



YEREVAN PRESS CLUB

MONITORING OF ARMENIAN MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE JUNE 20, 2021 SNAP ELECTIONS TO THE RA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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RESULTS OF THE JUNE 20, 2021

SNAP ELECTIONS TO THE RA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ON JUNE 20, 2021, 21 parties and 4 blocs took part in the snap elections to the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia.

On June 27, 2021, the RA Central Electoral Commission announced the final voting results of the elections to the RA National Assembly. The votes cast for the parties/blocs were distributed in the following way (*in percentage*):

	Party/Bloc	%
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	53.91
2.	“Armenia” Bloc	21.09
3.	“With Honor” Bloc	5.22
4.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	3.95
5.	“Republic” Party	3.03
6.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	1.54
7.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	1.5
8.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	1.49
9.	“Bright Armenia” Party	1.22
10.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	1.22
11.	“Azatakan” Party	1.17
12.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	1.03
13.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	0.95
14.	Democratic Party of Armenia	0.39
15.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	0.36
16.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	0.32
17.	“Fair Armenia” Party	0.31
18.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	0.31
19.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	0.3
20.	European Party of Armenia	0.19
21.	“Liberty” Party	0.14
22.	“Verelq” Party	0.1
23.	“United Homeland” Party	0.08
24.	“National Agenda” Party	0.06
25.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	0.06

Thus, one party, which passed the 5 percent threshold, and two blocs were elected to the Armenian parliament. “With Honor” bloc did not pass the 7 percent threshold, but still gained seats in the parliament as the third force with the most votes.

The 107 parliamentary mandates were distributed as follows:

- “Civil Contract” Party - 71 mandates
- “Armenia” Bloc - 29 mandates
- “With Honor” Bloc - 7 mandates.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE MONITORING TEAM HIGHLIGHTS that the severity of the political struggle and the unprecedented number of political forces participating in the elections (25) resulted in active coverage of the campaign by the media. The confrontation on the media field had begun long before the official pre-election promotion and took on a particularly intense character when all the candidates for parliamentary seats were determined*.

The concentration of public attention towards two political forces, “Armenia” bloc and “Civil Contract” party, affected their coverage in the media. It was especially evident before June 7, 2021 when the official pre-election promotion started. It was the gap between the two leaders and the 23 other participants of the pre-election race that did not allow to speak about balanced coverage of the current campaign in the period preceding the official pre-election promotion.

The short-term period of official campaign (12 days), when the legislation requires terrestrial broadcasters included in the public multiplex to provide all election participants with equal opportunities in coverage, the absence of the same regulation in the preceding period leads to a significant disproportion in attention to the political forces. This gap in the legislation, which is especially acute during snap elections, held with a tighter schedule than the regular ones, was repeatedly noted by observers, in particular, in the media studies of Yerevan Press Club. The limited access of a number of political forces to air for a long time, including after the announcement of the elections, can hardly be compensated in less than two weeks of the pre-election promotion, even if balanced coverage is ensured in that period.

AS POSITIVE TRENDS in the coverage of the current election campaign recorded by the YPC monitoring team following can be noted:

- When covering pre-election events and broadcasting statements of politicians and other persons, the studied media, as a rule, tried, if it was not a live broadcast, to convey the main message of these statements, excluding, whenever possible, gross insults, bad language and hate speech.
- The content of the pieces of the studied broadcasters does not give any good reason to talk about the abuse of administrative resources in the course of the current campaign to influence the media sphere. And this despite the fact that local election observers gave a lot of evidence of the abuse of administrative resources in organizing various kinds of pre-election events.
- The pre-election debates, organized by both the Public Television and the national private TV channels, despite some incidents, were proceeding in a much more constructive manner and with a greater disposition to observe certain principles of political culture than the public events within the framework of the pre-election promotion.
- In the programmes of the studied broadcasters, there were almost no episodes where children were used for election campaign purposes. However, judging by the videos disseminated in the online media and social networks, the participants of the pre-election race and, in particular, “Civil Contract” party, used such techniques quite often at meetings with the public, especially in the regions of Armenia.

*The data on the three stages of monitoring are presented below

AN UNPRECEDENTEDLY NEGATIVE BALANCE of connotational references to one of the political forces, “Civil Contract”, was recorded by the monitoring of coverage of the 2021 parliamentary elections. The comparison of such a connotational orientation of coverage of that party with its convincing victory of June 20, 2021 allows to cast serious doubt on the effectiveness of the aggressive information campaign, which the ruling political force received not only during the pre-election period, but also in the months preceding it. Moreover, it cannot be ruled out that it led to the opposite of the expected result. Here it should be noted that no less aggressiveness was inherent in the election campaign of “Civil Contract” itself, but this did not find equivalent reflection in the quantitative monitoring data due to the fact that negative expressions regarding this party were voiced by a much larger number of actors involved in the campaign.

A symptomatic deviation from neutral coverage was also recorded in the cases of “Armenia” bloc led by the second RA President Robert Kocharyan, “With Honor” bloc associated with the third RA President Serzh Sargsyan and “Armenian National Congress” party headed by the first RA President Levon Ter-Petrosyan. This circumstance demonstrates the validity of the widespread characteristic of the 2021 snap parliamentary elections as a struggle “between the past and the present”, as well as the focus of the entire election campaign theme on assessments of the recent history of Armenia (the last 30 years). At that, the issues of Mountainous Karabagh and the Armenia's security were at the center of discussions among the political forces participating in the elections, which determined the special acuteness and emotionality of the information confrontation.

At the same time, it should be noted that in the overwhelming majority of cases, the connotational coverage was formed almost exclusively through the dissemination of statements by the participants of the election campaign; the journalists themselves, as a rule, avoided value judgments.

THE COMPARISON OF THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS ELECTION CAMPAIGNS also highlighted a number of general trends in the political role of leading broadcasters. Public Television of Armenia, the most active of all the studied media in the coverage of the 2021 elections, thus acted in a relatively new capacity. In the parliamentary (2012) and presidential (2013) elections the Public Television showed unprecedented passivity in the coverage of campaigns. Media experts explained this phenomenon by the transfer by the Armenian political establishment of the main burden of pre-election propaganda to private TV channels. Even in its coverage of the 2015 Referendum on Amendments to the RA Constitution the PTA First Channel yielded the initiative to “Kentron” and “Yerkir Media” TV channels. However, after the 2018 “velvet” revolution, the public TV broadcaster regained the leadership in election coverage and informing the electorate.

“Kentron” and “Yerkir Media”, in their turn, being formally private companies, have shown themselves as “party broadcasters” in all recent years. This came into a certain contradiction with the Armenian legislation, which does not allow the establishment of TV and radio companies by political forces. But in the 2021 elections these broadcasters behaved differently. “Yerkir Media”, as a national TV channel associated with “Dashnaktsutyun” party, took on a key role in the information support of “Armenia” bloc, of which this party became a part. In other words, this TV channel's behavior can be considered as traditional both in the pre-election and post-election periods.

In the previous years “Kentron” used to compete with “Yerkir Media” in terms of the intensity of coverage of elections, but this time it showed comparatively less attention to the campaign. If in previous years the particular focus of “Kentron” was “Prosperous Armenia” party associated with the TV channel, now, according to the indicators of the pre-election campaign period, it was surpassed by “Civil Contract” party and “Armenia” bloc.

The position of “Prosperous Armenia” regarding the results of voting of June 20, 2021 was not emphasized by this broadcaster even in the post-election period. Perhaps there is a certain connection between this circumstance and the relatively modest election campaign of “Prosperous Armenia”, which from 2007 to 2018 steadily entered the Armenian parliament and had the second largest faction, but this time did not even overcome the five percent passing threshold.

THE YPC MONITORING METHODOLOGY did not envisage a quantitative study of violations of legislative restrictions on the “day of silence” (June 19, 2021) and on the day of voting (June 20, 2021). In particular, within 44 hours before the closing of polling stations, at 20.00, the RA Electoral Code prohibits any form of promotion. Meanwhile, this entire period of time was filled with numerous episodes with the participation of candidates for a deputy, politicians, journalists, etc., which could be rightfully regarded as campaigning. A number of these episodes were also broadcast by the studied broadcasters. This circumstance allows to conclude that, taking into account a significant change in the communication environment, the rules of the “day of silence” can be observed only if all the participants of the electoral process realize their importance and voluntarily comply with them. In the absence of these conditions, the preservation of the relevant legislative regulation loses its meaning, moreover, its systematic neglect contributes to the development of legal nihilism in the context of such an important socio-political institution as elections.

Despite a number of problems, the noted peculiarities of coverage of the 2021 elections and the trends allow the YPC monitoring team to make a conclusion that the media component of the pre-election campaign, and first of all the activities of the national broadcasters, was more in line with the Armenian legislation and international standards than the activities of other institutions and the election campaign as a whole.

REPORT

ON MONITORING OF ARMENIAN MEDIA

COVERAGE OF THE POST-ELECTION PROCESSES

Third Stage. JUNE 20 - JULY 4, 2021

MONITORING OF ARMENIAN BROADCAST MEDIA coverage of the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly, carried out by Yerevan Press Club, covered all 6 Armenian national TV channels (First Channel of Public Television of Armenia, ATV, “Armenia”, “Yerkir Media”, “Kentron” and “Shant”) and the Public Radio of Armenia. The study was implemented in three stages: the period preceding the official pre-election promotion (May 31 - June 6, 2021), the official campaign (June 7-18, 2021) and the post-election period (from the closing of polling stations on June 20 to July 4, 2021). The current report presents the results of the third of the mentioned stages (*hereafter for the monitoring methodology see the section “General Information on Monitoring”; for the quantitative results of the monitoring see the section “Tables”*).

In the post-election period, the Yerevan Press Club monitoring team studied the reaction to the electoral process and the assessment of the course and results of the parliamentary elections by political forces, authorities, including the official bodies responsible for organizing and holding elections, observer missions, as well as various groups of the Armenian public.

