

Electoral Fraud in Armenia

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(All of my writing is in 11-pt font)

In November of 2020, the Armenian Republic was defeated by Azerbaijan for the first time in a century over the obscure Nagorno-Karabakh Region (NKR). The cause of this military humiliation has tremendous global and ideological repercussions. Ultimately, it comes down to the Regime's installation of the incompetent, arrogant, unstable, unpopular and uneducated Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan in 2018. He seems to know nothing about actual politics, economics or military policy. His purpose is to harm Russia, allow Turkey to colonize Christian areas of the Caucasus and to permit western oil companies to make super-profits from the Caspian Sea region at Russia's expense. As of January of 2021, Armenia, due to the machinations of the ruling class, stands on the brink of civil war. In other words, from the Regime's point of view, all is going according to plan. Nothing has changed in 2026.

On June 7th, the parliamentary elections led to Pashinyan's party to victory with 49 percent of the vote. There's no way this was legitimate. He's immensely unpopular, with all polls in the country showing his popularity at around nine to 11 percent. Unemployment is around 20 percent according the official statistics. The country is gravely in debt. He was responsible for Armenia losing Nagorno-Karabakh to the Turks. It was a shock to Armenians beyond belief. This man shouldn't be in politics at all, let alone be Prime Minister, but he's pro-EU, so they help him rig elections. Russia has responded with a set of sanctions.

1

[Prior to the election, *Horizon Armenia Weekly* stated] – Foreign-funded financial flows are increasingly concentrated within pro-government political, media, and so-called “civil society” structures. Media outlets under state control have nearly monopolized the public space, while coordinated propaganda networks impose a single, uniform narrative. Internal security and police forces are increasingly used to enforce political obedience. Opposition figures are subjected to selective arrests, prolonged detention, and judicial persecution—measures that are not justice, but intimidation. Armenia is gradually

taking on the characteristics of an administrative police state, where coercion replaces free political competition. This system of control has recently received an explicit state and financial expression. According to publicly available information, approximately three billion drams—around eight million dollars—collected from citizens' taxes were, by a top-secret order of Pashinyan, distributed as bonuses to secure electoral influence. This is no longer a matter of political interpretation; it is state-level vote-buying, whereby elections cease to be a democratic process and become a pre-planned deception.

This system of control is now being codified into law. In an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, Pashinyan and his team rushed through amendments to the Electoral Code that severely restrict independent election observation, circulating the draft barely a day in advance and forcing it through under a 24-hour procedure. The changes were made without consultation with the opposition, domestic observer organizations, civil society, or international bodies such as the OSCE and the Venice Commission.

The opposition “Hayastan” (Armenia) alliance boycotted the session, warning that the amendments are designed to purge elections of independent scrutiny and replace it with loyal, government-aligned “observers.” ARF MP Artsvik Minasyan warned that under these rules,

observers—and potentially journalists—could lose accreditation for assessments deemed politically inconvenient. This is not reform; it is the legal engineering of a controlled election.

2

In [Armenia](#), the pro-EU liberal wing won the election, but the result was not as easy as expected. Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan secured another term [five years], but his position is more fragile than ever. He is increasingly pressured by the country's illiberal sectors, generating great concern about the future of Armenian domestic stability.

Pashinyan's party, Civil Contract [*he changes party names every election*], won the parliamentary elections on June 7th with 49.81 percent of the vote [his official [popularity](#) is 11 percent as of May 2025]. The numbers show a very small advantage over the opposition parties, indicating that although Pashinyan managed to emerge victorious, his popularity is declining substantially. This scenario suggests that his new term will be marked by a delicate political situation, attempting to balance his pro-EU interests with popular pressure and opposition agendas.

The elections were severely criticized by international analysts and also by members of the opposition. The

Pashinyan government has taken authoritarian measures against its political opponents, including arrests, censorship, and personal sanctions. The goal was to eliminate any and all forms of opposition coalition, thus guaranteeing the government hegemony.

The strongest opposition public figure is businessman Samvel Karapetyan, supported by patriotic sectors and organizations linked to the Armenian Apostolic Church (which has been suffering strong persecution from the Pashinyan regime). Karapetyan's party, Strong Armenia, came in second place in the elections, and it is now expected that Pashinyan will impose even more restrictions on the organization and its members.

Karapetyan is currently being prosecuted on a baseless charge of “attempted coup d’état” due to his participation in the anti-government protests that took place in the country between 2024 and 2025. He is accused of being sponsored by Moscow to promote “regime change” in Armenia. Such narratives (which have never been corroborated with concrete evidence) are deeply endorsed by the pro-EU Western media. Six candidates from the Strong Armenia party were arrested, in a clear attempt by Pashinyan to neutralize the political strength of Karapetyan's organization. This destabilized the party’s election campaign and harmed its chances in the race.

