Lietuvos Respublikos diplomatinių atstovybių, konsulinių įstaigų ir specialiųjų misijų ekonominių funkcijų vykdymo tvarkos aprašo 3 priedas

Lietuvos Respublikos ambasados Armėnijos Respublikoje
AKTUALIOS EKONOMINĖS INFORMACIJOS SUVESTINĖ

2026 m. birželio mėn.

DATA	PATEIKIAMOS INFORMACIJOS APIBENDRINIMAS	INFORMACIJOS ŠALTINIS	PASTABOS
Lietuvos eksportuotojams aktuali informacija			
Tiesioginėms užsienio investicijoms pritraukti į Lietuvą aktuali informacija			
Lietuvos verslo plėtrai užsienyje aktuali informacija			
Lietuvos turizmo sektoriui aktuali informacija			
2026-06-02	„Shirak Avia“ pradėjo skrydžius iš Jerevano į Uzbekistano sostinę Taškentą. Skrydžiai abiem kryptimis bus vykdomi kartą per savaitę.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1251755	
2026-06-04	„FlyOne Armenia“ pradėjo skrydžius iš Jerevano į Alikantę (Ispanija). Skrydžiai vykdomi du kartus per savaitę nuo birželio 4 d.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1251991	
2026-06-09	„Wizz Air“ pradėjo tiesioginius skrydžius iš Jerevano į Graikijos Rodo salą. Reisai bus vykdomi du kartus per savaitę.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1252470	
2026-06-12	„FlyOne Armenia“ pradėjo vykdyti tiesioginius skrydžius iš Jerevano į Almatą (Kazachstanas). Nuo birželio 12 d. reisai vykdomi du kartus per savaitę.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1252849	
2026-06-26	„FlyOne Armenia“ nuo 2026 m. liepos 26 d. pradės reguliarius skrydžius maršrutu Jerevanas–Taškentas. Skrydžiai bus vykdomi du kartus per savaitę.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1254070	

Bendradarbiavimui mokslinių tyrimų, eksperimentinės plėtros ir inovacijų (MTEPI) srityse aktuali informacija			
2026-06-01	„Eleveight AI“ ir Armėnijos Respublikos aukštųjų technologijų pramonės ministerija pradėjo bendradarbiauti dirbtinio intelekto srityje – pasirašytas susitarimo memorandumas Gagarine, Gegharkuniko srityje, kur buvo atidarytas naujos kartos dirbtinio intelekto duomenų centras, veikiantis su „NVIDIA Blackwell B300“ GPU.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1251649	
2026-06-02	Į Zvartnoco tarptautinį oro uostą atkeliavo pirmoji didelė „NVIDIA Blackwell“ grafikos procesorių (GPU) siunta, skirta ambicingam Armėnijos dirbtinio intelekto megaprojektui „Firebird“, ir tai žymi iniciatyvos perėjimą į įgyvendinimo etapą.	https://en.armradio.am/2026/06/02/first-batch-of-nvidia-blackwell-gpus-arrives-in-armenia-as-firebird-ai-megaproject-enters-implementation-phase/	
Lietuvos ekonominiam saugumui aktuali informacija			
Bendra akreditacijos valstybių ekonominė informacija			
2026-06-02	„Rosselchoznadzor“ nuo 2026 m. birželio 2 d. laikinai apribos šviežių vynuogių ir kaulavaisių importą iš Armėnijos.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/rosselkhoznadzor-temporarily-restricts-imports-of-fresh-grapes-and-stone-fruits-from-armenia/	
2026-06-02	Nuo 2026 m. birželio 3 d. „Rosselkhoznadzor“ laikinai apribos armėniškos kilmės ir iš jos eksportuojamų sėklavaisių, baklažanų, bulvių bei džiovintų vaisių importą, taip pat šių produktų tranzitą į EAES valstybes nares.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/rosselkhoznadzor-temporarily-restricts-the-import-of-pome-fruits-eggplants-potatoes-and-dried-fruits/	

2026-06-03	2026 m. gegužę, palyginti su 2025 m. geguže, infliacija Armėnijoje sudarė 4,2 %, o, palyginti su šių metų balandžiu, buvo užfiksuota 0,8 % defliacija.		
2026-06-03	Remiantis Statistikos komiteto duomenimis, maisto produktų ir nealkoholinių gėrimų kainos 2026 m. gegužę, palyginti su 2025 m. geguže, padidėjo 6,4 %, o, palyginti su šių metų balandžiu, sumažėjo 2,3 %	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/food-prices-in-armenia-increased-by-6-4-year-on-year-in-may-and-decreased-by-2-3-month-on-month/	
2026-06-04	Pasak naujienų agentūros TASS, 2026 m. sausio–kovo mėnesiais į Rusiją dirbti atvyko beveik 42 400 Armėnijos piliečių. Agentūros duomenimis, per pirmuosius tris praėjusių metų mėnesius šis skaičius siekė maždaug 45 500.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/over-42-000-armenian-citizens-arrived-in-russia-to-work-in-the-first-quarter-of-2026/	
2026-06-04	Armėnijos Vyriausybė patvirtino priemonę, kuria siekiama paskatinti tarptautinį krovinių tranzitą per šalį, sumažinant kelių mokesčio prievoles tam tikriems užsienyje registruotiems sunkvežimiams.	https://en.armradio.am/2026/06/04/armenia-moves-to-boost-transit-freight-transport-through-its-territory/	
2026-06-04	Armėnijos Maisto saugos inspekcijos agentūra nurodė, kad nuo birželio 8 d. importuojamoms daržovėms bus privalomas nitratų kiekio tikrinimas. Importuotojai turės pateikti mėginių ėmimo ir laboratorinių tyrimų rezultatus tokiems produktams kaip bulvės, kopūstai, morkos, pomidorai, agurkai, burokėliai, svogūnai, paprikos, arbūzai, melionai ir lapinės daržovės.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1252138	
2026-06-04	Armėnijos Vyriausybė patvirtino šiltnamių produktų – pomidorų, paprikų, braškių ir gėlių – eksporto rėmimo programą.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-approves-subsidies-for-the-export-of-greenhouse-vegetables-strawberries-and-flowers/	

2026-06-04	Armėnijos Vyriausybė patvirtino programą, skirtą kompensuoti muitus už vaisių, daržovių ir gėlių eksportą į ES, Jungtinę Karalystę ir Kanadą.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-to-compensate-duties-on-fruit-vegetable-and-flower-exports-to-the-eu-uk-and-canada/	
2026-06-04	Teritorinio administravimo ir infrastruktūros viceministras A. Simonyanas pranešė, kad kelių atkarpų kapitaliniam remontui ir statybai Armėnijoje planuojama skirti maždaug 7,12 mlrd. AMD, arba maždaug 18 mln. USD.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/approximately-18-million-will-be-allocated-for-major-road-repairs-and-construction-in-armenia-in-202/	
2026-06-04	Statistikos komiteto duomenimis, 2026 m. gegužę benzino kainos Armėnijoje, palyginti su 2025 m. geguže, padidėjo 8,9 %, o dyzelino kainos – 17,1 %.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/-gasoline-prices-in-armenia-increased-by-8-9-in-may-while-diesel-fuel-prices-increased-by-17-1/	
2026-06-04	Armėnijos vyriausybė pritarė pasiūlymui pasirašyti 12 mln. eurų dotacijos sutartį su Prancūzijos plėtros agentūra (AFD). Šios lėšos bus panaudotos programai „Integruota Armėnijos vandens ir žemės ūkio sektorių plėtra“.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-to-receive-12-million-from-the-french-development-agency-for-water-and-agricultural-sector-d/	
2026-06-05	Iš Armėnijos į Latviją eksportuota pirmoji 5,5 tūkst. rožių siunta, taip prisidedant prie eksporto rinkų įvairinimo ir ekonominio bendradarbiavimo tarp Armėnijos ir ES stiprinimo.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/first-batch-of-roses-from-armenia-has-been-exported-to-latvia/	
2026-06-06	„Ameriabank“ ir Nyderlandų verslo plėtros bankas (FMO) pasirašė 120 mln. eurų paskolos sutartį per Europos rekonstrukcijos ir plėtros banko (ERPB) metinį susirinkimą, vykusį Rygoje,	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1252148	

	Latvijoje. Šia sutartimi siekiama išplėsti finansavimo galimybes Armėnijos labai mažoms, mažoms ir vidutinėms įmonėms (MVĮ) bei toliau skatinti tvarų vystymąsi pasitelkiant ekologišką finansavimą.		
2026-06-07	Nyderlandų UR ministras T. Berendsenas pranešė, kad Armėnijos gėlių augintojai gaus prieigą prie didžiausios Nyderlandų specializuotos prekyvietės „Royal Flora Holland“, leis jiems užmegzti ryšius su pirkėjais visoje Europoje ir už jos ribų.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/flowers-from-armenia-will-gain-access-to-the-netherlands-largest-specialized-marketplace/	
2026-06-09	Armėnijos maisto saugos inspekcija sugriežtins žuvies produktų ir žaliavų kontrolę, siekdama atkurti pasitikėjimą Armėnijos produktais EAES rinkoje.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-to-tighten-controls-on-fish-products-to-restore-trust-in-the-eaeu-market-regulator/	
2026-06-09	Armėnijai siekiant eksporto diversifikacijos, Jerevane surengtas Armėnijos ir Lenkijos verslo forumas, kurio tikslas – ištirti galimas naujas rinkas Armėnijos prekėms.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1252540	
2026-06-10	Tarptautinis valiutos fondas nurodė, kad 2026 m. realiojo BVP augimas turėtų sulėtėti iki maždaug 5¼ proc., nes mažės vidaus paklausa ir pasireikš tam tikri prekybos sutrikimai, susiję su karu Artimuosiuose Rytuose.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-economic-growth-will-slow-to-5-25-in-2026-and-inflation-will-remain-high-in-the-near-futur/	
2026-06-10	Valstybės pajamų komiteto pirmininko E. Hakobyano teigimu, 2025 m. Armėnijos mokesčių pajamų ir BVP santykis pasiekė 24,08 % – tai 0,7 procentinio punkto daugiau nei ankstesniais metais.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-tax-revenue-to-gdp-ratio-reached-24-08-in-2025-says-state-revenue-committee-src-chairman/	

