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. rugsėjo 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			
2026-09-08	Oro bendrovė „Wizz Air“ nuo spalio mėnesio Zvartnoco tarptautiniame oro uoste Jerevane dislokuos trečiąjį savo orlaivį ir pradės skrydžius trimis naujomis kryptimis: į Bazelį (Šveicarija), Varną (Bulgarija) ir Valensiją (Ispanija). Apie tai pranešė Armėnijos teritorinio administravimo ir infrastruktūros ministerija.	https://news.am/en/news/1060309	
2026-09-23	„Wizz Air“ nuo spalio padidins tiesioginių skrydžių maršrutu Jerevanas–Praha dažnumą iki keturių reisų per savaitę. Nuo gruodžio vidurio skrydžių skaičių planuojama padidinti iki penkių per savaitę.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1261039	
Bendradarbiavimui mokslinių tyrimų, eksperimentinės plėtros ir inovacijų (MTEPI) srityse aktuali informacija			
Lietuvos ekonominiam saugumui aktuali informacija			
Bendra akreditacijos valstybių ekonominė informacija			
2026-09-02	Armėnija į JAE eksportavo 60 tonų žuvies ir žuvies produktų. Armėnijos maisto saugos inspekcija nurodė, kad, atsižvelgiant į didelę paklausą JAE rinkoje, bus siekiama sujungti	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1259460	

	žuvininkystės ir eksporto įmones su JAE eksportuojančia organizacija, kad būtų sudarytos sąlygos tolesniam bendradarbiavimui.		
2026-09-02	Rugpjūčio 31–rugsėjo 2 d. Prancūzijoje vykusioje tarptautinėje parodoje „Texworld Apparel Sourcing Paris“ dalyvavo šešios Armėnijos įmonės, kurios pristatė savo produkciją, gamybos pajėgumus ir profesines kompetencijas.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1259470	
2026-09-02	Armėnijos žemės ūkio ir maisto produktų eksportas 2026 m. sausio–liepos mėnesiais, nepaisant nuo gegužės mėn. rusijos įvestų prekybos apribojimų, išliko beveik praėjusių metų lygio. Per šį laikotarpį eksportuota produkcijos už 849 mln. USD, tai yra 1,9 proc. mažiau nei tuo pačiu laikotarpiu 2025 m., kai eksporto vertė siekė 865 mln. USD. Ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas pabrėžė, kad nepaisant sudėtingos situacijos Armėnija beveik išlaikė praėjusių metų eksporto apimtis ir toliau ieško naujų eksporto rinkų.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1259503	
2026-09-03	N. Pashinyanas Vyriausybės posėdyje pareiškė, kad šalis privalo imtis žemės ūkio sektoriaus industrializacijos. Jo teigimu, dabartinis žemės ūkio modelis neturi perspektyvos, todėl būtina šio sektoriaus industrializacija. Premjeras pabrėžė, kad to nesiėmus, sektorius susidurs su rimtomis problemomis. Pasak N. Pashinyano, derlius pirmiausia turi patekti į gamybos liniją, o tik po to būti eksportuojamas. Nors Armėnijoje jau yra pavienių šios sistemos elementų, vis dar trūksta vientisos infrastruktūros. Todėl Vyriausybės vadovas akcentavo logistikos centrų ir rūšiavimo stočių plėtros svarbą.	https://news.am/en/news/1059352	
2026-09-03	Po kelerius metus trukusios veiklos pertraukos ir ilgo bankroto proceso viena iš dviejų didžiausių Armėnijos cemento gamyklų, „Hrazdan Cement“, buvo	https://civilnet.am/en/news/1013944	

	parduota. Ją įsigijo verslininkui N. Nalbandyanui priklausanti bendrovė „Project Inter-Invest“, kuri planuoja įgyvendinti plataus masto investicijų programą, tačiau detalių apie investicijų apimtį ar terminus kol kas neatskleidė. Gamyklą aukcione pardavinėjo „Amio Bank“ (buvęs „Armbusinessbank“). Aukcionas įvyko rugsėjo 2 d., o objektas buvo parduotas jau pirmajame etape.		
2026-09-03	Armėnija planuoja reformuoti „Tax Free“ grąžinimo sistemą užsienio turistams, į jos administravimą įtraukiant privatų sektorių. Vyriausybė siekia skaitmenizuoti ir paspartinti PVM grąžinimo procesą, taip pat peržiūrėti minimalią pirkinių sumą, nuo kurios taikomas grąžinimas.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-plans-to-reform-the-tax-free-shopping-system-with-the-involvement-of-a-private-operator/	
2026-09-04	Maisto produktų ir nealkoholinių gėrimų kainos 2026 m. rugpjūtį buvo 6,4 proc. didesnės nei 2025 m. rugpjūtį, tačiau 1 proc. mažesnės nei šių metų liepą.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/food-prices-in-armenia-increased-by-6-4-year-on-year-in-august-and-decreased-by-1-month-on-month/	
2026-09-04	Armėnijos bendrovės „PROFAL“ investicijos į naują stiklo apdirbimo gamyklą viršijo 20 mln. USD. Įmonė, gaminanti aliuminio duris ir langus, produkciją tiekia vietos rinkai ir eksportuoja į Prancūziją, JK bei JAV. Projektui taip pat buvo skirta valstybės parama, subsidijuojant lizingo palūkanas.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/a-new-glass-processing-plant-profal-has-opened-in-armenia-with-an-investment-of-over-20-million/	
2026-09-04	Kareno Demirchyano sporto ir koncertų komplekse atidaryta trijų dienų trukmės paroda „Armenia Expo-2026“. Ji rengiama Jerevane vykstančio Armėnijos ir Turkijos verslo forumo metu ir vienoje vietoje subūrė 150 verslininkų bei įmonių iš devynių šalių.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1259729	

2026-09-04	TVF teigimu, tolesnei saulės energetikos plėtrai Armėnijoje reikės investicijų į elektros tinklų infrastruktūrą ir energijos kaupimo sistemas. Fondas ragina kelti ambicingesnius saulės energetikos tikslus, skatinti projektus su energijos kaupimo sprendimais ir tobulinti reguliavimą.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenias-solar-energy-expansion-will-require-investments-in-grid-and-storage-systems-according-to-an-imf-report/	
2026-09-05	TVF perspėjo, kad Armėnija susiduria su didėjančiu vandens išteklių trūkumu dėl augančios paklausos, neefektyvaus vandens naudojimo (ypač drėkinimo sektoriuje) ir klimato kaitos poveikio. Fondo vertinimu, vandens ūkio sektorių varžo nusidėvėjusi infrastruktūra, žemas efektyvumas, nepakankamas reformų įgyvendinimas ir per mažos paslaugų kainos, dėl kurių didėja fiskalinė našta ir trūksta investicijų.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/imf-has-highlighted-growing-water-resource-scarcity-and-infrastructure-problems-in-armenia-/	
2026-09-08	Europos rekonstrukcijos ir plėtros bankas (EBRD) įtraukė savo armėnų dramomis denominuotas obligacijas į Armėnijos vertybinių popierių biržos (AMX) sąrašą, o tai tapo svarbiu etapu plėtojant Armėnijos kapitalo rinką ir plečiant tarptautinių finansų institucijų dalyvavimą vietinėje rinkoje.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1259985	
2026-09-09	Armėnijos finansų ministro V. Hovhannisyano teigimu, 2026 m. birželio 30 d. šalies valstybės skola siekė 5,116 trln. AMD (apie 12 mlrd. EUR) ir per pirmąjį metų pusmetį sumažėjo 3,5 proc. Ministras pažymėjo, kad ekonominė situacija Armėnijoje atitinka Vyriausybės prognozes.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1260031	
2026-09-09	Finansų ministras V. Hovhanisyanas pranešė, kad pirmąjį pusmetį Armėnijos prekybos deficitas padidėjo 20 proc., arba 480 mln. USD.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-trade-deficit-worsened-by-20-in-the-first-half-of-the-year-ministry-of-finance/	

