



Republic of Armenia

Country Report

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Executive Summary:

The smallest of the Soviet successor states, Armenia is landlocked, and throughout its history has been under the rule of the Persian, Turkish, and Russian empires, and the Soviet Union. Post-Soviet Armenia has struggled to overcome several challenges, including resolving the frozen dispute with Azerbaijan over the contested enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, complex relationships with its other neighbors, and securing access to global markets and reliable energy supplies.

Armenia has carried out significant structural changes in pursuit of a market economy since the collapse of the Soviet Union with the assistance of international lending organizations. Corruption remains a serious challenge to Armenia's economic growth.

The ongoing conflict with Azerbaijan acutely influences Armenia's relations with its neighbors and the West. Armenia's relations with Azerbaijan's allies, especially Turkey, are strained. Relations with the United States are good and benefit from the significant encouragement offered by America's vibrant ethnic Armenian community. Armenia receives U.S. aid, and the United States has hosted and participated in peace talks between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Armenia's Jewish community is small and deeply rooted. Relations with Armenia's Christian majority are generally peaceful, and anti-Semitic incidents are rare. Armenia's relations with Israel are limited but cordial.

History:

Armenia is slightly smaller than the state of Maryland. Located south of the Caucasus Mountains between Europe and Asia, it is completely landlocked, and shares borders with Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Iran.

Armenia is home to one of the world's oldest civilizations, and was the first nation to officially embrace Christianity as a state religion, in 301 C.E. Over the centuries, Armenia was conquered by Greeks, Romans, Persians, Byzantines, Mongols, Arabs, Ottomans, Turks, and Russians.

Statistics:

Population: 2,930,000 (2017 est.)

Size: 29,743 sq. km

Capital: Yerevan

Major cities: Yerevan, Gyumri, Vanadzor, Ejmiatsin, Hrazdan

Head of State:

President Armen Sarkissian

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan

Foreign Minister:

Zohrab Mnatsakanyan

Ambassador to United States:

Varujan Nersesyan

U.S. Ambassador to Armenia:

Lynn Tracy

Freedom House Rating:

Partly Free

Rising political and ethnic tensions in the declining Ottoman Empire during the late 1800s and early 1900s culminated in the widespread destruction of Armenian communities at the hands of Turkish authorities during World War I, when Turkish and Russian troops clashed over Armenian territory.