2026-06-10	Valstybės pajamų komiteto pirmininkas E. Hakobyanas paskelbė, kad Armėnijos biudžeto mokesčių pajamos ir valstybės rinkliavos 2025 m. iš viso sudarė 2 trilijonus 725 milijardus AMD (6,3 mlrd. eurų).	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-budget-tax-revenues-in-2025-exceeded-2-7-trillion-drams-says-state-revenue-committee-src-h/	
2026-06-10	Pasak Valstybės pajamų komiteto pirmininko E. Hakobyano, Armėnijos mokesčių pajamų ir BVP santykis pasiekė 24,08 proc. – tai 0,7 procentinio punkto daugiau nei ankstesniais metais.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-tax-revenue-to-gdp-ratio-reached-24-08-in-2025-says-state-revenue-committee-src-chairman/	
2026-06-11	Vyriausybė patvirtino naują paramos paketą, skirtą padėti eksportuotojams rasti naujas rinkas esant rusijos prekybos apribojimams. Naujausia paramos priemonė susijusi su šviežių vaisių, buteliuose išpilstyto vynuogių vyno, brendžio ir mineralinio vandens eksportu.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1252709	
2026-06-11	Vyriausybė priėmė sprendimą, kuriuo 6 mėnesių laikotarpiui įvedamas laikinas kviečių eksporto iš šalies draudimas. Šiuo sprendimu siekiama užtikrinti Armėnijos maisto saugą ir stabilizuoti šalies ekonomiką.	https://news.am/en/news/1042864	
2026-06-11	„Zangezur“ vario ir molibdeno kombinatas pranešė, kad prisijungė prie Jungtinių Tautų pasaulinio susitarimo (UNGC) – didžiausios pasaulyje įmonių tvarumo iniciatyvos, vienijančios tūkstančius įmonių, įsipareigojusių atsakingai verslo praktikai ir tvariam vystymuisi.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1252743	
2026-06-12	Pasaulio bankas prognozuoja, kad Armėnijos ekonomika 2026 m. augs 5,3 %, 2027 m. – 5,1 %, o 2028 m. – 5 %.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/world-bank-improves-armenia-s-economic-growth-	

		forecasts-for-2026-and-2027/	
2026-06-15	2026 m. kovo 31 d. Armėnijos valstybės skola siekė apie 14,07 mlrd. USD (5,311 trilijono AMD). Pasak finansų ministro V. Hovhannisyano, palyginti su 2025 m. pabaiga, skola padidėjo tik nežymiai – maždaug 11 mlrd. AMD.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253025	
2026-06-16	N. Pashinyanas pranešė, kad 2025 m., palyginti su 2017 m., valstybės biudžeto mokestinės pajamos išaugo 135 %.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253184	
2026-06-16	Pashinyanas pareiškė, kad dirbtinio intelekto gamyklų plėtra šalyje didina elektros energijos suvartojimą ir sukuria poreikį sukurti papildomus energijos pajėgumus.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253195v	
2026-06-16	Finansų ministras V. Hovhanisyanas pranešė, kad vidutinis mėnesinis atlyginimas 2025 m. padidėjo 5,6 proc. ir pasiekė 303 140 AMD (apie 700 eurų).	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253125	
2026-06-16	Pasak finansų ministro V. Hovhannisyano, skurdo lygis Armėnijoje sumažėjo 2 procentiniais punktais, o ekstremalus skurdas – 0,5 procentinio punkto.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253130	
2026-06-16	Pasak finansų ministro, artimiausiais metais vyriausybės tikslas – sumažinti valstybės skolą iki mažiau nei 45 % BVP.	https://news.am/en/video/1043827	
2026-06-16	Centrinio banko valdytojo M. Galstyano teigimu, Armėnijoje pagamintų prekių eksporto į rusiją apribojimai galėtų turėti iki 0,6 % siekiantį defliacinį poveikį, jei šiems produktams nepavyktų rasti naujų rinkų.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253182	

2026-06-16	Armėnijos centrinio banko valdyba nusprendė nekeisti pagrindinės refinansavimo palūkanų normos ir paliko ją 6,50 proc. lygyje.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253144	
2026-06-16	Moody's Ratings" po periodinės peržiūros patvirtino Armėnijos bendrovės „Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine" (ZCMC) B2 kredito reitingą su stabilia perspektyva.	https://news.am/en/news/1043838	
2026-06-17	Armėnijos parlamentas patvirtino 2025 m. valstybės biudžeto vykdymo ataskaitą. Ekonomikos augimas siekė 7,1 %, o vidutinis augimo tempas 2021–2025 m. laikotarpiu – 7,9 %. Per šį laiką BVP vienam gyventojui padvigubėjo – nuo 4 750 iki beveik 9 500 USD.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-parliament-approves-2025-state-budget-execution-report/	
2026-06-17	Armėnijos parlamentas galutiniu svarstymu priėmė naująjį Investicijų įstatymą, kuriuo siekiama sukurti šiuolaikišką teisinę bazę vietos ir užsienio investuotojams, užtikrinti investicijų apsaugą, teisinės aplinkos skaidrumą ir stabilumą bei pakeisti nuo 1994 m. galiojusį užsienio investicijas reglamentavusį įstatymą.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-approves-law-on-equal-conditions-for-local-and-foreign-investors/	
2026-06-18	Ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas pranešė, kad nuo birželio 1 iki 17 d. Armėnija į 15 šalių eksportavo 411 tonų šiltnamio daržovių ir braškių bei apie 1,8 mln. gėlių	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-exported-411-tons-of-greenhouse-produce-and-strawberries-to-15-countries/	
2026-06-18	Armėnijos Vyriausybė patvirtino naują paramos programą šiltnamių ūkiams, siekdama sušvelninti rusijos taikomų importo ribojimų poveikį.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253401	
2026-06-18	Armėnijos centrinio banko duomenimis, šalies tarptautinės atsargos pasiekė	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253414	

	rekordinį lygį ir viršijo apie 5,7 mlrd. USD.		
2026-06-18	Ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas pažymėjo, kad birželio mėnesį Armėnija jau eksportavo šimtus tonų žemės ūkio produktų ir beveik du milijonus gėlių, be to, prasidėjo ir abrikosų eksportas. Pagal eksporto apimtį pagrindinės kryptys buvo Sakartvelas, Uzbekistanas, JAE, Iranas, Ukraina, Bulgarija, Kipras, Latvija, Rumunija, Čekija, Austrija, Nyderlandai, Prancūzija, Baltarusija ir Kazachstanas.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253426	
2026-06-22	Sakartvelo statistikos tarnybos duomenimis, šių metų gegužę gėlių importas iš Armėnijos į Sakartvelą padidėjo 2,9 karto ir siekė 218,2 tonos	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/?SECTION_CODE=economy&PAGEN_1=2	
2026-06-22	Pasak ekonomikos ministro G. Papoyano, nuo birželio 19 iki 21 d. buvo eksportuota 371 tona abrikosų, 154 tonos vyšnių, 19 tonų braškių, 144 tonos paprikų, 76 tonos pomidorų, taip pat 390 000 vienetų ir 7 tonos gėlių.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-exported-approximately-800-tons-of-fruits-and-vegetables-and-several-tons-of-flowers-from-june-19-to-21/	
2026-06-23	Valstybės pajamų komitetas pranešė, kad nuo liepos 1 d. importuotojai, įvežantys tam tikras prekes iš trečiųjų šalių pagal muitinės procedūrą „Išleidimas į laisvą apyvartą“, privalės muitinei pateikti atitikties vertinimo dokumentą.	https://www.panarmenian.net/eng/news/334455/	
2026-06-23	Finansų ministerija paskelbė informaciją apie Armėnijos valstybės biudžeto vykdymą 2026 m. sausio–gegužės mėn., pažymėdama, kad per šį laikotarpį biudžeto pajamos, palyginti su tuo pačiu praėjusių metų laikotarpiu, padidėjo 14,7 proc.	https://news.am/en/news/1045239	

2026-06-23	Pasaulio banko duomenimis, palyginti su tuo pačiu laikotarpiu praėjusiais metais, nuo 2026 m. sausio iki balandžio mėn. Armėnijos eksportas sumažėjo 3,3 %, o importas padidėjo 2,5 %, todėl prekybos deficitas padidėjo nuo 5,1 % metinio BVP 2025 m. iki 5,4 % prognozuojamo metinio BVP 2026 m.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/a-3-3-decline-in-exports-and-a-2-5-increase-in-imports-in-armenia-increased-the-trade-deficit-to-5-4/	
2026-06-24	Armėnijos centrinio banko vadovas M. Galstyanas pareiškė, kad rusijos apribojimai tam tikrų armėniškų prekių importui nepalankiu scenarijumi gali turėti defliacinį poveikį Armėnijos ekonomikai – iki 0,6 procentinio punkto bendram kainų lygiui.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/central-bank-of-armenia-russian-restrictions-on-armenian-exports-could-have-a-deflationary-effect-of/	
2026-06-24	Armėnijos bankų sistema yra sukaupusi 180–190 mlrd. AMD (apie 490–515 mln. USD) rezervus galimiems rizikos veiksniams, susijusiems su nekilnojamojo turto rinka ir statybų sektoriumi	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenian-banks-have-created-buffers-of-approximately-500-million-due-to-real-estate-market-risks-cen/	
2026-06-24	Nuo 2026 m. liepos 1 d. Armėnijoje įsigalios naujos vartotojų teisių apsaugos taisyklės, pagal kurias vartotojai galės per 14 dienų be paaiškinimo atšaukti nuotolinį pirkimą arba neinternetinę sutartį. Naujos teisės aktų nuostatos parengtos pagal Armėnijos ir ES Visapusiškos ir tvirtesnės partnerystės susitarimą (CEPA), o pakeitimų tikslas – toliau plėtoti vartotojų apsaugos sistemą, atsižvelgiant į tarptautinę praktiką, ir sukurti labiau nuspėjamą bei skaidrią teisinę aplinką verslui.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-introduces-a-14-day-cancellation-period-for-remote-purchases-regulator-on-new-rules/	
2026-06-24	Armėnijos finansų ministerija pranešė, kad finansų ministras V. Hovhannisyanas dalyvavo 2026 m. OPEC tarptautinio plėtros fondo forume, kurio pagrindinis tikslas – nustatyti	https://news.am/en/news/1045493	Programa siekiama prisidėti prie Armėnijos ekonominės transformacijos, gerinant verslo ir

	strategines tvarios plėtros ir novatoriško finansavimo kryptis, taip pat aptarti dabartinius pasaulinius iššūkius ir plėtros galimybes. Dvišalių diskusijų metu Armėnija ir OPEC Tarptautinio vystymosi fondas pasirašė 80 mln. eurų biudžetinės paramos paskolos sutartį, skirtą Armėnijos ekonomikos pertvarkos programai.		investicijų aplinką, skatinant investicijas ir prekybą, taip pat užtikrinant ekologiškesnę, įtraukesnę ir atsparesnę plėtrą.
2026-06-25	Pasak Eurazijos plėtros banko (EDB) valdybos pirmininko N. Podguzovo, Armėnijos prekybos apyvarta su EAES šalimis per pastaruosius penkerius metus išaugo tris kartus ir pasiekė 8 milijardus USD.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-trade-turnover-with-the-eurasian-economic-union-tripled-in-five-years-reaching-8-billion-e/	
2026-06-25	Vyriausybė planuoja sumažinti finansinę naštą sodų plėtros programoje dalyvaujantiems ūkininkams ir įmonėms, siūlydama pratęsti paskolų grąžinimo terminus vieneriems metams ir suteikti papildomą lengvatinį laikotarpį. Priemonės skirtos ypač tiems, kurie jau baigė artėja prie pradinių lengvatinių laikotarpių pabaigos.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253959	
2026-06-25	2026 m. gegužę Armėnijoje užfiksuotas rekordinis registruotų darbo vietų skaičius – daugiau nei 823 tūkst., viršijęs ankstesnį rekordą, pasiektą 2025 m. gruodį.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253976	
2026-06-25	Ministrų kabinetas pritarė Elektroninių ryšių įstatymo pakeitimo ir papildymo įstatymo projektui, numatančiam vieningą IMEI kodo registravimo ir stebėsenos sistemą, pagal kurią mobiliojo ryšio tinkluose bus aktyvuojami tik legaliai importuoti arba tinkamai registruoti mobilieji telefonai.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253972	
2026-06-25	Eurazijos plėtros banko (EDB) analitikai padidino 2026 m. Armėnijos ekonomikos augimo prognozę nuo 5,3 % iki 6 % ir nemato priežasčių jos mažinti,	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/edb-raised-its-2026-economic-growth-forecast-for-	

	nepaisant rusijos taikomų apribojimų Armėnijos eksportui.	armenia-to-6-and-sees-no-reason-to-revise-it/	
2026-06-25	Remiantis Statistikos komiteto duomenimis, ekonominio aktyvumo indeksas 2026 m. sausio–gegužės mėn., palyginti su tuo pačiu laikotarpiu pernai, išaugo 8 %. 2026 m. pirmuosius penkis mėnesius Armėnijos ekonomikos augimą daugiausia lėmė geri statybos ir pramonės sektorių rezultatai, o paslaugų sektorius taip pat demonstravo stabilų augimą.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1253990	
2026-06-25	Statistikos komiteto duomenimis, vartotojų kainos Armėnijoje 2026 m. sausio–gegužės mėn., palyginti su 2025 m. sausio–gegužės mėn., padidėjo 4,5 %.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/consumer-prices-in-armenia-increased-by-4-5-in-january-may/	
2026-06-25	Nuo 2026 m. birželio pradžios iki 25 d. Armėnija eksportavo apie 2320 tonų vaisių, daržovių ir uogų. Daugiausia išvežta abrikosų (1071 t), iš kurių 90 % eksportuota per paskutinę savaitę, taip pat vyšnių (882 t), pomidorų (140 t), braškių ir aviečių (87 t), obuolių (40 t) bei kitų uogų ir vaisių.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-exported-over-2-300-tons-of-fruits-vegetables-and-berries-from-june-1-to-25-minister/	Ekonomikos ministro G. Papoyano teigimu, kainų kritimas stebimas dviejose kategorijose – gėlių ir pomidorų, o kitų vaisių ir daržovių derlius sėkmingai realizuojamas vietos rinkoje arba eksportuojamas.
2026-06-25	Statistikos komiteto duomenimis, 2026 m. sausio–gegužės mėnesiais Armėnijos užsienio prekybos apyvarta siekė 7864,7 mln. USD, t. y. 0,1 % mažiau nei tuo pačiu laikotarpiu 2025 m.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-foreign-trade-turnover-for-january-may-decreased-by-0-1-amounting-to-7-9-billion/	
2026-06-26	„Rosselchoznadzor“ (Federalinė veterinarijos ir fitosanitarijos priežiūros tarnyba) pranešė, kad rusija išplėtė apribojimus žuvies produktų siuntoms iš	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/russia-suspends-all-fish-product-	Dėl to faktiškai sustabdytas visų žuvies produktų eksportas iš