2026-09-09	Pasak finansų ministro V. Hovhanisyano, Armėnijos valstybės biudžeto pajamos 6 proc. viršijo planuotą rodiklį, o išlaidos, palyginti su tuo pačiu praėjusių metų laikotarpiu, išaugo 7 proc.	https://news.am/en/news/1060588	
2026-09-14	Pasaulio banko duomenimis, 2026 m. sausio-liepos mėn. Armėnijos eksportas, palyginti su tuo pačiu praėjusių metų laikotarpiu, sumažėjo 7,9 proc., o importas išaugo 7,7 proc. Dėl to prekybos deficitas padidėjo iki maždaug 10 proc. prognozuojamo metinio BVP.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/wb-armenia-s-trade-deficit-widened-to-10-of-estimated-annual-gdp-in-7-months/	
2026-09-14	Anot Pasaulio banko, ekonominis aktyvumas 2026 m. sausio–liepos mėnesiais, palyginti su tuo pačiu praėjusių metų laikotarpiu, išaugo 7,7 proc. ir viršijo pradines prognozes. Pažymima, kad liepos mėnesį ekonomikos aktyvumo augimas sulėtėjo iki 6,5 proc. per metus, palyginti su 7,4 proc. birželį, tačiau bendras augimas nuo metų pradžios išlieka spartus.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/economic-activity-in-armenia-grew-7-7-year-on-year-in-the-first-seven-months-exceeding-initial-forecasts--wb/	
2026-09-15	Armėnijos centrinis bankas rugsėjo 15 d. padidino bazinę palūkanų normą iki 6,75 proc., reaguodamas į riziką, susijusią su stiprėjančia vidaus paklausa, augančia išorės paklausa ir kylančiais infliacijos lūkesčiais.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1260457	
2026-09-15	Remiantis Armėnijos centrinio banko ataskaita, privataus vartojimo augimas 2026 m. antrąjį ketvirtį išliko aukštas, toliau lenkdamas ekonomikos augimo tempus ir pasiekdamas 7,8 proc.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1260503	
2026-09-15	Armėnijos centrinio banko vadovas M. Galstyanas pareiškė, kad jei rusija nuspręstų padidinti Armėnijai tiekiamų gamtinių dujų kainą, Centrinis bankas	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1260469	

	reaguotų „griežtai ir netradiciškai“. Pasak jo, Centrinis bankas vertina tokį scenarijų kaip galimą riziką. Dujų kainų augimas galėtų turėti dvejopą poveikį: pirma, didinti bendrąjį infliacijos lygį, antra, turėti netiesioginį poveikį, nes dujų kaina gali būti įtraukta į kitų prekių, produktų ir t. t. savikainą, o tai galėtų neigiamai paveikti šalies ekonomikos augimą.		
2026-09-16	N. Pashinyanas pareiškė, kad žemės ūkio sektorius Armėnijoje 2026 m. patyrė nuosmukį ir pridūrė, kad tai nebuvo netikėta, nes Vyriausybė daugiausia dėmesio skiria perėjimui prie intensyvaus žemės ūkio bei eksporto rinkų diversifikavimui. Premjeras taip pat pažymėjo, kad nuo savo kadencijos pradžios 2018 m. jo vadovaujama vyriausybė suteikė ūkininkams šimtų milijonų USD paramą.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1260580v	
2026-09-22	Valstybės pajamų komitetas įgyvendina muitinės ir logistikos centrų statybos programą Jerevane ir Siuniko srityje. Planuojama, kad nauji objektai atitiks tarptautinius tvarios statybos standartus ir sieks gauti LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) sertifikatą. Projektui pasitelktas tarptautinis konsultantas „CES Clean Energy Solutions GesmbH / iC consulenten LLC“, kuris teiks techninę pagalbą integruojant LEED reikalavimus projektavimo ir statybos etapuose.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1260972	
2026-09-22	Jerevane vykusioje Pasaulinėje medicinos turizmo konferencijoje Pasaulio turizmo organizacijos generalinė sekretorė Sh. Al Nuwais pabrėžė, kad medicinos turizmas yra viena sparčiausiai augančių turizmo sektoriaus sričių. Armėnijos ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas teigė, kad medicinos turizmas yra sparčiai besivystanti sritis, jungianti sveikatos apsaugą, turizmą ir ekonomiką. Pasak ministro, Armėnija turi palankias sąlygas	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1260998v	

	šio sektoriaus plėtrai: kvalifikuotus specialistus, modernią medicinos įrangą bei didelį kultūrinį ir turistinį potencialą.		
2026-09-24	Ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas Vyriausybės posėdyje pranešė, kad 2026 m. sausio-rugpjūčio mėn. armėniškos kilmės produktų eksportas į kai kurias pagrindines rinkas reikšmingai augo: eksportas į ES padidėjo apie 70 proc., į Indiją išaugo 2,1 karto, o į JAE – apie 45-46 proc. Tuo metu vienintelė rinka, kurioje fiksuotas ryškus eksporto nuosmukis, buvo EAES, kurį lėmė rusijos taikomi apribojimai armėniškoms prekėms.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1261206	
2026-09-24	Ekonomikos ministras G. Papoyanas pranešė, kad Armėnijos Vyriausybė patvirtino biudžeto pakeitimus, pagal kuriuos Ekonomikos ministerijai skiriamos papildomos lėšos eksportuotojams remti. Pagal ją eksportuotojams už rugpjūtį bus išmokėta 4,59 mlrd. AMD (apie 10 mln. eurų) kompensaciją.	https://www.pan.am/en/625553	
2026-09-24	2026 m. Armėnijos biudžeto deficitas bus mažesnis nei anksčiau prognozuoti 4,5 proc. BVP, teigiama rugsėjo mėnesio „Asian Development Outlook“ (ADO) ataskaitoje. Ataskaitoje pažymima, kad fiskalinę politiką sustiprino ekonomikos augimas ir išlaidų ribojimas.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/armenia-s-2026-budget-deficit-to-be-lower-than-the-previously-forecast-4-5-of-gdp-asian-development-/	
2026-09-24	Azijos plėtros bankas (APB) paliko nepakeistas Armėnijos ekonomikos augimo prognozes 2026 ir 2027 metams – atitinkamai 5 proc. ir 5,5 proc. APB vertinimu, nepaisant silpnėjančios paklausos, ekonomikos augimas išliko iš esmės stabilus: 2026 m. pirmąjį pusmetį jis siekė 6,0 proc., palyginti su 5,9 proc. metais anksčiau.	https://arka.am/en/news/economy/adb-maintains-armenia-s-economic-growth-forecast-for-2026-2027-/	

2026-09-30	Jerevane įvyko antrasis Armėnijos investicijų ir finansų forumas „“A Time of Opportunity: Armenia in the New Architecture of Global Markets”. Renginys subūrė daugiau nei 1000 dalyvių, tarp kurių buvo valstybės institucijų, finansų sektoriaus, stambiojo verslo, tarptautinių organizacijų, technologijų įmonių bei ekspertų bendruomenės atstovų.	https://armenpress.am/en/article/1261710	
Kita ekonominiam bendradarbiavimui aktuali informacija			

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

Armenia

Monthly Market Price Monitoring

Bulletin Issue No.54, September 2026

The monthly market price monitoring aims to provide an overview of key market developments and price trends relevant to and within Armenia. This bulletin issue covers the period of **August 2025 - August 2026.**

Key Highlights

Russian import restrictions on selected Armenian products have likely increased domestic supply and contributed to lower prices for some food commodities, with fish prices falling particularly sharply. Export diversification has progressed only partially, as Russia remains a structurally important market for Armenian exports.

Following disruption of the Russian market, the EU approved temporary measures to liberalize around 80% of Armenian exports, including fresh fruit, vegetables and plants, beverages and spirits. The Council formally adopted the measures on 24 September 2026; they will take effect the day after publication in the EU Official Journal.

Armenian wheat sector experienced critical developments focused on combating a severe decline in domestic self-sufficiency, expanding land cultivation, and boosting overland transit corridors through Azerbaijan.

In August 2026, Armenia's **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** increased by 4.4 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. The highest inflation was recorded in Ararat at 5.1%, Aragatsotn (4.9%), Vayots Dzor (4.8%) and Syunik (4.7%), while Shirak, Kotayk and Gegharkunik remained below 4%.

In August, Armenia's **Food Price Inflation** increased by 6.4% compared to August 2025. The highest food price increases were observed in Vayots Dzor (7.2%) and Yerevan (7.1%), followed by Tavush (7.0%) and Aragatsotn (6.8%). Armavir recorded the lowest food inflation at 3.3%.

