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Armen Simonyan and Tarsus Capital: complaints regarding account management, promises of 20–30 per cent per annum, the company’s history and public records relating to Simon Tarsus.



Armen Simonyan. Portrait provided to the editorial team and published in the relevant Kartel Khimprom article; identity provided by the user.

Status: Party to an investment dispute

Other names: Armen Simonyan; Armen Simonyan; Simon Tarsus

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Armen Rubenovich Simonyan is the director and co-owner of Tarsus Capital LLC, against whose management of client investments public allegations arose in November 2026. In this story, it is important to distinguish between the legal entity, specific contracts with investors, and the activities of the author under the name Simon Tarsus. The coincidence of the brand name helps to link the publications, but does not prove that every transaction described in the blog was carried out using client funds.

The company: the legal basis of its history

Tarsus Capital LLC was registered on 28 May 2019. The company's identification numbers are TIN 7708351376 and OGRN 1197746344399. In the available records, Simonyan is listed as the director and 60 per cent owner, whilst Alexander Bazhanov is listed as the 40 per cent owner; the authorised capital amounts to 100,000 roubles. This information confirms their corporate roles, but does not automatically make the second shareholder liable for any commercial transaction or commitment made by the managing director. [1][2]

The size of the authorised capital is also not an indication of assets under management. To compare the scale of the business with its obligations to investors, one needs contracts, financial statements and information on who exactly assumed those obligations: the company or Simonyan personally.

What investors claim

According to Rucriminal.info, clients claim that Simonyan promised 20–30 per cent per annum in US dollars and limited risk thanks to hedging. They describe access to Exante and Interactive Brokers accounts, a fee of 30 per cent of profits, long-term bets against the US market, and losses resulting from forced liquidation of positions. Some of the claimants also mention personal promises of compensation and written receipts. This is their version of the investment dispute. [3]

The same report mentions a pre-investigation audit and the manager's intention to file for bankruptcy. The official audit reference number, a confirmed decision to initiate proceedings, and the fact that a bankruptcy petition has been filed are not established in the materials gathered. The 28 entries mentioned from the court case aggregator cannot be regarded as 28 separate, proven debts without verifying the parties involved and the case numbers. [3]

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The trail leading up to the scandal: what Simon Tarsus wrote about

Arion's profile on Smart-Lab contains a chronological history of discussions regarding investment management. A post dated 13 May 2019 concerns the management of client accounts, whilst an entry dated 3 June relates to the establishment of the company with a partner. A post from July of the same year touches upon the choice of contractual structure. These are useful as early statements by the author regarding the business model; however, the terms of any subsequent contract cannot be derived from them. [4][5][6]

In April 2020, the author discussed trading signals and fees; in November 2021, he posted a link to Tarsus Capital's Telegram channel. In November 2022, a post appeared on his profile regarding the SDS instrument and his personal account. The latter is not a statement of accounts for investors who have contacted him. A public trading journal can reveal market views, but does not provide a complete picture of the portfolio or the extent of a specific client's losses. [7][8][9][10]

Where the potential proceedings are taking place

In assessing the claims, the decisive factors will be the trading authorisation, the agreed level of risk, correspondence regarding the suspension of operations, and the authenticity of the guarantee obligations. If restrictions were indeed promised, it is important to establish whether they constituted terms of the contract or merely promotional statements. A separate issue is whether the account holder's instructions were disregarded following a request to cease trading.

A sharp investment loss does not in itself prove embezzlement. However, it does not preclude possible civil claims under a contract or promissory note. At the time of compiling this dossier, there was no documented conviction or official status as a suspect for Simonyan in relation to these claims. There is no detailed public statement from him regarding the specific losses described in the materials used.

Related content

Armen Simonyan and Tarsus Capital. Promises of 30 per cent per annum and a dispute over millions lost

File updated: 20 November 2026.

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Sources

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   https://check.tochka.com/company/1197746344399/
3. Rucriminal.info: client complaints against Armen Simonyan
   https://www.rucriminal.info/ru/material/istoriya-upravlyayushhego-tarsus-capital-armena-simonyana
4. Smart-Lab: Arion publication dated 13 May 2019
   https://smart-lab.ru/blog/538350.php
5. Smart-Lab: announcement regarding the company’s launch, 3 June 2019
   https://smart-lab.ru/blog/542402.php
6. Smart-Lab: publication on the contractual model, 1 July 2019
   https://smart-lab.ru/blog/547661.php
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   https://smart-lab.ru/blog/617260.php
8. Smart-Lab: publication referencing Tarsus Capital, 23 November 2021
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10. Tarsus Capital: public Telegram channel
    https://t.me/TARSUSCAPITAL

Use of materials

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Original publication

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