	Armėnijos, laikinai sustabdydama dar dviejų Armėnijos bendrovių produktų sertifikavimą, kol jos pašalins anksčiau nustatytus pažeidimus.	shipments-from-armenia/	Armėnijos į Rusiją.
2026-06-29	Teritorinio administravimo ir infrastruktūros ministerija pranešė, kad Armėnijoje oficialiai pradėtas 7,2 kilometro ilgio Kadžarano tunelio, vieno iš pagrindinių objektų pietinėje Šiaurės-Pietų greitkelio atkarpoje, statybos projektas	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/the-construction-project-for-the-7-2-kilometer-kajaran-tunnel-costing-nearly-395-million-has-begun-i/	
Kita ekonominiam bendradarbiavimui aktuali informacija			

Rengėjas (-ai): LR ambasados Armėnijoje trečioji sekretorė Ūka Gendrė Sokolinskienė; +37410297682, +37070653736, ukagendre.sokolinskiene@urm.lt

- *Economic activity rose to 7.1 percent (yoy) in April, mainly due to strong construction and mining growth.*
- *Inflation fell to 4.2 percent in May from 5.3 percent in April, driven by a fall in food prices.*
- *In April, both exports and imports contracted due to a fall in the re-export of precious and semi-precious stones.*
- *Net non-commercial money transfers rose 16 percent (yoy).*
- *A budget surplus equivalent to 0.5 percent of projected annual GDP was recorded in April, bringing the January-April surplus to 1 percent of GDP, despite a planned deficit in the annual budget for this period.*

Economic activity rose 7.1 percent (yoy) in April from 6.6 percent (yoy) in March. Growth continued to be buoyed by strong construction activity, up 24.7 percent (yoy) and mining, up 31.8 percent (yoy). Mining continued its strong expansion, building on the recovery that started in late 2025 after previous sectoral challenges and downturns, while benefiting from higher copper prices. Manufacturing grew by 7.1 percent (yoy) following a slow growth of 1.3 percent (yoy) in the previous month. Services (excluding trade) also grew by a healthy 9.1 percent (yoy), while trade remained flat. Cumulatively, economic activity rose 6.9 percent (yoy) in January-April 2026, compared to 4.7 percent (yoy) over the same period last year, continuing the growth momentum. To date, the conflict in the Middle East has had no significant observable impact on economic activity. Notably, in response to rising fertilizer prices, the government has introduced a fertilizer subsidy program of AMD 900 million to support domestic farmers.

Inflation tapered to 4.2 percent (yoy) in May from 5.3 percent (yoy) in April. Decelerating food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation (from 9.5 percent in April to 6.4 percent in May) has been the main driver behind this moderation. Nevertheless, it remains the largest contributor to inflation (contributing 60 percent). Meanwhile, core inflation rose to 5 percent (yoy), exceeding headline inflation and continuing its upward trend, indicating that recent fuel price developments are not the main driver of inflation and that long-term price pressures (excluding food and energy prices), remain strong and sticky.

In April, both exports and imports continued to contract, by 25.9 percent and 5.8 percent (yoy, respectively). Exports decreased due to a continued fall in exports of precious and semi-precious stones by 72.3 percent (yoy), which has been the top re-export item since 2023. Excluding this re-export item, total exports expanded 21.7 percent (yoy), mostly driven by increases in exports of minerals (by 75.6 percent, yoy, following a sector recovery and higher production) and exports of ready food products by 12.5 percent (yoy). Imports also contracted, albeit at a slower pace (by 5.8 percent, yoy) due to a 79.9 percent (yoy) fall in precious and semi-precious stones and a 17.7 percent (yoy) dip in plastic items. Over the January-April period, exports fell 3.3 percent (yoy) whereas imports increased 2.5 percent (yoy), widening the trade deficit from 5.1 percent of annual GDP in 2025 to 5.4 percent of annual projected GDP in 2026. Tourist arrivals continued robust growth – up 10 percent (yoy) in May and 19.3 percent (yoy) in the January-May 2026 period.

In April, net non-commercial money transfers continued to increase by 16 percent (yoy) from a low base in 2025. Net inflows continued to come from Russia (up 31.8 percent, yoy) and other countries (up 46.1 percent, yoy) whereas net inflows from the USA fell 11.2 percent (yoy).

The dram continues to strengthen against the USD. In May, the AMD appreciated against the USD by 1.5 percent (mom) and by 1.7 percent (mom) against the EUR. Compared to May last year, the AMD strengthened further against the USD, appreciating by 4.7 percent (yoy), although depreciating 5.4 percent (yoy) against the RUB. Gross reserves expanded to USD 5.9 billion in May, the highest level ever, reaching an equivalent of 4.4 months of import cover.

Financial system indicators remained sound in April. The Capital Adequacy Ratio rose to 21 percent, and non-performing loans (NPLs) stabilized at 1.3 percent. Commercial bank deposits rose 0.9 percent (mom) while credit increased 1.5 percent (mom), resulting in a loan to deposit ratio of 1.08, requiring the CBA's close monitoring and application of macroprudential tools to mitigate risks arising from continued credit expansion.

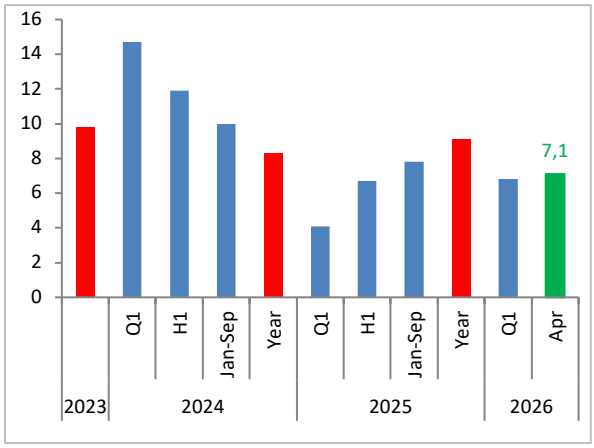
In April, an overall budget surplus equivalent to 0.5 percent of projected annual GDP was recorded. Total revenues and grants grew 16.3 percent (yoy) in nominal terms. Tax revenues grew strongly by 15.7 percent (yoy), two-thirds of this increase owing to profit taxes (up 21.4 percent, yoy), indicating significant profits made in 2025, as all profit tax obligations should be done by end April. Total expenditure expanded by 12.3 percent (yoy) due to a 19.2 percent (yoy) increase in current expenditures which were driven by a 23.4 percent (yoy) increase in social spending. In contrast, capital expenditure contracted 37.5 percent (yoy) mainly due to a 40.6 percent (yoy) dip in defense spending. The cumulative capital expenditure in January-April, remained around 30 percent below its budget plan. Health functional spending remained high due to the public health insurance scheme, rising 75 percent (yoy). Cumulatively, by end-April, health expenditures exceeded the budget plan by 50 percent, indicating higher financing needs for the rest of the year. The cumulative January-April surplus amounted to 1 percent of estimated annual GDP, while the budget planned a deficit of around 2 percent of GDP.

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Figure 1. Economic activity rose slightly to 7.1 percent in April

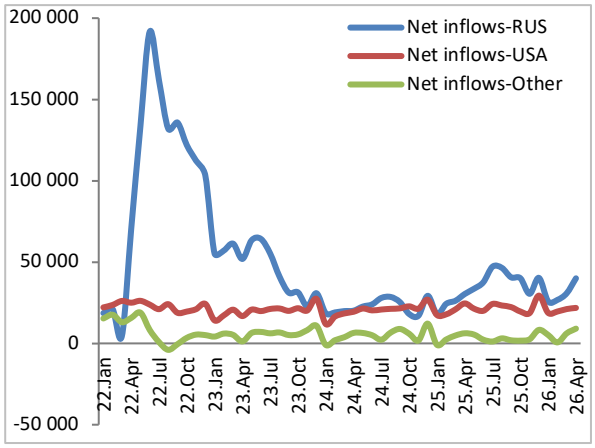
(Armenia Economic Activity Index, yoy change, %)



Source: Statistical Committee of Republic of Armenia

Figure 2. Net non-commercial money transfers grew in April (yoy)

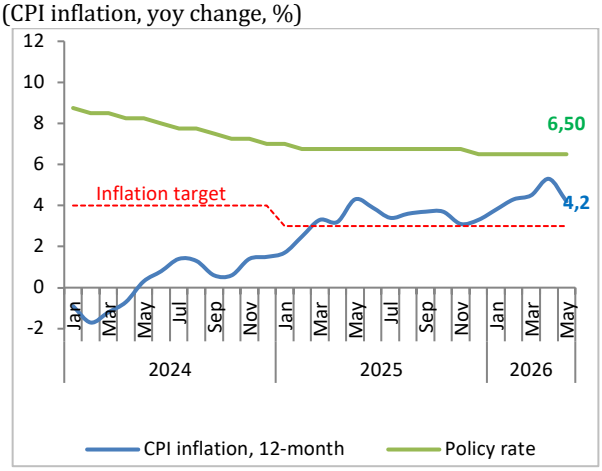
(USD thousand)



Source: CBA

Figure 3. Inflation fell in May driven by a decline in food prices

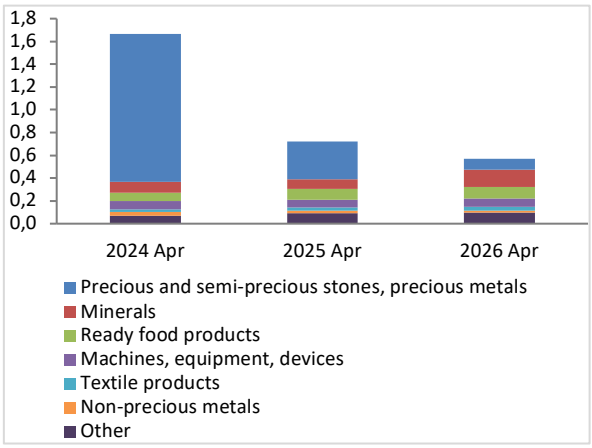
(CPI inflation, yoy change, %)



Source: CBA

Figure 4. Exports contracted in April due to a continued fall in precious and semi-precious stones, while minerals increased

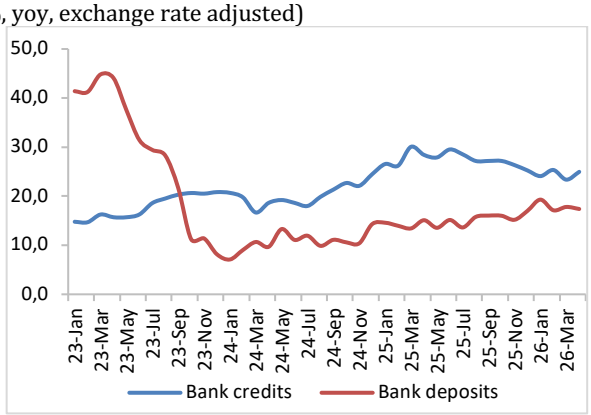
(USD billion)



Source: Statistical Committee of Republic of Armenia

Figure 5. Deposits and credit grew slightly in April.

