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. rugpjūčio 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			
2026-08-10	„China Southern Airlines“ oficialiai atidarė savo biurą Jerevane, o tai žymi dar vieną žingsnį, susijusį su nuolatine aviakompanijos plėtra Armėnijos rinkoje ir pastangomis stiprinti oro susisiekimą tarp Armėnijos ir Kinijos.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1257579	
2026-08-17	Pranešama, kad po dvejų metų pertraukos nuo 2026 m. rugpjūčio 20 d. atnaujinti tiesioginiai skrydžiai tarp Jerevano (Armėnija) ir Tebrizo (Iranas). Reisai bus vykdomi du kartus per savaitę.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258149	
2026-08-18	Armėnija įveda naują turizmo sektoriaus reglamentavimo sistemą, pagal kurią nuo 2026 m. spalio antrosios pusės Armėnijoje turizmo paslaugų teikėjai – gidai, kelionių organizatoriai, kelionių agentūros ir apgyvendinimo paslaugų teikėjai – privalės apie savo veiklą pranešti valdžios institucijoms per naują interneto platformą. Veikla be pranešimo bus laikoma neteisėta ir už ją grės atsakomybė nuo baudos iki laisvės atėmimo.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258248	

2026-08-26	Bulgarijos ambasada Armėnijoje pranešė, kad nuo 2026 m. lapkričio 7 d. bus atnaujinti tiesioginiai skrydžiai maršrutu Sofija–Jerevanas–Sofija.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258877	
2026-08-31	rusijos oro bendrovė „Aeroflot“ pradėjo vykdyti reguliarius skrydžius tarp Krasnodaro ir Giumri. Skrydžiai bus vykdomi du kartus per savaitę.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/aeroflot-has-launched-regular-flights-from-krasnodar-to-gyumri/	
Bendradarbiavimui mokslinių tyrimų, eksperimentinės plėtros ir inovacijų (MTEPI) srityse aktuali informacija			
2026-08-18	Lapkričio 3–4 d. Jerevane vyks „Silicon Mountains 2026 Summit & Expo“, kurį organizuoja Informacinių ir ryšių technologijų darbdavių sąjunga (UEICT), remiama Armėnijos aukštųjų technologijų pramonės ministerijos. Pirmą kartą kartu su viršūnių susitikimu bus surengta didelė technologijų paroda.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258353	
Lietuvos ekonominiam saugumui aktuali informacija			
Bendra akreditacijos valstybių ekonominė informacija			
2026-08-04	Rusija sustabdė daugiau kaip 70 tūkst. Armėnijoje pagamintų geriamojo vandens ir gaiviųjų gėrimų butelių prekybą.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/russia-has-suspended-the-sale-of-another-70-000-bottles-of-water-from-armenia/	Apribojimai taikomi „BJNI“ mineraliniam vandeniui, „Prosto Azbuka“ geriamajam vandeniui (įskaitant vaikams skirtą vandenį) bei nealkoholiniam gėrimui „Mojito“. Prekyba šiomis partijomis Rusijos mažmeninėje ir internetinėje rinkoje uždrausta iki bus baigti visi patikrinimai.
2026-08-04	Anot Armėnijos bankų sąjungos pirmininko D. Azatyano, Armėnijos bankų sistemos pelnas 2026 m. pirmąjį	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-banking-	

	pusmetį siekė 214 mlrd. AMD, t. y. 6,8 proc. (13,6 mlrd. AMD) daugiau nei per tą patį 2025 m. laikotarpį.	system-profit-in-the-first-half-of-2026-increased-by-6-8-to-214-billion-drams-uba/	
2026-08-04	Armėnijos centrinio banko vicepirmininkas H. Khachatryanas pareiškė, kad sumažėjus ar nutrūkus Armėnijos eksportui į Rusiją, rizika grėstų ekonomikos daliai, sudarančiai apie 1,5-2 proc. BVP. Pasak jo, toks scenarijus galėtų lemti atitinkamų prekių kainų kritimą, taip pat sumažinti susijusiuose sektoriuose veikiančių įmonių ir gyventojų pajamas.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/a-reduction-in-exports-to-russia-could-affect-up-to-1-5-2-of-armenia-s-gdp-says-deputy-chairman-of-t/	
2026-08-05	Statistikos komiteto duomenimis, Armėnijoje 2026 m. liepą, palyginti su 2025 m. liepa, infliacija siekė 4,5 proc., o palyginti su tų pačių metų birželiu – fiksuota 1,4 proc. defliacija.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/in-armenia-12-month-inflation-was-4-5-in-july-2026-with-a-1-4-deflation-recorded-for-the-month/	
2026-08-05	Anot Statistikos komiteto, 2026 m. liepos mėn. maisto produktų ir nealkoholinių gėrimų kainos buvo 7,4 proc. didesnės nei 2025 m. liepos mėn., tačiau 3,8 proc. mažesnės nei šių metų birželio mėn.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/-food-prices-in-armenia-increased-by-7-4-year-on-year-in-july-and-decreased-by-3-8-month-on-month/	
2026-08-05	2026 m. liepą benzino kainos Armėnijoje buvo 7,4 proc. didesnės nei 2025 m. liepą, o dyzelino kainos padidėjo 14,3 proc. Tai rodo Armėnijos statistikos komiteto duomenys.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/gasoline-prices-in-armenia-rose-by-7-4-in-july-and-diesel-fuel-by-14-3/	
2026-08-05	Armėnijos viešųjų paslaugų reguliavimo komisija (PSRC) pratęsė uždarosios akcinės bendrovės „Gazprom Armenia“ licenciją gaminti šilumos energiją	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/public-services-regulatory-commission-of-	

	„Hrazdan-5“ energetiniame bloke iki 2027 m. rugpjūčio 13 d.	armenia-has-extended-the-license-for-the-hrazdan-5-power-un/	
2026-08-06	Armėnijos Vyriausybė ketvirtadienį nusprendė skirti 15,65 mlrd. AMD šalies kelių ir transporto infrastruktūros statybos bei remonto darbams. Pasak Armėnijos teritorinio valdymo ir infrastruktūros ministro D. Khudatyano, darbai numatyti keliuose, kurių bendras ilgis siekia 63,5 km.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenian-government-has-allocated-15-65-billion-drams-for-road-construction-and-repairs/	
2026-08-06	Anot rusijos vicepremjero A. Overčiuko, 2026 m. rusijos ir Armėnijos prekybos apyvarta, palyginti su 2025 m., sumažėjo maždaug dviem trečdaliais ir, jo vertinimu, toliau mažės. A. Overčiukas šį nuosmukį pavadino „dramatišku“ ir teigė, kad rusija jau kelerius metus įspėjo Armėniją apie tokią riziką.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/overchuk-announced-a-decline-in-trade-between-russia-and-armenia-by-approximately-two-thirds/	
2026-08-06	Armėnijos ministras pirmininkas N. Pashinyanas pareiškė, kad 2026-2031 m. laikotarpiu valstybei ir savivaldybėms planuojama grąžinti apie 2 mlrd. USD vertės neteisėtai įgyto turto.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/pashinyan-sets-goal-of-returning-2-billion-in-illicit-assets-to-the-country-by-2031/	Armėnijos generalinė prokurorė A. Vardapetian pranešė, kad vien taikant turto konfiskavimo mechanizmą iki šiol grąžinto turto vertė siekia 6,3 mlrd. dramų (maždaug 17,2 mln. USD).
2026-08-07	Armėnijos statistikos komiteto duomenimis, Armėnijoje 2026 m. sausio–birželio mėnesiais, palyginti su tuo pačiu 2025 m. laikotarpiu, gimstamumas sumažėjo 1,9 proc., o mirtingumas – 4,7 proc.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/in-armenia-the-birth-rate-decreased-by-1-9-and-the-death-rate-by-4-7-in-the-first-half-of-2026/	