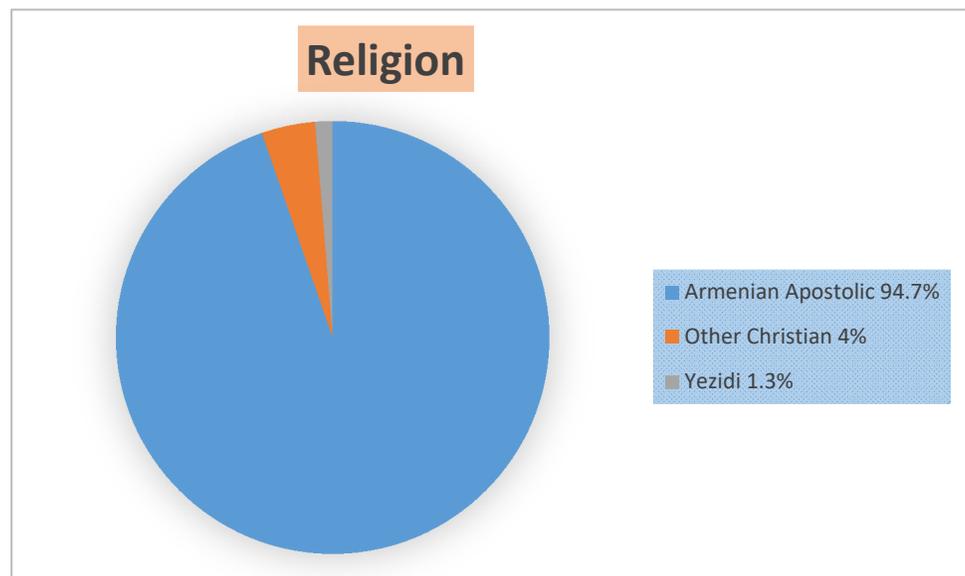
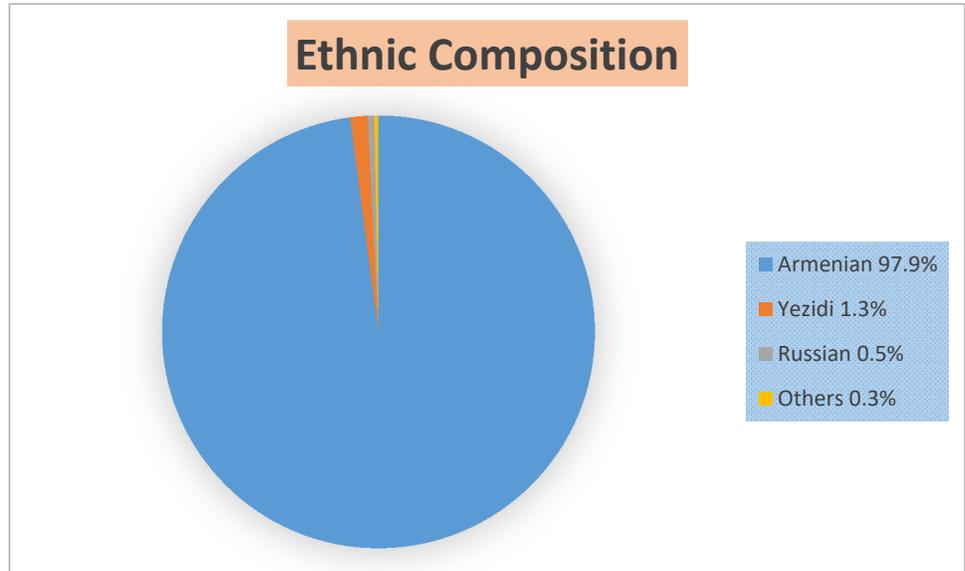
The Ottoman government's systematic extermination of Armenians is officially recognized as a "genocide" by 23 countries. Between 600,000 and 1.5 million Armenians were killed as a result of starvation, deportations, and massacres. Many survivors emigrated and formed sizable communities throughout the world.

Following Russia's Bolshevik revolution, Armenia declared its independence in May 1918 under a nationalist government (the Dashnaks), but was conquered by the Red Army in 1921 and became a Soviet republic.

In 1988, during the Gorbachev era, Armenians and Azerbaijanis began a war over the Nagorno-Karabakh territory. The war resulted in over 17,000 people killed and generated massive refugee flows in Azerbaijan and economic devastation in Armenia.

In September 1991, Armenia became an independent state after centuries of foreign rule.

An estimated 60% of the worldwide total of 8 million ethnic Armenians live outside the country. Russia and the United States are each home to more than one million ethnic Armenians.



Political Situation:

Armenian domestic politics have been turbulent since independence. Levon Ter-Petrossyan won the first presidential elections in 1991, but the elections were marred by accusations of violations. Ter-Petrossyan held the presidency from 1991-1998, after being reelected in 1996. In 1998, Ter-Petrossyan was forced to resign after being deemed too conciliatory toward Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute. Ter-Petrossyan was replaced by Prime Minister Robert Kocharian, a former leader of the Nagorno-Karabakh independence movement and a hardline nationalist, who served as president through 2008.

In October 1999, Prime Minister Vazgan Sargsyan, Parliament Chairman Karen Demirchian, and six other Members of Parliament were murdered during a parliamentary session. This attack began a period of political instability in Armenia that gradually led to the increase in political power of President Kocharian, leading to speculations that the president and his inner circle were responsible for the attack.

In October 2000, thousands of people rallied in Yerevan demanding the resignation of President Kocharian, protesting his alleged involvement in the October 1999 attack and his government's failure to revive the country's economy. Kocharian was reelected in March 2003, amid widespread accusations of electoral irregularities and violations, according to the OSCE and other foreign observers.

The popularity of opposition-led street protests peaked in 2004; the protests were frequently and often violently dispersed by the police. In late 2005, constitutional amendments were passed which decreased the power of the executive vis-à-vis the judicial and legislative branches, in line with Council of Europe suggestions, but were also criticized by foreign observers as falling short of international norms.