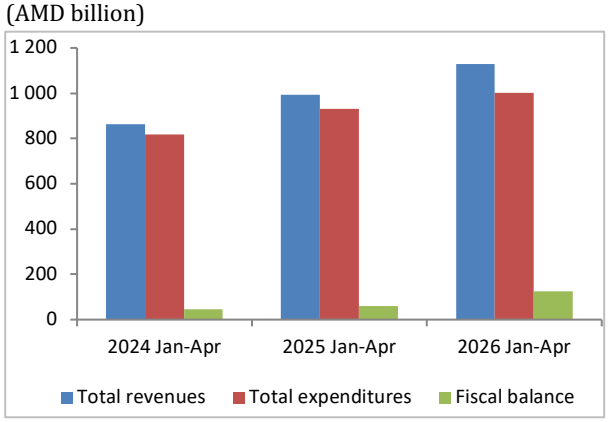
(%, yoy, exchange rate adjusted)



Source: CBA

Figure 6. A surplus equivalent to 1 percent of projected annual GDP was registered in Jan-Apr 2026

(AMD billion)



Source: Ministry of Finance

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- *Economic activity eased to 6.6 percent (yoy) in March, mainly due to a slowdown in manufacturing.*
- *Inflation grew further to 5.3 percent in April, mostly driven by food prices.*
- *In March, exports and imports both contracted due to a drop in re-exports of precious and semi-precious stones from a high base.*
- *Net non-commercial money transfers rose 11.7 percent (yoy).*
- *A budget deficit equivalent to 0.1 percent of projected annual GDP was recorded in March, however the Q1 2026 balance shows a surplus of 0.5 percent of GDP.*

Economic activity eased to 6.6 percent (yoy) in March from 7.2 percent (yoy) in February. Growth was driven primarily by strong construction activity, up 24 percent (yoy), while industrial growth slowed to 7 percent (yoy) after recording double-digit growth in the previous month. The slowdown reflected a sharp deceleration in manufacturing growth to 1.3 percent in March (yoy), from 23.8 percent (yoy) in February, driven by lower production of base metals and food. Mining output continues to grow at a high rate of 28 percent (yoy), largely reflecting a low base effect. Cumulatively, economic activity rose 7.1 percent (yoy) in Q1 2026, compared to 4.1 percent (yoy) in Q1 2025, pointing to resilient growth despite heightened uncertainty. The number of registered businesses grew 8.4 percent (yoy) in Q1 2026.

Inflation continued to rise amid pressures from the conflict in the Middle East and tensions in supply chains. In April, inflation rose to 5.3 percent (yoy) and 1.3 percent (mom), driven by the continued rise in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverage of 9.5 percent (yoy) that contributed 70.3 percent of inflation on an annual basis. This was followed by alcoholic beverage and inflation in healthcare prices (up by 7.7 and 4.2 percent, yoy, respectively). Transport inflation remained modest at 2 percent (yoy), benefiting from a 7 percent reduction in petrol prices following the opening of fuel imports from Azerbaijan. At its May 5, 2026 meeting, the Central Bank of Armenia decided to keep the policy rate unchanged at 6.5 percent, despite an uptick in inflation, amid elevated uncertainty.

In March, exports and imports both contracted, by 12.6 percent and 3.2 percent (yoy) respectively, following robust growth in February. Exports declined 12.6 percent (yoy), mostly due to a fall in precious and semi-precious stones and machinery by 52 percent (yoy) and 39 percent (yoy), respectively, which have been the top two re-export items since 2022, thus signaling a continued normalization of export flows. Excluding these two items, total exports expanded 33.6 percent (yoy), driven by minerals and ready-to-eat food products. Imports also contracted by 3.2 percent (yoy) due to a 62 percent (yoy) fall in precious and semi-precious stones. This was partly offset by rises in the imports of ready-to-eat food products (up 60.6 percent, yoy) and minerals (up 31 percent (yoy)). The trade deficit in Q1 2026 grew 4.7 percent (yoy). Tourist arrivals continue to grow, up 39 percent (yoy) in April and 34 percent (yoy) in the January-April 2026 period.

In March, net non-commercial money transfers expanded by 11.7 percent (yoy), following a 5.2 percent (yoy) rise in February. This was mostly driven by a 17.5 percent (yoy) increase in net inflows from Russia (accounting for 53 percent of total net inflows) and a 27 percent (yoy) rise in inflows from other countries. Net inflows from the USA rose marginally at 0.8 percent (yoy), following a 74.5 percent (yoy) fall in the previous month.

The dram continues to strengthen against USD. In April, the AMD appreciated slightly against the USD by 0.8 percent (mom) while it depreciated marginally by 0.4 percent (mom) against the EUR. On an annual basis, the AMD became stronger by 4.2 percent (yoy) against the USD, however it depreciated 3.6 percent (yoy) against the RUB.

Financial system indicators remained sound. The Capital Adequacy Ratio rose to 20.5 percent, and NPLs slightly grew to 1.4 percent, after staying at 1.3 percent for the past five months. In March, commercial bank deposits rose 2.2 percent (mom) while credit increased by 1.6 percent (mom). Exchange rate-adjusted annual growth rose slightly to 17.8 percent (yoy) for total deposits while credit's robust growth eased to 23.4 percent (yoy).

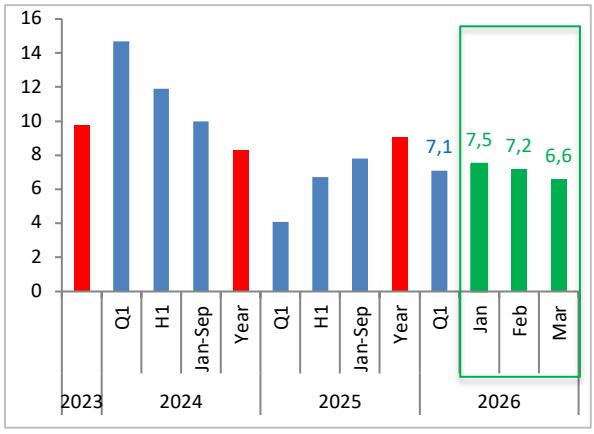
In March, an overall budget deficit equivalent to 0.1 percent of estimated annual GDP was recorded. In March, total revenues and grants grew 16.7 percent (yoy) in nominal terms. Tax revenues grew strongly by 21.3 percent (yoy) due to robust collection of environmental taxes (up more than 12 times last year's contraction); income taxes (up 10.3 percent, yoy), state duty collections (up 50.9 percent, yoy) and VAT (up 4.5 percent, yoy). Total expenditure contracted by 1.3 percent (yoy), reflecting a 24 percent (yoy) decline in capital expenditure that was driven mainly by lower defense spending. Current expenditure grew modestly by 2.1 percent, driven down by a decline in social allowances (down 8.3 percent (yoy)). By functional classification, health spending – largely current expenditure – continued to increase sharply (up 2.5 times) in March following the introduction of public health insurance in 2026. In Q1 2026, an overall budget surplus equivalent to 0.5 percent of estimated annual GDP was registered, against the 1.7 percent of GDP deficit envisaged in the budget for this period.

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Figure 1. Economic activity eased to 6.6 percent in March

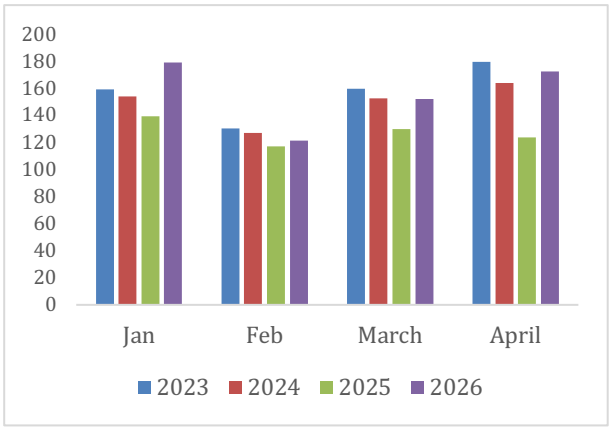
(Armenia Economic Activity Index, yoy change, %)



Source: Statistical Committee of Republic of Armenia

Figure 2. Tourist arrivals continued to soar in 2026

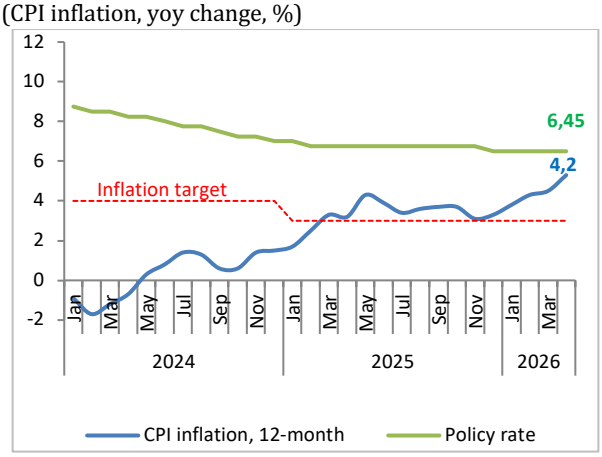
(thousand tourists)



Source: Tourism Committee

Figure 3. Inflation accelerated in April driven by food prices

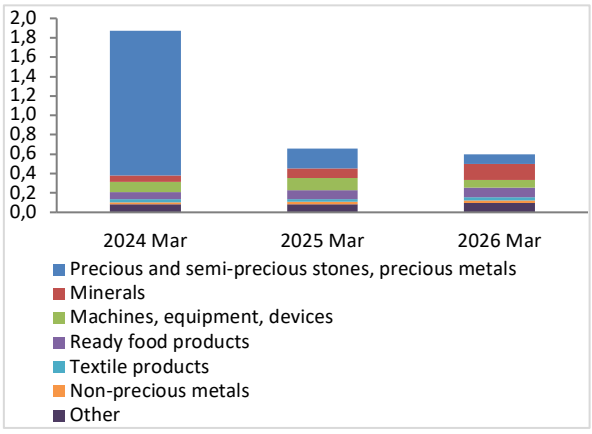
(CPI inflation, yoy change, %)



Source: CBA

Figure 4. Exports contracted in March due to a fall in precious and semi-precious stones

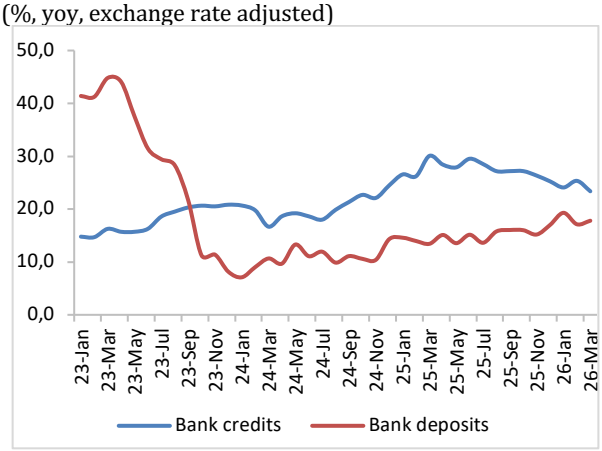
(USD billion)



Source: Statistical Committee of Republic of Armenia

Figure 5. Deposit growth edged up, while credit growth eased in March

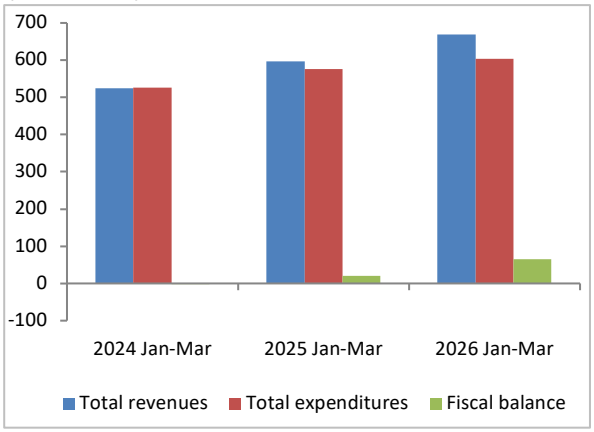
(%, yoy, exchange rate adjusted)



Source: CBA

Figure 6. A surplus equivalent to 0.5 percent of estimated annual GDP was registered in Q1 2026

(AMD billion)



Source: Ministry of Finance

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Market Price Monitoring (Armenia)

Bulletin Issue No.50

2026 May

WFP
World Food Programme
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Contents

Highlights.....3

Exchange Rate.....4

Remittances.....5

Consumer Price Index.....6

Price inflation of selected food groups.....7

Market Prices of selected food commodities.....8

Market Prices of fuel.....9

Consumer and Food Baskets in Armenia 10

Unemployment rate and monthly average wages

in Armenia.....11

Food Security levels in Armenia 12

Highlights

This bulletin focuses on market prices of the period **April 2025 – April 2026**.