2026-08-07	Statistikos komiteto duomenimis, Armėnijos užsienio ir tarpusavio prekybos apyvarta 2026 m. sausio–birželio mėnesiais, palyginti su 2025 m. tuo pačiu laikotarpiu, sumažėjo 0,1 proc. ir sudarė 9,57 mlrd. USD.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-foreign-trade-turnover-in-the-first-half-of-the-year-decreased-by-0-1-amounting-to-9-57-bi/	Prekyba su EAES valstybėmis sumažėjo 19 proc. iki 2,82 mlrd. USD, o su Rusija, krito 20,9 proc. Tuo pat metu prekyba su ES išaugo 46,2 proc. iki 1,69 mlrd. USD. Didėjo prekybos apimtys ir su Kinija bei Iranu.
2026-08-10	Armėnijos Miestų plėtros komiteto pirmininkas Y. Vardanyanas pranešė, kad Armėnijos statybų sektorius 2026 m. pirmąjį pusmetį, palyginti su tuo pačiu 2025 m. laikotarpiu, išaugo 24,5 proc. ir pasiekė 282,2 mlrd. AMD (apie 665 mln. eurų). Jo teigimu, statybų sektoriaus į valstybės biudžetą 2026 m. pirmąjį pusmetį sumokėti mokesčiai sudarė 126,4 mlrd. AMD, tai yra 22 proc. daugiau nei per tą patį praėjusių metų laikotarpį (apie 298 mln. eurų).	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-construction-sector-reports-24-5-surge-in-the-first-half-of-2026/	
2026-08-10	Statistikos komiteto duomenimis, pramonės produkcijos apimtis Armėnijoje 2026 m. sausio–birželio mėnesiais siekė 1 522 502,1 mln. AMD – tai 10,8 proc. daugiau nei 2025 m. sausio–birželio mėnesiais. Armėnijos statistikos komiteto duomenimis, 2026 m. sausio-birželio mėn. šalies pramonės produkcijos apimtys siekė 1,52 trln. AMD (apie 3,6 mlrd. eurų, arba 10,8 proc. daugiau nei tuo pačiu 2025 m. laikotarpiu.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/industrial-output-in-armenia-increased-by-10-8-to-1-52-trillion-drams-in-january-june-2026/	
2026-08-11	Armėnijos centrinis bankas sušvelnino elektroninių pinigų reguliavimą, siekdamas padidinti šių paslaugų prieinamumą ir konkurenciją rinkoje. Nuo šiol elektroninės piniginės sąskaitai atsidaryti nebereikės turėti banko sąskaitos ar mokėjimo kortelės. Tuo pačiu metu elektroninių pinigų sąskaitas	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1257655	

	(elektronines pinigines) nuo šiol galima papildyti ir iš jų lėšas išgryninti ne tik negrynaisiais būdais, bet ir grynaisiais pinigais.		
2026-08-11	Rugsėjo 21–23 d. Jerevane vyks pasaulinė konferencija medicinos turizmo tema „Travel for Care, Stay for Healing: When Patients Become Guests“. Ją organizuoja Armėnijos Turizmo komitetas kartu su Jungtinių Tautų Pasaulio turizmo organizacija (PTO). Konferencijoje susitiks sveikatos apsaugos, turizmo, draudimo, investicijų ir privataus sektoriaus atstovai, kurie aptars medicinos turizmo tendencijas, dalysis gerąja patirtimi ir ieškos būdų stiprinti tarptautinį bendradarbiavimą medicinos turizmo srityje.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1257666	
2026-08-14	Armėnijos Vyriausybė pritarė įstatymo projektui, kuriuo ratifikuojama paskolos sutartis su Vokietijos plėtros banku KfW dėl projekto „Kaukazo perdavimo tinklas IV“ įgyvendinimo. Programos tikslas yra sujungti Armėnijos ir Sakartvelo elektros energetikos sistemas per 500/400/220 kV aukštos įtampos nuolatinės srovės (HVDC) keitiklio stotį, kuri bus pastatyta Ayrume, netoli Armėnijos ir Sakartvelo sienos. Numatyta, kad galutinis stoties pajėgumas sieks 1 050 MW. Tikimasi, kad įgyvendinus projektą elektros energijos mainų pajėgumas tarp Armėnijos ir Sajartvelo padidės nuo dabartinių 200 MW iki 350 MW pirmajame etape, o vėliau, priklausomai nuo regioninės rinkos poreikių, pasieks 1050 MW.	https://arka.am/en/news/technology/armenia-to-increase-its-electricity-exchange-capacity-with-georgia-to-1-050-mw/	
2026-08-14	Susitikime su Irano žemės ūkio viceministru A. Fathi Armėnijos ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas pasiūlė įgyvendinti bendras investicines programas įvairiose žemės ūkio srityse. Diskusijos vyko per 7-ąjį EAES žemės	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-and-iran-exploring-possibility-of-launching-	

	ūkio pramonės politikos tarybos susitikimą Almatoje, Kazachstane. G. Papoyanas pabrėžė didelį Armėnijos ir Irano bendradarbiavimo potencialą žemės ūkio srityje, ypač tokiose srityse kaip augalininkystė, gyvulininkystė, žemės ūkio produktų perdirbimas, šiltnamių plėtra bei šaldymo ir sandėliavimo įrenginių kūrimas.	investment-initiatives-in-agricultural-sector/	
2026-08-17	Armėnijos centrinis bankas perspėjo dėl daugėjančių „pinigų mulų“ schemų, kai gyventojai, dažnai nesąmoningai, panaudojami neteisėtai gautoms lėšoms pervesti ar jų kilmei nuslėpti. Bankas ragina neperduoti kitiems asmenims prieigos prie savo sąskaitų, kortelių ar elektroninių piniginių ir nenaudoti jų svetimų lėšų pervedimams, nes tai gali užtraukti teisinę atsakomybę.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258143	
2026-08-18	Remiantis Eurazijos ekonominės komisijos duomenimis, 2026 m. sausio–birželio mėnesiais keleivių vežimas Armėnijoje, palyginti su tuo pačiu praėjusių metų laikotarpiu, išaugo 7,3 proc.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-leads-in-eaeu-in-freight-and-passenger-traffic-growth/	
2026-08-20	Ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas pranešė Armėnijos vyriausybė sprendimą skirti paramą figų ir persikų perdirbėjams, taip siekiant padėti ūkininkams realizuoti šių metų derlių.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-to-provide-compensation-for-purchases-of-figs-and-peaches-economy-minister-presents-program-/	
2026-08-20	Pasak Statistikos komiteto, 2026 m. antrąjį ketvirtį Armėnijos BVP, palyginti su tuo pačiu 2025 m. laikotarpiu, padidėjo 6,7 proc.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-gdp-grew-by-6-7-in-the-second-quarter-to-2-83-trillion-drams-according-to-official-statist/	
2026-08-20	Armėnija stiprins Veterinarijos, sanitarijos ir fitosanitarijos laboratorinių paslaugų centro pajėgumus, kad sustiprintų vyno ir brendžio produktų	https://news.am/en/news/1056627	