DURING THE TWO WEEKS OF THE FINAL STAGE of monitoring, the greatest attention to the post-election processes, as in the coverage of the election campaign itself (*see below the reports on the previous stages of monitoring*), was shown by the First Channel of Public Television of Armenia. “Yerkir Media” and “Kentron” TV channels lagged slightly behind it. All the three leaders by this indicator in the days following the vote still continued to devote to the elections both news reports and interviews of “guest-in-studio” format, as well as discussion programmes. The Public Radio of Armenia appeared to be the fourth in terms of frequency of references to the monitoring theme, followed by “Shant”, “Armenia” and ATV channels, respectively. On the air of these four broadcasters the post-election situation was covered mainly through news programmes. At the same time, in contrast to the coverage of the election campaign, among the seven media studied the gap in terms of attention to the topic of the final stage of monitoring turned out to be smaller (the leader, PTA First Channel, had 268 references and ATV - 102, which was the last by this indicator).

FROM THE 11 GROUPS defined as monitoring objects, according to the aggregate data of 7 studied broadcasters, **the official state bodies of Armenia**, including representatives of political power, electoral commissions, law enforcement agencies, etc., addressed the assessments and results of the elections most intensively. In the relevant statements and expressions, the emphasis was placed on the official election results, due to which content with no connotationality prevailed here. The overwhelming majority of cases, where connotationality was present in the references of representatives of this group, was related to the recorded violations of the electoral legislation, which determined the balance of positive and negative assessments in favor of the latter (6 versus 86). In general, it was the references of all 11 monitored groups to the topic of electoral violations that predetermined the prevalence of negative assessments (370 versus 73 positive).

The second most active group was the **representatives of political forces that did not pass the electoral threshold** and did not get seats in the new composition of the RA National Assembly. On the one hand, they were much more in number than those who gained seats in the parliament (22 and 3, respectively), but the very fact that the media continued to show interest in their assessments of the elections should be considered a positive thing.

Although in total two other groups (“Civil Contract” party, which won the elections, and the two blocs that will form opposition factions in the National Assembly) received a little more attention from the studied broadcasters than the relatively unlucky forces, individually they were inferior by this indicator to the political forces that did not get into parliament. The latter’s assessments of the elections were more often negative than positive (38 and 8, respectively). Meanwhile, in their case the connotationality was mainly formed not by means of mentioning specific violations, but as a reflection of general conclusions regarding the course of the elections and their results. Anyway, here we should note certain discrepancies in assessments: most of the political forces from this group spoke about the elections in a negative or neutral manner, and a significantly smaller part of them, first of all, “Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” bloc also commented in a positive manner.

The third in terms of coverage was the group of **political forces that lost to the winner, but passed the electoral threshold** (“Armenia” and “With Honor” blocs). Their assessments of the course and results of the elections were the most critical of all 11 groups monitored - 135 negative, 27 neutral and not a single positive reference. And if the most intensively covered group (representatives of state bodies) in their negative assessments based itself on the electoral violations of opposition supporters (pressure from employers on their employees, vote buying), then the new parliamentary opposition focused on the use of administrative resources by the authorities, illegal persecution of their supporters throughout the whole campaign.

Similarly, on the air of seven studied broadcasters **journalists and active users of social networks** spoke about the elections without positive assessments, with 38 negative ones instead. However, at the same time, in the references of representatives of this group, which turned out to be the fourth in terms of coverage, a neutral attitude towards the course and results of the elections prevailed (121 references).

Approximately equal number of positive and negative opinions about the elections was recorded in the **“Others”** group, where the monitoring team included, in particular, officials and politicians from foreign countries. In their statements neutral assessments prevailed - 112 (with 10 positive and 12 negative references).

The “Civil Contract” party, which won the elections, among the 11 groups defined as objects of monitoring, was only the sixth in terms of the intensity of its references to the theme of the post-election stage of monitoring. Judging by the reactions of journalists from a number of media, this circumstance could be due to the relatively frequent refusals of representatives of this group to give interviews and participate in discussion programmes. At the same time, unlike their political rivals, in the overwhelming majority of connotational references to the theme of this stage of monitoring, they spoke positively about the course and results of the elections (22 against 2 negative ones).

Noteworthy are the indicators for connotational references of the **“Civil society/Expert community”** group, which ranked seventh out of 11 in terms of the intensity of coverage. While on PTA First Channel their assessments of the elections were positive in 9 cases and never negative, on the air of five other broadcasters a balance in favor of negative opinions was recorded. In particular, on the air of “Yerkir Media” criticism from the

representatives of this group was expressed in 26 cases, with not a single positive assessment. This circumstance illustrates the biased approach of certain media to the choosing of those who spoke about the elections on their air.

Less than in the previous elections, the media attention was attracted by the opinions of **international/foreign election observers/institutions**, while the assessments of the representatives of this group were either positive (12) or neutral (39). The studied broadcasters showed even less interest in **local observers and monitoring groups**, and in their case 11 negative and no positive assessments were recorded with only 2 neutral ones. This difference in media attention to the statements of foreign and local observers is explained by the fact that the former gave, as a rule, general assessments of the electoral process, while the latter concentrated on the violations they recorded during the campaign and voting.

QUITE VARIED turned out to be the picture, which reflected separately studied media interest in the reactions on the elections of different monitored groups.

PTA First Channel and Public Radio focused mainly on the official state bodies.

ATV paid the greatest and equal attention to the same group and to the political forces that did not pass the electoral threshold. The latter group turned out to be the leader on the air of “Armenia” TV channel, having slightly surpassed the official state bodies.

The two opposition forces that entered the parliament were in the lead on “Yerkir Media”, leaving the official state bodies also in the second place.

The political forces that did not enter the parliament received the most attention on the air of “Shant”, and the official state bodies following them in terms of frequency of coverage were more than two and a half times behind (65 and 25 references, respectively).

The most atypical indicator was recorded on “Kentron” TV channel, where most often the reactions of journalists and active users of social networks were broadcast on the theme of the final stage of YPC monitoring. The position of “Prosperous Armenia” party (referred in the framework of the study to the group of political forces that did not enter the RA National Assembly of the new convocation), with which this broadcaster is associated, were reflected here in a rather restrained manner. As noted in the reports on the previous stages of the monitoring, “Prosperous Armenia” party demonstrated such an attitude towards its media resource for the first time in recent years, and also for the first time since its establishment it did not enter the legislative body of the country.

REPORT

ON MONITORING OF ARMENIAN MEDIA

IN THE PRE-ELECTION PROMOTION PERIOD

Second Stage. JUNE 7-18, 2021

MONITORING OF ARMENIAN BROADCAST MEDIA coverage of the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly, carried out by Yerevan Press Club, covered all 6 Armenian national TV channels (First Channel of Public Television of Armenia, ATV, “Armenia”, “Yerkir Media”, “Kentron” and “Shant”) and the Public Radio of Armenia. The study is implemented in three stages: the period preceding the official pre-election promotion (May 31 - June 6, 2021), the official campaign (June 7-18, 2021) and the post-election period (from the closing of polling stations on June 20 to July 4, 2021). The current report presents the results of the second of the mentioned stages - from June 7 to 18, 2021.

As in the report on the first stage of study (May 31 - June 6, 2021), the monitoring team highlights that the severity of the political struggle and the unprecedented number of political forces participating in the elections (26) resulted in active coverage of the campaign by the media. The withdrawal of “Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” party from the pre-election campaign did not change anything in this sense.

THE COMPARISON OF THE TRENDS at the first and second stages of the study allows to re-emphasize the importance of clear legislative regulation of the work of broadcast media during the pre-election period. Starting from June 7 - when the provision of equal conditions to all the political forces participating in the elections became mandatory - the coverage of the studied TV and radio channels turned much more balanced than in the previous period. However, the limited access of a number of political forces to air for a long time, including after the announcement of the elections, can hardly be compensated in 12 days of the pre-election promotion, even if balanced coverage will be ensured in that period. As it has been repeatedly noted for several years in the Yerevan Press Club media studies the mentioned circumstance requires the spread of the principles of coverage of election campaigns for a longer period than 12 days of official campaigning, as it happens during snap elections.

IN THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE CURRENT REPORT, from among the national broadcasters, in terms of airtime volume the First Channel of Public Television of Armenia and “Yerkir Media” showed the greatest attention to the elections, and in terms of frequency of reference to the theme - again PTA First Channel and “Shant”. “Armenia”, ATV and Public Radio of Armenia lagged far behind the other studied broadcasters in terms of attention to the election campaign and, with a few exceptions, limited themselves to news coverage of the elections. The aggregate airtime allocated by the three mentioned “leaders” was eight times the corresponding aggregate figure of the three least active broadcasters. It should be noted that at the beginning of 2021 all five studied private TV channels received licenses for broadcasting via public multiplex with the same requirements. However, their approach to the formation of the broadcasting programme, in particular, in the period of important political events, as the results of the current monitoring of election coverage show, differ significantly.

In comparison with the results of previous similar studies by Yerevan Press Club, a certain change should be noted in the work on the coverage of the elections by “Kentron” TV company. If in the previous years it used to compete with “Yerkir Media” in terms of the intensity of coverage, this time it showed comparatively less attention to the campaign and in this sense it was behind both PTA First Channel and “Yerkir Media”, as well as “Shant”. In addition, if in previous years, the particular focus of “Kentron” was “Prosperous Armenia” party associated with the TV channel, now, according to the indicators of the pre-election campaign period, it was surpassed by “Civil Contract” party and “Armenia” bloc. Perhaps there is a certain connection between this circumstance and the relatively modest election campaign of “Prosperous Armenia”, which from 2007 to 2018 steadily entered the Armenian parliament and had the second largest faction, but this time did not even overcome the five percent passing threshold.

IN GENERAL, THE CHARACTER OF ELECTION AND REFERENDUM COVERAGE

reflects certain trends in the political and media spheres of the country. In 2012-2018, a particular activity was demonstrated by the private TV channels associated with specific political parties, primarily, as noted above, “Kentron” and “Yerkir Media” (associated with the Armenian Revolutionary Federation “Dashnaktsutyun”). The only exception were the 2013 presidential elections, when “Prosperous Armenia” and ARF “Dashnaktsutyun” did not nominate their candidates. But in the 2021 campaign, as can be seen from the monitoring tables, the engagement of these two TV channels was different, which can be explained by the alignment of the ARF “Dashnaktsutyun” with “Armenia” bloc that was the main force challenging the ruling “Civil Contract”, while “Prosperous Armenia” did not show its previous ambitions.