In April 2026, the exchange rate of **USD/AMD** was AMD 374 per 1 USD. Compared to April 2025, the rate decreased, falling from AMD 391 to AMD 374. Over the same period, the **RUB/AMD** exchange rate stood at AMD 4.8 per 1 RUB, up from AMD 4.7 in April 2025.

In April 2026, Armenia's **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** increased by 5.3 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. The highest CPI was recorded in Lori at 6.7%, followed by Ararat at 6.1% and Tavush at 5.8%. Moderate inflation rates were observed in Yerevan at 5.6%, Gegharkunik at 5.2%, Armavir at 5.1%, and Syunik at 5.0%. Slightly lower, yet still comparable, CPI levels were registered in Aragatsotn and Vayots Dzor, both at 4.9%, followed by Shirak at 4.6%. The lowest CPI was observed in Kotayk at 3.0%.

In April, Armenia's **Food Price Inflation** increased by 9.5 percent compared to April 2025. Food inflation was most pronounced in Lori, where food prices peaked at 11.8%, followed by Yerevan at 10.4% and Tavush at 10.2%. Moderate increases were observed in Gegharkunik at 9.4%, Vayots Dzor at 9.3%, Ararat at 8.8%, Aragatsotn at 8.7%, and both Armavir and Syunik at 8.3%. In Shirak, food prices were also relatively elevated at 7.1%. Kotayk once again recorded the lowest increase, at 4.1%.

The **net inflow of remittances into Armenia in April 2026 was USD 270M**. The inflow into Armenia was USD 605M, the outflow amounted to USD 335M. Five leading countries sending remittances to Armenia in April 2026 were Russia (USD 378M), USA (USD 82M), Austria (USD 25M), Great Britain (USD 18M), UAE (USD 16M).

In April 2026, the price of regular diesel was AMD 525.7. On an annual basis, diesel prices recorded 7 percent increase, while on a monthly basis, they surged by 14%. Petrol gasoline cost was AMD 493.5 per liter. On annual basis petrol gasoline prices registered a 2 percent, while on a monthly basis they increased by 4 percent.

The cost of **Consumer Basket** calculated with the average prices of the 1st quarter of 2026 was AMD 66,989, while food basket cost AMD 36,210 per person. The proportion of households in Armenia whose monthly per capita expenditure exceeded the cost of minimum Consumer Basket was 71%. These households are considered economically able to meet their essential needs.

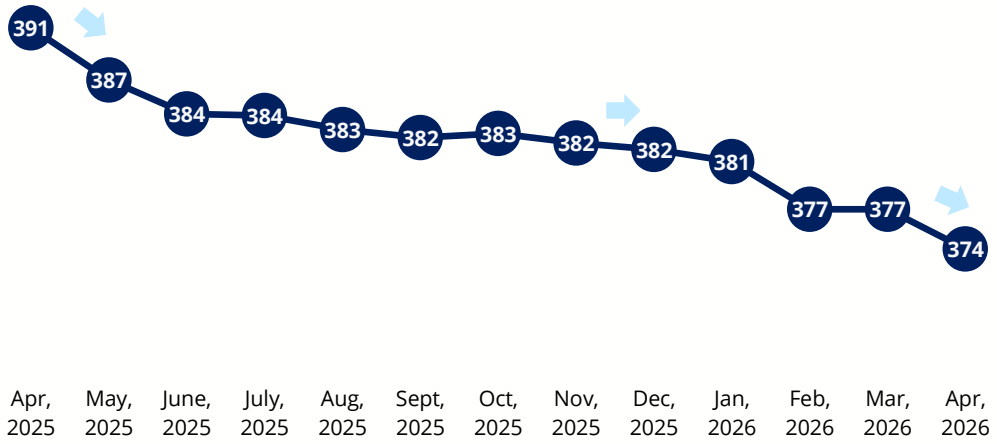
Monthly average wages in Armenia during the 1st quarter of 2026 was calculated to be AMD 307,574. During the 4th quarter of 2025 the unemployment rate in Armenia stood at 13.1%.

Food Insecurity has improved in Armenia by 2 percentage points falling from 20% in 2024 to 18% in 2026. The most food insecure regions in 2026 are Gegharkunik (29%), followed by Vayots Dzor (24%), Tavush and Lori (both at 23%), and Shirak (20%).

EXCHANGE RATE: USD vs. AMD

The USD/AMD exchange rate demonstrated a **consistent downward trend from April 2025 to April 2026**. Starting at AMD 391 in April, it gradually declined to AMD 384 by June and remained stable through July. The downward movement continued in August, with the rate reaching AMD 383. During September and October, the exchange rate showed minor fluctuations before stabilizing at around AMD 382 by the end of the year. At the beginning of 2026, the rate further decreased to AMD 381, followed by a more noticeable drop to AMD 377 in February. It remained unchanged in March before declining again to AMD 374 in April. Overall, **the period is characterized by steady appreciation of the Armenian dram**, with limited volatility and a clear downward trajectory in the exchange rate.

Figure 1: Exchange rate (AMD/USD), April 2025 – April 2026 (in AMD)

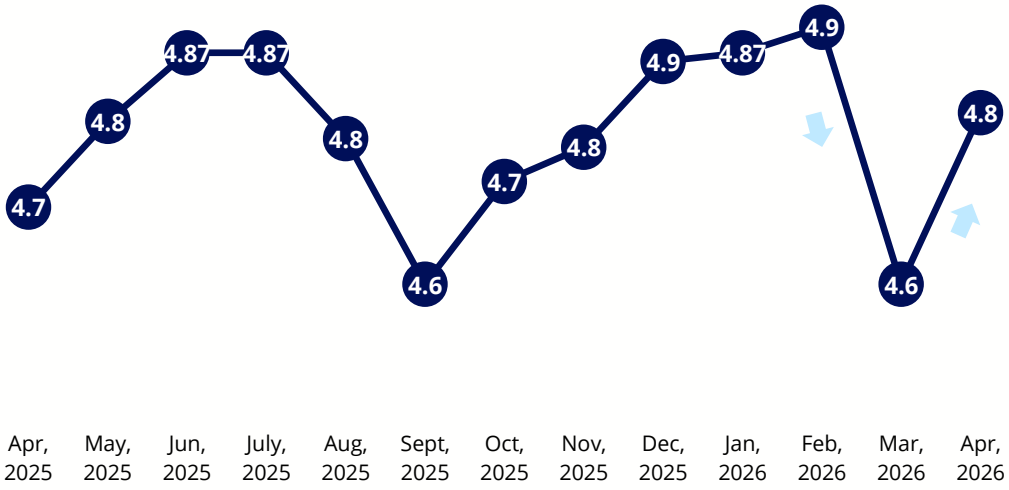


EXCHANGE RATE: RUB vs. AMD

The **Russian ruble exhibited a more volatile pattern** over the same period. It started at AMD 4.7 in April and rose steadily to AMD 4.87 by June, remaining stable through July. In August, it edged down slightly to AMD 4.8, followed by a sharper decline to AMD 4.6 in September.

From October onward, the RUB/AMD exchange rate began to recover, increasing gradually from AMD 4.7 to a peak of AMD 4.9 in February. However, this upward trend was interrupted in March, when the rate dropped again to AMD 4.6, before rebounding to AMD 4.8 in April. Overall, the **period is characterized by noticeable fluctuations, with alternating phases of appreciation and depreciation**, indicating higher volatility compared to the USD/AMD trend.

Figure 2: Exchange rate (AMD/RUB), April 2025 – April 2026 (in AMD)



Source: Central Bank of the Republic Armenia

Remittances

Remittance inflows to Armenia between April 2025 and April 2026 show a **largely stable pattern**, with most monthly values fluctuating within a moderate band and only modest mid-year dips. The series is marked by a pronounced but temporary spike in December 2025, likely reflecting seasonal year-end transfers, after which inflows quickly normalized. Early 2026 maintains this stability before a **noticeable uptick in April 2026 suggests some renewed strengthening**. Overall, the trend indicates resilient inflows characterized more by seasonality and short-term variation than by any sustained directional change.

Outflows display greater volatility than inflows, with values oscillating more widely across the period and including a pronounced mid-series drop to USD 117M, suggesting a temporary disruption or anomaly. Outside this outlier, most observations cluster in the USD 290–400M range, indicating a relatively consistent baseline level of outward transfers. Periodic peaks above USD 400M, including repeated highs around USD 519M, point to episodic surges rather than sustained increases. Overall, the pattern reflects uneven but stable underlying outflows, characterized by occasional sharp fluctuations and recurring peaks rather than a clear upward or downward trend.

The highest net remittance inflows for the observed period were recorded in December 2025 (USD 315 million). In February 2026, the net inflow counted to be USD 134 million which was dramatically higher than in February 2025. In April it largely went up reaching to USD 270M.

Five leading **countries sending remittances to Armenia in April 2026 were Russia (USD 378M),** USA (USD 82M), Austria (USD 25M), Great Britain (USD 18M), UAE (USD 16M).

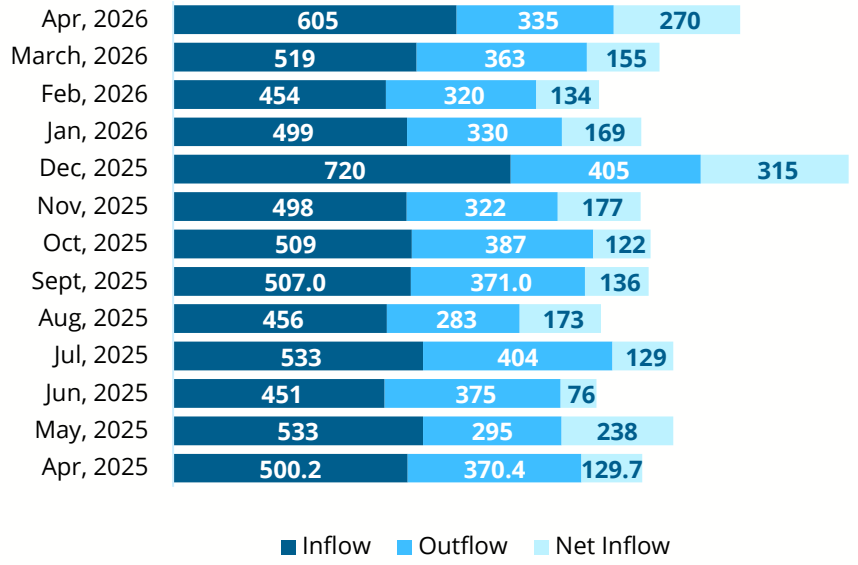
Five leading countries Armenia sent remittances to in April 2026 were Russia (USD 51M), USA (USD 49M), UAE (USD 30M), Switzerland (USD 23M) and Kazakhstan (USD 22M).