	kontrolę pagal EAES reikalavimus. Įsigijus naują įrangą, per penkias darbo dienas bus galima ištirti iki 15 mėginių vietoj dabartinių 4–5, o tai leis padidinti Armėnijos vykdomos brendžio ir vyno produktų valstybinės kontrolės, taip pat padirbtų produktų nustatymo veiksmingumą.		
2026-08-24	Valstybės pajamų komiteto duomenimis, 2026 m. liepą Armėnijoje buvo registruotos 828939 pajamas generuojančios darbo vietos. Palyginti su tuo pačiu laikotarpiu pernai, jų skaičius padidėjo 34 293, arba 4,3 proc.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258693	
2026-08-24	Eurazijos plėtros bankas (EDB) prognozuoja, kad dėl aktyvaus vartojimo ir investicijų Armėnijos BVP augimas 2026 m. sieks 6 proc. Remiantis Armėnijos statistikos komiteto preliminariais duomenimis, 2026 m. antrąjį ketvirtį šalies BVP, palyginti su tuo pačiu 2025 m. laikotarpiu, padidėjo 6,7 proc.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/edb-expects-6-gdp-growth-in-armenia-in-2026-amid-strong-consumer-and-investment-activity/	
2026-08-24	Tarptautinė kredito reitingų agentūra „S&P Global Ratings“ patvirtino Armėnijos ilgalaikį „BB-“ ir trumpalaikį „B“ valstybės kredito reitingą užsienio ir vietos valiuta bei išlaikė teigiamą ilgalaikio reitingo perspektyvą. Remiantis „S&P“ vertinimu, teigiama perspektyva atspindi Armėnijos galimybes stiprinti atsparumą išoriniams veiksniams – tam įtakos turėtų nuolatinis užsienio valiutos atsargų kaupimas ir tolesnė pažanga normalizuojant santykius su Azerbaidžanu.	https://en.armradio.am/2026/08/24/sp-affirms-armenias-bb-b-ratings-maintains-positive-outlook/	
2026-08-24	Tarptautinės reitingų agentūros „S&P Global Ratings“ duomenimis, kad rusijos plečiami importo apribojimai – apimantys ne tik mineralinį vandenį bei alkoholį, bet ir gėles, žuvies produktus bei platų šviežių vaisių ir daržovių asortimentą – gali paveikti Armėnijos eksportą maždaug 2 proc. BVP.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/expanding-import-restrictions-by-russia-could-affect-armenia-s-exports-by-approximately-2-of-gdp-s-p/	

2026-08-25	„E-auto“ – vienintelė oficiali „HONGQI“ elektromobilių atstovė Armėnijoje ir Gruzijoje – Jerevane atidarė didžiausią šio automobilių prekės ženklo centrą regione; investicijos į projektą siekė apie 5 mln. USD.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258618	
2026-08-25	Armėnijos ekonominis aktyvumas 2026 m. liepą, palyginti su tuo pačiu praėjusių metų mėnesiu, išaugo 6,5 proc. Tuo tarpu palyginti su ankstesniu mėnesiu, ekonominis aktyvumas padidėjo 4,6 proc.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258834	
2026-08-26	Armėnijos ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas dalyvavo Aragacotno provincijoje atidarant modernų pomidorų šiltnamių kompleksą „Agro Prom“. Į projektą investuota apie 9,7 mlrd. AMD (apie 26,7 mln. USD). Komplekse įdiegtos pažangios technologijos: naudojamos dirbtinio intelekto valdymo sistemos ir robotizuoti sprendimai, leidžiantys efektyviai stebėti ir valdyti augalų auginimo procesus. Be to, gamyboje nenaudojamos cheminės medžiagos.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1258913	
2026-08-28	Armėnijos centrinio banko ataskaitoje apie pinigų politikos programos įgyvendinimą laikotarpiu nuo 2025 m. trečiojo ketvirčio iki 2026 m. antrojo ketvirčio nurodoma, kad nedidelis medicinos paslaugų kainų augimas, susijęs su visuotinio sveikatos draudimo sistemos įvedimu, prisidėjo prie infliacijos spartėjimo Armėnijoje 2026 m. pirmąjį pusmetį.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/introduction-of-universal-health-insurance-has-led-to-an-increase-in-medical-service-prices-in-armen/	
Kita ekonominiam bendradarbiavimui aktuali informacija			

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



Armenia

COUNTRY BRIEF

August 2026

USD 3 M required in the next six months (August 2026 – January 2027)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 87 schools, across five provinces are establishing agricultural facilities and installing solar stations, bringing fresh produce to school meals and generating energy savings that benefit 19,600 children.
- A new geomembrane reservoir in Sotk settlement and 6.2 km of pipelines, constructed with WFP support, now secure water for 154 hectares of farmland, directly benefiting around 800 residents with reliable irrigation.
- At the Seaside (Sevan) Startup Summit, WFP highlighted the link between water management and food security in rural areas and showcased operational work on climate change, water, and food systems.
- Preparations are underway for COP17 on Biodiversity, with WFP Armenia organizing side events in the Blue Zone and youth-led sessions and workshops in the Green Zone, spotlighting the interlinkages between biodiversity, education, and food systems.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Armenia is an upper-middle-income, landlocked, net food-importing country vulnerable to external economic and climatic shocks. Armenia remains exposed to regional instability and external market fluctuations, which continue to affect food prices, livelihoods and household purchasing power.
- According to the latest National Statistical Service data, the poverty rate was 21.7 percent in 2024. Food insecurity persists. Rising food costs, limited livelihood opportunities and exposure to external shocks continue to increase vulnerability and negatively affect food consumption and nutrition outcomes.
- In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to implement the Government's national development agenda, WFP supports the Government and partners in their efforts to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Through its Country Strategic Plan (2026-2030), WFP will sustainably phase out its operations by 2030, focusing on the systematic handover of tools, models and systems to the Government to achieve two integrated outcomes:
  - Outcome 1: Crisis-affected people in Armenia are better able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before, during and in the aftermath of crises.
  - Outcome 2: The Government of Armenia has enhanced systems, programmes and capacities to strengthen food security and reduce humanitarian needs by 2030.