In August 2026, the price of regular diesel reached AMD 618, increasing by 26.4% year-on-year and 10.6% month-on-month. Petrol-gasoline reached AMD 538 up 12.7% year-on-year and 4.4% month-on-month. Global supply pressures, including the Middle East conflict and disruptions to Russian refineries, have contributed to higher international fuel prices and were reflected in domestic prices.

Data notes:
Consumer price index: Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of how the prices of a typical basket of goods and services purchased by consumers change over time. It is one of the most widely used indicators of inflation
Food price inflation: Food price inflation is the rate at which the prices of food products increase over time. It measures how much more consumers must pay for food compared with a previous period (such as a month or a year).

Exchange rates
AMD vs USD & AMD vs RUB

Between August 2025 and August 2026, the AMD appreciated by approximately 4.8% against the USD, as the exchange rate fell from 383 to 365 AMD per USD. The AMD was broadly stable in late 2025 before strengthening more noticeably in early 2026.

Between August 2025 and August 2026, the exchange rate fluctuated between 4.3 and 5.1 AMD per RUB. It peaked at 5.1 in May 2026, before falling to 4.3 in August, indicating that the AMD strengthened against the RUB.

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

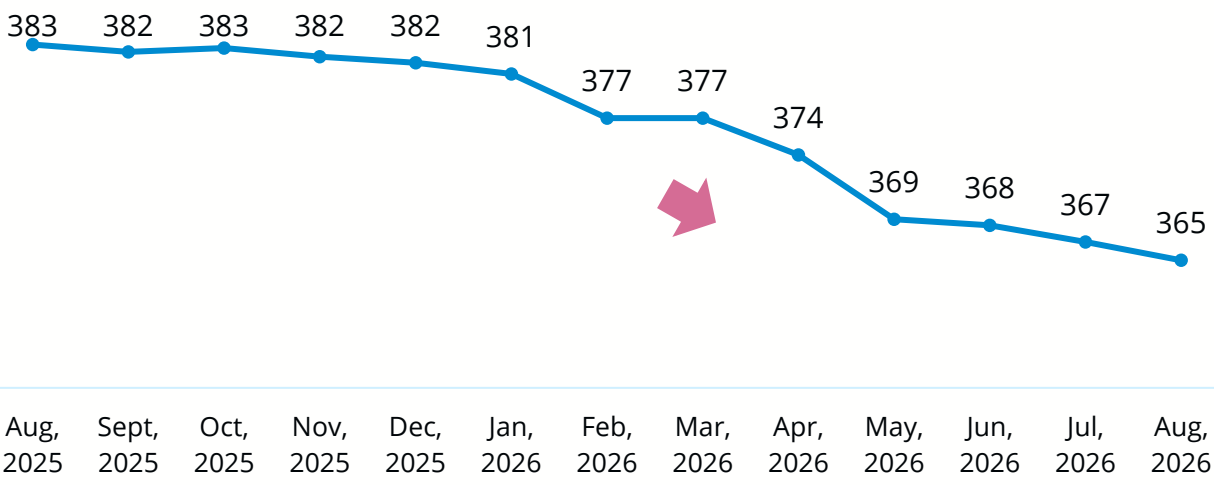
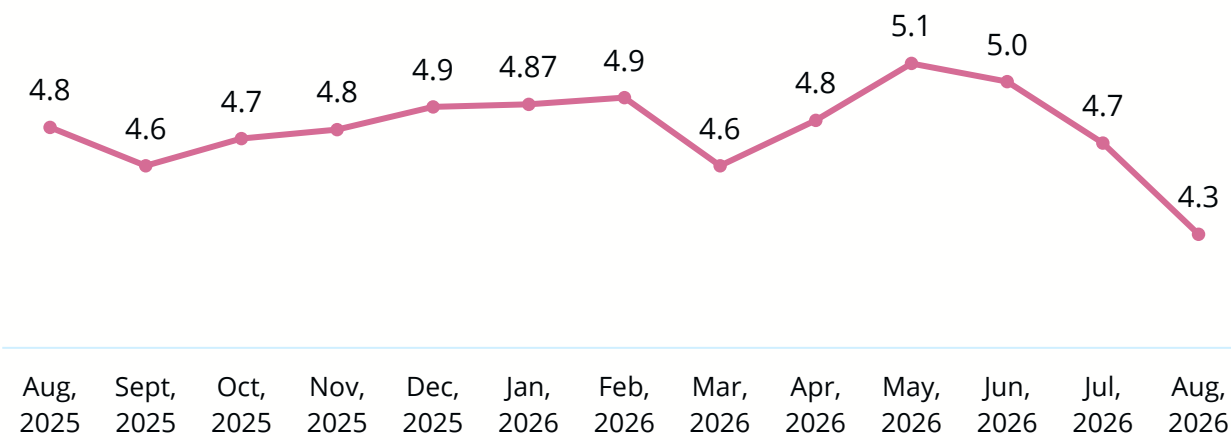


Figure 2: Exchange rate (AMD/RUB), August 2025 – August 2026 (in AMD)



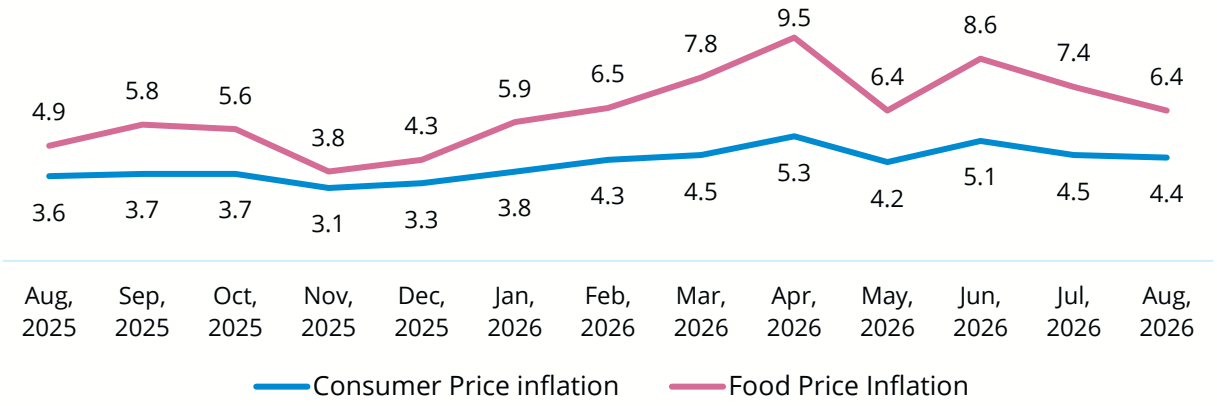
Data source: Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia
Exchange rate | CBA

Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food price inflation

Consumer price inflation in Armenia remained relatively moderate through late 2025, fluctuating between 3.1% and 3.7%, before accelerating in early 2026 and reaching 5.3% in April. It then eased to 4.4% by August 2026, indicating some moderation after the spring peak.

Food price inflation was consistently higher and more volatile, rising from 4.9% in August 2025 to a peak of 9.5% in April 2026. Although it moderated thereafter, food inflation remained elevated at 6.4% in August 2026, continuing to outpace overall consumer price inflation.

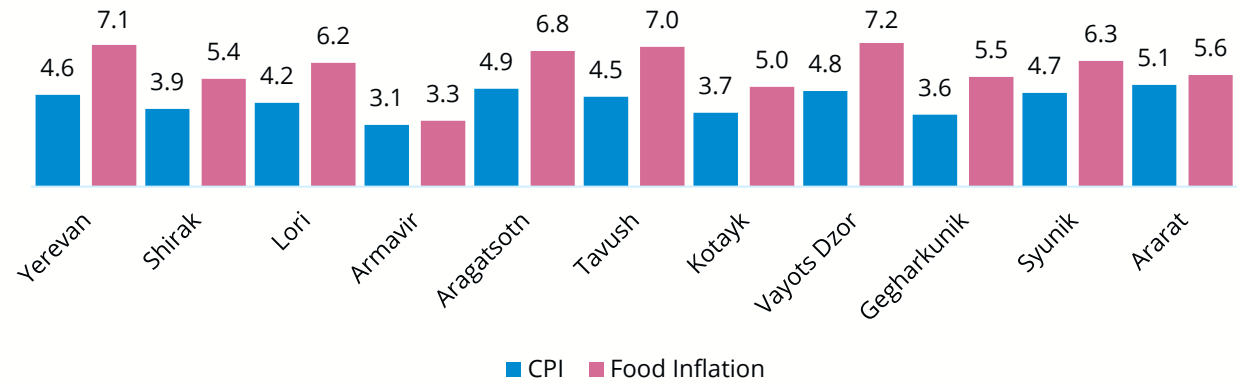
Figure 3: Consumer Price Index and Food Price Inflation, %,
August 2025 – August 2026



Consumer price inflation varied across regions, ranging from 3.1% in Armavir to 5.1% in Ararat. Higher CPI was also recorded in Aragatsotn (4.9%), Vayots Dzor (4.8%) and Syunik (4.7%), while Shirak, Kotayk and Gegharkunik remained below 4%.