The countries with the highest net inflow of remittances for this period were Russia (USD 327M), USA (USD 33M), Austria (USD 24M), Ireland (6M), Great Britain (USD 5M).

The net inflow of remittances in April was $270 mln



Figure 3: Inflow, outflow and net remittances to Armenia, April 2025 – April 2026, in USD



Source: Central Bank of the Republic Armenia

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The **Consumer Price Index exhibited notable volatility** over the observed period, while maintaining an overall upward trend. In April 2025, inflation stood at 3.2%, rising sharply to 4.3% in May. This increase was followed by a gradual decline to 3.9% in June and further to 3.4% in July. From August, inflation began to edge upward again, reaching 3.6% and then 3.7% in September, remaining stable through October. However, in November, the CPI dropped to 3.1%, marking a temporary easing of inflationary pressures. **A sustained period of increase followed, with inflation rising from 3.3% in December to a peak of 5.3% in April 2026**, the highest level recorded during the period. Overall, despite short-term fluctuations, the CPI shows a clear upward trajectory, indicating strengthening inflationary pressures toward the end of the observed timeframe.

Similarly, **food prices exhibited fluctuations** throughout the observed period, yet remained relatively elevated. In April 2025, food price inflation stood at 5.2%. In May, it increased significantly to 7.4%, before easing slightly to 6.2% in June and then dropping to 4.7% in July. Beginning in August, food prices showed signs of recovery, rising to 4.9% and further to 5.8% in September. In October, they moderated slightly to 5.6% and then declined to 3.8% in November. From December onward, food prices followed a consistently upward trajectory, increasing from 4.3% in December to 5.9% in January **and peaking at 9.5% in April. This sharp rise in food prices may have been driven by the conflict in the Middle East**, which created logistical challenges and constrained import-export activities for Armenia.

Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) across Armenia's regions shows notable variation. The **highest CPI was recorded in Lori at 6.7%,** followed by Ararat at 6.1% and Tavush at 5.8%. Moderate inflation rates were observed in Yerevan at 5.6%, Gegharkunik at 5.2%, Armavir at 5.1%, and Syunik at 5.0%. Slightly lower, yet still comparable, CPI levels were registered in Aragatsotn and Vayots Dzor, both at 4.9%, followed by Shirak at 4.6%. The lowest CPI was observed in Kotayk at 3.0%.

Food prices exhibited even greater regional disparities. The highest increase was recorded in Lori, where food prices peaked at 11.8%, followed by Yerevan at 10.4% and Tavush at 10.2%. Moderate increases were observed in Gegharkunik at 9.4%, Vayots Dzor at 9.3%, Ararat at 8.8%, Aragatsotn at 8.7%, and both Armavir and Syunik at 8.3%. In Shirak, food prices were also relatively elevated at 7.1%. Kotayk once again recorded the lowest increase, at 4.1%.

Figure 4: Consumer Price Index and Food Price Inflation, April 2025 – April 2026, percent

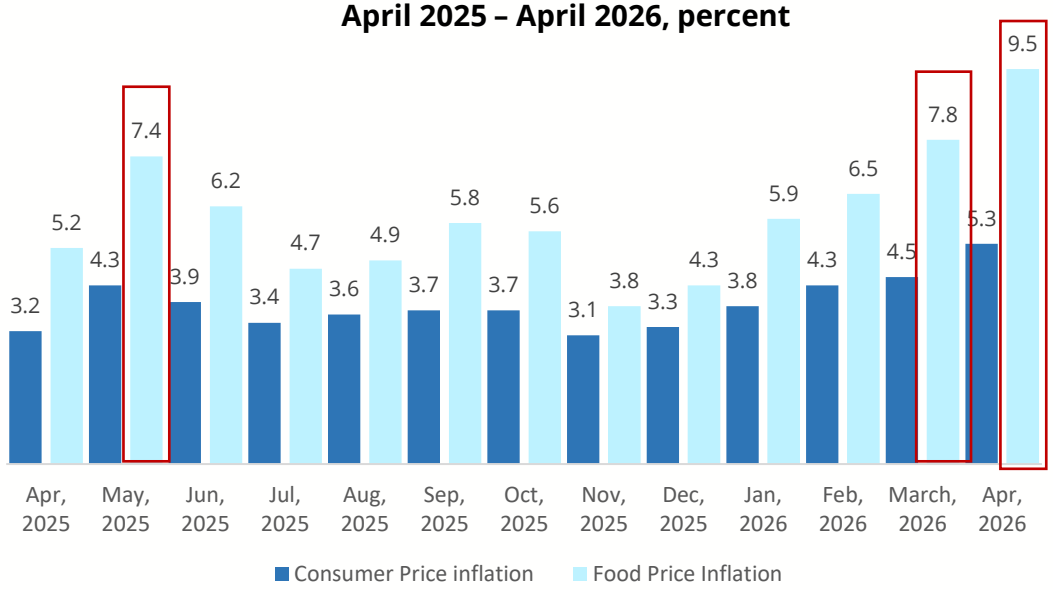
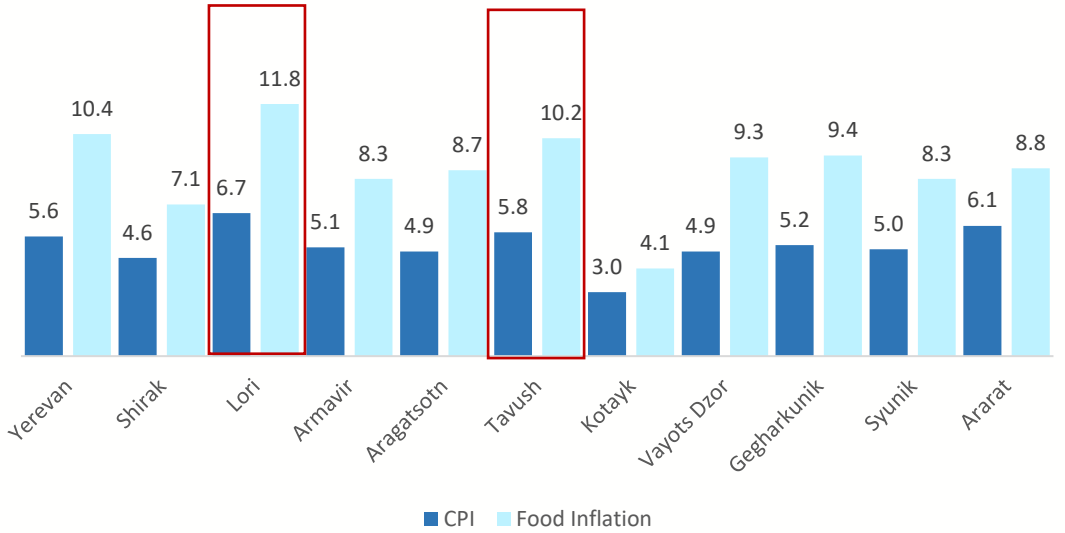


Figure 5: Consumer Price Index and Food Price Inflation per region, April 2025 – April 2026, percent



Source: Statistical Committee of RA

Price Inflation of Selected Food Groups

Milk, cheese, and eggs category continues to demonstrate the highest annual price inflation rising by **13%** year-on-year. Despite substantial annual growth, the group experienced a relatively low month-on-month increase of 0.1%.
Within this category, eggs showed particularly sharp inflation, with prices increasing by 31% year-on-year and 0.3% month-on-month.

Meat is the next group with the most pronounced annual inflation rate at **12%** alongside with moderate 2% percent month-on-month price increase.

The **"fruit"** category demonstrated a considerable **10% annual inflation,** meanwhile climbing by 5% from month-to-month.

"Oils and fats" category saw a moderate **8% annual price rise** yet experienced 0.2% monthly price drop. Butter within this group saw a notable 9% annual price spike and 0.3% month-on-month price decrease.

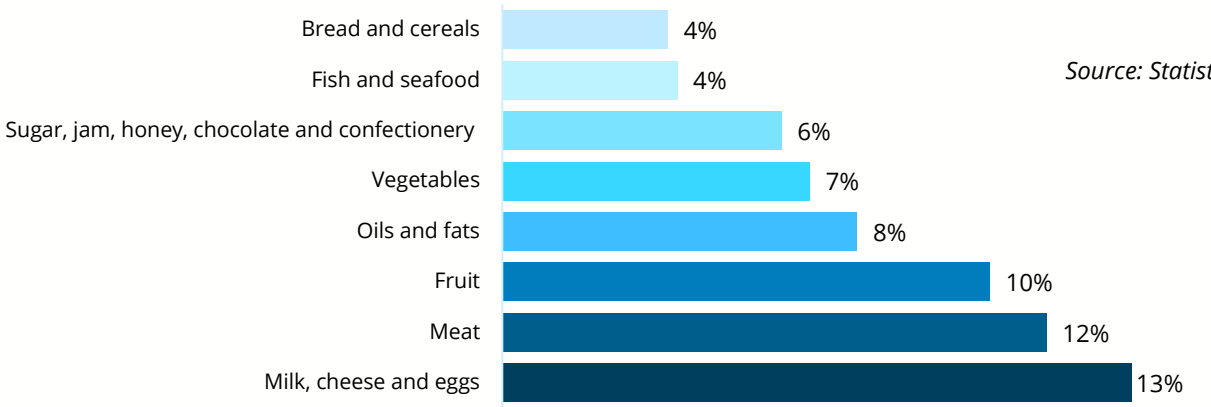
The **"vegetables"** group recorded a moderate annual price inflation of **7%** yet on monthly basis registering the highest 10% increase. Within this group, **potato price** saw a 9% annual drop and substantial 34% monthly increase.

The **"sugar, jam, honey, chocolate, and confectionery"** group recorded a considerable **6%** annual price increase, with a minor 0.5% monthly growth.

Fish and seafood recorded a modest annual price increase, rising by **4%** compared to the previous season. However, on a monthly basis, prices in this category declined by 1% meaning that items included in this category have become slightly cheaper compared to the previous month.

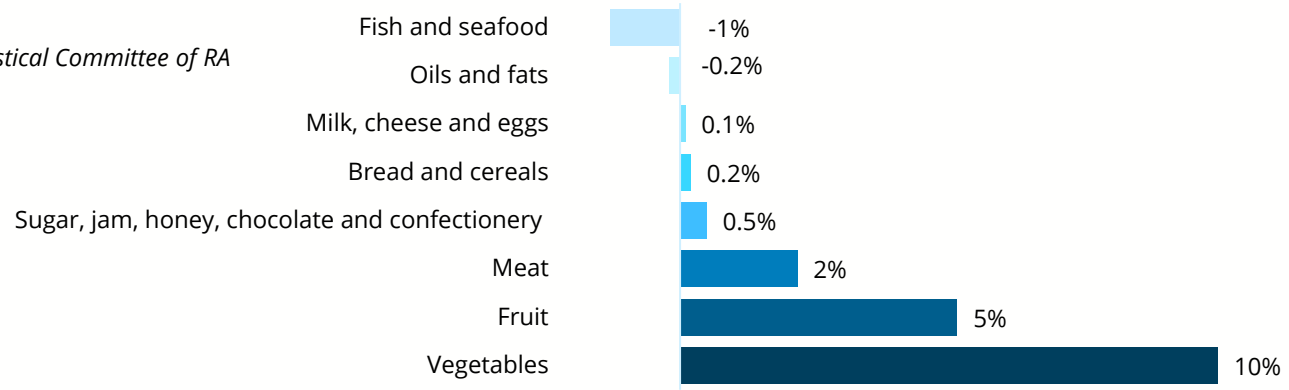
Similarly, **"Bread and cereals"** category recorded a modest **4% year-on-year** and slight 0.2% month-on-month increase in prices. Bread within this group experienced 3% annual price hike yet rose slightly by 0.2% on a monthly basis.

