions of a single economic entity and points to vulnerabilities within the public procurement system. Under certain conditions, it allows for the long-term involvement of contractors in infrastructure projects with limited transparency in execution chains and financial flows, which objectively requires attention and assessment from regulatory and supervisory bodies.

Episode Featuring Karlen Simonyan's Wife

In 2024, another high-profile incident involving the family of Karen Simonyan unfolded in the public sphere. On January 31, 2024, as part of the investigation into a criminal case concerning abuses in public procurement, seven individuals were detained at the Armenian Ministry of Economy, including Ani Gevorgyan, the wife of Karlen Simonyan. The investigation accused her of aiding and abetting agency officials in falsifying the tender results.

https://hetq.am/en/article/163946?utm_source





https://armeniatoday.am/law-ru/1018389/?utm_source

On February 1, 2024, Armenia's Anti-Corruption Court imposed a pre-trial detention measure on Gevorgyan for a period of two months. On February 12, 2024, the pre-trial restriction was changed to bail, a travel ban, and a surety, after which she was released. Commenting on the situation, Alen Simonyan stated that he was confident in his relative's innocence and had no intention of interfering in the judicial process.

On May 5, 2024, the criminal prosecution against Ani Gevorgyan was terminated due to her admission of guilt and cooperation with the investigation.

On March 12, 2025, the Court of Cassation of Armenia ruled her arrest unlawful, citing procedural violations.

In January 2026, Gevorgyan, according to media reports, was again summoned to court to testify in the case of abuses in the Ministry of Economy. https://armeniatoday.am/law-ru/1018389/?utm_source





Public Incidents Involving Alen Simonyan

In addition to issues related to the business environment and government contracts, Alen Simonyan's public biography, following his ascent to high government positions, has repeatedly witnessed incidents that garnered widespread public attention and became subjects of discussion in the media and among law enforcement agencies.

On April 29, 2020, a street incident occurred in the center of Yerevan involving Alen Simonyan, who at that time held the position of Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Armenia, and Artur Danielyan, the leader of the Adekvad Movement.



Following the incident, Alen Simonyan filed a report with the police alleging that he had been assaulted. Law enforcement officers arrived at the scene, and three people were detained, including Arthur Danielyan. The incident garnered widespread public attention, and the case materials were handed over to the Special Investigation Service.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7M6ZQ3e-i0>

Later, Artur Danielyan was charged with hooliganism, and a written undertaking not to leave the country was imposed as a preventive measure.

No criminal prosecution was initiated against Alen Simonyan. Law enforcement authorities reported that the investigation established that, at the time of the incident, Simonyan was in a state of severe psycho-emotional distress, which, according to the investigators, ruled out the presence of the elements of a criminal offense. On this basis, a decision was made not to prosecute him.





<https://am.sputniknews.ru/20200805/Nakhodilsya-v-sostoyanii-psikhicheskogo-vozbuzhdeniya-SSS-o-drake-s-uchastiem-vitse-spikera-24001008.html>

Trip to Mykonos and Questions About Sources of Expenses

Another high-profile case related to the behavior of members of the ruling team outside their official duties also sparked public discussion.

In September 2021, it became known that the Speaker of the National Assembly of Armenia, Alen Simonyan, his wife, as well as deputies from the ruling Civil Contract faction, Eduard Aghajanyan and Hrachya Hakobyan — the brother-in-law of Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan — vacationed together on the Greek island of Mykonos. Vigen Badalyan, the founder of the Vivaro betting company, also took part in the same trip.

The trip took place less than a year after the end of the 44-day war — a period when Armenian society remained highly sensitive to the public behavior of government officials.
<https://hetq.am/ru/article/137295>

Mykonos is considered one of the most expensive resorts in the Aegean Sea and is traditionally associated with vacations for wealthy and public figures. Photos and videos showing Armenian deputies spending time on the island have been published online. A few days after these materials surfaced, opposition MP Aregnaz Manukyan approached Alen Simonyan with a question about the vacation expenses, pointing out that, according to circulating rumors, the trip might have been paid for by the owner of one of the betting companies, Vigen Badalyan. In response, the Speaker of the National Assembly stated that he did not intend to comment on "private life, lies, and tabloid journalism."

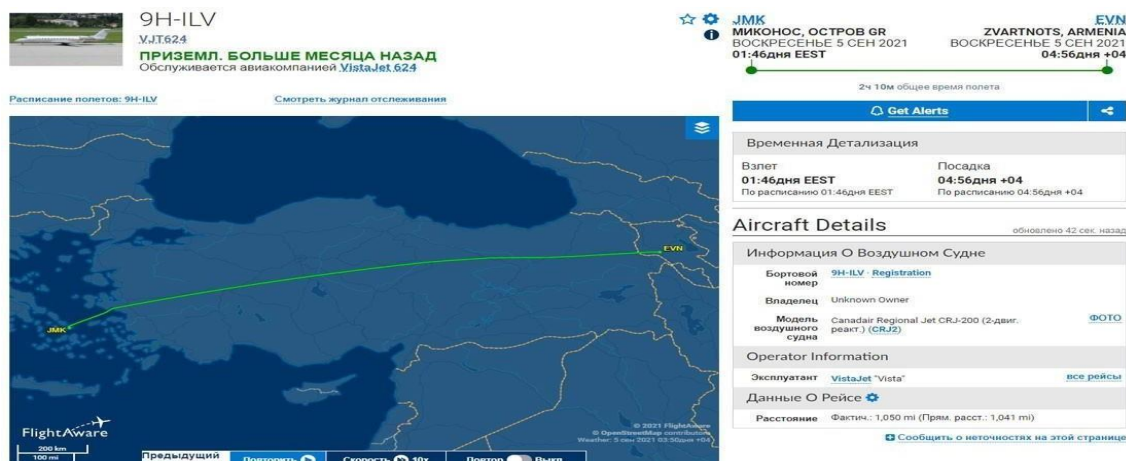
Particular attention was drawn to a video featuring Alen Simonyan and Hrachya Hakobyan dancing, which went viral on social media. Despite the fact that the video was edited, one of the frames shows the date — September 4. Journalists determined that the filming took place at the Principote restaurant, located in Panormos Bay in northern Mykonos. In the video footage, in addition to Simonyan and Hakobyan, the wife of the Speaker of Parliament and the founder of the Vivaro betting company, Vigen Badalyan, are also visible.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wsJ-uPKmMLQ>