Food inflation was highest in Vayots Dzor (7.2%) and Yerevan (7.1%), followed by Tavush (7.0%) and Aragatsotn (6.8%). Armavir recorded the lowest food inflation at 3.3%, while food inflation exceeded overall CPI in most regions.

Figure 4: Consumer Price Index and Food Price Inflation per region, YoY, %



Data note:
Annual = % change as compared to the same month the year prior.
Monthly = % change as compared to the previous month

Price Inflation of Selected Food Groups

"Milk, cheese and eggs" category exhibited the highest 11.8% annual inflation meanwhile increasing by **0.1% month-on-month.**

"Meat" category experienced a **10.8%** annual price hike edging down by **0.1%** on monthly basis.

"Fruit" category saw annual inflation rising by **10.5**% while prices decreased by **3.5% month-on-month**.

"Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery" rose by moderate 4.6% annually and showed a modest 0.4% monthly increase.

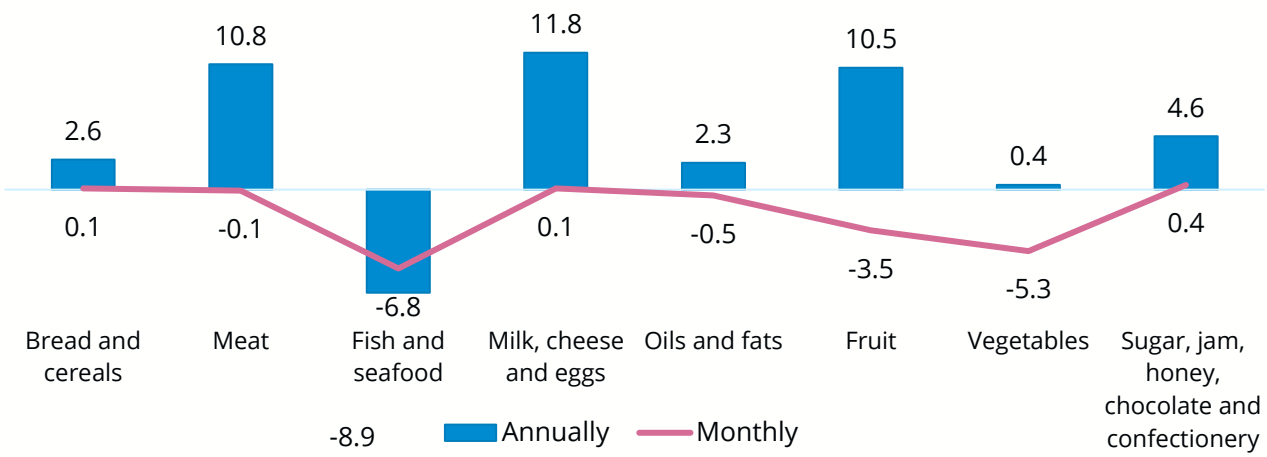
"Bread and cereals" category saw a modest 2.6% annual price increase alongside with 0.1% month-on-month inflation.

"Oils and fats" category exhibited modest 2.3% annual price hike and decreased by 0.5% month-on-month.

"Vegetables" experienced annual price increase of 0.4% alongside with moderate monthly decline of 5.3%.

Fish and seafood prices recorded considerable deflation, declining by **8.9% year-on-year and 6.8% month-on-month**.

Figure 5: Annual and monthly prices of selected food groups, August 2025 – August 2026 (annually) & July 2026 – August 2026 (monthly), %

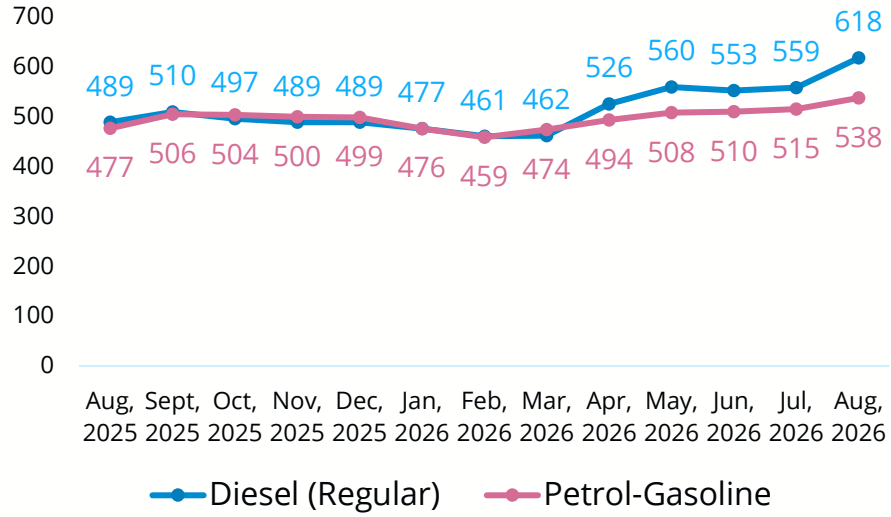


The observed variations in food prices reflect the combined impact of supply-side and demand-side factors, with each food group responding differently depending on its production structure, import dependence, seasonality, and market conditions including export. For example, Russia's export ban on Armenian fish, combined with limited alternative export markets, may have redirected part of the export-oriented supply to the domestic market, creating excess supply and contributing to downward price pressures.

Data source: Statistical Committee of Armenia
Consumer price index in the Republic of Armenia in January-July of 2026 / Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

Fuel Market Price

Figure 6: Price of fuel (petrol-gasoline and diesel) in Armenia, August 2025 – August 2026, AMD



Fuel prices in Armenia showed a marked increase during 2026, particularly from March onward.

Diesel prices increased from 489 AMD in August 2025 to 618 AMD in August 2026, a 26.4% year-on-year increase. After declining in early 2026, prices rose sharply from April and reached their highest level in August.

Petrol-gasoline prices followed a more gradual upward trend, increasing from 477 AMD to 538 AMD over the same period (12.7% year-on-year).

On a monthly basis, diesel prices rose by 10.6%, while petrol-gasoline prices increased by 4.4%, indicating a sharper short-term increase in diesel prices.

Figure 7: Price of fuel (petrol-gasoline and diesel) in the regions of Armenia, August 2026, AMD

Location	Diesel	Petrol-gasoline
Yerevan	624	538
Shirak	611	540
Lori	604	528
Armavir	619	544
Aragatsotn	631	538
Tavush	627	541
Kotayk	624	539
Vayots Dzor	635	543
Gegharkunik	616	532
Syunik	622	529
Ararat	540	540

Lowest to highest

Diesel prices varied notably across regions, ranging from 539.8 AMD/litre in Ararat to 634.8 AMD/litre in Vayots Dzor, with Aragatsotn also recording a relatively high price (631.2 AMD). Petrol-gasoline prices were more stable, ranging from 528 AMD/litre in Lori to 543.8 AMD/litre in Armavir. Overall, regional variation was considerably smaller for petrol-gasoline than for diesel.

The sharp increase of fuel prices in the Armenian market in **spring–summer 2026 likely reflects higher international fuel costs** amid disruptions to global fuel supply, including volatile geopolitical landscape.

Data source: Statistical Committee of Armenia
Consumer price index in the Republic of Armenia in January-August 2026 / Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia



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 for the overall socio-economic situation and household purchasing power.