Certain tendencies can also be traced in the behavior of recent years of the Public Television, which, in the parliamentary (2012) and presidential (2013) elections, in contrast to previous years, showed unprecedented passivity in its coverage of campaigns. Media experts explained this phenomenon by the transfer by the Armenian political establishment of the main burden of pre-election propaganda to private TV channels. Even in its coverage of the 2015 Referendum on Amendments to the RA Constitution the First Channel of Public Television yielded the initiative to the very “Kentron” and “Yerkir Media”. But after the 2018 “velvet” revolution, the public TV broadcaster regained the leadership in election coverage and informing the electorate, showing among broadcast media the greatest attention to the coverage of the last two snap national election campaigns (December 2018 and June 2021). Among other things, the Public TV made serious efforts to introduce the culture of pre-election debates. At the same time, Public Radio was behind all the other media studied within the frames of this monitoring both in terms of frequency of reference to the theme of the elections, and in terms of the amount of airtime allocated to them.

Among other national broadcasters, “Shant” TV channel, judging by the monitoring results, strives to respond in a balanced manner to the interests of its viewers both towards political and other content. “Armenia” and ATV, even during election campaigns, prioritize alternative interests of the audience, in particular, the former became the owner of exclusive rights to broadcast the matches of the European Football Championship, which coincided with the pre-election promotion period in Armenia.

THE AGGREGATE AIRTIME, allocated to “Civil Contract” party and “Armenia” bloc by all the studied broadcasters on June 7-18, 2021, still significantly exceeded the indicators for the remaining 23 political forces. However, this difference, unlike the period preceding the official campaign, no longer allows to say that one of the participants in the pre-election race was neglected. “Civil Contract” became the leader on the air of all seven channels studied in terms of references to it. And only on “Yerkir Media” it was behind “Armenia” bloc

in terms of airtime volume. However, this hardly gives grounds to say that due to this “Civil Contract” gained an advantage over its main rivals.

In more than half of the cases (270 out of 492) references to the ruling political force were accompanied by negative assessments, and only in three pieces it was covered in a positive context. Moreover, the unprecedentedly unfavorable balance of connotational references to “Civil Contract” was recorded on the air of all the media studied. Among individual broadcasters, the least favorable balance for this party turned out to be on “Yerkir Media” (0 positive references against 80 negative ones), and the most favorable - on the Public Radio (0-5). It should be noted here that in the programmes of the Public Radio the smallest number of connotational references to the political forces participating in the elections was recorded.

The comparison of such a connotational orientation of references to “Civil Contract” with its convincing victory in the voting of June 20, 2021 allows to cast serious doubt on the effectiveness of the aggressive information campaign, which the ruling political force received not only during the pre-election period, but also in the months preceding it. Moreover, it cannot be ruled out that it led to the opposite of the expected result. Here it should be noted that no less aggressiveness was inherent in the election campaign of “Civil Contract” itself, but this did not find corresponding reflection in the quantitative monitoring data due to the fact that negative expressions regarding this party were voiced by a much larger number of actors involved in the campaign.

The connotational references to “Armenia” bloc accounted for about 40% of their total number (107 out of 272), but the aggregate balance of this political force (48 positive versus 59 negative) is much more favorable than that of “Civil Contract”. At the same time, the most favorable balance of this bloc was recorded on “Yerkir Media” (34-5), and the least favorable - on the air of the First Channel of Public Television (5-31). By the way, in comparison with other studied media, both public broadcasters paid the least attention to “Armenia” bloc in terms of the volume of allocated airtime. On PTA First Channel, this political force was the sixth in terms of the corresponding indicator, and on the Public Radio - the fourth among all those participating in the elections.

A symptomatic deviation from neutral coverage was also recorded in the cases of “With Honor” bloc associated with the third RA President Serzh Sargsyan (2 positive and 47 negative total references for all seven media studied), and “Armenian National Congress” party headed by the first RA President Levon Ter-Petrosyan (respectively, 4 and 32 total references). This circumstance demonstrates the validity of the widespread characteristic of the 2021 snap parliamentary elections as a struggle “between the past and the present”, as well as the focus of the entire election campaign theme on assessments of the recent history of Armenia (the last 30 years). At that, the issues of Mountainous Karabagh and the Armenia's security were at the center of discussions among the political forces participating in the elections, which determines the special acuteness and emotionality of the information confrontation.

A certain degree of connotationality was also present in the references to “Prosperous Armenia” party (7 positive and 3 negative). At the same time, all the positive references to this party were recorded on “Kentron”. And the rest of the political forces were covered mainly neutrally. In other words, they were not considered as subject of confrontation, regardless of whether they had distinct positions on the main theme of the campaign.

Most of the criticism and accusations against the ruling “Civil Contract” and its leader, acting Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan, in the media studied, concerned the responsibility of the Armenian leadership for the lost 44-day Karabagh war, alleged serving the interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan, incompetence, failures in domestic and foreign policy. No

accentuated positivity regarding the activities of this political force was recorded in any of the studied media. The negative context in relation to “Armenia”, “With Honor” blocs and “Armenian National Congress” party was formed due to the assessments of the activities of their leaders during the periods when they head the state. At the same time, the first two political forces were accused of large-scale corruption, which led, among other things, to the weakening of the army, and of bringing the negotiations of the Karabagh settlement to a dead end. Notably, the positive assessments that, as a rule, their representatives gave to themselves, related to the same spheres that were criticized by opponents - good governance, diplomatic success. As for “Armenian National Congress” and Levon Ter-Petrosyan, they were accused, in particular, of having laid the tradition of falsification of elections and the foundations of the criminal-oligarchic system. It is noteworthy that a number of statements by representatives of alternative political forces contained accusations against both the current and all former leaders, including for whipping up an atmosphere of hatred during the campaign. There was also an opinion on the inadmissibility of their participation in the elections.

At the same time, it should be noted that in the overwhelming majority of cases, the connotational coverage was formed almost exclusively through the dissemination of statements by the participants of the election campaign; the journalists themselves, as a rule, avoided value judgments.

THE YPC MONITORING METHODOLOGY did not envisage a quantitative study of violations of legislative restrictions on the “day of silence” (June 19, 2021) and on the day of voting. In particular, within 44 hours before the closing of polling stations, at 20.00 on June 20, 2021, the RA Electoral Code prohibits any form of campaigning. Meanwhile, this entire period of time was filled with numerous episodes with the participation of candidates for a deputy, politicians, journalists, etc., which could be rightfully regarded as campaigning. A number of these episodes were also broadcast by the studied broadcasters. However, no measures were taken on any of them by the bodies responsible for ensuring the observance of the electoral legislation. This circumstance allows to conclude that, taking into account a significant change in the communication environment, the rules of the “day of silence” can be observed only if all the participants of the electoral process realize their importance and voluntarily comply with them. In the absence of these conditions, the preservation of the relevant legislative regulation loses its meaning, moreover, its systematic neglect contributes to the development of legal nihilism in the context of such an important socio-political institution as elections.

AS POSITIVE TRENDS in the coverage of the current election campaign, recorded by the YPC monitoring team both from the beginning of the study and during the 12 days covered by the current report the following can be noted:

- When covering pre-election events and broadcasting statements of politicians and other persons, the studied media, as a rule, tried, if it was not a live broadcast, to convey the main message of these statements, excluding, whenever possible, gross insults, bad language and hate speech.
- Since June 7, there has been a sharp reduction of attention to the representatives of “Civil Contract” holding various leading government positions, without specifying their party affiliation. This presumably indicates the refusal of the studied media to conduct covert propaganda in favor or to the detriment of the ruling political force.
- The content of the pieces of the studied broadcasters does not give any good reason to talk about the abuse of administrative resources in the course of the current campaign to influence the media sphere. And this despite the fact that local

election observers gave a lot of evidence of the abuse of administrative resources in organizing various kinds of pre-election events.

- The pre-election debates, organized by both the Public Television and the national private TV channels, despite some incidents, were proceeding in a much more constructive manner and with a greater disposition to observe certain principles of political culture than the public events within the framework of the pre-election promotion.
- In the programmes of the studied broadcasters, there were almost no episodes where children were used for election campaign purposes. However, judging by the videos disseminated in the online media and social networks, the participants of the pre-election race and, in particular, “Civil Contract” party, used such techniques quite often at meetings with the public, especially in the regions of Armenia.

THE NOTED TRENDS allow the YPC monitoring team to make a preliminary conclusion that the media component of the pre-election campaign, and first of all the activities of the national broadcasters were more in line with the Armenian legislation and international standards than the election campaign as a whole.

REPORT

ON MONITORING OF

ARMENIAN MEDIA IN THE PRE-ELECTION PERIOD

First Stage. MAY 31 - JUNE 6, 2021

MONITORING OF ARMENIAN BROADCAST MEDIA coverage of the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly, carried out by Yerevan Press Club, covered all 6 Armenian national TV channels (First Channel of Public Television of Armenia, ATV, “Armenia”, “Yerkir Media”, “Kentron”, “Shant”) and the Public Radio of Armenia. The study is implemented in three stages: the period preceding the official pre-election promotion (May 31 - June 6, 2021), the official campaign (June 7-18, 2021) and the post-election period (from the closing of polling stations on June 20 to June 27, 2021). The current report presents the results of the first of the mentioned stages.

THE SEVERITY OF THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE and the unprecedented number of political forces participating in the elections (26) resulted in active coverage of the campaign by the media long before the start of the official pre-election promotion and particularly in the last week before it, when all the candidates for parliamentary seats were determined. According to the tradition, recorded, inter alia, by similar studies of YPC of previous years, from among the national broadcasters public TV and radio channels, as well as private TV companies “Yerkir Media”, “Kentron” and “Shant” show the greatest attention to the elections. But even amid the activity of these five media, “Yerkir Media” stands out greatly: in terms of the airtime volume allocated to the topic of elections in the evening prime time it surpassed all the other studied broadcasters combined. By this indicator “Yerkir Media” is followed by PTA First Channel and “Shant”. The above-mentioned five media cover the election campaign both through news and discussion programmes. Two other national broadcasters, “Armenia” and “ATV”, limited themselves at the current stage of the study to purely news coverage of the elections.