Not only that, Karapetyan also openly claims that the government falsified the vote count. According to him, once they realized that Pashinyan was at clear risk of defeat, the Armenian authorities simply stopped counting the votes and decided to “invent” numbers to present to the public. His words are endorsed by several local and international analysts, who doubt Pashinyan’s ability to win the elections legitimately: “When they saw that their results were falling sharply every minute, they stopped counting, and we have no idea what figures they will present in the morning,” he said.

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In fact, it is also necessary to consider that the EU’s public support for Pashinyan is yet another sign that the elections may have been illegitimate. Brussels is known to intervene in electoral processes and internal affairs of countries that are candidates for the European bloc. Something similar happened recently in Moldova, as well as in the Maidan-like coup attempt in Georgia. It is very likely that the EU interfered in the Armenian internal political process in order to consolidate the country’s pro-Western position, creating a focal point of anti-Russian tensions in the Caucasus.

Furthermore, Pashinyan's growing authoritarianism shows that he was indeed willing to take illegal measures to

guarantee his electoral victory. Faced with declining popularity [!], the Armenian leader adopted an increasingly dictatorial stance, transforming the country into a dangerous place for opposition supporters.

It is now expected that Pashinyan will further harden his dictatorial measures against the opposition. Furthermore, strong European support will serve to balance his lack of internal legitimacy. But this will not be an easy task. Weakened and with little popular support, the Armenian leader will face deep pressure from a people increasingly tired of irrational pro-western policies. Moreover, the Armenian people are known for their Christian faith, which is why the government's persecution of public figures in the Armenian Church brings even more internal tensions.

It is also important to remember that Pashinyan, at the beginning of his leadership, endorsed Armenian nationalists to foster anti-Russian sentiments in the country [this doesn't make sense, Armenian nationalism is pro-Russian]. Now, however, these nationalists are mostly against the government, since Pashinyan refused to support Nagorno-Karabakh and initiated talks with Azerbaijan and Turkey (countries hated by local Turkophobic nationalists due to historical rivalries) [*rivalries? The Genocide was a rivalry? The loss of entire Armenian areas is just a rivalry?*].

“The day before the election, six opposition candidates were detained and charged with money laundering -just as the campaign gained momentum. This isn't democracy – it's classical administrative leverage at its crudest,” political scientist Migran Shahzadeyan told [*Sputnik*](#), commenting on Sunday's highly “contentious vote.” From intimidation and smear campaigns to manipulation of electoral lists, the vote saw all the “dirty tricks typical for the post-Soviet space,” he says.

The victory of Prime Minister Pashinyan's Civic Contract party “cannot be called fair, as it was achieved not so much from popular support as by clearing the political field.” Even then, it got only 49.85 percent of the vote, which says something about his true popularity. Did the election live up to Pashinyan’s promises about observing “European standards?” That's “pure propaganda,” Shahzadeyan says. But the EU isn't particularly interested about the methods used [*These are European standards*].

“They have their own interests – they need Pashinyan to continue to orient the country toward the West; how he treats his opponents is secondary.” What will the vote mean for Armenia's political course? Hard to say. “One moment he talks about European integration, the next he

suddenly recalls Armenia's alliance with Russia, the next he plays at a 'neutrality' that doesn't exist. What is Pashinyan's foreign policy? It's a reaction to the current moment, not a strategy." [*He tells his audience what they want to hear*].

Putting aside all other abuses, the material promises made by Civil Contract like pension increases fall under "very specific, black-and-white wording in the criminal code," Tigran Urikhanyan, chairman of the opposition Alliance Party told *Sputnik*.

Article 219, Electoral Bribe, carries a six year prison sentence for offering material benefits in the course of a vote for individuals, and eight years for an organized group [like RICO in the US]. Then there's the vote itself, from "blatant, unprecedented instances of voting process violations," to the comparison of ballot protocols at local polling stations to the central election commission's official results: "The core of the problem is not even so much in the voting process, but the comparison of local results with the final protocols. . . That's where problems are bound to arise, and if the opposition doesn't address this, then we have problems within the opposition." Does the EU care about Armenia sticking to "European standards" in voting? Not a chance, Urikhanyan says.

"There are no standards. There is only one standard – the

expulsion of Russia from the region, and first and foremost from Armenia,” and ultimately, “sacrificing the Armenian state,” so that “perhaps one day the formulation 'to the last Ukrainian' will be [reformulated as] 'to the last Armenian.'”

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France's special VIGINUM unit tracks and blocks online statements that contradict Armenia's official narrative, something that was endorsed by President Macron during his recent visit to the Armenian capital Yerevan, *Journal du Dimanche* reports. Any information compromising Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan has been passing through additional filters monitored by French cyber officers [and obviously eliminated].