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

WFP
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vam
food security analysis

- *Economic activity growth moderated to 6.5 percent (yoy) in July, as industry eased, while construction and services continued to buoy growth.*
- *Inflation fell slightly to 4.4 percent in July from 4.5 percent in June as food inflation decelerated.*
- *The trade balance widened further in July, with effects from the decline in the export of agricultural products.*
- *The budget recorded 0.3 percent of estimated annual GDP deficit in July, while cumulatively, it remains in surplus.*

Economic activity moderated to 6.5 percent (yoy) in July, from 7.4 percent in June, but year-to-date cumulative growth remains strong. Construction and non-trade services remain the main drivers of growth, expanding 26.5 and 17 percent (yoy), respectively. Construction growth has been accompanied by a real estate pickup: apartment transactions in Yerevan nearly doubled in July, and prices in the city center rose 12.7 percent (yoy), fueled by demand from a new influx of Russians and the Armenian diaspora. Business registrations also rose 29 percent (yoy) in July, driven by a 45.7 percent (yoy) increase in LLC registrations. Industrial output grew only modestly (3.1 percent, yoy), as strong mining (14.4 percent, yoy) and manufacturing (5.9 percent, yoy) growth was largely offset by a 24.5 percent (yoy) contraction in electricity and energy, due to the temporary shutdown of the Armenia Nuclear Power Plant (ANPP) for planned maintenance. Cumulatively, economic activity rose 7.7 percent (yoy) in January–July 2026, exceeding initial projections.

Inflation fell slightly to 4.4 percent (yoy) in August from 4.5 percent (yoy) in July. Food and non-alcoholic beverage prices explain 57 percent of the inflation despite decelerating from 8.6 percent in June to 6.4 percent in August. Core inflation is close to headline inflation, reflecting the strong domestic demand and narrowing of the output gap. At its 4 August meeting, the Central Bank of Armenia decided to keep the policy rate unchanged at 6.5 percent, maintaining its commitment to the 3 percent inflation target.

In July, exports contracted 15.7 percent (yoy) while imports rose 21.5 percent (yoy). The export decline was driven by a 66.2 percent (yoy) drop in precious and semi-precious stones; excluding this re-export item, exports grew 6.8 percent (yoy), led by minerals (up 59.1 percent from a low base). Agricultural exports fell sharply — vegetable products by 52.2 percent and agriproducts by 15.2 percent (both, yoy) — as Russia tightened restrictions on Armenian agri-food imports from April 2026, banning quarantine products (around 130 EAEU goods, including fresh produce and flowers) from June 12 and fish products from June 26. Import growth was driven by a doubling of machinery and equipment imports and a 61.2 percent (yoy) rise in minerals. Over January–July, exports fell 7.9 percent and imports rose 7.7 percent (both yoy), widening the trade deficit to 10 percent of estimated annual GDP, partly offset by services and income accounts. Tourist arrivals (mainly from Russia) grew 6 percent (yoy) over the same period.

In July, net non-commercial money transfers rose 40 percent (yoy) from a low base, driven largely by continued inflows from Russia (up 37.3 percent, yoy), as well as the sustained influx of Russians into Armenia. These strong inflows supported dram appreciation: in August, the AMD strengthened 0.4 percent against the USD (mom) and 1.1 percent against the EUR (mom) and is 4.6 percent stronger against the USD relative to August 2025, though it depreciated 8.6 percent (yoy) against the RUB. Underpinned by robust remittance and capital inflows, gross reserves expanded to a record $6.5 billion in August, equivalent to 4.3 months of import cover.

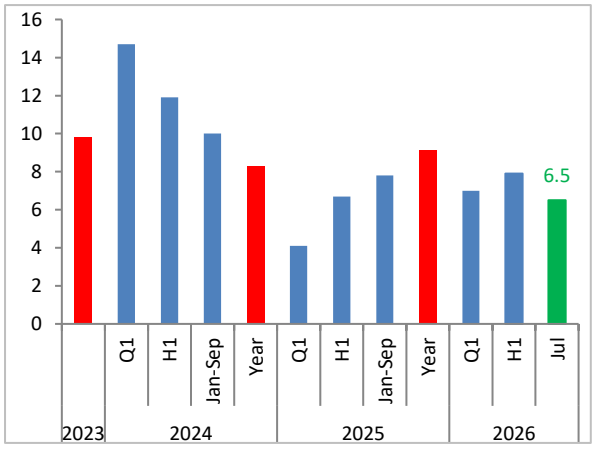
Financial system indicators are sound. The Capital Adequacy Ratio stayed flat at 20.4 percent in July, and non-performing loans (NPLs) remained stable at 1.4 percent. Commercial bank deposits rose 2.7 percent (mom) while credit increased 1.4 percent (mom), resulting in a loan to deposit ratio of 1.07.

In July, the budget recorded a deficit of 0.3 percent of estimated annual GDP. Revenues grew 16.3 percent (yoy), driven by strong tax performance. VAT and income taxes each rose around 16 percent (yoy), together accounting for nearly two-thirds of revenue growth. Total expenditure expanded 20.1 percent (yoy), driven entirely by current spending (up 23.1 percent, yoy), which was propelled by a 34.5 percent (yoy) surge in social spending, including health. Capital expenditure contracted 8.9 percent (yoy), largely due to a 12.1 percent (yoy) drop in defense spending. Cumulatively through July, capital spending reached only 33 percent of the annual budget plan, signaling significant delays in public investment. Health spending continued to surge - up 76.1 percent (yoy) in July under the public health insurance scheme - with cumulative health expenditure reaching 82 percent of the annual plan by end-July, pointing to additional financing needs. On a cumulative basis (January–July), the budget remains in surplus at 0.3 percent of GDP, a significant difference from the planned full-year deficit of 4.3 percent of GDP. Government debt stood at 41.3 percent of GDP in July and is expected to rise through year-end.

Prepared by: Armineh Manookian, Sr. Economist, amanookian@worldbank.org and Vicky Chemutai, Sr. Economist, vchemutai@worldbank.org

Figure 1. Economic activity moderated to 6.5 percent in July

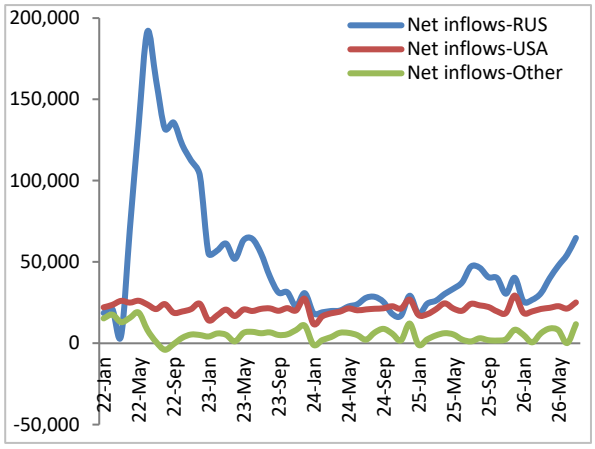
(Armenia Economic Activity Index, yoy change, %)



Source: Statistical Committee of Republic of Armenia

Figure 2. Net non-commercial money transfers rose sharply in July (yoy)

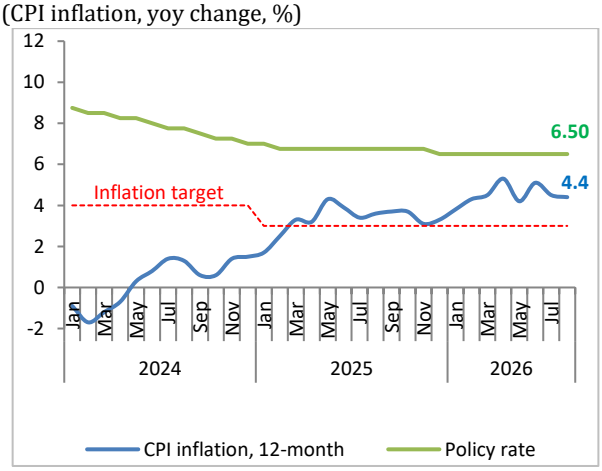
(USD thousand)



Source: CBA

Figure 3. Inflation fell slightly to 4.4 percent in July, driven by deceleration in food prices