THE CONCENTRATION OF PUBLIC ATTENTION towards two political forces, “Armenia” bloc and “Civil Contract” party, affected their coverage in the media. By the aggregate volume of airtime the leader is “Armenia” bloc, and by the aggregate frequency of references - “Civil Contract” (125 references). At the same time, the coverage of officials included in the electoral list of “Civil Contract” without an indication of their party affiliation turned out to be even more frequent (181 references) than with an indication. It can be assumed that this circumstance compensates for the lag of this party from “Armenia” bloc in terms of aggregate airtime (21,663.5 and 41,895.5 seconds, respectively). The rest of the parties/blocs are significantly behind by the aggregate indicators of all seven media studied.

It is the gap between the two leaders and the 24 other participants of the pre-election race that does not allow to speak about balanced coverage of the current campaign at the stage preceding the period of the official pre-election promotion.

“Armenia” bloc and “Civil Contract” party received the most attention from four of the seven studied broadcasters (“Yerkir Media”, “Shant”, “Armenia”, and ATV). The relative parity between them was recorded on the air of “Shant”.

On the air of most of the broadcasters one or another political force received a significant advantage in coverage in comparison to the remaining participants of the pre-election race. In particular, in the studied programmes of “Yerkir Media” almost three quarters of the airtime devoted to the elections was allocated to “Armenia” bloc. On “Kentron” more than half of the airtime went to “Prosperous Armenia” party.

According to the aggregate indicators of attention paid by all seven media studied, the political forces participating in the elections can be divided into three conditional groups.

The first group appeared to include seven political parties/blocs, which were covered with a certain intensity both in news and discussion programmes of various broadcasters. These, in addition to the above-mentioned “Armenia” bloc and “Civil Contract” party, were “Prosperous Armenia” party, “With Honor” bloc, “5165 National-Conservative Movement”, “Bright Armenia” and “Fair Armenia” parties.

Another 12 political forces (second group) received more or less meaningful (allowing the audience to get at least minimal information about them) coverage. It should be taken note that the line between the first and the second groups is to a certain extent conditional, since, for example, one more or less extensive interview with a representative of one or another political force at this stage of monitoring could move a party/bloc to a noticeably higher place by the airtime volume. Only “Armenia” bloc and “Civil Contract” party remained out-of-reach leaders in terms of this indicator, as well as the frequency of references.

The remaining seven political forces (third group) were briefly and equally mentioned only for formal reasons related to their participation in the elections.

GIVEN THE SHORT-TERM PERIOD of official campaign (12 days), when the legislation requires terrestrial broadcasters included in the public multiplex to provide all election participants with equal opportunities in coverage, the absence of the same regulation in the preceding period leads to a significant disproportion in attention to the political forces. This gap in the legislation, which is especially acute during snap elections, held with a tighter schedule than the regular ones, was repeatedly noted by observers, in particular, in the media studies of Yerevan Press Club. The limited access of a number of political forces to air for a long time, including after the announcement of the elections, can hardly be compensated in 12 days of the pre-election promotion, even if balanced coverage will be ensured in that period.

THE SEVERITY OF THE POLITICAL CONFRONTATION on the eve of the current elections, caused by the extremely tense atmosphere in the country, apart from intensive coverage, also led to a large share of connotational references to parties and blocs - more than 20%, in which negative context significantly prevails over positive. And this happened mainly due to the coverage of “Civil Contract” party and “Armenia” bloc.

The “Civil Contract” party became the main target for accusations and criticism. At the presented stage of monitoring of the studied broadcasters 66 out of all 77 recorded references in a negative context were addressed to “Civil Contract”. This accounted for more than half of the episodes of coverage of the ruling political force. The accusations and criticism concerned mainly the role of the country's leadership in the lost 44-day war, in other failures during the three years of rule, in the use of aggressive language towards opponents, as well as issues related to the organization of elections.

“Armenia” bloc received 8 positive and 9 negative references. The positivity was formed mainly due to statements about the past and, in case of victory in the elections, prospective achievements of the leader of the bloc, the second President of Armenia

Robert Kocharyan. The negativity is due to opposing assessments of the period of his rule and the role in the current political life.

In terms of connotationality, “Yerkir Media” was distinguished by the most contrasting coverage of “Civil Contract” party and “Armenia” bloc. The first received 40 references in a negative context and not a single one in a positive context, and the second received 6 references in a positive context and none in a negative one.

The overwhelming majority of other political forces participating in the elections received exclusively neutral coverage. Only “Armenian National Congress” party and “With Honor” bloc received one connotational reference (negative) each: these political forces are associated with the first and the third Presidents of the Republic of Armenia Levon Ter-Petrosyan and Serzh Sargsyan. Another two positive references were received by “Our Home Is Armenia” party.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MONITORING

MONITORING OF ARMENIAN MEDIA COVERAGE of the June 20, 2021 Snap Elections to the RA National Assembly was carried out by Yerevan Press Club within the framework of “Armenian Media and Elections” project, supported by IMS (International Media Support).

The monitoring was conducted in three stages:

- **first stage:** May 31 - June 6, 2021 (pre-election period);
- **second stage:** June 7-18, 2021 (pre-election promotion period);
- **third stage:** June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021 (post-election processes).

OBJECTIVES OF THE MONITORING were to define and determine through analyzing quantitative and qualitative data:

- the level of attention of the media of Armenia to the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly;
- the level of balanced presentation of various positions of the political forces participating in the snap parliamentary elections;
- how free and impartial the media were in informing the voters of the parties/blocs running in elections to the RA National Assembly, ensuring their access to media to express their views and opinions, thus assisting the voters in making an independent and conscious choice;
- how compliant the media were with the legislative provisions, regulating the coverage of the pre-election promotion;
- how actively the media touched upon the post-election situation and reflected the spectrum of assessments of the electoral process.

In order to fulfil the objectives mentioned above the monitoring included quantitative and quantitative-qualitative study methods. The quantitative methods were limited to purely arithmetical calculations of units and volume of broadcast content. Quantitative-qualitative methods were based on the calculations of content units, subjected to certain analysis by the monitoring team.

Monitoring covered 7 broadcast media:

- *national terrestrial TV channels* - **First Channel of Public Television of Armenia, ATV, “Armenia”, “Yerkir Media”, “Kentron” and “Shant”;**
- **Public Radio of Armenia.**

On the above-mentioned channels the study covered the main issue of news programme, news and comment programmes, as well as current affairs/discussion programmes aired in the evening prime time (**18.00-00.00**). Monitoring did not include commercial/social advertisement slots within the programmes, as well as TV tickers.

The object of the monitoring were:

- **on the first stage** (pre-election period, May 31 - June 6, 2021) - all the pieces containing references to the supposed/registered participants of the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly;
- **on the second stage** (pre-election promotion period, June 7-18, 2021) - all the pieces containing references to the parties/blocs participating in the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly;
- **on the third stage** (post-election processes, June 20 [from 20.00 till 02.00], June 21 - July 4, 2021) - all the pieces containing references to the results of the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly and assessments of these elections by different layers of the Armenian public and international community, as well as to post-election processes in general.

MONITORING METHODOLOGY

I. The main unit of the study was **TV** and **radio piece**.

The following was regarded as a TV, radio piece:

The airtime unit, distinct in its theme, composition and design, i.e.

- a separate story in the newscast;
- a separate communication, presented by the programme host;
- a part (section, story) of the programme, touching on different issues/problems, made distinct by theme, composition and design (with a bloom, a jingle, etc.);
- announcements of the pieces within the programmes were viewed as a part of the story they referred to;
- the text of the host, introducing the piece (report, etc.), was viewed as a part of this piece (report, etc.).

Of these:

- **News/news and comment programmes** were divided into stories, and each story was treated as a separate independent piece;

- **Current affairs/discussion programmes** were treated in the following way:

1. If the programme was devoted to one topic, it was treated as one independent piece;
2. If the programme was tessellated, i.e. divided into independent thematic units, then every unit was treated as a separate independent piece.

II. Monitors recorded the duration of the air studied on a daily basis: main issue of news programme, news and comment programmes, as well as current affairs/discussion programmes aired from 18.00 till 00.00. The programmes that started but did not end till **18.00** were not considered: the monitoring started after the end of the programme. The programmes that started but did not end till **00.00** were studied in full, until their end.

Monitoring ***did not include***:

- Pre-election promotion slots;
- Commercial/social advertisement;
- TV tickers.

III. Monitoring team ***determined and recorded***:

FIRST STAGE. PRE-ELECTION PERIOD

MAY 31 - JUNE 6, 2021

1. Total amount of studied pieces, containing references to the monitoring theme

The monitoring team determined and recorded the number of pieces containing references to the supposed/registered participants of the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly.

2. Number and form of references to the monitoring objects in pieces

The monitoring team determined and recorded the number and form of references to the supposed/registered participants of the snap parliamentary elections.

The list of monitoring objects was prepared*:

1.	“Free Motherland” Bloc
2.	“Azatakan” Party
3.	“Liberty” Party
4.	“National Agenda” Party
5.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party
6.	“Fair Armenia” Party
7.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party
8.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party
9.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party
10.	“Bright Armenia” Party
11.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party
12.	“Armenian National Congress” Party
13.	“Armenia” Bloc
14.	Democratic Party of Armenia
15.	European Party of Armenia
16.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party
17.	“Armenian Motherland” Party
18.	“Republic” Party
19.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party
20.	“United Homeland” Party
21.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc
22.	“With Honor” Bloc
23.	“Verelq” Party
24.	“Civil Contract” Party
25.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party
26.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party

**The list of parties/blocs is presented in accordance with Armenian alphabetical order*

The form of reference was differentiated in the following way:

A. A piece, **fully** dealing with the monitoring object

A piece was considered fully dealing with a monitoring object X, even if it included reference to another Y object, or other topic(s) outside of the scope of the subject of the current monitoring, but such reference was **subordinate** to the main topic. If such piece contained a reference (of subordinate nature) to another Y or Z object, this object was also recorded in the appropriate table section, according to the form of the reference to it (partly dealing or a mentioning).

