



YEREVAN PRESS CLUB

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

**REPORT**

**ON MONITORING OF ARMENIAN MEDIA  
IN THE PRE-ELECTION PROMOTION PERIOD  
(Second Stage. JUNE 7-18, 2021)**

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# 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 (*see below the monitoring methodology*).

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 (*hereafter for the quantitative results of the monitoring see the attached tables*). 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

## SNAP PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 2021

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.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON MONITORING

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

The monitoring is 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** are 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 pre-election promotion slots within the programmes, commercial/social advertisement 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.

## **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**:

#### 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:

- 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*

**TABLES**  
**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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>314826</b>

## 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>111110</b>

## 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>9672</b>

## “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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>12910</b>



## “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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>84174</b>

## “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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>38384</b>

## “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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>50400</b>

## 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>8176</b>



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