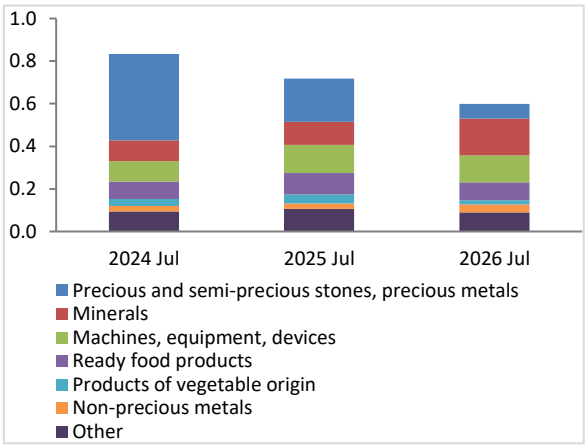
(CPI inflation, yoy change, %)



Source: CBA

Figure 4. Exports contracted in July as precious and semi-precious stones and agricultural products fell, while minerals export increase

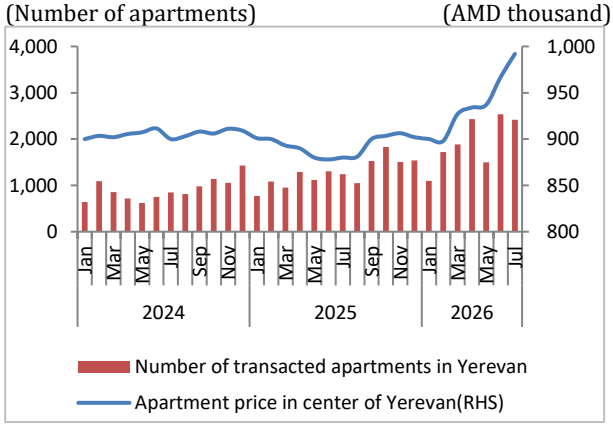
(USD billion)



Source: Statistical Committee of Republic of Armenia

Figure 5. Yerevan's real estate market has picked up in recent months

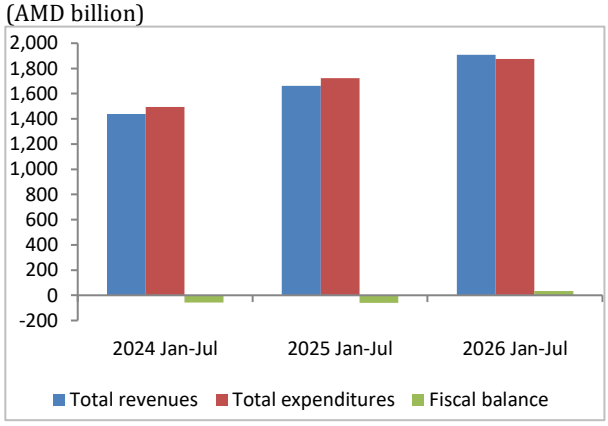
(Number of apartments) (AMD thousand)



Source: CBA

Figure 6. A surplus equivalent to 0.3 percent of estimated annual GDP was registered in Jan-Jul

(AMD billion)



Source: Ministry of Finance



Armenia

COUNTRY BRIEF

September 2026

USD 4.2 M required in the next six months (September 2026 – February 2027)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- To enhance food security and build resilience in border areas, WFP handed over a new irrigation system in Sotk (Gegharkunik province) and is progressing towards handing over similar projects in Syunik and Vayots Dzor provinces.
- As part of capacity strengthening plans, WFP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs are handing over shock assessment and preparedness tools to the national Foundation selected by the ministry to host the government data. This will help the Foundation and the Government predict economic shocks and take early action.
- WFP is supporting the Ministry of Economy to use satellite-based land mapping to identify uncultivated arable land and support evidence-based agricultural planning. The WFP Food Stack digital platform that integrates agricultural data, climate tracking, and market profiles is being offered to the Government as a potential solution.

Reporting Period: August 2026

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.
- 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.

Photo Caption & Credit: Satellite-based mapping to identify uncultivated arable land in Armenia/WFP Armenia

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

School Meals Programme

- The expansion of the National School Meals Programme to Yerevan is progressing, with WFP technical teams, the National University of Architecture and Construction of Armenia (NUACA), the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA), and the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI) finalizing cost estimates and designs for 15 schools. Ahead of COP17, the programme is set to launch with the inauguration of an urban school meals at the Hakob Kojoyan Educational Complex, where cooks are being trained in meal preparation, food safety, and healthy nutrition practices, laying the foundation for the successful rollout of school meals in Yerevan.
- WFP continued advancing the Transformative Home-Grown School Feeding Programme through two complementary models that strengthen school resilience, improve children's nutrition, and promote practical learning opportunities. Under the first model, 87 schools across five provinces are establishing agricultural facilities and installing solar energy systems, increasing access to fresh produce for school meals, creating hands-on learning platforms for modern and climate-smart agricultural practices, and generating energy savings. Under the second model, 42 schools are equipped with essential kitchen equipment and food production assets to strengthen local capacities and support the sustainable delivery of nutritious school meals.
- As part of the Disability Inclusion project aimed at enhancing the inclusiveness and accessibility of WFP food and cash assistance, four focus group discussions were conducted in Yerevan, Alaverdi, Ashtarak, and Goris, engaging government, NGO, UN, and disability stakeholders, as well as beneficiaries of state transfers and WFP assistance. Findings will inform the integration of disability-sensitive approaches into Armenia's social protection, emergency preparedness, and school feeding systems.

Resilience and Livelihood Support

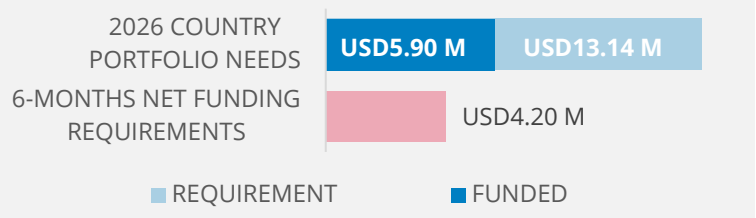
- WFP continued strengthening climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure to enhance water access, agricultural productivity, and food security in rural and bordering communities. In Gegharkunik province, WFP and partners inaugurated newly constructed Sotk irrigation system, including a 6.2 km pipeline and a geomembrane reservoir, providing reliable irrigation to 160 hectares of farmland. Progress also continued in WFP-supported irrigation projects in Syunik and Vayots Dzor provinces. In Syunik, construction of the Spandaryan irrigation canal reached 5.8 km of the planned 18.7 km, while irrigation system works were completed in three settlements of the Meghri community. In Vayots Dzor, restoration of the Kechut irrigation system advanced, with 20 percent of pipeline installation completed.

Monitoring and Assessments

- WFP, together with the Ministry of Economy, continued mapping uncultivated arable land using satellite and GIS data. The methodology, tested in Ararat and refined through field validation, is now being applied to priority regions including Shirak, Gegharkunik and Syunik. As part of WFP's Food Stack initiative, which integrates agricultural data, climate monitoring and market profiles, the tool provides the Government with a potential digital solution to support evidence-based planning, strengthen land management, unlock agricultural potential, and build more resilient food systems.
- Initial results and the tool were presented to the Ministry.Monitoring visits were conducted in Vayots Dzor and Gegharkunik provinces to assess the progress and expected impact of irrigation investments. A baseline assessment in Kechut (Vayots Dzor) established benchmarks for future monitoring, while a field mission to Sotk (Gegharkunik) confirmed the successful operation of the newly rehabilitated Sotk irrigation system.

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.

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Armenia

Monthly Market Price Monitoring

Bulletin Issue No.53, August 2026

The monthly market price monitoring aims to provide an overview of key market developments and price trends relevant to and within Armenia. This bulletin issue covers the period of **July 2025 - July 2026.**

Key Highlights

The export bans and restrictions on imports from Armenia to have **put pressure on the market price of selected food commodities**, in particular fruit. Export diversification has improved only partially, as Russia remains Armenia's structurally important market.

The European Parliament Committee on International Trade (INTA) approved the European Commission's proposal for temporary trade liberalization with Armenia, which provides for the abolition of duties on a wide range of Armenian goods.

Armenian wheat sector experienced critical developments focused on combating a severe decline in domestic self-sufficiency, expanding land cultivation, and boosting overland transit corridors.

In July 2026, Armenia's **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** increased by 4.5 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. The highest inflation was recorded in Vayots Dzor, Syunik and Yerevan. In contrast, the lowest CPI was observed in Armavir, while Kotayk and Gegharkunik also recorded relatively lower rates.

