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HOUSE**

Yerevan

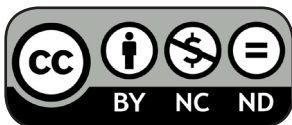
2018

ANNUAL REPORT

Human Rights House Yerevan

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Yerevan, 2019



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Introduction

The year of 2018 was marked by the popular uprising coined “Velvet Revolution” and the events prior to it and following it. On December 7, 2018, Human Rights House Yerevan NGO issued a special report on “Human Rights Defenders in the Revolution” (Special Report).¹ This report was a reflection on the political processes at the time of the revolution in light of the activities carried out by human rights defenders, activists and journalists; restriction and/or obstruction of their activities and violation of their rights during the revolution and in its aftermath. The special report also touched upon both positive developments that followed the revolution and negative trends observed in certain areas.

Adding to the analyses and monitoring findings published in the Special Report, this Annual Report aims to elaborate on negative trends in the human rights field that followed in the post-revolutionary period. This was particularly the case in relation to LGBT human rights defenders, female activists, environmentalists, as well as lawyers who have taken up defense of high-profile individuals and environmentalists.

The Annual Report also covers the progress in litigation processes related to certain human rights defenders.

¹ The Special Report covers the period between March 31, 2018 and August 17, 2018. Nikol Pashinyan of National Assembly's Yelk fraction started a march against the third term of Serj Sargsyan's governance. August 17 marked the 100th day of the new government formation. The Report is available at https://issuu.com/humanrightshouseyerevan/docs/hrh_special_report_2018_en

Student Rights Restrictions: Incidents of Pressure and Violence



Incidents of restricting the rights of the students, pressure and violence against them were recorded during the days of the revolution. They were predicated by the active participation of the students in the revolution. Students, in their turn, explained their active participation by the need to bring solutions to the problems of the education system.

During the days of the revolution, students were mainly engaged in informing other students to participate, they were also coordinating various student-led actions, which made them a target of police violence on these days; there were various types of pressure against them, their right to peaceful assembly was restricted. On April 17 2018, during street blockades, the police targeted Vahan Kostanyan and Davit Petrosyan, coordinators of student-led actions. On this day, many students, including Vahan and Davit were forcibly taken into police cars from the pedestrian area near Isahakyan statue and were taken to police stations in violation of their right to unarmed assembly and rally. Instead of the maximum 3 hours of detention prescribed by law, they were kept in police stations for over 9 hours, which was not duly recorded in police proceedings. At the moment of arrest, the police officers did not introduce themselves and did not present the reasons for the arrest. A total 14 students were arrested on this day (Protection of Rights Without Borders NGO). Later on, in a failed attempt the police tried to arrest Davit once again.

Pressures against student activists continued after April 17 as well. On April 18, the police attempted to arrest Davit again, however to no avail. On April 20, the police issued a statement where it mentioned that certain participants of protest actions, specifically Vahan Kostanyan, purposefully aimed to incite clashes between citizens and police officers in service. Due to this statement, Vahan had to go into hiding for an entire day. According to him, his telephone was tapped on those days, he was being followed. Davit Petrosyan was assaulted both in the police station and outside the station by a stranger.²

² See details in the section below: "Incidents of Obstructing the Work of Attorneys"

Incidents of psychological pressure were noted against woman student activists. On April 17, one of the arrested protesters was Goharik Tigranyan. According to her, the police would address the female protesters with statements as: "You are girls, aren't you ashamed?"³

Hayarpi Baghdasayan, another woman protester, was approached by a policeman in civilian outfit while she was drawing a graffiti near the University of Economics. The police officer hit her on the hands, broke the graffiti stencil and confiscated it. During another incident on April 12, Hayarpi attempted to go to the university with the stencil in her hands, however a university staff member (Lyova Arustamyan) came up to her, manhandled her and tore the stencil apart. He explained that he "was attempting to prevent Hayarpi's intention to draw graffiti in the university facilities." Hayarpi, however, did not have such an intention. Later, Hayarpi was notified of an administrative offence she had committed for drawing graffiti, however this administrative file was closed later on.

Administrative pressures were exerted upon other student activists as well. Specifically, the names of Hayarpi and other active students were drawn in a list of students to be expelled from the university.