Reporting Period: July 2026

Photo Caption & Credit: Geomembrane reservoir in Sotk settlement /WFP Armenia staff

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

School Meals Programme

- In July, activities under the Transformative Home-Grown School Feeding model commenced across 87 schools in Lori, Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, and Syunik provinces. A total of 170,000 m^2 of school-based agricultural facilities are being established to benefit 19,600 children, producing fruits, berries, and vegetables for school meals while serving as educational gardens for modern agriculture. In parallel, 2,410 kWt capacity solar stations have been installed in 69 schools, with 13 more underway, reducing energy costs and enabling schools to reinvest savings into the School Meals Programme.
- In July, preparations for Yerevan School Meals Programme continued under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, with WFP and partners. Technical teams assessed school canteens and kitchens for 30 schools against Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) standards, laying the groundwork for safe school meal provision. A pilot in ten schools is planned to start in September, marking a key step toward integrating all 159 schools in Yerevan into the national School Meal Programme.
- WFP has launched the "Disability Inclusion" project to integrate disability-sensitive components into the government led Shock-Responsive Social Protection, emergency preparedness and School Meals Programmes. The project focuses on research, practical tools, and capacity strengthening of national stakeholders. In July, data collection started in Lori and Ararat provinces through interviews with United Social Service staff and focus group discussions with NGOs and WFP food card beneficiaries. The project will inform inclusive policy design and strengthen systems to better serve persons with disabilities.

Resilience and Livelihood Support

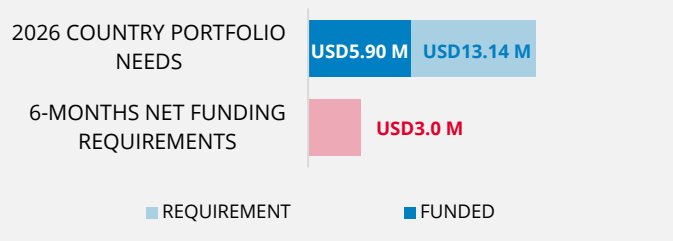
- In July, WFP, in collaboration with the Government and local actors, finalized the construction of a geomembrane reservoir in bordering Sotk settlement in Gegharkunik province. The reservoir, with a capacity of 4,400 m^3, together with 6.2 km of newly constructed irrigation pipelines, forms a comprehensive irrigation system for the settlement. This system now ensures a reliable and efficient supply of irrigation water to 154 hectares of agricultural land, directly benefiting around 800 residents.
- WFP, together with the Fonds Arménien de France (FAF) and local authorities, continued the irrigation system reconstruction activities in bordering Meghri consolidated community in Syunik province. In Tashtun and Vahravar settlements, 1.5 km of internal irrigation channels are constructed, securing reliable water for 60 hectares of farmland and benefiting 42 households (130 residents). Works in the remaining four settlements are ongoing, with full implementation expected by end of 2026. These investments expand sustainable irrigation, improve productivity, and strengthen community resilience.

Monitoring and Assessments

- WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and the Center for Agricultural Services (SNCO), is strengthening national capacity in remote sensing technologies. As part of this, a joint field assessment in Shirak Province used drones to capture high-resolution imagery of rodent-affected fields, providing precise data for agricultural planning. Following the capacity-strengthening phase, drones and analytical tools will be transferred by WFP to the Ministry of Economy, enabling nationwide integration of precision technologies to enhance evidence-based planning, operational efficiency, and sustainable agricultural development.

FUNDING OVERVIEW

Country Strategic Plan (2026-2030)



CSP Donors

Armenia, Bulgaria, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, European Union, France, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United States and UN funds.

FOLLOW US ON

facebook.com/WFPinArmenia

Contact Info: anna.dalaryan@wfp.org
Country Director: Leila Meliouh



Market Price Monitoring (Armenia)

Bulletin Issue No.52

2026 July

WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

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

Highlights

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

In June 2026, the exchange rate of **USD/AMD** was AMD 368 per 1 USD. Compared to June 2025, the rate decreased, falling from AMD 384 to AMD 368. Over the same period, the **RUB/AMD** exchange rate stood at AMD 5 per 1 RUB, up from AMD 4.87 in June 2025.

In June 2026, Armenia's **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** increased by 5.1 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. The highest inflation was recorded in Aragatsotn and Tavush (5.5%), followed by Yerevan, Vayots Dzor, and Ararat (5.3%). In contrast, Armavir and Gegharkunik recorded the lowest CPI at 4.1%,

In June, Armenia's **Food Price Inflation** increased by 8.6% compared to June 2025. The highest food price increases were observed in Yerevan (9.6%), Vayots Dzor (9.5%), and Tavush (9.3%), followed by Aragatsotn (8.9%). The lowest food inflation was recorded in Armavir (6.2%) and Shirak (6.4%).

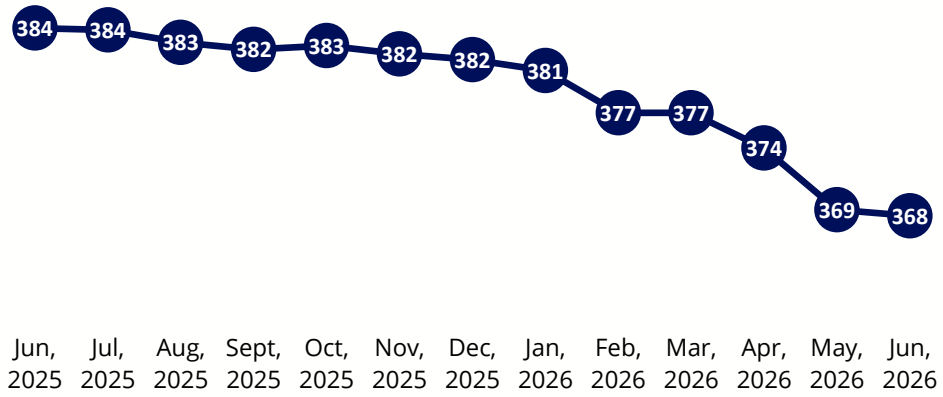
The **net inflow of remittances into Armenia in June 2026 was USD 356M**. The inflow into Armenia was USD 734M, the outflow amounted to USD 377M. Five leading countries sending remittances to Armenia in May 2026 were Russia (USD 544M), USA (USD 64M), Great Britain (USD 15M), UAE (USD 13M) and Germany (USD 12M).

In June 2026, the price of regular diesel was AMD 510. On an annual basis, diesel prices recorded 20% increase, while on a monthly basis, they went down by 1.2%. Petrol gasoline cost was AMD 510. On an annual basis, diesel prices recorded 12% increase, while on a monthly basis, they went up by 0.4%.