The unexpected death of long-serving Prime Minister Andranik Markarian after parliamentary elections on March 2007 led to the appointment of former Defense Minister Serzh Sargsyan as an interim replacement. Sargsyan won the presidency in 2008 with a 52% majority, in an election commended by the European Union (EU) and the OSCE as broadly democratic. The U.S. government assisted Armenia in holding fair and free parliamentary and presidential elections in 2007 and 2008.

Armenia's most recent presidential election was held in February 2013, resulting in a victory for incumbent President Sargsyan (59%). During the days following the election, mass protests took place against Sargsyan's victory. The OSCE described the election as generally well-administrated, professional, and transparent with respect for fundamental freedoms, despite some serious election violations.

Despite recurrent questions about the fairness of its presidential and parliamentary elections, and allegations of sometimes heavy-handed government tactics towards the opposition and the media, Armenia has been recognized as one of the more consistently democratic former Soviet states. The creation of a Western-style parliamentary democracy is a stated goal of the Armenian government.

Armenia is in the process of adopting fundamental constitutional amendments, which would change the country's semi-presidential system to a parliamentary system. If adopted, constitutional changes would take place in 2017.

From April to May 2018, Armenia various political and civil groups staged an anti-government revolution in response to Serzh Sargsyan’s appointment to the post of Prime Minister for a third term by the ruling Republican Party. The opposition parliamentary party Civil Contract led the protests, which succeeded in ousting Sargsyan on April 23. At the beginning of May, Armenia held a new parliamentary election in which the Civil Contract party’s Nikol Pashinyan became the new prime minister, after the second round of voting on May 8.

Economic Situation:

Armenia developed a modern industrial economy under the Soviet rule, but since 1988, its economy has suffered setbacks. A 1988 earthquake damaged 30% of Armenian industrial capacity, killed 25,000, and left 500,000 Armenians homeless. Armenia suffered hyperinflation in its first years of independence, resulting in a catastrophic decline in GDP. Following the 1994 ceasefire, the Armenian economy began to recover, in large part due to successful domestic reforms and liberalization, as well as substantial economic aid from abroad. However, the 1998 financial crisis in Russia harmed Armenian export industries and expatriate remittances. After a period of growth in the 2000s, in 2009 Armenia’s GDP dropped by 14%. Economic recovery has been slow.

Since 2014, Armenia’s economy has experienced another decline, due to economic recession in Russia and falling remittances. At the end of 2014, Armenia’s currency significantly depreciated.



Currency: 487 Drams = \$1
GDP: \$32.893 billion (2019 est.)
GDP per capita: \$10,995 (2019 est.)

The level of corruption in Armenia remains high, impeding investment and economic growth. Armenia is ranked 105th of 180 countries by the Transparency International 2018 Corruption Perception Index (although only 41st out of 190 economies by the World Bank’s 2019 “Doing Business” survey). The main barriers for inflow of investments in Armenia is its relatively small population size, geographic isolation due to closed borders with Azerbaijan and Turkey, a low GDP per capita and a high level of corruption. Major sectors of Armenian’s economy are controlled by well-connected businessmen, which limits consumer choice and discourages development. Armenia has adopted a law on privatization of state enterprises, but the majority of privatizations have not been transparent and competitive.

The ongoing Nagorno-Karabakh dispute greatly affects the Armenian economy due to economic blockades and closed borders imposed by two of Armenia’s four neighbors. As a result, landlocked Armenia has found itself starved for fuel supplies and raw materials and forced to develop new routes through Georgia and Iran.

The European Union accounts for one-third of Armenia’s trade; trade with the United States, Russia, Israel, and Iran is also considerable. In June 2005, the European Union donated €100 million to Armenia to develop alternative sources of energy and to shut down the Soviet-era Metsamor nuclear power plant. Armenia formally agreed to shut down the plant in 2007 and started developing new energy strategies.