B. A piece, **partly** dealing with the monitoring object

A piece was considered partly dealing with a monitoring object X, when it contained an **equivalent** reference to another Y object or other topic(s) outside of the scope of the subject of the current monitoring. If such piece contained equivalent references to two or more monitoring objects, each one of these objects was also recorded as “partly”.

C. A piece containing **mentioning** of the monitoring object

As mentioning were considered those cases, when in a piece the monitoring objects were simply named, but no supplementary information or characteristic about them was given.

As mentioning were also recorded pieces, which dealt with activities of a foreign party, having common origins and history with the party of the same name that was object of the current monitoring, including the cases where nothing was said about the links between that party and the party of the same name in Armenia.

Any appearance of a representative of a party/bloc, being an official or performing his/her non-party professional duties, was considered as a reference to that party/bloc only in those cases, when his/her party/bloc affiliation was somehow emphasized in the piece. And therefore, any such reference was studied according to all categories mentioned above and below (form and nature of the reference).

In each piece only 1 reference and only 1 form of reference to each monitoring object was recorded.

3. Nature of references to the monitoring objects in pieces

The monitoring team determined and recorded the nature, **positive (+)**, **negative (-)** or **neutral (0)**, of the reference to the monitoring object in a piece.

The connotational (positive, negative) references were understood to be those that were contained in pieces leaving on the audience an obvious positive or negative impression about the monitoring object. When the tone was not that obvious, reference was recorded as neutral. All the doubts of the monitor were also interpreted in favor of neutral reference.

Besides, if the piece informed that a certain individual/organization has publicly announced its support/non-support to a party/bloc during the snap elections to RA National Assembly, the reference to this party/bloc was recorded as positive/negative, respectively.

In each piece only one connotation (+, - or 0) to each monitoring object was recorded.

All the above-mentioned categories were measured in **units**.

4. Airtime in pieces, fully or partly dealing with the monitoring objects

On the channels that were object of the monitoring, the airtime allocated to the parties/blocs in the editorial coverage was also studied.

In case a piece was fully or partly devoted to a party/bloc, the monitoring team determined and recorded the **airtime**, allocated to the party/bloc for expressing their views and opinions, as well as judgments and narrations about the party/bloc by other persons.

The measurement of airtime, allocated to a party/bloc for expressing their views and opinions, as well as judgments and narrations about the party/bloc by other persons, was made in the following way:

- 1) if the piece was fully dealing with this or that party/bloc, its whole airtime was recorded by monitors as belonging to that party/bloc;
- 2) if the party/bloc was covered in a part of a piece, the monitors recorded only the part of the airtime covering the party/bloc as belonging to that party/bloc;
- 3) if the piece, dealing with party/bloc X, quoted the statements (other than referring to party/bloc X) of other party/bloc Y, or the judgments, narrations of other persons about Y were presented (**with no comparison with X**), Y received the airtime of this part of the piece;
- 4) if the piece, dealing with party/bloc X, quoted its words about another party/bloc Y, or the statements of Y about X were quoted, or judgments, narrations of other persons about Y **in comparison with X** were presented, **50% of relevant airtime** was classed to belong to X and Y each.

This category was measured in **seconds**.

SECOND STAGE. PRE-ELECTION PROMOTION

JUNE 7-18, 2021

1. Total amount of studied pieces, containing references to the monitoring theme

The monitoring team determined and recorded the number of pieces containing references to the parties/blocs participating in the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly.

2. Number and form of references to the parties/blocs in pieces

The monitoring team determined and recorded the number and form of references to the parties/blocs participating in the snap parliamentary elections.

The form of reference was differentiated in the following way:

A. A piece, **fully** dealing with a party/bloc

A piece was considered fully dealing with party/bloc X, even if it included reference to another party/bloc Y, or other topic(s) outside of the scope of the subject of the current monitoring, but such reference was **subordinate** to the main topic. If such piece contained a reference (of subordinate nature) to another party/bloc - Y or Z, this party/bloc was also recorded in the appropriate table section, according to the form of the reference to it (partly

dealing or a mentioning).

B. A piece, *partly* dealing with a party/bloc

A piece was considered partly dealing with party/bloc X, when it contained an ***equivalent*** reference to another party/bloc Y or other topic(s) outside of the scope of the subject of the current monitoring. If such piece contained equivalent references to two or more parties/blocs, each one of these parties/blocs was also recorded as “partly”.

C. A piece containing *mentioning* of a party/bloc

As mentioning were considered those cases, when in a piece a party/bloc was simply named, but no supplementary information or characteristic about it was given.

As mentioning were also recorded pieces, which dealt with activities of a foreign party, having common origins and history with the party of the same name that was object of the current monitoring, including the cases where nothing was said about the links between that party and the party of the same name in Armenia.

Any appearance of a representative of a party/bloc, being an official or performing his/her non-party professional duties, was considered as a reference to that party/bloc only in those cases, when his/her party/bloc affiliation was somehow emphasized in the piece. And therefore, any such reference was studied according to all categories mentioned above and below (form and nature of the reference).

In each piece only 1 reference and only 1 form of reference to each party/bloc was recorded.

3. Nature of references to the parties/blocs in pieces

The monitoring team determined and recorded the nature, ***positive (+)***, ***negative (-)*** or ***neutral (0)***, of the reference to a party/bloc in a piece.

The connotational (positive, negative) references were understood to be those that were contained in pieces leaving on the audience an obvious positive or negative impression about the party/bloc. When the tone was not that obvious, reference was recorded as neutral. All the doubts of the monitor were also interpreted in favor of neutral reference.

Besides, if the piece informed that a certain individual/organization has publicly announced its support/non-support to a party/bloc during the snap elections to RA National Assembly, the reference to this party/bloc was recorded as positive/negative, respectively.

In each piece only one connotation (+, - or 0) to each party/bloc was recorded.

All the above-mentioned categories were measured in ***units***.

4. Airtime in pieces, fully or partly dealing with parties/blocs

In the pre-election promotion period on the channels that were object of the monitoring, the airtime allocated to the parties/blocs in the editorial coverage was also studied.

In case a piece was fully or partly devoted to a party/bloc, the monitoring team determined and recorded the ***airtime***, allocated to the party/bloc for expressing their views and opinions, as well as judgments and narrations about the party/bloc by other persons.

The measurement of airtime, allocated to a party/bloc for expressing their views and opinions, as well as judgments and narrations about the party/bloc by other persons, was made in the following way:

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- 1) if the piece was fully dealing with this or that party/bloc, its whole airtime was recorded by monitors as belonging to that party/bloc;
- 2) if the party/bloc was covered in a part of a piece, the monitors recorded only the part of the airtime covering the party/bloc as belonging to that party/bloc;
- 3) if the piece, dealing with party/bloc X, quoted the statements (other than referring to party/bloc X) of other party/bloc Y, or the judgments, narrations of other persons about Y were presented (**with no comparison with X**), Y received the airtime of this part of the piece;
- 4) if the piece, dealing with party/bloc X, quoted its words about another party/bloc Y, or the statements of Y about X were quoted, or judgments, narrations of other persons about Y **in comparison with X** were presented, **50% of relevant airtime** was classed to belong to X and Y each.

This category was measured in **seconds**.

PARTIES/BLOCS INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF MONITORING

Object of the monitoring were 22 parties and 4 blocs, registered by the RA Central Electoral Commission for participating in the June 20, 2021 snap parliamentary elections.

LIST OF PARTIES/BLOCS*

1.	“Free Motherland” Bloc
2.	“Azatakan” Party
3.	“Liberty” Party
4.	“National Agenda” Party
5.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party
6.	“Fair Armenia” Party
7.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party
8.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party
9.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party
10.	“Bright Armenia” Party
11.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party
12.	“Armenian National Congress” Party
13.	“Armenia” Bloc
14.	Democratic Party of Armenia
15.	European Party of Armenia
16.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party
17.	“Armenian Motherland” Party
18.	“Republic” Party
19.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party
20.	“United Homeland” Party
21.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc
22.	“With Honor” Bloc
23.	“Verelq” Party
24.	“Civil Contract” Party
25.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party
26.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party

*The list of parties/blocs is presented in accordance with Armenian alphabetical order

PARTIES THAT ENTERED THE BLOCS

1.	“Free Motherland” Bloc: Conservative Party “Alliance of National Democrats” Party “National Self-Determination Union” Party Armenian Constructive Party Green Party of Armenia
2.	“Armenia” Bloc: Armenian Revolutionary Federation-“Dashnaktsutyun” Party “Reviving Armenia” Party
3.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc: For the Republic Party Christian-Democratic Party
4.	“With Honor” Bloc: “Motherland” Party Republican Party of Armenia

THIRD STAGE. POST-ELECTION PROCESSES

JUNE 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - JULY 4, 2021

1. Total amount of pieces studied containing references to the theme of the monitoring

The monitoring team determined and recorded the number of pieces containing references to the results of the June 20, 2021 snap elections to the RA National Assembly and assessments of these elections by different layers of the Armenian public and international community, as well as to post-election processes in general.

On June 20 2021, from 20.00 (close of ballot) till 02.00 the whole air of the studied TV channels was subject to monitoring. In the following days (June 21 - July 4, 2021), as before, on the seven studied channels main issue of news programme, news and comment programmes, current affairs/discussion programmes aired in prime time (from 18.00 till 00.00) were studied.

2. Number of authors’ references to elections/post-election processes in pieces

The monitoring team determined and recorded the number of references to the elections and post-election processes.

A list of the authors of references was prepared.