After the revolution: Student activist Davit Petrosyan, member of "ReStart" initiative, highlights the participation and role of the students in the revolution and notes that big changes have unfortunately not been registered in the education system. On the contrary, according to Davit, the environment where civic groups, such as ReStart, work on student issues, has become tougher. The administration of Yerevan State University withdraws any cooperation with civil society representatives due to which members of the civic initiative have no opportunity to access classrooms. At the same time, Davit notes that student councils that re bestowed with large resources and opportunities to influence the rest of students have become more active. This poses a concern, as the structure of student councils has not changed after the revolution, with the exception of one council. Davit regrets that the students are no longer active in defending their rights and promoting reforms in the education sector.

³ The police were particularly enraged that some of the young women activists refused to introduce their names.

Targeting and Discriminating upon Women Human Rights Defenders

Women human rights defenders were targeted and discriminated upon during the days of the revolution, as were other women actively engaged in these processes. In the aftermath of the revolution, intolerance towards women active in public life increased, as did incidents of targeting them, especially in social media.

Women human rights defenders and activists were quite active during the revolution, taking the streets and participating in blockades, rallies, marches and various other actions. Women activists, for example, organized a "women's march" during which they used feminist slogans and raised feminist posters. Women activists also effectively used the social media. In a Facebook chat named "Aghjiknots" (Girls here), they effectively discussed and planned their actions and slogans.

Speaking of the role of the woman activists, Lara Aharonian notes that on the first few days she was participating in the protests as an observer aiming to record incidents of violence against protesters, specifically women protesters. Later on, she joined them as an activist herself. In this context, one of our women interviewee's statement is remarkable. She noted that on those days it was difficult to distinguish between "activists" and "non-activists" and she herself was protesting not as an "activist" but as a "people's representative."

During the days of the revolution, women activists were discriminated and psychologically harassed with a clear aim to restrict their potential participation in the protests and other actions. Arpi Balyan recalls that during a car rally planned from Abovyan town, men took advantage of the fact that there were few women and attempted to pressure on the few participating women not to participate in the rally. Lara Aharonian recalls another incident when she was taken to the police station and was asked questions such as: "Don't have work to do at home, don't you have children, why are you blocking roads?"

There were also incidents of the police making inappropriate remarks to the appearance of women. More specifically, while detaining a woman protester, a police officer asked her in the car: "So are you a girl or a boy?" This was a way to make a hint to their short haircut. When the protester replied, "Try your guess out of three options," the officer said, "Keep your mouth shut" and locked the protester in the cabin.

Women activists were also treated in a discriminatory way by fellow citizens for their "non-womanly" behavior. One of the interviewed women told us that during the street blockades they followed the example of some groups of men and started playing cards, a group of citizens came up to them and asked not to do so as "it is ugly." In another incident when the women protesters were blocking the streets, the drivers started directing their complaints and demands to the men on the site neglecting the women who were the ones doing the action. According to Arpi Balyan, women were in fact not perceived as "resisters" and besides the fact that there were few women speaking from the revolutionary platform, their speeches did not receive a large welcome either.

Lara Aharonian notes that on those days, cases of sexual harassment were recorded. The Sexual Assault Crisis Center received two women who had been sexually harassed on those days.

After the revolution, incidents of intolerance towards women continued in online spaces. Spreading misinformation about women activists aimed at not only targeting women activists, but also discrediting the movement led by Nikol Pashinyan by targeting women activists. In an interview to us, one of the women said that “now the threat of being targeted” is greater than in April-May. “Manipulations are fabricated which result in a wave of expressed homophobia and misogyny which in their turn, lead to targeting women in online spaces.”

Incidents of Targeting Asya Khachatryan



Asya Khachatryan, a female activist, was targeted a few times in 2018 predicated by her gender and being different. The first incident took place in January-February in Artsakh. Asya told the public that she was followed by the police for several days, and on February 3, she was arrested and taken to the police station. Asya claims that she was subjected to psychological and physical abuse at the police station. An investigation of this case found out that Asya came into the focus of the police attention due to her blue hair and smoking. The wave of targeting Asya peaked in social media, when she publicized this. Despite the fact that Artsakh law enforcement bodies opened a criminal investigation, they closed it due to lack of evidence of crime. This decision was appealed, and the results of the appeal were not yet available at the moment of interviewing for this report. Asya notes, however, that in relation to this incident, she has filed a civil suit

against Garnik Isagulyan for slander, who made a statement during the wave of targeting that Asya had been in Baku.

The other incident where Asya was targeted in the social media was a photo taken with a young man from Azerbaijan. Asya again was labeled as a “traitor of the nation,” speculations that she was an Azerbaijani spy peaked.