Exchange rate: USD vs. AMD

The **USD/AMD exchange rate** remained relatively stable in the second half of 2025 before gradually declining throughout the first half of 2026, indicating a strengthening of the Armenian dram against the US dollar. The exchange rate decreased from 384 AMD/USD in June–July 2025 to 368 AMD/USD in June 2026, representing an appreciation of the dram over the period. The most notable decline occurred between February and May 2026, when the exchange rate fell significantly from 377 to 369 AMD/USD. By June 2026, the exchange rate had stabilized at around 368 AMD/USD, suggesting relatively low exchange rate volatility during the period.

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

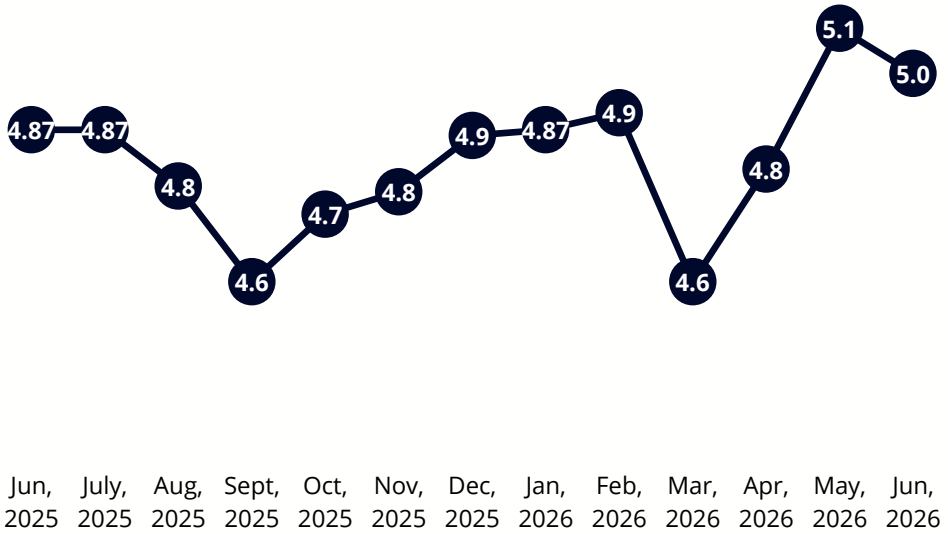


Exchange rate: RUB vs. AMD

The **RUB/AMD exchange rate** remained relatively stable between June 2025 and June 2026, fluctuating within a narrow range of 4.6–5.1 AMD per Russian ruble. Unlike the USD/AMD exchange rate, the ruble showed greater month-to-month volatility but no sustained appreciation or depreciation trend. The exchange rate declined from 4.87 AMD/RUB in June 2025 to a low of 4.6 AMD/RUB in September 2025 and March 2026, before strengthening to 5.1 AMD/RUB in May 2026 and slightly easing to 5.0 AMD/RUB in June 2026. Overall, the ruble appreciated modestly over the period (from 4.87 to 5.0 AMD/RUB), indicating limited fluctuations and broadly stable exchange rate conditions.

Source: Central Bank of the Republic Armenia

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



Remittances

The net inflow of remittances in June was $107 M

Remittance inflows to Armenia between June 2025 and June 2026 showed a volatility, with values shifting within a moderate range and several notable peaks. A sharp Inflows increase in December 2025 was followed by normalization in early 2026, before inflows reached their highest level in May 2026. Overall, the trend indicates resilient inflows characterized more by seasonality and short-term variation than by any sustained directional change.

Remittance outflows from Armenia between June 2025 and June 2026 showed greater variability than inflows, ranging from a low of USD 283M in August 2025 to a high of USD 405M in December 2025.

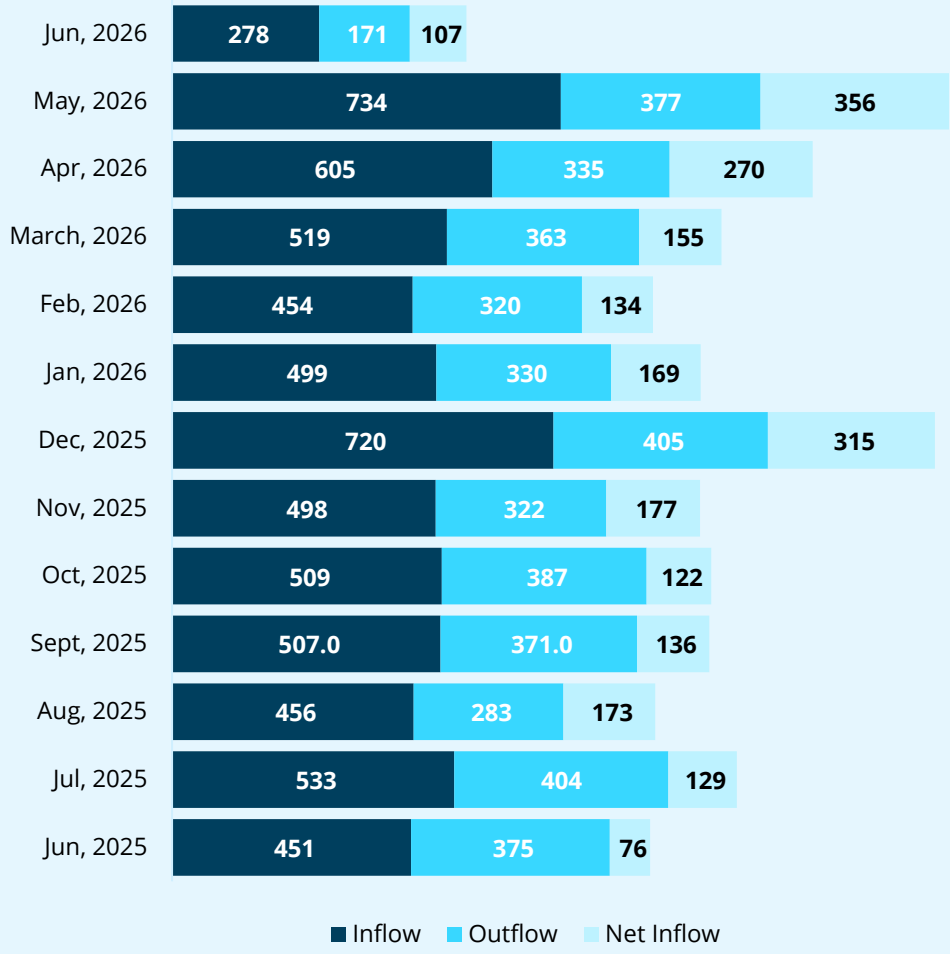
The highest net remittance inflows during the observed period were recorded in May 2026 (USD 356M) and December 2025 (USD 315M). In June, they stood at USD 107M.

Five leading countries sending remittances to Armenia in June 2026 were Russia (USD 202M), USA (USD 24.1M), UAE (USD 8.3M), Great Britain (USD 6.7M) and Germany (USD 3.1M).