AUTHORS OF REFERENCES

1.	Official state bodies of Armenia
2.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections (“Civil Contract” party)
3.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections (“Armenia” bloc, “With Honor” bloc)
4.	<p>Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Free Motherland” Bloc • “Azatakan” Party • “Liberty” Party • “National Agenda” Party • “National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party • “Fair Armenia” Party • “Prosperous Armenia” Party • “Zartonk” National Christian Party • “Sovereign Armenia” Party • “Bright Armenia” Party • “All-Armenian National Statehood” Party • “Armenian National Congress” Party • Democratic Party of Armenia • European Party of Armenia • “Armenian Motherland” Party • “Republic” Party • “Our Home Is Armenia” Party • “United Homeland” Party • “Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc • “Verelq” Party • “Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party • “5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party
5.	Other Armenian politicians
6.	International/foreign observers/institutions
7.	Local observers/monitoring groups
8.	Civil society/Expert community
9.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi
10.	Media/journalists/social networks
11.	Others

**The list of parties/blocs is presented in accordance with Armenian alphabetical order*

Hereafter the following principle applied: the reference (nature of reference) of the same author to the monitoring theme in the same piece was recorded once regardless of how many times it was repeated in the piece. If the piece contained references of several authors to the monitoring theme, then all of them (like the nature of reference) were recorded in the appropriate columns.

3. Assessment of elections/post-election processes by authors of references in pieces

The monitoring team determined and recorded the attitude of authors of references to the

elections/post-election processes contained in pieces:

- **positive (+)**
- **negative (-)**
- **neutral (0)**

Here also the principle mentioned above in point 2 applied.

All the doubts of the monitor regarding the uncertainty of the nature of reference were interpreted in favor of neutral reference.

All the above-mentioned categories were measured in *units*.

LIST AND BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE MEDIA STUDIED

FIRST CHANNEL OF PUBLIC TELEVISION OF ARMENIA is a part of the Public TV and Radio Company, founded in 2001. The managing body is the Council of Public TV and Radio Company. The daily duration of air is 24 hours. The programmes of the channel can also be received abroad via satellite. The study focused on:

- main issue of the news programme “Lurer”/“News” (Monday-Saturday at 21.00, and the Sunday issue at 21.00, on June 21 the team monitored the issue of “Lurer”, which started earlier at 20.00 due to the broadcast of the post-election rally of “Civil Contract” party);
- current affairs/discussion programmes - “Interview with Petros Ghazaryan”; “Interview with Astghik Sargsyan”; “Hanrain Knnarkum”/“Public Discourse”;
- pre-election debates - “Armenia elects” (June 8, 11, 16 and 17);
- on June 20 [from 20.00 - close of ballot, till 02.00] the whole TV air was studied.

ATV is a private national TV company, founded in 2010. The daily duration of air is 24 hours. The study focused on:

- main issue of the news programme “Aysor”/“Today” (Monday-Friday at 19.30);
- on June 20 [from 20.00 - close of ballot, till 02.00] the whole TV air was studied.

“ARMENIA” is a private national TV company, founded in 1998. The daily duration of air is 24 hours. The programmes of the channel can also be received abroad via satellite. The study focused on:

- main issue of the news programme “Zham”/“Time” (Monday-Saturday at 20.00); since June 12, on the days when football matches were broadcast, the main issue was aired at 19.00;
- on June 20 [from 20.00 - close of ballot, till 02.00] the whole TV air was studied.

“YERKIR MEDIA” is a private national TV company, founded in 2004. The daily duration of air is 24 hours. The programmes of the channel can also be received abroad via satellite. The study focused on:

- main issue of the news programme “Yerkirn Aysor”/“Country Today” (Monday-Saturday and the Sunday issue at 22.30, due to the broadcast of other programmes, on June 1 the 20.30 issue was studied, on June 13 - the 18.30 issue, on June 15 - the 20.30 issue); within the frames of “Yerkirn Aysor” news specials and programmes “Dzayn Bazmats/Vox Populi”, “Artakarg Togharkum”/“News Flash” were issued;

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- “guest in studio” format programme “Yerki Hyurasrah”/“Country’s Lounge” within the issue of “Yerkirn Aysor” (after the evening issue of 20.30);
- current affairs/discussion programmes - “Yerkri Hartse”/“Issue of the Country”, “Azgain Orakarg”/“National Agenda”, “Shaheri Khachmerukum”/“At the Crossroads of Interests”;
- on June 20 [from 20.00 - close of ballot, till 02.00] the whole TV air was studied.

“KENTRON” is a private national TV company, founded in 2004. The daily duration of air is 24 hours. The programmes of the channel can also be received abroad via satellite. The study focused on:

- main issue of the news programme “Epikentron”/“Epicenter” (Monday-Saturday at 21.30, on June 13 the Sunday issue of “Epikentron” at 21.30 was studied);
- “guest in studio” format programme “Impulse” (Monday-Friday at 22.20);
- news programme “Antsudardz”/“Event” (Tuesday-Saturday at 20.10, the programme was not aired from June 7 to 21);
- on June 20 [from 20.00 - close of ballot, till 02.00] the whole TV air was studied.

“SHANT” is a private national TV company, founded in 1994. The daily duration of air is 24 hours. The programmes of the channel can also be received abroad via satellite. The study focused on:

- main issue of the news programme “Horizon” (Monday- Saturday at 22.00);
- “guest in studio” format programme “Herankar”/“Perspective”, from June 7 to 18 the programme was aired twice a day;
- on June 20 [from 20.00 - close of ballot, till 02.00] the whole TV air was studied.

PUBLIC RADIO OF ARMENIA is a part of the Public TV and Radio Company, founded in 2001. The managing body is the Council of Public TV and Radio Company. The daily duration of air is 24 hours. The programmes of the channel can also be received abroad via satellite. The study focused on:

- main issue of the news programme “Radiolur”/“Radio News” (Monday- Saturday at 18.00);
- “guest in studio” format programmes - “Status Quo” and “Kaghakakan Shabatoryak”/“Saturday Political Review” (aired once, on June 5);
- on June 20 [from 20.00 - close of ballot, till 02.00] the whole radio air was studied.

TABLES. POST-ELECTION PROCESSES

Third Stage. JUNE 20 - JULY 4, 2021

**First Channel of Public Television of Armenia, ATV, “Armenia”, “Yerkir Media”,
“Kentron”, “Shant”, Public Radio of Armenia**

June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)					836
	AUTHORS OF REFERENCES	Number of references to the elections/ post-election processes by their authors (in units)	Assessment of elections/post-election processes by the authors of references (in units)		
			+	-	0
1.	Official state bodies of Armenia	328	6	86	236
2.	Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold	247	8	38	201
3.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections (“Armenia” bloc, “With Honor” bloc)	162	0	135	27
4.	Media/journalists/social networks	159	0	38	121
5.	Others	134	10	12	112
6.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections (“Civil Contract” party)	87	22	2	63
7.	Civil society/Expert community	73	10	38	25
8.	International/foreign observers/institutions	51	12	0	39
9.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi	15	0	8	7
10.	Local observers/monitoring groups	13	0	11	2
11.	Other Armenian politicians	12	5	2	5
	Total (in units)	1281	73	370	838

First Channel of Public Television of Armenia

June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)					166
	AUTHORS OF REFERENCES	Number of references to the elections/ post-election processes by their authors (in units)	Assessment of elections/post-election processes by the authors of references (in units)		
			+	-	0
1.	Official state bodies of Armenia	101	6	23	72
2.	Others	35	3	1	31
3.	Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold	30	2	8	20
4.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections ("Civil Contract" party)	27	10	0	17
5.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections ("Armenia" bloc, "With Honor" bloc)	20	0	15	5
6.	Civil society/Expert community	16	9	0	7
7.	Media/journalists/social networks	13	0	1	12
8.	Local observers/monitoring groups	10	0	8	2
9.	International/foreign observers/institutions	8	2	0	6
10.	Other Armenian politicians	4	3	0	1
11.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi	4	0	2	2
	Total (in units)	268	35	58	175

ATV channel

June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)					67
	AUTHORS OF REFERENCES	Number of references to the elections/post-election processes by their authors (in units)	Assessment of elections/post-election processes by the authors of references (in units)		
			+	-	0
1.	Official state bodies of Armenia	32	0	10	22
2.	Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold	32	3	7	22
3.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections ("Armenia" bloc, "With Honor" bloc)	12	0	10	2
4.	Media/journalists/social networks	7	0	2	5
5.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections ("Civil Contract" party)	6	4	0	2
6.	Others	6	1	1	4
7.	International/foreign observers/institutions	3	2	0	1
8.	Other Armenian politicians	2	1	0	1
9.	Civil society/Expert community	1	0	1	0
10.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi	1	0	1	0
11.	Local observers/monitoring groups	0	0	0	0
	Total (in units)	102	11	32	59

“Armenia” TV Channel

June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)					67
	AUTHORS OF REFERENCES	Number of references to the elections/post-election processes by their authors (in units)	Assessment of elections/post-election processes by the authors of references (in units)		
			+	-	0
1.	Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold	33	3	5	25
2.	Official state bodies of Armenia	29	0	8	21
3.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections (“Armenia” bloc, “With Honor” bloc)	15	0	13	2
4.	Others	12	0	1	11
5.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections (“Civil Contract” party)	8	4	0	4
6.	Media/journalists/social networks	7	0	1	6
7.	International/foreign observers/institutions	4	1	0	3
8.	Civil society/Expert community	3	0	3	0
9.	Other Armenian politicians	2	1	0	1
10.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi	1	0	1	0
11.	Local observers/monitoring groups	0	0	0	0
	Total (in units)	114	9	32	73

“Yerkir Media” TV Channel

June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)					166
	AUTHORS OF REFERENCES	Number of references to the elections/ post-election processes by their authors (in units)	Assessment of elections/post-election processes by the authors of references (in units)		
			+	-	0
1.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections (“Armenia” bloc, “With Honor” bloc)	52	0	46	6
2.	Official state bodies of Armenia	44	0	11	33
3.	Media/journalists/social networks	31	0	9	22
4.	Civil society/Expert community	28	0	26	2
5.	Others	27	0	7	20
6.	Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold	26	0	9	17
7.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections (“Civil Contract” party)	15	0	2	13
8.	International/foreign observers/institutions	13	2	0	11
9.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi	5	0	2	3
10.	Other Armenian politicians	2	0	1	1
11.	Local observers/monitoring groups	0	0	0	0
	Total (in units)	243	2	113	128