Armenia has pursued closer economic relations with the European Union, but in September 2013 announced it would not sign an Association Agreement. Instead, in January 2015, Armenia acceded to the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), joining Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia. Nevertheless, Armenia and the EU continue their political and trade dialogue and plan to sign a cooperation agreement in lieu of the Association Agreement. Trade with the European Union is second only to that with Russia and the other post-Soviet states.

Although the volume of trade between Israel and Armenia is low, in July 2017, both countries signed a cooperation agreement that removed numerous barriers to exchange and facilitated taxation on imports and exports.

Armenia ranked 83rd on the 2018 UNDP Human Development Index (with 2017 data) and is classified in the "high human development" group.

Nagorno-Karabakh:

A dominant foreign policy issue for independent Armenia has been its protracted dispute with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh. Christian Armenians and Turkic Azeris have fought to control this border territory since the 19th century, when each group claimed the land as theirs (many Armenians call the territory by its alternative Armenian name, "Artsakh"). After their conquest of the region, the Soviets made Nagorno-Karabakh an autonomous region within Azerbaijan, leaving a majority Armenian enclave in Azeri territory, angering both groups.



Location of Nagorno-Karabakh

In 1988, emboldened by Gorbachev's reforms, the Armenian majority voted to secede from the then-Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan and join the Republic of Armenia. The conflict escalated despite resolution efforts by the Soviet government, and tensions between Azeris and Armenians rose dramatically. In early 1992, a land war broke out following parallel declarations of independence by Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabakh in late 1991. Ethnic Armenian and Azeri refugees fled in opposite directions to their respective ethnic home countries. Although Azerbaijan enacted an economic blockade that crippled the Armenian economy, ethnic Armenians were able to consolidate control over Karabakh and occupy portions of Azerbaijan linking Karabakh to Armenia proper. Both sides employed foreign mercenaries and volunteers in the fighting, especially locally-based Russian troops left adrift in the wake of the Soviet collapse.

A ceasefire agreement was signed in 1994, granting Armenia control of Karabakh. However, ongoing border closures with Azerbaijan and Turkey have severely harmed Armenia's economy since the fighting, due to Armenia's reliance on energy and raw material imports. Azerbaijan has frozen Armenia out of participation in the lucrative BTC pipeline, now carrying Azeri oil through Georgia and Turkey to world energy markets.

Armenia supports ethnic Armenian secessionists in Nagorno-Karabakh who, since the early 1990s, have militarily occupied a significant portion of Azerbaijan. Tens of thousands of Armenians have also emigrated, primarily to Russia, to seek employment. Meanwhile, Azerbaijan seeks a transit route through Armenia to its Nakhchivan exclave. Armenia's border with Turkey remains closed over the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute.

The OSCE continues to mediate the ongoing dispute. The United States, Russia, and France co-chair the OSCE's "Minsk Group," which has been leading the peace negotiations. Since 1999, the Armenian and Azeri presidents have held direct talks on multiple occasions, and many other meetings have been held between lower-level Armenian and Azeri officials.

Despite ongoing talks, both sides have failed to reach a basic agreement over the enclave's future status – Armenia favors allowing Karabakh residents to vote on their future, while Azerbaijan favors retaining the enclave while granting it the widest possible autonomy – and Armenian separatist troops still remain in control in Nagorno-Karabakh and portions of Azeri territory. Both sides regularly accuse each other of pursuing a weapons build-up and of other bad faith tactics, and despite international efforts, the conflict remains fundamentally unresolved after nearly 20 years of confrontation and violence.

In 2015, tensions between Armenia and Azerbaijan in Nagorno-Karabakh increased, with both sides reporting mounting ceasefire violations. Although Azeri-Armenian relations have experienced a brief détente, with both countries agreeing in January 2019 to "prepare populations for peace," negotiations have since collapsed. Talks between the two sides broke down over the issue of land exchange and the withdrawal of Armenian forces from Karabakh. Both sides have reportedly stationed more military forces in the region despite promising not to do as part of their initial discussions on potential peace.

In March 2019, the leaders of Azerbaijan and Armenia met with the OSCE Minsk Group in Austria to discuss the current situation in Karabakh. The meeting did not produce tangible results and proposals.

Presidential and parliamentary elections will take place in 2020.