Keep in mind that Armenia borders Iran. While small, she's highly strategic.

How do we know this man was fraudulently elected? This is what I wrote in 2020-2021:

Since 2018, Armenia had been slowly moving into the western orbit, something unthinkable just a few years before. The media-termed “Velvet Revolution,” openly financed by Soros and international financial capital, overthrew the Armenian government and installed its current occupant, the bizarre Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan [*who was just “reelected”*]. Of course, he immediately said he would sign the obligatory European Union Association Agreement, which would be a huge coup for the west, as Armenia is a part of Russia's Eurasian Economic Union. A move away from that Union would be a blow to Russian trade with not only Armenia, but Iran and much of Central Asia. Russia is Armenia's main trading partner and market. It would destroy the economy, since Armenia produces nothing of interest for the EU. Like Ukraine, she would lose all her value-added industries and become a very minor supplier of raw materials. *As of 2026, the economy is in a freefall, yet this man was “reelected.”*

Max Parry [writes](#)

Following the November [2020] ceasefire agreement [with Azerbaijan], Pashinyan has become the subject of widespread protests

himself by Armenians, which included the storming of Yerevan's parliament building, as many were furious over his perceived premature surrender of the strategic city of Shusha which had been under Artsakh control since the end of the first Nagorno-Karabakh war.

In other words, Armenians – likely a very large majority – believe the leader of the country is working with the EU. More specifically, he's working with NATO to deliberately lose a war with the Azeris in order to bring the country closer to his western backers. This is his sole purpose and is the cause of the continued violence in Armenia, further destabilizing an already small and isolated nation.

Armenia has always been an important Russian ally. Part of Pashinyan's unpopularity comes from the fact that the country's perceived weakness is the kiss of death when it's bordered by two violently hostile countries, Azerbaijan and Turkey. Iran and Russia are allies, but the latter declared neutrality last year when the war broke out, leading to anti-Russian feeling in Armenia for the first time. Still, the destruction of the NKR [Nagorno-Karabakh] was only made possible by Russian intervention and the subsequent treaty.

The Armenian National Congress was the present Prime

Minister's political home for many years. The group's [website](#), in Armenian, makes his agenda very clear. Primarily, it states that “the party will continue its integration and active work in European and world liberal structures.” Of course, it seeks to continue to privatize strategic sectors of the economy and, importantly, the “consistent implementation of antitrust policy, [the] inadmissibility of quotas in the market of imported goods and the emergence of monopolies, [with the] application of severe sanctions provided by law in cases of unfair competition or monopoly practice.” Despite the deliberately technical language, this is the full program of oligarchy. “Monopolies” mean any and all state enterprises, which in turn will require the sale of strategic oil and gas pipelines and all technologies to western firms. A total regime of free trade would lead to the destruction of locally-based business, and make any protection of Armenia's economic independence a crime.

This agenda goes far in explaining both the war in the NKR and its outcome. The fact that his party regularly met with the American ambassador just before and during the war is also significant. It's important to note that, despite its power, it's failed to win a single seat in the National Assembly.

In 2007, Pashinyan received 1.7 percent of the vote in a Presidential election. In 2017, he received seven percent. His rise to power comes entirely from western money. In the 2017 elections, his “Way Out Alliance” received almost eight percent of the vote, likely the most his movement ever received. The very fact that he changes parties and movements every few years is also telling. 2017 was also the election where he promised citizens of the capital 10,000 Armenian drams if they [voted](#) for him.

After all these humiliating elections, rather than admit defeat, he organized mobs and tried to attack the capital building, [claiming](#) the elections were rigged. When he was about to be arrested for his leadership of that and many other riots, he hid in the American embassy. Even the American ambassador Marie L. Yovanovitch made it [clear](#) that Pashinyan was the most radical leader of this small alliance of liberals and always sought violent solutions to problems.

Laughably, after his installation as Prime Minister, the latest American-supplied poll says that “98 percent of Armenians” [support](#) his political movement. So he went from single digit numbers just a few years ago to “98 percent” last year [2020]. As early as May 1st, the Armenian parliament refused to vote Pashinyan in as Prime Minister. They at least could've used a more or less popular politician, but, just like Joe Biden, the Regime

deliberately shows its power by using a man least likely to be elected to anything.