Five leading countries Armenia sent remittances to in June 2026 were UAE (USD 23.4M), Russia (USD 21.7M), USA (USD 21.6M), Switzerland (USD 19M) and Great Britain (USD 8.9M).

The countries with the highest net inflow of remittances for this period were Russia (USD 180.3M), Ireland (USD 2.9M), USA (USD 2.5M), Kazakhstan (2.4M), **Liechtenstein** (USD 0.9M).

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



Source: Central Bank of the Republic Armenia

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer price inflation remained relatively moderate during the reporting period, fluctuating between 3.1% and 5.3%. After easing from 3.9% in June 2025 to 3.1% in November 2025, inflation gradually accelerated, reaching 5.3% in April 2026, before slightly declining to 4.2% in May and rising again to 5.1% in June 2026. Overall, the upward trend in early 2026 suggests increasing inflationary pressures on the overall consumer basket.

Food price inflation remained consistently above CPI throughout the period, indicating stronger price pressures on food items. It declined from 6.2% in June 2025 to 3.8% in November 2025, but increased sharply thereafter, peaking at 9.5% in April 2026. Although it moderated to 6.4% in May, food inflation rose again to 8.6% in June 2026. The sustained gap between food and overall inflation suggests that food prices remained a key driver of rising living costs.

Regional **CPI rates** ranged from 4.1% to 5.5%, indicating relatively moderate variation across Armenia. The highest inflation was recorded in Aragatsotn and Tavush (5.5%), followed by Yerevan, Vayots Dzor, and Ararat (5.3%). In contrast, Armavir and Gegharkunik recorded the lowest CPI at 4.1%, suggesting comparatively lower overall price increases in these regions.

Food inflation showed greater regional variation than overall consumer inflation, ranging from 6.2% to 9.6%. The highest food price increases were observed in Yerevan (9.6%), Vayots Dzor (9.5%), and Tavush (9.3%), followed by Aragatsotn (8.9%). The lowest food inflation was recorded in Armavir (6.2%) and Shirak (6.4%). In all regions, food inflation exceeded CPI, highlighting that food prices remained the main driver of inflationary pressures and were likely to have a greater impact on household purchasing power.

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

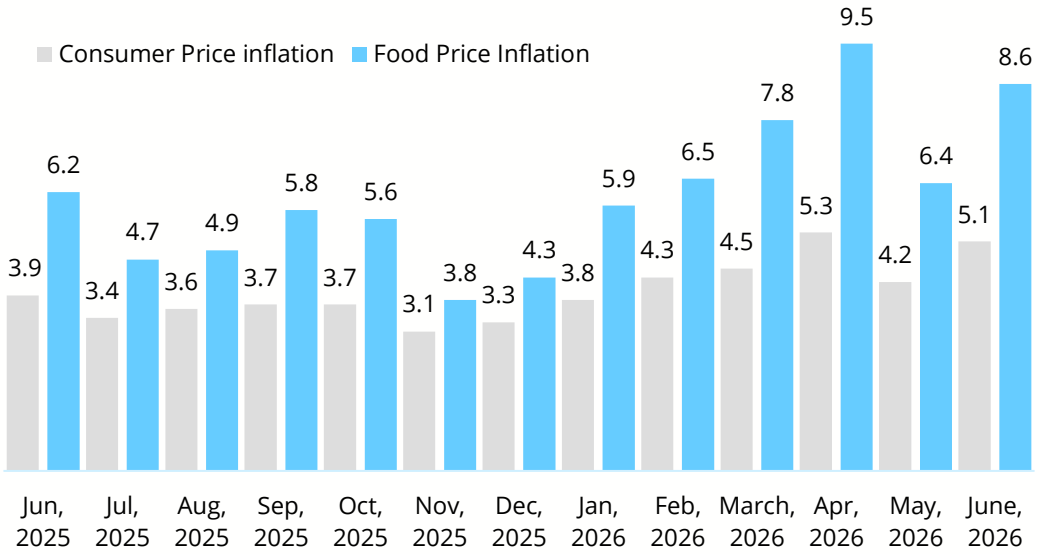
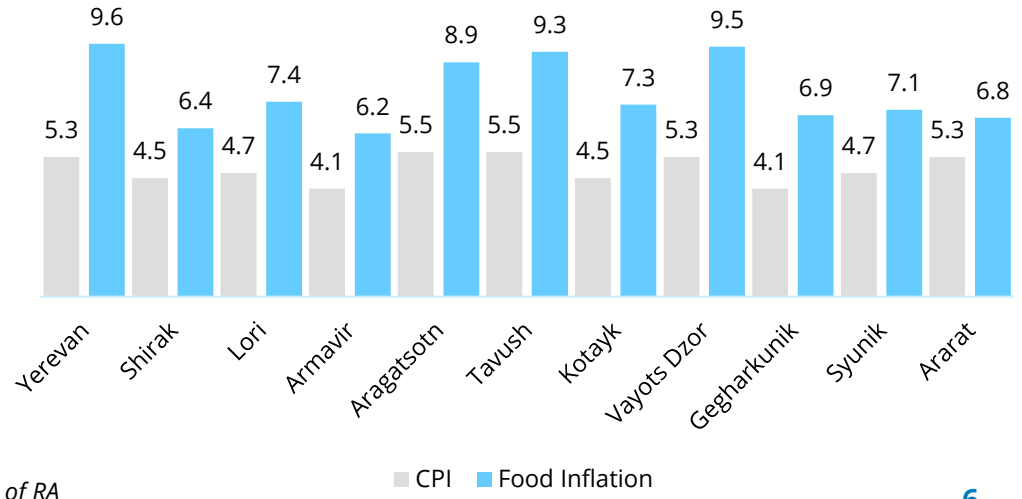


Figure 5: Consumer Price Index and Food Price Inflation per region, June 2025 – July 2026, percent



Source: Statistical Committee of RA

Price Inflation of Selected Food Groups

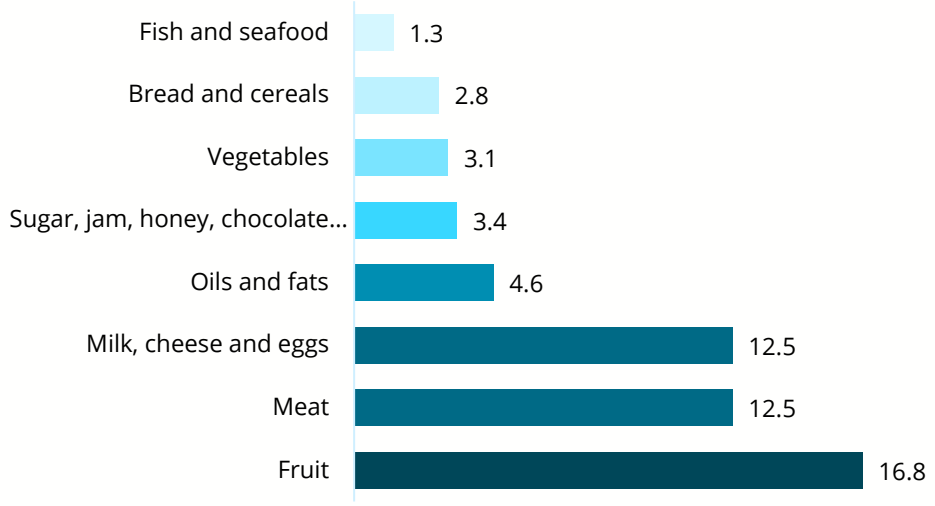
"Fruit" category demonstrated the highest annual inflation rising by **16.8%** year-on-year. Similarly, the group experienced the highest month-on-month increase of **11%.**

"Meat" is the next group with the most pronounced annual inflation rate at **12.5%** alongside with moderate **0.5%** percent month-on-month price increase. Withing this group Beef and veal category increased with **23.4%** compared to June 2025.