Figure 6: Annual prices of selected food groups, April 2025 – April 2026, %



Source: Statistical Committee of RA

Figure 7: Monthly prices of selected food groups, March 2026 – April 2026, %



Overall, all food groups recorded annual price increase compared to the same period last year, highlighting persistent year-on-year food inflation. The highest annual inflation was observed in the "milk, cheese, and eggs" category, followed by "meat", "fruit" and "oils and fats."

On a monthly basis, price movements were more mixed: "vegetables" and "fruit" registered the highest month-on-month increases reflecting seasonal patterns, while "fish and seafood" and "oils and fats" showed a slight decline. This reflects continued upward pressure on household food expenditures, with stronger annual inflation trends accompanied by relatively moderate monthly adjustments.

Market Prices of Selected Food Commodities

Table 1: Prices of selected items, AMD

Commodity	April 2025	April 2026	March 2026
Pasta	681	762	750
Lentils	1148	1117	1106
Buckwheat	963	994	999
Rice	991	940	951
Wheat flour	413	433	433
Oil (Vegetable)	776	866	865
Meat (Chicken)	1603	1645	1644

Pasta recorded a substantial **12% year-on-year** price increase compared to April 2025, alongside a **2% month-on-month rise** relative to March 2026.

Oil prices also experienced a significant **annual increase of approximately 12%**, while showing only a marginal **0.1% increase compared to the previous month**.

Wheat flour exhibited a **5% year-on-year price increase**, but its prices remained **unchanged on a monthly basis**.

Both buckwheat and chicken registered **3% annual price growth**. On a monthly scale, chicken prices **remained stable**, whereas buckwheat prices **slightly declined by 0.5%**.

Lentils and rice were the only commodities to show **year-on-year price decreases**, falling by **3% and 5%**, respectively. However, month-on-month trends diverged: lentils saw a **1% increase**, while rice prices **declined by 1%** compared to March 2026.

Figure 8: Annual price dynamics of selected food commodities, April 2025 – April 2026, percent

Source: Statistical Committee of RA

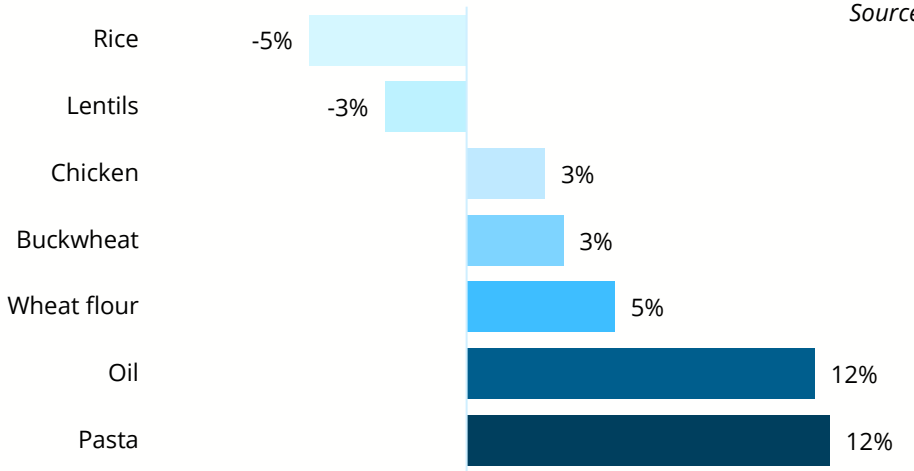
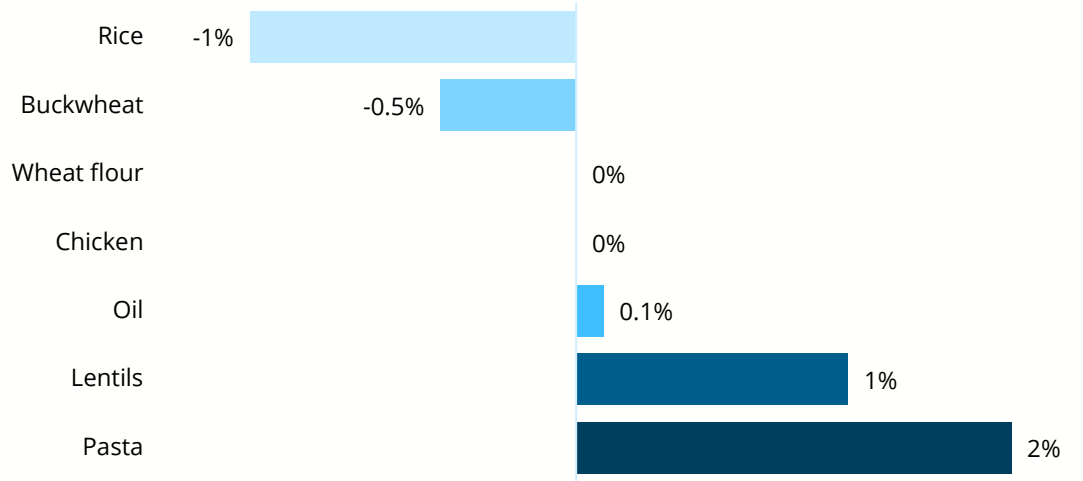
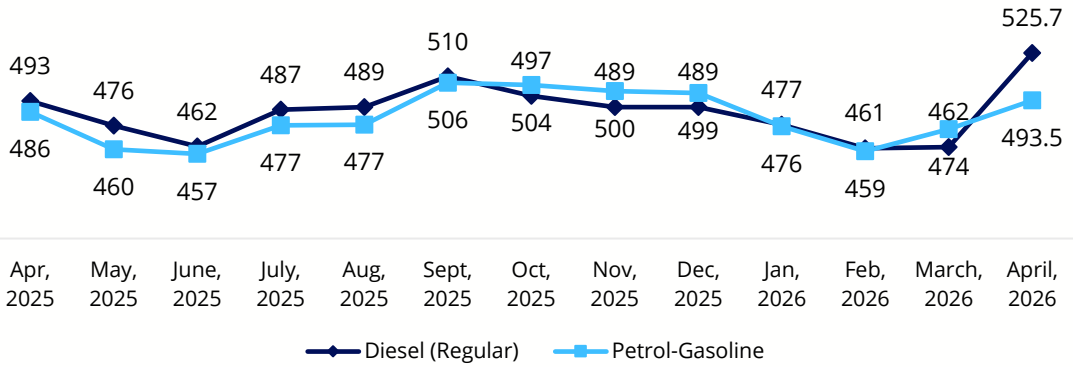


Figure 9: Monthly price dynamics of selected food commodities, March 2026 – April 2026, percent



Fuel Market Price

Figure 10: Price of fuel (petrol-gasoline and diesel) in Armenia, April 2025 – April 2026, AMD

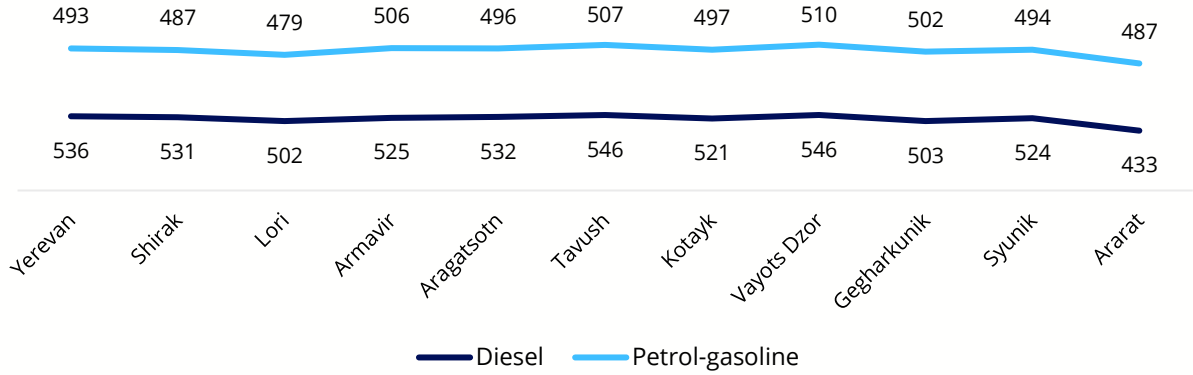


The price of petrol gasoline fluctuated over the period from April 2025 to April 2026. **Between April and June, prices declined from AMD 486 to AMD 457**. However, in July, petrol gasoline prices increased noticeably to AMD 477 and remained stable through August. Prices then peaked at AMD 506 in September and edged down slightly to AMD 504 in October before decreasing further to AMD 500 in November. A period of steady decline followed from December to February, with prices reaching AMD 459. This **decrease in the local market was largely driven by increased fuel imports, particularly from Azerbaijan**. However, following the escalation of conflict in the Middle East, petrol gasoline prices rebounded, rising to AMD 474 in March and peaking at AMD 494 in April 2026. Overall, petrol gasoline prices recorded an approximate **annual increase of 2%** and a monthly increase of around 4%.

A similar pattern was observed in regular diesel prices. Between April and June, prices declined from AMD 493 to AMD 462. This was followed by a short-lived period of increase, with prices rising from AMD 487 in July to a peak of AMD 510 in September. However, a sustained downward trend emerged from November 2025 to February 2026, during which prices fell from AMD 489 to AMD 461. **In March, diesel prices increased marginally to AMD 462 before surging to AMD 526 in April, largely driven by the escalation of conflict in the Middle East.** In other words, regular diesel prices **recorded a significant monthly increase of approximately 14%** and a more moderate annual rise of around 7%.

Fuel prices across Armenia showed notable regional variation. **Regional disparities in the prices of regular diesel and petrol gasoline** across the regions of Armenia in April 2026 were notable. The highest petrol gasoline price was recorded in **Vayots Dzor** at AMD 510, followed by Tavush at AMD 507 and Armavir at AMD 506. In contrast, the lowest petrol gasoline price was observed in Lori at AMD 479. For regular diesel, the highest prices were recorded in Tavush and Vayots Dzor, both at AMD 546, followed by Yerevan at AMD 536. Meanwhile, the lowest diesel price was observed in Ararat at AMD 433. **Tavush** region is highly vulnerable in terms of both food and consumer prices, as well as higher fuel prices.

Figure 11: Price of fuel (petrol-gasoline and diesel) in the regions of Armenia, April 2026, AMD



Natural gas constitutes **55%** of Armenia's gross primary energy supply. The country's main energy sources include natural gas (55.1%), nuclear power (18%), fossil fuels (17.6%), and renewables (9.5%).

Although Armenia does not produce any extractive fuels domestically, the country is able to meet **27.7% of its total energy demand** through internal generation, primarily from nuclear power, hydropower, and other renewable resources. All fossil fuels are imported. Among imported energy carriers, natural gas represents the largest share at 71.4%, followed by petroleum products at 27.1%. Armenia also exports a limited volume of electricity.

Final energy consumption is dominated by households, which account for **37.1%** of total demand, primarily through the use of natural gas and renewable energy sources. The transport sector is the second-largest consumer at **30.7%**, driving the demand for imported petroleum products.

Consumer and Food Baskets in Armenia and Economic Capacity of Households to meet Essential Needs

Consumer and food basket prices in Armenia showed a **mixed but overall upward trend** over the observed period. In **2025**, both baskets declined from Q1 to Q3, indicating a period of easing prices or reduced cost pressures. The food basket dropped from AMD 35,479 in Q1 to AMD 32,216 in Q3, while the consumer basket fell more significantly from AMD 65,637 to AMD 59,600 over the same period.

However, in **Q4 2025**, both baskets began to recover, signaling a return of price pressures. The food basket rose to AMD 33,388 and the consumer basket to AMD 61,768, reversing part of the earlier decline.

By **Q1 2026,** prices increased sharply in both categories, exceeding previous levels. The food basket reached AMD 36,210 and the consumer basket climbed to AMD 66,989 — higher than Q1 2025.