Obstructing the Work of Mass Media and Journalists

Journalists played a large role during the revolution in ensuring freedom of information and in this way they made their input in the victory of the revolution. While journalists were to some extent constrained by “possible reprisals” (journalist) that could be exerted by the former authorities, this, however, did not diminish the importance of the work the journalists did during the days of the revolution.

During the reporting period, the effectiveness of the work of journalists was largely based on the cooperation between citizens and journalists. For example, citizens were regularly supplying the mass media with video materials from different parts of the country based on which the media were able to cover these events. According to one of the journalists, this was outstanding, as the journalists were physically unable to be present at all the spotlights of events and to equally cover them all. Nonetheless, this cooperation “was not a result of trusting the journalists, but more a means to support Nikol Pashinyan and the revolution” (journalist).

The role of non-traditional, in other words, “social” media was great during the revolution. Social media were more trusted by the society than the traditional media during the reporting period. As an interviewed journalist mentions, people more trusted “livestreams on social media platforms.” “We can state that in the end the Internet won and the TV lost,” adds the journalist. This was specifically linked to the fact that Nikol Pashinyan was personally extensively using his Facebook page and offering livestreams in order to transmit information to the public, to organize and coordinate protest marches and rallies.

In a number of incidents, the work of journalists was obstructed and restricted. These involved Tirayr Muradyan, Naira Bulghadaryan, Artak Khoulyan and others. It is difficult to estimate whether all these acts were instructed from a certain place or whether they were specifically targeted as journalists (Gegham Vardanyan, October 22 2018).

Journalist Tirayr Muradyan’s work was obstructed twice. First, “troubles” came from persons in civilian clothing, and in the second case, an attempt was made to detain him at the order of the head of Kotayk Marz police, but he was released from the car, once it became clear to the police that he was a journalist. Criminal files were opened for both these cases of obstructing a journalist’s activity. With the first of the cases, a judicial decision is already available and is discussed in more detail below.

Journalists served under unsafe conditions on the days of the revolution. These included the incidents when Nikol Pashinyan “was being detained” on Artsakh Avenue in Yerevan, as well as due to the actions of the police on “blocked” streets, those of the provocateurs, citizens attempting to break the barriers on the streets (journalist). In general, because the protests were taking place en masse and in a decentralized manner, the police were physically unable to “act” against all the journalists that is why the actions of those days were different from other similar actions, such as “Electric Yerevan” (journalist).

After the revolution: there is a rise in intolerance towards critics of the current authorities after the revolution. Therefore, journalists find it important that media outlets and individual journalists do not commit self-censorship in a move to give way to the criticism of citizens. According to one of the interviewed journalists, a factor contributing to self-censorship is the general positive attitude of the media towards the current authorities.

Positive trends have been observed in media, specifically, "editorial" freedom has grown particularly in broadcast media (journalist). Besides, mass media has entered an era of "transformations", and according to journalists, it is a good occasion to make legislative changes in it to make it more transparent (for example, by making media ownership public information) and to rule out the possibility of monopolies in this area.

Tirayr Muradyan's Court Case



Yerevan Court of General Jurisdiction, chaired by M. Martirosyan, charged Suren and Areg Torosyans with an offence punished by Article 164, Section 1, of the Criminal Code (obstructing the legal professional activities of a journalist or obstructing dissemination of information by a journalist or forcing a journalist to withdraw dissemination of information) and charged them with a fine in the amount of 300-fold of minimal wages, in other words with 300.000 AMD.

According to the criminal case, Suren and Areg Torosyans, in their positions at the RA police and while carrying out state service, obstructed the legal professional work of journalist Tirayr Muradyan, representative of "Union of Informed Citizens" NGO by applying violence not dangerous for health.

It is worth noting that the criminal case found it established that Tirayr Muradyan's press badge was explicitly visible on his chest. These officers also ignored Tirayr's assertions of being a journalist and the existence of his press badge, and applied violence not dangerous for health, notably hit Muradyan in various parts of his body and inflicted injuries.

The defendants have appealed these decisions to the Court of Appeals, where trial continues and a final decision is not available at the moment of writing this report.⁴

⁴ Datalex judicial information system.