In July, Armenia's **Food Price Inflation** increased by 7.4% compared to July 2025. at 4.0%. The highest food price increases were observed in Vayots Dzor, Yerevan and Tavush. Armavir recorded the lowest food inflation followed by Shirak and Ararat.

The **net inflow of remittances into Armenia in July 2026 was USD 490M**. The inflow into Armenia was USD 905M, the outflow amounted to USD 415M. Five leading countries sending remittances to Armenia in July 2026 were Russia, USA, UAE, Great Britain and Latvia.

In July 2026, the price of regular diesel was **AMD 559**. On an annual basis, diesel prices recorded 14.7% increase, while on a monthly basis, they edged up by 1.1%. Petrol gasoline cost was **AMD 515**. On an annual basis, diesel prices recorded 8.1% increase, while on a monthly basis, they increased by 1%.

The cost of consumer basket calculated with the prices of the second quarter of 2026 was **AMD 68,114**. The food basket cost **AMD 36,818**. The average nominal wage in June in Armenia was **AMD 308,678**.

Data notes:
Consumer price index: Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of how the prices of a typical basket of goods and services purchased by consumers change over time. It is one of the most widely used indicators of inflation
Food price inflation: Food price inflation is the rate at which the prices of food products increase over time. It measures how much more consumers must pay for food compared with a previous period (such as a month or a year).
Remittances: Remittances are money transfers sent by people working or living abroad to family members, relatives, or others in their home country.

Exchange rates
AMD vs USD & AMD vs RUB

The exchange rate depreciated from 384 AMD per USD in July 2025 to 367 AMD in July 2026. The trend became more pronounced in 2026, with the rate falling from 381 AMD in January to 367 AMD by July, indicating a 4.4% appreciation of the dram against the US dollar over the year.

The AMD/RUB exchange rate was relatively stable but fluctuated within a narrow range over the period, moving from 4.87 AMD per RUB in July 2025 to 4.70 in July 2026. The rate reached a low of 4.6 in September 2025 and March 2026, while rising to 5.1 in May 2026 before declining again to 4.7 in July. Overall, this indicates that the dram remained relatively strong against the ruble, with the ruble losing some value against the dram by mid-2026.

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

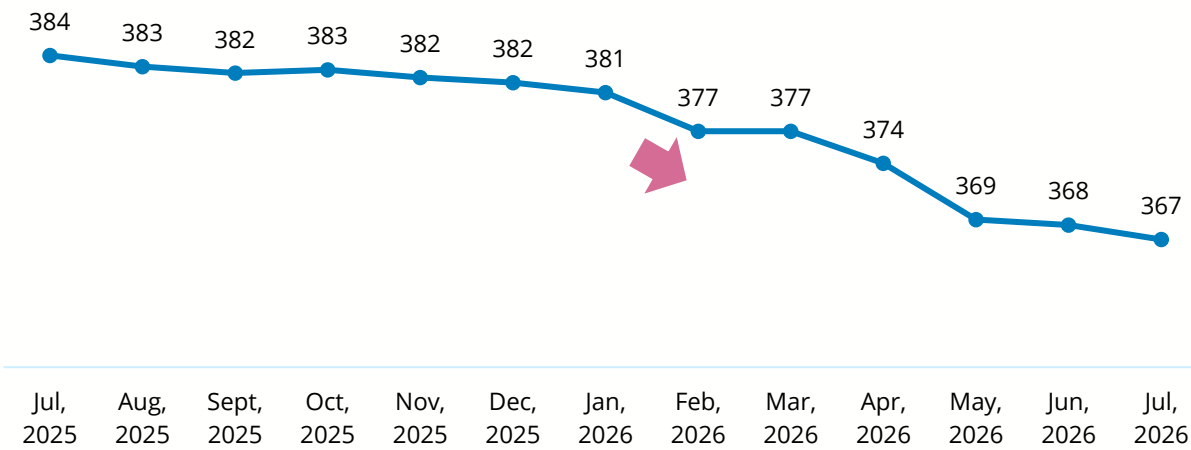
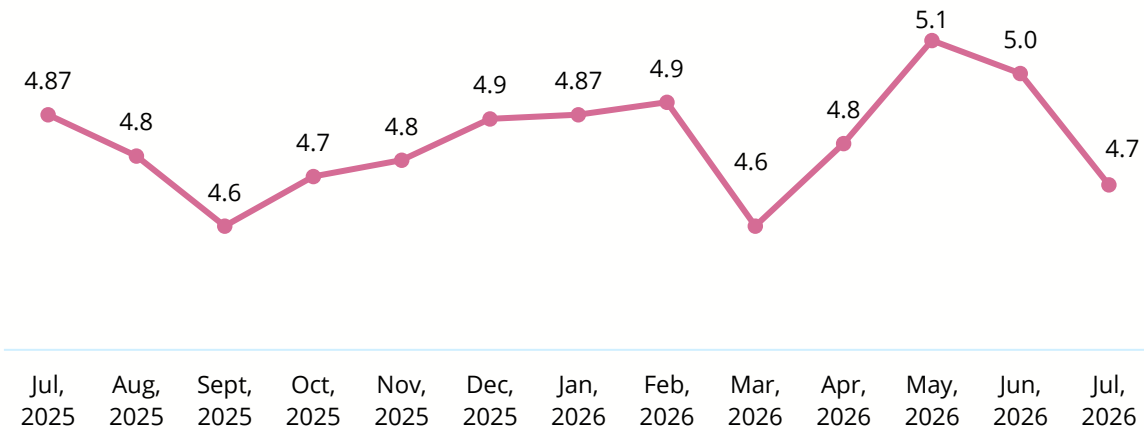


Figure 2: Exchange rate (AMD/RUB), July 2025 – July 2026 (in AMD)



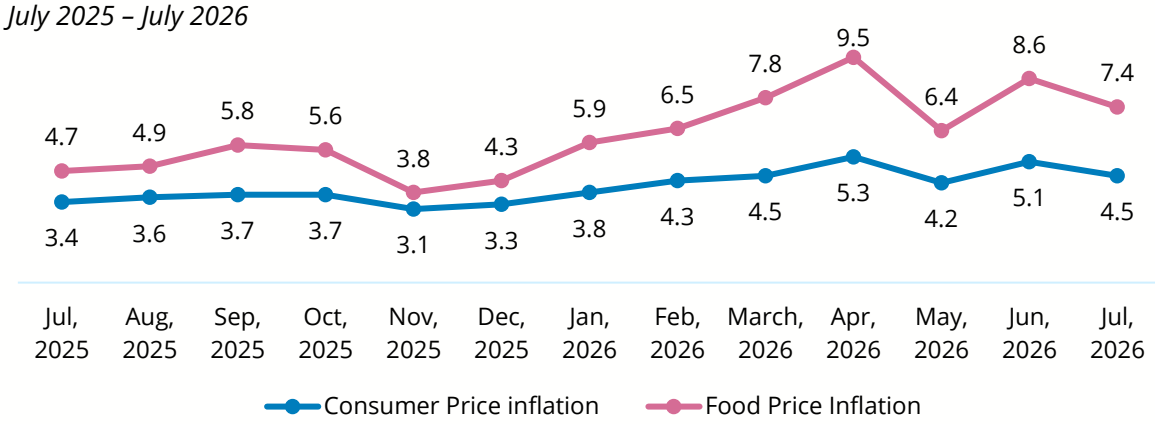
Data source: Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia
Exchange rate | CBA

Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food price inflation

Consumer price inflation remained relatively moderate and stable during the second half of 2025, fluctuating between 3.1% and 3.7%. It began to accelerate in early 2026, reaching a peak of 5.3% in April, before easing to 4.2% in May, rising again to 5.1% in June, and declining to 4.5% in July.

Food price inflation was more volatile and consistently higher than overall consumer inflation. It increased from 4.7% in July 2025 to 5.8% in September, before falling to 3.8% in November. Food inflation then accelerated sharply in early 2026, reaching 7.8% in March and peaking at 9.5% in April. Although it moderated thereafter, it remained elevated at 7.4% in July 2026, indicating continued pressure on household food costs.