Relations with the U.S.:

The United States and Armenia maintain diplomatic relations. In 1992, the United States became the first country to open an embassy in Armenia. The United States has a large ethnic Armenian community. The U.S. government has been satisfied with the overall Armenian political system and encourages it to further develop its democratic institutions.

The United States provides Armenia with assistance in order to reduce poverty levels, expand trade, strengthen the healthcare system, and establish regional stability and resolve the conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh.

Since 1992, Washington has invested over \$908 million in aid and support programs to Armenia. In December 2001 and January 2002, Congress and President Bush approved the creation of an annual waiver of a law (Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act) that prohibits military assistance to Azerbaijan, except for disarmament-related assistance (pending “demonstrable steps to cease all blockades and other offensive uses of force against Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh”).



A high-level Armenian Government delegation visits Washington, D.C. in September 2005

In 2000, the US-Armenia Joint Economic Taskforce (USATF) was formed. The USATF meets annually to further economic cooperation and advance economic and market reforms in Armenia. The task force is an open forum used by both countries to discuss issues of concern and interest. It also provides the opportunity to check progress in certain areas and clarify priorities for moving forward. It produces an action plan that is used to tailor assistance to Armenia from the United States Government.

Following September 11, 2001, Armenia condemned the attacks on the United States and called for collective international efforts to fight terrorism. Armenia implemented UN Security Council Resolution 1373 to freeze bank accounts and assets of terrorists and their supporters, and joined the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the Council of Europe’s anti-terrorism conventions. Washington imposed sanctions on several Armenian firms in May 2002 for allegedly providing nuclear weapons-building assistance to Iran.

While its close neighbors Azerbaijan and Georgia voiced their support for the 2003 U.S. effort to overthrow Saddam Hussein in Iraq, Armenia remained in favor of Russia’s anti-war policy. But in January 2005, despite national opposition, the government sent 46 military personnel to Iraq, although in December 2004, Prime Minister Andranik Markarian called Armenia’s presence in Iraq purely symbolic and for political purposes.



Armenian Foreign Minister Vartan Oskanian visited Washington, D.C. in March 2007 to meet with Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice

In 2004, the United States granted Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) status to Armenia, and eliminated Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions on Armenian goods.

In March 2006, the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation signed a compact with Armenia for \$235 million over a five-year period, for infrastructure rehabilitation and improvements in the agricultural sector. Additionally, since 1993, the United States has funded the travel of over 4,500 Armenian citizens

to the United States on academic and professional exchange programs. There are 90 Peace Corps Volunteers working in Armenia.

In May 2006, the State Department asked Ambassador to Armenia John Evans to step down after he publicly referred to the World War I Armenian atrocities as “genocide”; the U.S. government officially uses the term “tragedy” when referring to this historical episode. Members of Congress accused Evans of imparting his personal views and Evans later reissued his statement, insisting that his use of the term “genocide” did not reflect or change U.S. policy toward Armenia. Since the controversial recall of Ambassador Evans, which was condemned by Armenian organizations and activists, members of both Houses of Congress have raised serious concerns about the State Department’s decision.

According to the 2010 Census, at least 474,500 Armenians or citizens of Armenian descent live in the United States. The largest and the most influential American-Armenian group is the Armenian National Committee of America.

Relations with Israel:

While Israel and Armenia maintain diplomatic relations, neither have an embassy in the other country. Armenia does have a consulate in Jerusalem, but the country’s ambassador to Israel is stationed in Cairo. Israel maintains a consulate in Yerevan. However, authorities express confidence in opening embassies in both countries in the near future. Armenia consider Israel a major trade partner.

By the end of 2004, Israel had become Armenia’s third-largest trading partner as a result of joint diamond-cutting ventures.

In August 2011, delegations of Israeli diplomats and of Armenian diplomats met in Yerevan to discuss issues related to Armenia-Israel cooperation, and developments in the Middle East and South Caucasus regions.

In October 2012, Armen Melkonian was appointed as Ambassador of Armenia to Israel and later that month he presented his credentials to Israeli President Shimon Perez.