With all this, somehow became Prime Minister after the color revolution. It's clear he was ordered to rig the war to go against his own country. Back in 2018, he supported giving Azerbaijan pieces of the Nagorno-Karabakh region, but when he was leading revolts, he suddenly became a “hardliner.” He merely told his audience what they wanted to hear. Of course, as soon as he became Prime Minister, he instituted IMF-based austerity he never mentioned before. The only reason he's a prominent politician is western backed media propaganda and money. Pashinyan's governments have included multiple liberal western NGO activists being appointed to senior positions, as well as supporters from the Velvet Revolution who had no previous political experience

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Had Serzh Sargsyan, his predecessor, remained in power, the war wouldn't have occurred. Pashinyan, his opponents have noted, curtailed the negotiation process on Nagorno-Karabakh. He stated that the Karabakh problem was a “territorial dispute, and not a question of self-determination of the nation.” This allowed Azerbaijan to come to the conclusion that a war would be profitable for them. He both created the conditions for war and then

did all in his power to lose it. Joachim Hagopian [wrote](#)

All evidence at this point suggests there is a dirty hand of the US NGOs and State Department pushing to take advantage of the internal discontent inside Armenia to further weaken Russia and its Eurasian Economic Union by at the minimum creating unrest and chaos in Armenia. If this is so will be clear soon enough.

As the war began, the Armenian government stated that it pushed back an invasion. The Azeri government, of course, accused Armenia of attacking it for some reason, and that it's counterattack was [defensive](#). Since Azerbaijan has been building up its forces so rapidly, it's suspicious that Armenia didn't seem to notice.

What's the evidence that the Prime Minister deliberately lost the war? Pashinyan refused to prepare for what he knew was growing war drums in Turkey. Only the Russian press has written substantially on this question. Intelligence assets are an important element of any war, and served as the main advantage of Azerbaijan. Vasily Kashin, [head](#) of the military policy section at the Center for Comprehensive European and International Studies at the Higher School of Economics, made this claim, mentioning how suspicious the Armenian position was.

Armenia's intelligence failed entirely, despite it having the sole purpose of monitoring Azeri military posture.

Somehow, to summarize Kashin's position, the [Armenians](#) “had a poor idea of the location of the enemy's military facilities and acted ineffectively in the air defense sphere [in general].” How can this be, since the entire Armenian defense unit is dedicated to this very area?

9

Many connected to the Armenian Defense Department stated that the government was “completely unprepared” for the military [situation](#), largely because of the chaos the “government” introduced into the military's top brass after 2018. The government of Pashinyan promoted incompetent men to important posts and fired those he thought might oppose him in the future. This was done with full knowledge of the Azeri military establishment.

After his CIA/Soros sponsored “Velvet Revolution,” four heads of the National Security Service, [three](#) chiefs of the General Staff and three commanders of the Karabakh Defense Army were replaced by Pashinyan. Why? Those who won the first NKR war were fired from their posts just before this war broke [out](#). Under Pashinyan, [three](#) additional intelligence leaders were replaced, and the man who replaced one of them had zero competence and was a

purely political appointee.

Moreover, in the six months prior to the war, the Armenian general staff suffered mass dismissals of officers who trained in Moscow. In one [instance](#), the pretext for the firing of the chief of the General Staff was at his daughter's wedding, where “the rules of conduct during the Coronavirus pandemic were not followed.” Someone wasn't wearing a mask, apparently. This is almost certain proof that Pashinyan was installed by the west solely to ensure an Azeri victory.

Normally, Armenia and the NKR would have planned its defense around what was happening back in the summer of 2020, when sporadic exchanges of small arms fire began. The Armenian Defense Department, in chaos since the “revolution,” failed to respond. Azerbaijan [formed](#) two elite shock corps were organized under unified command. Warehouses were built closer to the front and a fuel supply system constructed. All this could be seen with binoculars, yet, Armenia did nothing.

In addition, Armenian intelligence did not or would not convey any competent assessment of the weapons purchases everyone else was talking about. Certainly, Russian intelligence was trying to keep Armenia in the loop, but again, to no avail. It's also disappointing that Russia was a large part of this buildup, explained by the

large number of Russian pipelines through the country. Russia has been trying to remove Baku from Turkey's orbit for years, with absolutely no success. This strategy backfired and Armenia paid the price. Still, Russian intelligence sharing was met with deaf ears. Through 2019 and 2020, the Armenian military deliberately lost contact with Moscow. Pashinyan ensured the curtailment of all contacts in the intelligence sphere between the two countries. This too is hard evidence that the corruption of Soros' Prime Minister led to the loss of this war.

The air defense system of Karabakh was left to rot, and soon became out of date. After the purchase of hundreds of Israeli and Turkish UAVs by Baku, this entire system turned out to be useless. Outdated, short-range systems were not enough, and the Armenian government knew this. There are few air defense systems in the NKR, despite the full knowledge of what Azerbaijan was buying and planning. The only plausible explanation is that the new government was deliberately harming the country's defense.

And this man won the last election.