Incidents of Obstructing the Work of Attorneys⁵

During the reporting period, the work of pro bono attorneys who were in police departments to defend citizens detained from protests was also obstructed. Namely, on April 17 2018, attorney Haykuhi Harutyunyan was not allowed to enter the police department and was kept waiting for 40 minutes. Only after the intervention of the rapid response team of the Ombudsman's office, did the attorney access the police building. Another attorney, Araks Melkonyan and her defendant Davit Petrosyan were not allowed to exit the police department's building. Later, when Davit Petrosyan attempted to voice about this issue by screaming out of the window to the journalists waiting outside the building, police officers attacked and manhandled him. On April 18 2018, those detained in Nor Nork Police Department were kept in the offices of police staff, where the number of chairs was not sufficient and the detainees had to wait standing.

The attorney/s had to work in conditions of pressure and control in the police department of Nor Nork. For example, the preparation of the administrative act was done in the office of a police officer in the presence of other 3-5 detainees. When the attorney requested the police staff to open the window, the response was: "This is my office and I will do what I wish." On April 19 2018, the Center Police Department refused to take record of the injuries of Davit Petrosyan. When his attorney Araks Melkonyan intervened to have these injuries registered, her work was obstructed.

On April 19 2018, at around 16:50, a group of men (around 20), assaulted attorney Araks Melkonyan and her defendant Davit Petrosyan outside St. Gregory Illuminator hospital.

Targeting Attorneys Defending High Profile Individuals

We have noted a number of cases when attorneys defending high profile individuals have been targeted, including in social media. Attorneys Hayk Alumyan, Arsen Mkrtychyan and others who have taken up the defence of individuals to whom the public has a high level of sensitivity, were equated with their defendants and were harassed, their reputation and dignity was violated; they received statements threatening their life and health. The main reason is the association of the attorneys with their defendant. According to "For Rights" NGO, seven such cases have been noted.

Various state bodies and public officials, including the Prime Minister, as well as unions and NGOs, such as the Chamber of Advocates, the Ombudsman, human rights organizations and defenders have condemned the harassment of attorneys with statements degrading their dignity and reputation and threatening them. Prime-Minister Nikol Pashinyan has emphasized that it is inadmissible to

⁵ For more details, see "Report on Human Rights violations in Armenia during peaceful assemblies between April 13 and 20, 2018" of Protection of Rights Without Borders NGO, <http://prwb.am/new/2018/04/20/2018-13-20/>.

associate attorneys with their defendants and highlighted the importance of the role of attorneys in reaching justice.⁶

A law defending the rights and lawful interests of attorneys has been drafted and circulated by which insult and (or) slander of attorneys associated with their professional work should be criminalized. The justification for adopting such a law was predicated by the argument that existing civil law is not an efficient means to defend the dignity and business reputation of the attorney, while criminal responsibility may have a preventive meaning.⁷ This draft law was not yet adopted at the moment of writing the report.

⁶ Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan's statement on obstructing the professional activities of attorneys (video), Chamber of Advocates of RA, 15.01.2019, <http://www.advocates.am/news/view/2281.html>

⁷ It is important to stress that RA Criminal Code, Article 344, Section 1 already sets out such protection for prosecutors, investigators, a person conducting investigation and forced law enforcement bodies. The draft law extends this list to attorneys.

Targeting of LGBT Rights Defenders, Incidents of Obstructing Their Work

During the revolutionary movement of April-May in Yerevan, LGBT protesters received a differentiated and prejudiced attitude. There were instances when they were detained only due to their alleged sexual orientation. According to Vardan Hambardzumyan, a scholar and activist, when he was blocking a road together with a group of people, the police detained only him. When a protester asked the police, why did they detain only Vardan, why wouldn't the police detain them all, the police officer answered: "You're a normal guy, that's why we're not taking you, but this one... I won't name it what he is, there are many girls here." According to Vardan, he was beaten in the police car, the officers spat on him and told him "it was a way to break his dignity."

There were also instances when the police would make inappropriate comments to the appearance of people. For example, Diana Karapetyan told us that during an argument with the police she was told to "go and get the piercing out and then come back to speak," and in another instance, the police officer asked whether Diana was a boy or a girl.

LGBT protesters received a bad attitude from the public as well. Mkhitar Yeritsyan, for example, is elaborating that when the protesting crowd saw his transgender friend, they said: "God, who the hell is this. These ones are all day here and there, sitting under walls, doing whatever, and are now here." Nonetheless, according to the activists, the overall environment was friendly.