“Kentron” TV Channel

June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)					186
	AUTHORS OF REFERENCES	Number of references to the elections/post-election processes by their authors (in units)	Assessment of elections/post-election processes by the authors of references (in units)		
			+	-	0
1.	Media/journalists/social networks	76	0	24	52
2.	Official state bodies of Armenia	43	0	12	31
3.	Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold	43	0	3	40
4.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections (“Armenia” bloc, “With Honor” bloc)	30	0	25	5
5.	Others	22	5	0	17
6.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections (“Civil Contract” party)	14	2	0	12
7.	International/foreign observers/institutions	6	3	0	3
8.	Civil society/Expert community	4	0	2	2
9.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi	2	0	2	0
10.	Other Armenian politicians	0	0	0	0
11.	Local observers/monitoring groups	0	0	0	0
	Total (in units)	240	10	68	162

“Shant” TV Channel

June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)					76
	AUTHORS OF REFERENCES	Number of references to the elections/post-election processes by their authors (in units)	Assessment of elections/post-election processes by the authors of references (in units)		
			+	-	0
1.	Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold	65	0	1	64
2.	Official state bodies of Armenia	25	0	5	20
3.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections (“Armenia” bloc, “With Honor” bloc)	18	0	13	5
4.	Others	13	0	2	11
5.	Media/journalists/social networks	12	0	0	12
6.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections (“Civil Contract” party)	10	1	0	9
7.	International/foreign observers/institutions	5	1	0	4
8.	Civil society/Expert community	3	0	0	3
9.	Other Armenian politicians	0	0	0	0
10.	Local observers/monitoring groups	0	0	0	0
11.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi	0	0	0	0
	Total (in units)	151	2	21	128

Public Radio of Armenia

June 20 (from 20.00 till 02.00) - July 4, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)					108
	AUTHORS OF REFERENCES	Number of references to the elections/post-election processes by their authors (in units)	Assessment of elections/post-election processes by the authors of references (in units)		
			+	-	0
1.	Official state bodies of Armenia	54	0	17	37
2.	Others	19	1	0	18
3.	Political forces that participated in the parliamentary elections but did not pass the electoral threshold	18	0	5	13
4.	Civil society/Expert community	18	1	6	11
5.	Political forces that passed the electoral threshold in the parliamentary elections ("Armenia" bloc, "With Honor" bloc)	15	0	13	2
6.	Media/journalists/social networks	13	0	1	12
7.	International/foreign observers/institutions	12	1	0	11
8.	Winner political force of the parliamentary elections ("Civil Contract" party)	7	1	0	6
9.	Local observers/monitoring groups	3	0	3	0
10.	Other Armenian politicians	2	0	1	1
11.	Sociological surveys/research, Exit polls/Vox populi	2	0	0	2
	Total (in units)	163	4	46	113

TABLES. PRE-ELECTION PROMOTION

Second Stage. JUNE 7-18, 2021

First Channel of Public Television of Armenia, ATV, “Armenia”, “Yerkir Media”,
“Kentron”, “Shant”, Public Radio of Armenia

June 7-18, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						1010			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	492	139	352	1	3	270	219	62326.2
2.	“Armenia” Bloc	272	111	161	0	48	59	165	46599.6
3.	“With Honor” Bloc	210	69	140	1	2	47	161	17620.4
4.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	84	52	32	0	7	3	74	16307.8
5.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	41	31	10	0	2	0	39	16235.7
6.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	139	44	94	1	4	32	103	16168.4
7.	“Bright Armenia” Party	76	53	21	2	1	0	75	13759.2
8.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	42	28	14	0	2	1	39	9232.5
9.	“Republic” Party	41	23	18	0	1	0	40	8557.1
10.	“Verelq” Party	34	26	8	0	0	0	34	8498.1
11.	Democratic Party of Armenia	43	31	12	0	3	0	40	8137.7
12.	“Fair Armenia” Party	36	22	14	0	0	0	36	8074
13.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	32	25	7	0	0	0	32	7748.5
14.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	38	26	12	0	1	0	37	7566.4
15.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	31	20	11	0	0	0	31	7554
16.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	23	16	7	0	0	0	23	7116.5
17.	“Liberty” Party	26	18	8	0	0	0	26	6851.5
18.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	29	20	9	0	0	0	29	6749.2
19.	“United Homeland” Party	30	23	7	0	0	0	30	6399.1
20.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	42	27	15	0	1	0	41	6270.2
21.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	32	20	12	0	1	0	31	6170.4
22.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	25	14	11	0	1	0	24	5848.7
23.	European Party of Armenia	26	18	8	0	0	0	26	5723.9
24.	“National Agenda” Party	17	11	6	0	0	0	17	4987.6
25.	“Azatakan” Party	26	14	12	0	0	0	26	4323.3
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1887	881	1001	5	77	412	1398	314826

First Channel of Public Television of Armenia

June 7-18, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						216			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	111	17	94	0	0	49	62	13540.2
2.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	53	10	43	0	2	17	34	7403.9
3.	“With Honor” Bloc	71	15	56	0	1	27	43	6736.4
4.	“Bright Armenia” Party	18	11	7	0	1	0	17	6207.2
5.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	22	11	11	0	0	0	22	5903.8
6.	“Armenia” Bloc	76	14	62	0	5	31	40	5888.6
7.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	15	11	4	0	1	0	14	5535.3
8.	Democratic Party of Armenia	13	8	5	0	1	0	12	5283.7
9.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	11	8	3	0	0	0	11	4565.7
10.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	15	8	7	0	1	0	14	4366.2
11.	“Verelq” Party	14	12	2	0	0	0	14	4337.6
12.	“Fair Armenia” Party	12	6	6	0	0	0	12	4231.5
13.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	9	5	4	0	0	0	9	3762.5
14.	“Republic” Party	14	7	7	0	1	0	13	3707.1
15.	European Party of Armenia	7	5	2	0	0	0	7	3382
16.	“National Agenda” Party	5	2	3	0	0	0	5	3295
17.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	7	5	2	0	0	0	7	3007
18.	“Liberty” Party	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	2973.5
19.	“Azatakan” Party	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	2846.7
20.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	9	6	3	0	1	0	8	2813.4
21.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	2772.1
22.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	10	6	4	0	0	0	10	2705.2
23.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	2542.5
24.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	11	6	5	0	1	0	10	1837.9
25.	“United Homeland” Party	9	6	3	0	0	0	9	1465
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	534	186	348	0	15	124	395	111110

ATV Channel

June 7-18, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						128			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	48	17	31	0	0	30	18	2229.3
2.	“Armenia” Bloc	14	9	5	0	1	1	12	802.3
3.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	10	7	3	0	0	2	8	734.5
4.	“Bright Armenia” Party	9	8	1	0	0	0	9	699.5
5.	“With Honor” Bloc	15	8	7	0	0	2	13	619.8
6.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	7	5	2	0	0	1	6	377.8
7.	“Fair Armenia” Party	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	314
8.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	292
9.	“Azatakan” Party	4	3	1	0	0	0	4	256
10.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	256
11.	“Republic” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	256
12.	“Verelq” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	246
13.	“Liberty” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	236
14.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	233.8
15.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	233
16.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	228
17.	Democratic Party of Armenia	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	227
18.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	209.5
19.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	195.5
20.	“United Homeland” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	191
21.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	190
22.	European Party of Armenia	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	185
23.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	177
24.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	161
25.	“National Agenda” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	122
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	166	115	51	0	2	36	128	9672

“Armenia” TV Channel

June 7-18, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						122			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	62	26	36	0	2	36	24	4543
2.	“Armenia” Bloc	20	12	8	0	2	0	18	2111
3.	“With Honor” Bloc	18	12	6	0	0	1	17	1614
4.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	11	9	2	0	0	1	10	1138.5
5.	“Bright Armenia” Party	11	10	1	0	0	0	11	989.5
6.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	5	4	1	0	0	1	4	390
7.	Democratic Party of Armenia	4	4	0	0	1	0	3	255
8.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	164
9.	“Republic” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	142.5
10.	“United Homeland” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	134
11.	“Verelq” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	119
12.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	115.5
13.	“Azatakan” Party	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	114
14.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	114
15.	“Liberty” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	109
16.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	109
17.	“Fair Armenia” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	107
18.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	102
19.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	94
20.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	93.5
21.	“National Agenda” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	88
22.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	76.5
23.	European Party of Armenia	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	75
24.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	60
25.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	52
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	170	114	56	0	5	39	126	12910

“Yerkir Media” TV Channel

June 7-18, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						131			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Armenia” Bloc	73	41	32	0	34	5	34	24437
2.	“Civil Contract” Party	113	33	80	0	0	80	33	24428
3.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	3355
4.	“With Honor” Bloc	31	6	25	0	0	4	27	3275
5.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	3269
6.	“Verelq” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	2673
7.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2598
8.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	2376
9.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	18	4	14	0	0	6	12	2337
10.	“Fair Armenia” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	2196
11.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	1870
12.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	1811
13.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1800
14.	“United Homeland” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1782
15.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	1706
16.	“Liberty” Party	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1558
17.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	778
18.	“Bright Armenia” Party	5	1	4	0	0	0	5	725
19.	“National Agenda” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	696
20.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	7	1	6	0	0	0	7	359
21.	“Republic” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	72
22.	Democratic Party of Armenia	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	60
23.	European Party of Armenia	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
24.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
25.	“Azatakan” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	298	90	208	0	34	95	169	84174

“Kentron” TV Channel

June 7-18, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						160			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	85	27	58	0	0	50	35	7839.8
2.	“Armenia” Bloc	34	17	17	0	0	9	25	5844.3
3.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	17	15	2	0	7	0	10	5810
4.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	3753
5.	“Bright Armenia” Party	17	14	1	2	0	0	17	3148
6.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	16	12	3	1	2	0	14	2990.8
7.	“Republic” Party	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	2449.5
8.	“With Honor” Bloc	28	17	10	1	0	3	25	1898.8
9.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	489
10.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	5	4	1	0	0	1	4	428
11.	Democratic Party of Armenia	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	423.5
12.	“Verelq” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	370
13.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	352
14.	“Liberty” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	319.5
15.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	310.8
16.	“Fair Armenia” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	281
17.	“Azatakan” Party	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	249.6
18.	European Party of Armenia	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	223.6
19.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	221
20.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	203.6
21.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	181
22.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	153
23.	“National Agenda” Party	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	150.6
24.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	149
25.	“United Homeland” Party	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	144.6
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	259	156	99	4	9	63	187	38384