According to aviation monitoring data, on September 5, 2021, a Bombardier Challenger 850 operated by Malta-based airline VistaJet (registration number 9H-ILV, with a maximum capacity of up to 14 passengers) arrived at Yerevan's Zvartnots Airport from Mykonos Airport. On the same day, the aircraft departed from Baden-Baden, Germany, for Mykonos and, about an hour after landing, set course for Yerevan.



According to available information, after arriving in Yerevan, the plane remained at the airport until September 7, after which it departed to pick up the next client. Thus, the flight on the Mykonos – Yerevan route was operated as a separate charter flight.

“They Are Deserters”: Alen Simonyan’s Statement on Captured Soldiers in Syunik

These incidents are separated by several months and belong to the same post-war period, during which public sensitivity to the actions and statements of government officials remained extremely high.

In December 2021, commenting on the situation involving servicemen captured in Syunik on November 16 of that year, Armenia’s National Assembly Speaker Alen Simonyan said: “For me, these prisoners no longer exist. For me, they are deserters.



<https://am.sputniknews.ru/20211207/dlya-menya-ikh-net-zapis-skandalnykh-zayavleniy-spikera-ns-armenii-o-plennykh-popala-v-set-36128266.html>

The statement sparked widespread public outcry and sharp criticism, including from human rights activists and relatives of military personnel.

Later, Alen Simonyan stated that his words had been "edited" or "taken out of context." He clarified that he was referring exclusively to those servicemen who, according to him, surrendered intentionally, and insisted that such actions should entail criminal liability for failing to fulfill the duty to protect the state border.

The Spitting Incidents: Family and Personal Context

In May 2022, during a march by opposition supporters in Yerevan, an incident occurred involving Alen Simonyan's mother. Standing on the balcony, she spat at participants in the demonstration as they passed along the street and made the middle-finger gesture at them several times. The incident was captured on video and widely shared on social media.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=faKh1o2IKuM&t=23s>



Later, Alen Simonyan publicly commented on the incident, stating that his mother could not bear the insults directed at her from the crowd, and he explained her behavior in this way.

In April 2023, another public incident occurred in the Cascade area of Yerevan, involving Alen Simonyan, the Speaker of the National Assembly of Armenia himself.

According to Karen Mkrtychyan, a repatriate from Canada, a Canadian citizen, and the son of ARFD Bureau member Mkrtych Mkrtychyan, after he shouted the word "traitor" at Simonyan, officers from the National Security Service approached him and restrained him. Subsequently, Simonyan approached him, insulted him, and spat in his face.

<https://t.me/newsarmenia/45680?single>





Alen Simonyan later apologized for the incident, both in parliament and on his Facebook page.

Journalist and human rights organizations condemned the behavior of the Speaker of the National Assembly, pointing out the unacceptability of such actions by an official and demanding an investigation and review of the incident within the framework of ethical procedures.

<https://foi.am/announcements/3813>

Publications About Divorce and Refutations

In 2023–2024, media reports began to circulate about the possible divorce of Alen Simonyan, the Speaker of the National Assembly of Armenia.

On July 17, 2025, Alen Simonyan publicly confirmed the news of the divorce, stating that he deeply regretted what had happened. Simonyan and his wife Mariam Margaryan have two children together. Margaryan was his second wife. <https://irakanum.am/post/508517>





Photo from the wedding of Simonyan and Margaryan



Photo by Anelia Gubryan

In August 2025, several media outlets reported that Alen Simonyan was allegedly in a relationship with model Anelia Gubryan, the daughter of his close friend. There were no public comments on these reports at that time.

https://www.aysor.am/ru/news/2025/08/04/%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD/2402_892

Only a few months later, Alen Simonyan published a statement on his Telegram channel, in which he announced that he was not in a relationship with "his friend's daughter."

<https://t.me/AlenSimonyanonline/418>

Public Office and Limits of Accountability

The episodes examined in the investigation — ranging from property declarations and government contracts to the business ties of his close circle and public incidents — do not appear to be isolated or coincidental. Together, they form a stable model in which the institutional role of the parliamentary speaker is combined with a personal style of behavior characterized by secrecy, a sharp rejection of criticism, and a demonstrative distancing from public accountability. While formally adhering to legal procedures, this model leads to a





blurring of the boundaries between the personal, family, business, and state spheres, and also makes it difficult for the public and journalists to scrutinize the activities of one of the key representatives of authority. In this context, the subject of analysis is neither individual scandals nor private life, but rather the question of how effectively the existing system of oversight can ensure the accountability of a public official whose position, by definition, entails a high standard of public conduct and institutional responsibility.