The **"Milk, cheese and eggs"** category demonstrated **12.5%** annual inflation, meanwhile dropping the price by **-0.6%** from month-to-month. Eggs within this group experienced a significant price spike of 29,9% while on monthly basis their prices declined by 1.7%.

"Oils and fats" category saw a moderate **4.6% annual price rise** yet experienced **-1.3%** monthly price drop. Butter within this group saw a notable **2%** annual price spike and **-3%** month-on-month price decrease.

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



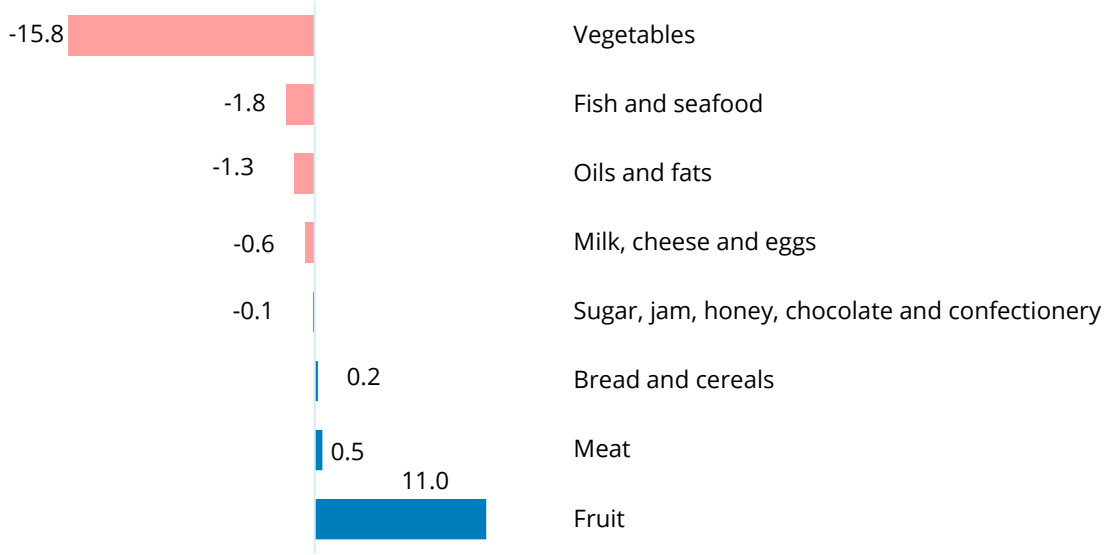
The **"sugar, jam, honey, chocolate, and confectionery"** group recorded a **3.4%** annual price increase, with a minor **0.1%** monthly decline.

Vegetables showed 3.1% annual price increase among food groups, with the highest month-on-month decline of **15.8%.** Within this group, **potato price** saw a **6.4%** annual and **8.8%** monthly price decrease.

"Bread and cereals" category recorded a modest **2.8% year-on-year** and slight **0.2%** month-on-month increase in prices. Within this group, bread showed a **2.2%** annual price hike, while rising slightly on a monthly basis **(0.3%).**

Fish and seafood recorded the lowest annual price increase, rising by **1.3%** compared to the previous season. On a monthly basis, prices in this category declined by **1.8%.**

Figure 7: Monthly prices of selected food groups, May 2026 – June 2026, %



Source: Statistical Committee of RA

Market Prices of Selected Food Commodities

Table 1: Prices of selected items, AMD

Commodity	June 2025	June 2026	May 2026
Pasta	717	768	767
Lentils	1168	1097	1106
Buckwheat	953	992	998
Rice	983	928	936
Wheat flour	423	436	436
Oil (Vegetable)	786	866	865
Meat (Chicken)	1572	1644	1645

Lentils recorded a substantial **10.2% year-on-year** price increase compared to June 2025, alongside a **-0.8% month-on-month rise** decrease relative to May 2026.
Pasta prices also experienced a significant **annual increase of 7%**, while showing only a marginal **0.2% increase compared to the previous month**.
Rice saw a moderate **4.6% year-on-year increase** while declined by 0.8% on compared to the previous month.
Wheat flour exhibited a **4.1% year-on-year price increase**, alongside with 0.1% increase on **monthly basis**.
Meat (chicken) demonstrated a moderate **3% annual inflation** yet remained broadly unchanged over one month period.
Buckwheat registered **5.6% annual price decrease**, on a monthly scale, the price **slightly decreased by 0.6%**.
Oil showed **year-on-year price decreases of 6.1%,** while on monthly basis it slightly **increased by 0.2%.**