“Shant” TV Channel

June 7-18, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						215			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	48	16	31	1	1	20	27	8127.9
2.	“Armenia” Bloc	41	17	24	0	6	10	25	6874.4
3.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	13	13	0	0	2	0	11	5716.5
4.	“With Honor” Bloc	33	11	22	0	1	9	23	2757.4
5.	“United Homeland” Party	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	2511.5
6.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	11	9	2	0	0	0	11	2015
7.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	26	9	17	0	0	7	19	1807.9
8.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	9	8	1	0	1	0	8	1804.4
9.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	1718
10.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	1641
11.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	1629.5
12.	“Bright Armenia” Party	10	9	1	0	0	0	10	1628
13.	“Republic” Party	9	8	1	0	0	0	9	1627
14.	Democratic Party of Armenia	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	1607.5
15.	European Party of Armenia	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	1565.3
16.	“Liberty” Party	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	1545.5
17.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	10	8	2	0	0	0	10	747
18.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	705.2
19.	“Fair Armenia” Party	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	700.5
20.	“Azatakan” Party	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	660
21.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	629
22.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	624
23.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	5	5	0	0	1	0	4	606
24.	“National Agenda” Party	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	584
25.	“Verelq” Party	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	567.5
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	315	213	101	1	12	46	257	50400

Public Radio of Armenia

June 7-18, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						38			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	25	3	22	0	0	5	20	1618
2.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	861
3.	“With Honor” Bloc	14	0	14	0	0	1	13	719
4.	“Armenia” Bloc	14	1	13	0	0	3	11	642
5.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	6	1	5	0	0	0	6	408
6.	“Bright Armenia” Party	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	362
7.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	347
8.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	344
9.	“Republic” Party	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	303
10.	European Party of Armenia	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	284
11.	Democratic Party of Armenia	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	281
12.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	272
13.	“Fair Armenia” Party	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	244
14.	“Azatakan” Party	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	197
15.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	192
16.	“Verelq” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	185
17.	“United Homeland” Party	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	171
18.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	145
19.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	140
20.	“Liberty” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	110
21.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	88
22.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	87
23.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	67
24.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	57
25.	“National Agenda” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	52
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	145	7	138	0	0	9	136	8176

TABLES. PRE-ELECTION PERIOD
First Stage. MAY 31 - JUNE 6, 2021

First Channel of Public Television of Armenia, ATV, “Armenia”, “Yerkir Media”,
“Kentron”, “Shant”, Public Radio of Armenia

May 31 - June 6, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						182			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Armenia” Bloc	104	57	46	1	8	9	87	41895.5
2.	“Civil Contract” Party	125	38	85	2	2	66	57	21663.5
3.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	26	4	22	0	0	0	26	4688.5
4.	“With Honor” Bloc	22	5	17	0	0	1	21	3121
5.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	10	3	7	0	0	0	10	2729.5
6.	“Bright Armenia” Party	28	2	26	0	0	0	28	2299
7.	“Fair Armenia” Party	10	1	9	0	0	0	10	2290
8.	“Verelq” Party	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	657
9.	“United Homeland” Party	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	629
10.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	595
11.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	553.5
12.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	452
13.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	12	1	11	0	0	1	11	283.5
14.	“Republic” Party	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	278
15.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	10	1	9	0	0	0	10	196
16.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	5	1	4	0	2	0	3	167
17.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	131.5
18.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	114
19.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	74.5
20.	“Azatakan” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
21.	“Liberty” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
22.	“National Agenda” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
23.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
24.	Democratic Party of Armenia	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
25.	European Party of Armenia	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
26.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
	Total	429	113	313	3	12	77	340	82874

First Channel of Public Television of Armenia

May 31 - June 6, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						20			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	15	4	11	0	1	2	12	3553.5
2.	“With Honor” Bloc	5	2	3	0	0	1	4	1895.5
3.	“Bright Armenia” Party	5	1	4	0	0	0	5	1282
4.	“Verelq” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	655
5.	“United Homeland” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	627
6.	“Armenia” Bloc	11	1	10	0	0	4	7	623
7.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	593
8.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	488
9.	“Fair Armenia” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	420
10.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	375
11.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	201
12.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	4	0	4	0	0	1	3	156.5
13.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	79
14.	“Republic” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	10.5
15.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
16.	“Azatakan” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
17.	“Liberty” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
18.	“National Agenda” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
19.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
20.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
21.	Democratic Party of Armenia	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
22.	European Party of Armenia	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
23.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
24.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
25.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
26.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
	Total	95	9	86	0	1	8	86	11031

ATV channel

May 31 - June 6, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						6			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	"Civil Contract" Party	5	1	4	0	0	4	1	531
2.	"Armenia" Bloc	3	0	3	0	0	1	2	75
3.	"Bright Armenia" Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	38
4.	"Prosperous Armenia" Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	23
5.	"Armenian National Congress" Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
6.	"Free Motherland" Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	"Azatakan" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	"Liberty" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	"National Agenda" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	"National-Democratic Axis" All-Armenian Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	"Fair Armenia" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	"Zartonk" National Christian Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	"Sovereign Armenia" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	"All-Armenian National Statehood" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Democratic Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	European Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	"Armenian Eagles: United Armenia" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	"Armenian Motherland" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	"Republic" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	"Our Home Is Armenia" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	"United Homeland" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	"Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats" Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	"With Honor" Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	"Verelq" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	"Citizen's Decision" Social-Democratic Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	"5165 National-Conservative Movement" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	1	11	0	0	5	7	677

“Armenia” TV Channel

May 31 - June 6, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						10			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Civil Contract” Party	8	0	8	0	0	6	2	735.5
2.	“Armenia” Bloc	5	1	4	0	0	2	3	171.5
3.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	114.5
4.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	89
5.	“Bright Armenia” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	55.5
6.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
7.	“Republic” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	6.5
8.	“With Honor” Bloc	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	6.5
9.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	“Azatakan” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	“Liberty” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	“National Agenda” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	“Fair Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Democratic Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	European Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	“United Homeland” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	“Verelq” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	23	2	21	0	1	8	14	1187

“Yerkir Media” TV Channel

May 31 - June 6, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						62			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Armenia” Bloc	53	37	15	1	6	0	47	36545
2.	“Civil Contract” Party	44	8	35	1	0	40	4	11058
3.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1210
4.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	151
5.	“With Honor” Bloc	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	143
6.	“Bright Armenia” Party	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	55
7.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	12
8.	“Republic” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	12
9.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	9
10.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	9
11.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	9
12.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	9
13.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
14.	“Azatakan” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
15.	“Liberty” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
16.	“National Agenda” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
17.	“Fair Armenia” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
18.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
19.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
20.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
21.	Democratic Party of Armenia	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
22.	European Party of Armenia	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
23.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
24.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
25.	“United Homeland” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
26.	“Verelq” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Total	139	46	91	2	6	40	93	49250

“Kentron” TV Channel

May 31 - June 6, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						38			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	10	4	6	0	0	0	10	4143
2.	“Civil Contract” Party	28	14	14	0	0	8	20	1977.5
3.	“With Honor” Bloc	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	800
4.	“Armenia” Bloc	11	3	8	0	0	1	10	368.5
5.	“Bright Armenia” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	102
6.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	81
7.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
8.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	“Azatakan” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	“Liberty” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	“National Agenda” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	“Fair Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Democratic Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	European Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	“Republic” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	“United Homeland” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	“Verelq” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	62	24	38	0	0	9	53	7480

“Shant” TV Channel

May 31 - June 6, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						25			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	“Armenia” Bloc	12	10	2	0	2	0	10	3591.5
2.	“Civil Contract” Party	11	7	4	0	1	2	8	3185
3.	“5165 National-Conservative Movement” Party	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	1505.5
4.	“Bright Armenia” Party	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	377.5
5.	“Republic” Party	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	229
6.	“Fair Armenia” Party	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	149
7.	“Citizen’s Decision” Social-Democratic Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	116.5
8.	“Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats” Bloc	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	108
9.	“Our Home Is Armenia” Party	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	70
10.	“Armenian Motherland” Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	68
11.	“With Honor” Bloc	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	63
12.	“National-Democratic Axis” All-Armenian Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	59.5
13.	“Free Motherland” Bloc	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	55
14.	“Zartonk” National Christian Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	44.5
15.	“Azatakan” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	“Liberty” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	“National Agenda” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	“Prosperous Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	“Sovereign Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	“All-Armenian National Statehood” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	“Armenian National Congress” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Democratic Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	European Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	“Armenian Eagles: United Armenia” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	“United Homeland” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	“Verelq” Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	57	19	38	0	4	2	51	9622

Public Radio of Armenia

May 31 - June 6, 2021

Total amount of studied pieces containing references to the monitoring theme (in units)						21			
	Parties/Blocs	Number of references to party/bloc (in units)	Form of references to party/bloc (in units)			Nature of references to party/bloc (in units)			Airtime of pieces, fully or partly dealing with party/bloc (in sec.)
			Pieces, fully dealing with party/bloc	Pieces, partly dealing with party/bloc	Mentionings about party/bloc	+	-	0	
1.	"Fair Armenia" Party	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1719
2.	"Civil Contract" Party	14	4	9	1	0	4	10	623
3.	"Armenia" Bloc	9	5	4	0	0	1	8	521
4.	"Bright Armenia" Party	5	1	4	0	0	0	5	389
5.	"With Honor" Bloc	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	213
6.	"Prosperous Armenia" Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	56
7.	"Free Motherland" Bloc	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	51
8.	"Republic" Party	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	20
9.	"Zartonk" National Christian Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	19
10.	"Armenian National Congress" Party	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	16
11.	"Azatakan" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	"Liberty" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	"National Agenda" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	"National-Democratic Axis" All-Armenian Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	"Sovereign Armenia" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	"All-Armenian National Statehood" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Democratic Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	European Party of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	"Armenian Eagles: United Armenia" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	"Armenian Motherland" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	"Our Home Is Armenia" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	"United Homeland" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	"Shirinyan-Babajanyan Alliance of Democrats" Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	"Verelq" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	"Citizen's Decision" Social-Democratic Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	"5165 National-Conservative Movement" Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	41	12	28	1	0	5	36	3627



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