After the revolution: after the regime change, the Republican party, Tsarukyan alliance, the clergy and the "anti-gay" groups started actively speculating on the LGBT topic in an attempt to play it against the new government. Eduard Sharmazanov, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament from the Republican Party of that time, claimed of preparing amendments to the law on protection of children's rights to ban "propaganda of sexual minorities" among minors. Gevorg Petrosyan, a lecturer at the Yerevan State University and member of the Parliament from Tsarukyan Alliance, made a few hate speech posts in social media with calls for crimes. He also made similar statements in mass media. He specifically called for "not tolerating and expelling LGBT persons from Armenia."

Assault against LGBT Activists in Shurnukh Village

Hayk Hakobyan, a native of Shurnukh village of Syunik Marz, hosted his eight friends, among them LGBT activists, in his house of Shurnukh on August 2, 2018. A number of villagers and residents of another town, about 30 in total, advanced towards Hayk's house, called him out and demanded that the guests leave the village, and then assaulted him and his guests by hitting with hands and feet, throwing stones at them. They also yelled derogatory statements at them, including "Fagots leave!", "You are Turks", swearwords and insults of various sort related to Hayk's and his guests' real or imagined sexual orientation and gender identity. Those assaulted tried to leave the village, however continued to be harassed while fleeing.

Representatives of various groups of the society, including political and public figures, human rights defenders, artists, lawyers, journalists, clergymen made statements justifying this violence. Even more, campaigns, for example a car rally and other actions were organized in support of these assailants.

Goris Department of the Investigative Committee opened a criminal file on features of Article 118 of the Criminal Code, beating; however, with a decision of applying pardon, on November 28, they closed the case. The decision to close the case has been appealed by the applicants on the basis of violation of their rights. Further information on where the appeal led to was not available at the moment of compiling this report.

At the same time, Pink Armenia active in this sector issued a statement in which it noted that qualifying this offense as a light crime and then closing the case by pardon was possible due to the lack of regulations in the Armenian criminal legislation criminalizing hate crimes. The result of this gap in the legislation is that offenses predicated by intolerance and hostility towards certain groups are not duly qualified in the criminal and legal proceedings.



Conditions in Which Defenders of Persons Living with HIV Work

During the revolution and after it, no incidents restricting the rights and obstructing the work of human rights defenders of persons with HIV were observed (Real World, Real People NGO). On the contrary, certain positive changes were observed: specifically, persons well informed of the area were appointed to positions in the new government. The newly appointed Minister of Health, Arsen Torosyan had earlier worked at Real World, Real People NGO, while Deputy Minister Lena Nanushyan had previously worked at UNAIDS. They are both well aware of the issues in this sector. A meeting specifically dedicated to discussing the issues of this sector was organized with the Deputy Minister of Health during which the need of decentralizing HIV-related services was highlighted. In general, it can be stated that cooperation with state institutions has gained momentum. What is notable is that UNAIDS suggestions to amend RA Criminal Code's Article 123 (Infecting with HIV) has been included in the draft amendments of the Criminal Code and if adopted, this act will be decriminalized.

Targeting and Pressuring Environmentalists

Environmental activists have also participated in the revolutionary processes. On those days, their activities were obstructed and in a few cases, women activists were particularly targeted. As one of the environmentalists is stating, in the course of all her struggle, she was constantly “advised” by acquaintances and friends to stop her activities. According to another environmental activist, she was bombarded by personal, including sexual insults in fake Facebook groups and pages by supporters of Lydian, the company behind open-pit mining in Amulsar Mountain. The purpose was to “break” her. The environmental activist has turned to the police in order to have these persons identified and charged with responsibility. She, however, does not treat this smear campaign seriously, as she understands its true purpose.

According to one of the environmentalists, Lydian has many times speculated on the fact that among the local population blocking the roads to Amulsar Mountain there are women, and has attempted to target the women and provoke a conflict between the locals and the activists.

After the revolution: targeting environmental activists in online platforms has gained a momentum after the revolution. “Sponsored” posts, as well as a smear campaign against environmentalists in fake pages on Facebook have reached a high number with an aim to weaken the environmental movement. Nonetheless, the revolution has brought about positive changes as well. More specifically, the engagement of the local population in defending Amulsar Mountain has intensified. This is directly linked to the revolution, as in the past the locals were afraid to stand up for their rights, whereas now they feel more confident (environmentalist). The active participation of the local population and cooperation with the activists is very important, according to one of the activists, as the struggle might have failed to reach its goals if it were to be waged in isolation.