The Holocaust Memorial in Israel “Yad Vashem” has honored thirteen Armenians for risking their lives to rescue Jews during the Holocaust. Israel has not yet formally recognized the World War I-era massacre of Armenians as a genocide. In the summer of 2011 the Israeli Knesset held a session during which Armenian Genocide recognition was formally discussed for the first time. In April 2013, Israeli deputies accepted a proposal to prepare a law with respect to the killings of Armenians in 1915, but the legislation did not pass. In August 2016, the Knesset Committee on Education, Culture and Sports recognized the Armenian Genocide. In June 2018, the Knesset again postponed debate on a bill to recognize the Armenian genocide until after Turkish presidential elections that month.

Armenia Air operates twice-weekly flights to Israel. Armenia hopes to increase tourism from Israel.

In 2017, the parliamentary Armenian-Israeli Friendship Group visited Armenia, led by the Vice-Speaker of Knesset Tali Poloskova. It met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Edward Nalbandyan to discuss a visa-free regime between the two countries and the development of trade relations.

In November 2017, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Armenian Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandyan met in Israel to discuss strengthening relations between Israel and Armenia and the possibility of cooperation in technology, cyber-industry, and agriculture.

Historically, a large Armenian diaspora has lived in Israel, notably concentrated in the Armenian Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Armenia's leadership has expressed frustration that Israel frequently supplies weapons and technology to Azerbaijan. In a March 2019 interview, however, Armenia's Deputy Foreign Minister Grigor Hovhannisyan stated that while he hoped Israel would cease selling weapons to Azerbaijan, this situation is not an impediment to improving relations between the two countries. He continued that Israel's recognition of the Armenian Genocide is also not a requirement for strengthening the Israeli-Armenian relationship.

Jewish Communal Life & Anti-Semitism:

The Jewish community in Armenia dates back 2,000 years to ancient Armenia. Jews from Syria and Mesopotamia settled in Armenian cities (including Armavir and Vardges) during the first century BCE. Many of these earliest Jewish settlers later converted to Christianity and even joined local aristocracies.

In the early 19th century, Jews began arriving in Armenia from both Poland and Persia, creating separate Ashkenazi and Sephardi communities in Yerevan. A number of displaced Jews settled in Soviet Armenia during and after World War II, raising the Jewish population to approximately 5,000, though subsequent emigration has reduced the Jewish community to fewer than 1,000. Another wave of Jews came to Armenia between 1965 and 1972. The Jewish population peaked at 10,000 in the second half of the 20th century.

Community Development:

In 1991, the government officially recognized the Armenian Jewish community. Despite a small Jewish population, high intermarriage rates, and relative isolation, a number of programs exist to help meet community needs. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee is active in Armenia through annual community events, while the "Orot Chesed" community charity organization, with the help of Yerevan's synagogue, assists senior citizens by providing food deliveries, heating fuel, medical equipment, and a daily hot meals program.

Most of Armenia’s Jewish population resides in Yerevan, though there are active Jewish community centers in Sevan and Vanadzor as well. The Jewish community in Armenia has just one working synagogue, headed by Chief Rabbi Gershon Meir Burshtein. However, the Jewish community is active, and expanding.

The Jewish Community of Armenia (JCA) is the largest organization engaged in reviving Jewish culture and traditions in the country. It was established in 1991 and has been chaired by Rima Varzhapetyan-Feller since 1996; it now consists of about 300 families. JCA is a member of the Euro-Asian Jewish Congress (EAJC) and the World Congress of Russian Jewry (WCRJ), sponsors advanced education classes, a children’s chorus, cultural events, and does outreach work.



Jewish life in Yerevan (photo: FJC.ru)

While the regional office of the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI/ “Sochnut”) is in neighboring Georgia, a representative in Armenia coordinates JAFI support for a Sunday school, an ulpan, a Hesed seniors’ center and other Jewish community activities. A second Sunday school, run by the Religious Society of Armenia, also holds a summer camp. Cultural activities are also conducted by the Armenia-Israel cultural group Menorah.