The Seventh Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted by WFP in March–April 2026 measured the economic capacity of households to meet their essential needs. Specifically, it assessed the proportion of households whose monthly per capita expenditure exceeds the cost of both the Minimum Expenditure Basket and the food basket, as calculated and published by the Statistical Committee of Armenia. Households meeting this threshold are considered economically capable of covering their basic needs.

According to the findings, **71 percent of the population in Armenia is able to afford the Minimum Consumer Basket**. This indicates that the monthly per capita expenditure of these households exceeds AMD 66,989, which represents the per capita cost of the Minimum Consumer Basket based on average prices in the first quarter of 2026.

Similarly, **95 percent of the population is able to afford the food basket**, suggesting that the vast majority of households can at least meet their minimum food requirements.

Figure 12: Prices of Consumer and Food Baskets Q1 2025 – Q1 2026, AMD

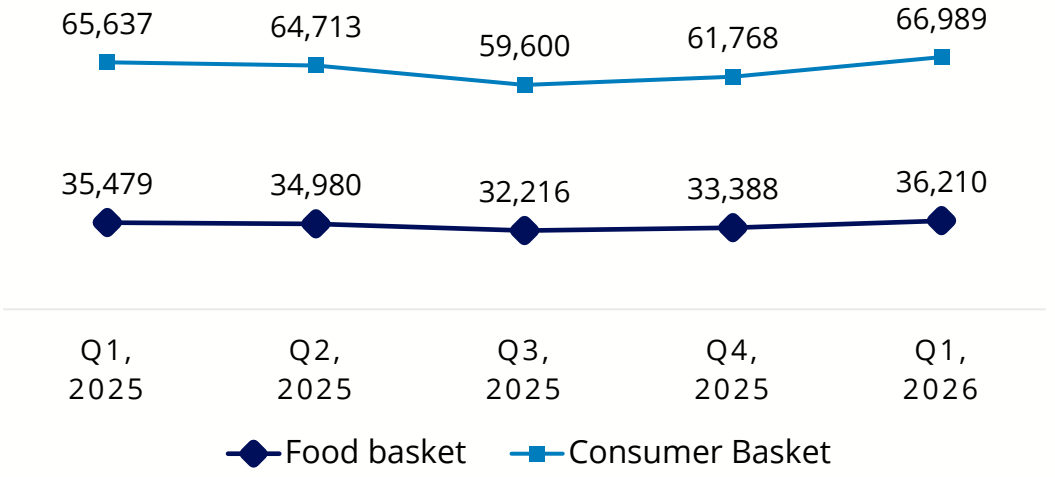


Figure 13: Proportion of households able to meet essential needs, %

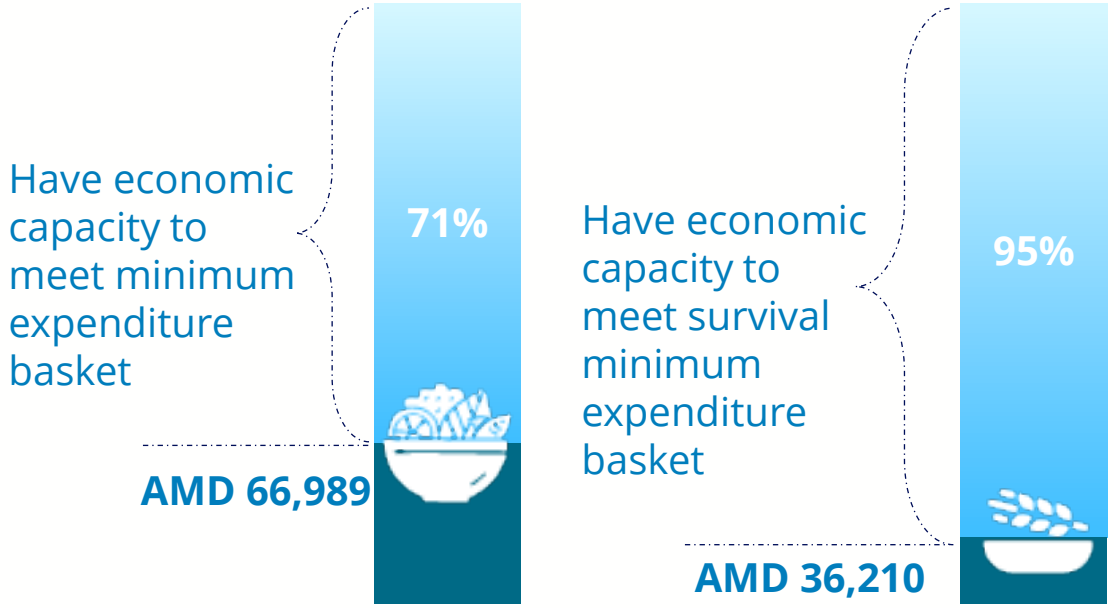
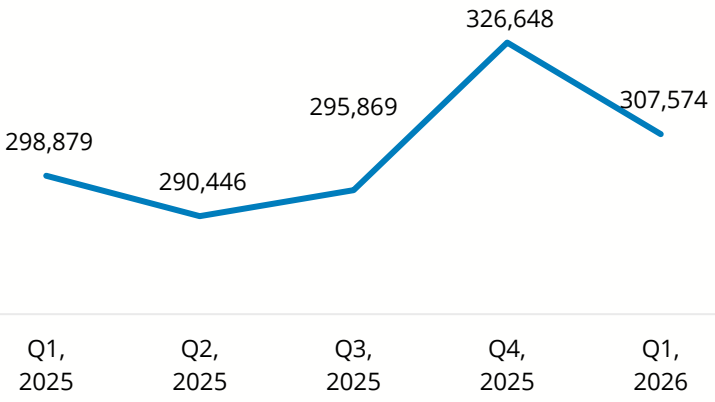


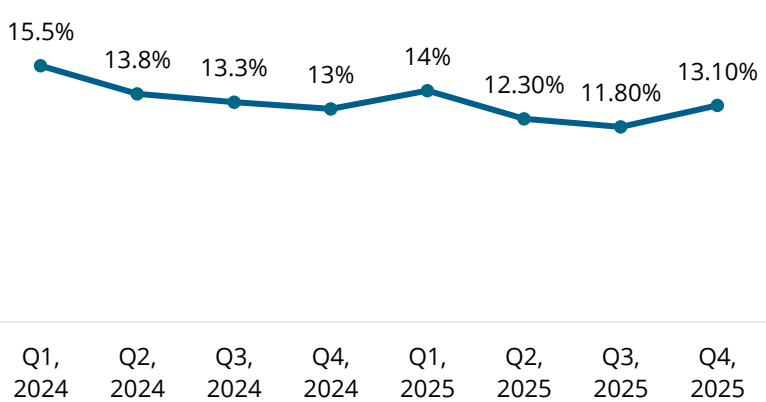
Figure 14: Monthly average wages, Q1 2025 – Q1 2026, AMD



In the first three quarters of 2025, wages remained relatively consistent, fluctuating within a narrow range between roughly AMD 290,000 and 299,000. This stability suggests a period of steady income levels **without significant upward or downward pressure in the labor market** during most of the year. However, in the **fourth quarter of 2025, average wages rose sharply** to AMD 326,648. This increase may reflect seasonal factors such as year-end bonuses, increased economic activity, or higher demand for labor during that period. In the first quarter of 2026, wages declined to AMD 307,574, indicating that the previous spike was not fully sustained, although the level remained higher than the earlier quarters of 2025.

According to the 7th Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) in March–April, nearly **half of the population (47%) falls within the monthly per capita income range of AMD 48,001 to 120,000**. In addition, almost one third of the population (29%) is clustered in AMD 24,001 and 48,000 per capita per month.

Figure 15: Unemployment rate, Q1 2024 – Q4 2025, AMD

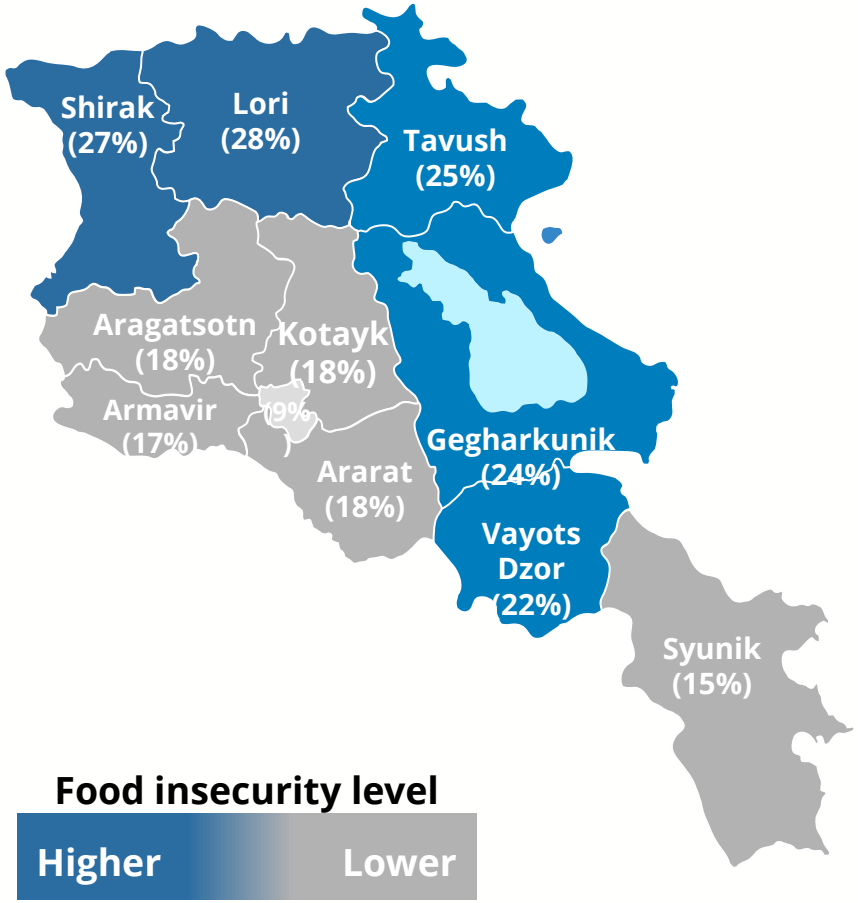


Starting at a relatively high level of 15.5% in the first quarter of 2024, unemployment steadily declined throughout the year, reaching 13% by the fourth quarter. The downward trajectory continued into 2025, with unemployment falling further to 11.8% by the third quarter, marking the lowest level in the dataset.

However, this improvement was not sustained through the end of the year, as the rate rose to 13.1% in the fourth quarter of 2025. In 2025, the **unemployment rate in Armenia was 12.8%**.

Unemployment rate in Armenia and monthly average nominal wages

Map 1. Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in March 2024



Map 2. Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment March in 2026



Food Security levels in the regions of Armenia in 2024 and 2026

The Seventh Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted by WFP in Armenia in March–April 2026 shows **an improvement in food security, with the rate of food insecurity decreasing by 2 percentage points from 20% to 18%.** In 2026, the highest food insecurity rates were recorded in Gegharkunik (29%), followed by Vayots Dzor (24%), Tavush and Lori (both at 23%), and Shirak (20%). In comparison, in 2024 the highest rates were observed in Lori (28%), Shirak (27%), Tavush (25%), and Gegharkunik (24%). While Tavush, Lori, and Shirak continue to be among the most food-insecure regions, all three experienced improvements since 2024. In contrast, food insecurity increased in Gegharkunik and Vayots Dzor over the same period.

The World Food Programme carries out market analysis on a monthly basis to monitor the market situation in Armenia. Observing foreign currency exchange rates (namely USD and Russian Ruble) and retail market price fluctuations, WFP aims to draw possible implications on the overall socio-economic situation and household purchasing power. Based on demand, the bulletin contains descriptive information about the market prices of selected food and non-food items.

Sources used in this market bulletin:

Central Bank of The Republic of Armenia

Statistical committee of The Republic of Armenia

Seventh Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia

World Food Programme

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Food and basic needs price information can be found in WFP's online database: dataviz.vam.wfp.org