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

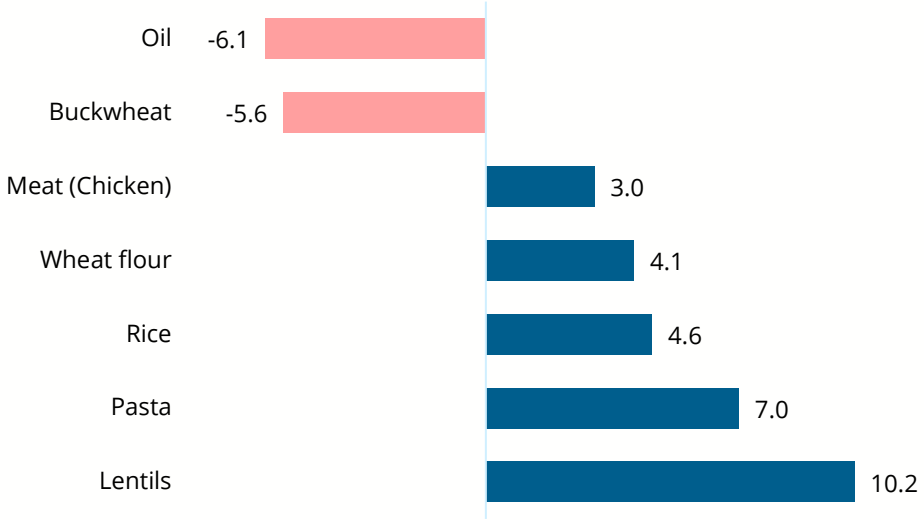
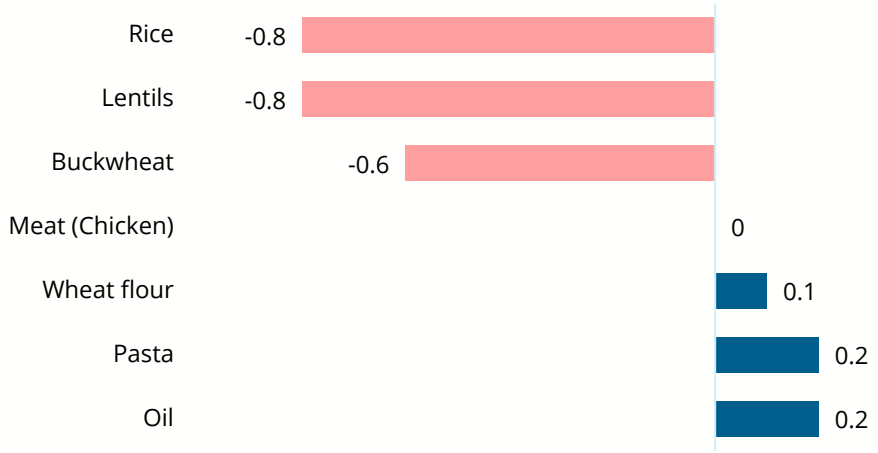


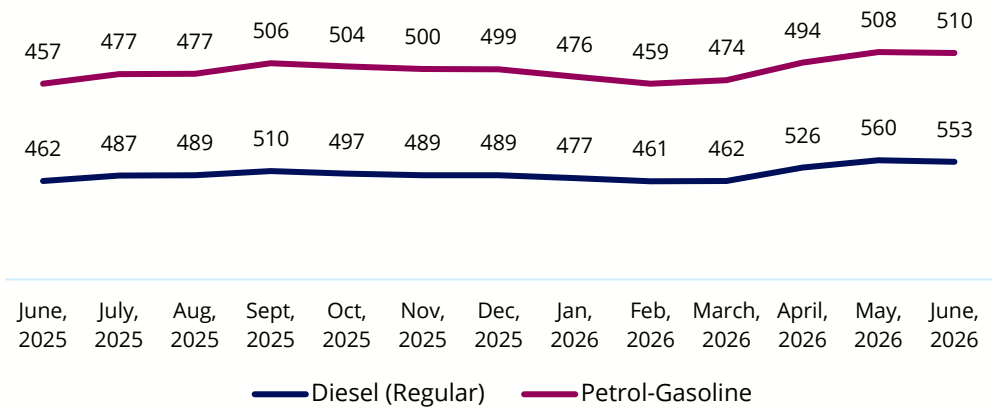
Figure 9: Monthly price dynamics of selected food commodities, May 2026 – June 2026, percent



Source: Statistical Committee of RA

Fuel Market Price

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



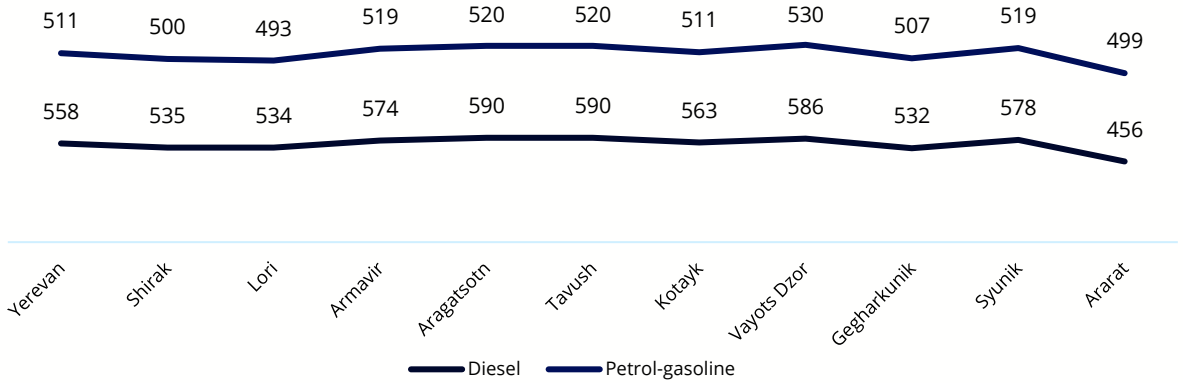
Petrol prices increased more moderately than diesel, rising from AMD 457/litre in June 2025 to AMD 510/litre in June 2026, an overall increase of approximately 12%. Prices climbed gradually to AMD 506/litre in September 2025, followed by a gradual decline during the autumn and winter, reaching their lowest level of AMD 459/litre in February 2026. From March onwards, petrol prices recovered steadily, reaching AMD 510/litre by June 2026. On monthly basis petrol gasoline prices slightly increased by 0.4%. Compared to diesel, petrol prices experienced smaller fluctuations and a more stable price pattern throughout the year.

Diesel prices followed a generally increasing trend over the period, rising from AMD 462/litre in June 2025 to AMD 553/litre in June 2026, an increase of nearly 20%. Prices increased steadily during the summer of 2025, reaching AMD 510/litre in September, before easing through the winter months and bottoming out at AMD 461–462/litre in February–March 2026. From April 2026 onwards, diesel prices increased sharply, peaking at AMD 560/litre in May before declining slightly to AMD 553/litre in June. Compared to May diesel prices fell by 1.2%. Overall, diesel exhibited considerable price volatility, with a pronounced upward trend toward the end of the period.

Diesel prices varied considerably across Armenia, ranging from AMD 456.1/litre in Ararat to AMD 590.0/litre in Aragatsotn and Tavush. Relatively high prices were also observed in Vayots Dzor (AMD 585.5) and Syunik (AMD 578.2), while Gegharkunik (AMD 531.6), Lori (AMD 533.7), and Shirak (AMD 534.7) recorded some of the lowest prices after Ararat. Yerevan's diesel price (AMD 558.0) was close to the national average.

Regional differences in petrol prices were less pronounced than for diesel, with prices ranging from AMD 493.2/litre in Lori to AMD 530.0/litre in Vayots Dzor. Aragatsotn and Tavush also recorded relatively high prices (AMD 520.0), while Armavir (AMD 519.0) and Syunik (AMD 518.9) followed closely. Petrol prices in Yerevan (AMD 510.9) were broadly in line with those observed in Kotayk (AMD 510.5) and Gegharkunik (AMD 507.4), indicating relatively limited regional variation compared with diesel.

Figure 11: Price of fuel (petrol-gasoline and diesel) in the regions of Armenia, June 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.

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

For further information, please contact:
zaruhi.ohanjanyan@wfp.org
sona.avakimyan@wfp.org
lilit.minasyan@wfp.org

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