The Jewish Religious Community of Armenia, a Chabad-affiliated group established in 1992, operates both a Sunday school, called Torah Or, and a community center. The Yerevan synagogue holds Sabbath services and holiday celebrations, and houses a multi-lingual Jewish library. The group has published its newsletter, *Koelet*, since 1997.

The large majority of the community is represented by Jews who came to Armenia after the collapse of the USSR, and is currently estimated at less than 1,000 people. The Jewish community is represented by the Jewish Community of Armenia (JCA) and the Jewish Religious Community of Armenia (JRCA), and at times, the organizations’ rivalry over funding has spiraled into heated opposition, with each group accusing the other of failing to observe fundamental teachings of the Torah. As a result, Jews in Armenia ally with either the JCA or JRCA. The division causes public confusion, and may be accelerating the shrinking of the Jewish community.

In 1999, the JCA planted 12 trees representing the 12 Tribes of Israel at the Armenian Genocide Memorial in Yerevan, and erected a commemorative Holocaust memorial stone. When the original stone was stolen, the Mayor’s office arranged for an even larger replacement.

The Jewish community has strong contacts with the government. Attempts have been undertaken to retrieve Torah scrolls and other religious items from state collections.



Yerevan synagogue

In 2014, Jewish community leader Rima Varzhapetyan-Feller received the Movses Khorenatsi medal (Armenia's highest cultural award) from President Serzh Sargsyan. In 2018, the Jewish community stated their intention to create a Jewish Museum in Yeghegis (in Armenia's Vayots Dzor province) at the site of an old Jewish cemetery.

Anti-Semitism:

Historically, Jews and Armenians have had good relations. Both are ancient peoples with rich cultural and religious traditions that have helped preserve their identities amid statelessness and modern persecution. Vandalism against Jewish property and attacks on individuals are rare in the country. The Armenian government is not anti-Semitic and does not officially condone anti-Semitism. However, along with other non-ethnic Armenians including Russians and Poles, Jews are widely considered 'guests' in Armenia.

While not virulent or frequent, anti-Semitism does exist in Armenia. In February 2002, an anti-Semitic book, *National System*, was published and distributed by author Romen Yepiskoposyan. It describes Jews and Turks as the Armenian nation's biggest enemies and claims the Holocaust to be a fabrication. Jewish leadership met with the Armenian President, who stated the need to vigilantly counter rising anti-Semitism. Still, officials remain reluctant to comment on the book and the presence of discrimination in the country, even in the wake of further anti-Semitic publications and incidents.

On January 25, 2005, the General Prosecutor's Office in Armenia announced the arrest of Armen Avetisian, the chairman of the small ultra-nationalist Union of Armenian Aryans. Avetisian was charged with ethnic intolerance for anti-Semitic statements in an interview with the weekly IRVUNK, branding Jews as enemies of Armenia and calling for their expulsion from an ethnically purified Armenia. He received a suspended three-year prison sentence from a Yerevan court, and spent two months in prison in pre-trial detention. His brand of Armenian Aryanism appears to be a fringe phenomenon. Also in 2005, a Holocaust memorial in Yerevan was vandalized. Again in 2007, a Holocaust memorial was vandalized, this time with the carving of a swastika and the splashing of black paint into the monument.

The 2000 reburial with state honors of the ashes of General Dro Kanajan, an Armenian anti-Bolshevik leader who cooperated with the Nazis in Armenia during World War II, and the creation of a youth leadership institute resulted in some tension between Armenia and Israel.

In 2010, the Jewish Holocaust side of the Joint Tragedies Memorial in Yerevan was vandalized. A swastika and the words "Death to the Jews" was painted on the memorial. The city administration removed the signs of vandalism by the next morning, and police launched an investigation. There have been no reports of anti-Semitic acts in recent years.

According to Anti-Defamation League (ADL) data published in 2014, Armenia had the third-highest level of anti-Semitic attitudes among European countries. In a 2016 Pew Research Center poll, 32% of Armenians responded that they do not consider Jews as their fellow citizens. According to the U.S. State Department's 2018 Human Rights Report on Armenia, following 2018's anti-government revolution, anti-Semitic rhetoric appeared online that targeted government representatives and activists, all of whom were not Jewish. Authorities did not respond to these slurs.