Environmentalists Facing Suits Brought by Lydian Armenia

Speaking of the environmental events of 2018, environmentalist Tehmine Yenokyan stated that Amulsar was the focus of events. On the days of the revolution, environmentalists were often “accused” of diverting the mainstream flow of the revolutionary struggle and were advised to wait until the end of the revolution. Nonetheless, during those days important developments took place. Due to the careless work done by Lydian Armenia, the water supply system of Gndevaz village got damaged and caused the anger of the local residents who blocked the roads to Amulsar mine for several hours. The transitional government “promised” to give a final resolution to incompliances during the construction processes and actions that did not meet responsible mining standards, however no steps were taken in this regard. As a result, the roads to Amulsar mine have been kept blocked by locals since June 22, 2018.

Speaking of Lydian Armenia’s pressures, Tehmine notes that the company has numerously “threatened” to turn to an investment arbitration court, however no measures have been taken in this regard. Tehmine also highlighted that at the moment of giving the interview a number of suits were brought both with criminal and with civil charges. One of them is related to the events of August 26-27, when Lydian Armenia’s employees closed the intercity road, incited clashes with the locals and provoked them. Tehmine claims that a gas-like material was put into use during these clashes against the locals. She reported to the police over this incident, a criminal case has opened and she has been engaged as an eyewitness.

Tehmine Yenokyan has also reported to the police with claims that her right to privacy and private life was violated. A criminal case opened on grounds of Article 144 of the Criminal Code on Illegal Gathering, Storing, Use and Dissemination of information on private or family life and Tehmine has been engaged as a victim and has given testimony.

As a means of pressure, Tehmine notes the civil suits brought against herself and other environmentalists, 8 in total, with claims of defamation. At the moment of giving the interview, trial over these cases was still ongoing.

Speaking of possible future developments, Tehmine asserted that one thing is sure; the locals are determined and ready to fight to the end and not allow AmulsarMountain to be stripped for mining. Despite the active circulation of manipulative materials in social media, environmentalists are ready to bring their struggle to the end.

Pressures against Peace-Building Activists

Themes related to the army, war and peace have constantly been placed into speculative processes by the former authorities during all important events taking place in the country and in this way, attempts were made to deter the active participation of the large masses of the public in these events. Such attempts were made on the days of the revolution as well, however, as one of the activists notes, this time people treated such information with more care and perceived the habitual assertions spread by former authorities as “nonrealistic.”

After the revolution, actors engaged in peace-building activities were targeted in a higher number than before. According to “Women in Black, Armenia” peace-building initiative, numerous attempts of manipulating their activists, representatives of peace-building NGOs were made as a gesture of waging political speculations. More specifically, a video material was posted in Facebook that used the photos of various Facebook users tagging members of “Women in Black, Armenia”, as well as screenshots from online publications, where the activities of “Women in Black, Armenia” were portrayed as “anti-national, anti-patriotic and anti-army.” “All of this, was naturally, done in a premeditated way in order to stir a negative public attitude towards the NGO sector and those working in NGOs” (human rights defender, October 20, 2018).

One of the human rights defenders interviewed by us also expressed a concern that no measures were taken by those in charge of the defense sector to cooperate with the NGOs, to discuss the issues of the army.

Epilogue

The annual report is based on the accounts of 15 human rights defenders, activists and journalists with whom interviews were held in 2018 and 2019, as well as on materials and publications provided by NGOs, including “Pink Armenia,” “Real World, Real People,” “Women in Black, Armenia” civic initiative, “Human Rights Protection Without Borders” NGO, specifically its report on “Human Rights Violations during the April 13-20, 2018 peaceful protests,” Datalex legal database, Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan’s statement condemning harassment of attorneys, as well as monitoring results of “Human Rights House Yerevan” NGO.

Interviews with:

- Ani Khachatryan (September 6, 2018)
- Asya Khachatryan (February 23, 2019)
- Arpi Balyan (November 9, 2018)
- Arpine Galfayan (September 6, 2018)
- Gegham Vardanyan (October 22, 2018)
- Goharik Tigranyan (September 10, 2018)
- Davit Petrosyan (September 5, 2018, February 19, 2019)
- Zara Harutyunyan (November 9, 2018)
- Tehmine Yenoqyan (February 11, 2019)
- Zhanna Aleksanyan (October 20, 2018)
- Lara Aharonian (November 9, 2018)
- Hayarpi Baghdasaryan (September 7, 2018)
- Mkrtrich Karapetyan (October 18, 2018)
- Vahan Kostanyan (September 3, 2018)
- Tirayr Muradyan (October 24, 2018).

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