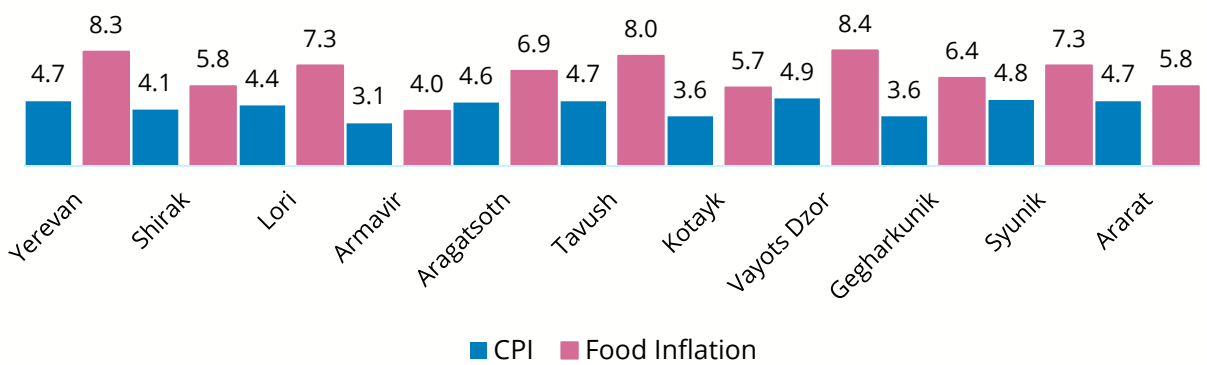
Figure 4: Consumer Price Index and Food Price Inflation, %,
July 2025 – July 2026



Consumer Price Inflation varied across Armenia's regions, with the highest inflation recorded in Vayots Dzor (4.9%), followed by Syunik (4.8%) and Yerevan, Tavush, and Ararat (4.7% each). The lowest CPI was observed in Armavir (3.1%), while Kotayk and Gegharkunik also recorded relatively lower rates at 3.6%.

Food Price Inflation was notably higher than overall CPI across all regions, indicating stronger pressure on food costs. The highest food inflation was recorded in Vayots Dzor (8.4%), Yerevan (8.3%), and Tavush (8.0%), while Lori and Syunik both stood at 7.3%. Armavir recorded the lowest food inflation at 4.0%, followed by Shirak and Ararat at 5.8%.

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



Data note:
Annual = % change as compared to the same month the year prior.
Monthly = % change as compared to the previous month

Price Inflation of Selected Food Groups

"Fruit" category demonstrated the highest annual inflation rising by **14.6%** year-on-year. The category experienced 4.2 month-on-month price decrease.

"Milk, cheese and eggs" category exhibited significant 13% annual inflation meanwhile declining by **0.1% month-on-month.**

"Meat" category experienced outstanding **11.9%** annual price hike rising slightly by **0.1%** on monthly basis.

"Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary" rosy by moderate 4% annually and showed a modest 0.4% monthly increase.

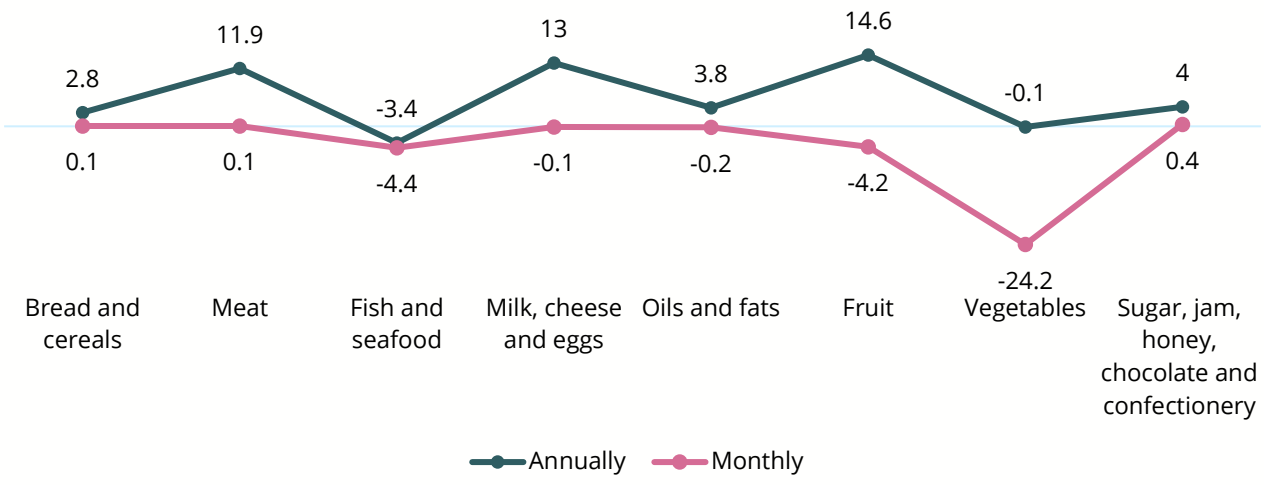
"Oils and fats" category exhibited modest 3.8% annual price hike and decreased by 0.2% month-on-month.

"Bread and cereals" category saw a modest 2.8% annual price increase alongside with 0.1% month-on-month inflation.

"Vegetables" experienced annual price decrease of 0.1% showing the highest monthly decline of 24.2%.

"Fish and seafood" saw a moderate **3.4%** annual price deflation and even higher month-on-month price decrease of **4.4%.**

Figure 6: Annual and monthly prices of selected food groups, July 2025 – July 2026 & June 2026 – July 2026, %



The observed variations in food prices reflect the combined impact of supply-side and demand-side factors, with each food group responding differently depending on its production structure, import dependence, seasonality, and market conditions including export.

Data source: Statistical Committee of Armenia
Consumer price index in the Republic of Armenia in January-July of 2026 / Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

Market Prices of Selected Food Commodities

Lentils recorded a substantial **10.4% year-on-year price increase** compared to July 2025, alongside a **1.0% month-on-month increase** relative to June 2026.

Wheat flour prices also experienced a significant **7.5% annual increase**, while rising by **3.7% compared to the previous month**.

Pasta prices increased by **7% year-on-year**, alongside a more moderate **0.5% month-on-month increase**.

Rice saw a moderate **3.9% year-on-year price increase**, while remaining broadly stable on a monthly basis, with a **0.1% increase**.

Meat (chicken) demonstrated a moderate **3% annual inflation**, while its price remained almost unchanged month-on-month, increasing by only **0.1%**.

Buckwheat registered a **6.3% year-on-year price decrease**, while prices also declined slightly by **0.8% compared to the previous month**.

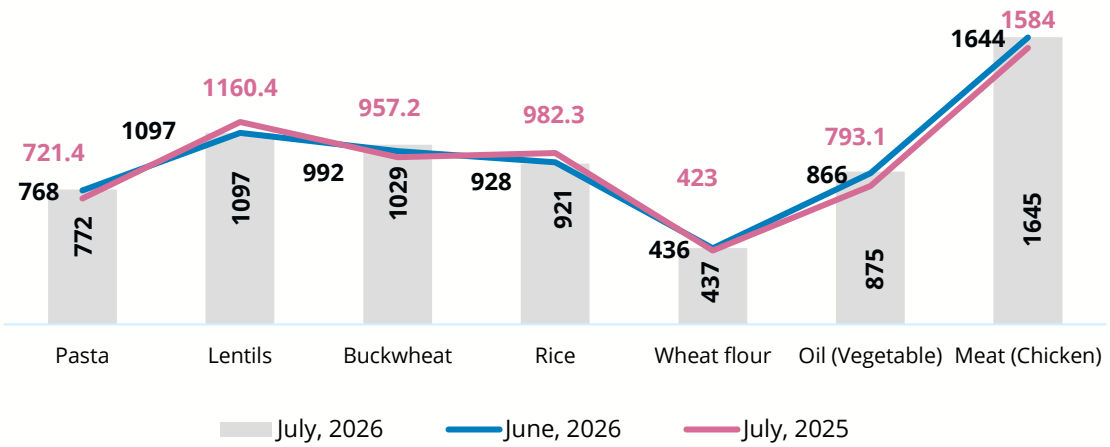
Oil showed a **5.4% year-on-year price decrease**, while remaining unchanged on a monthly basis.

Figure 7: Annual and monthly price dynamics of selected food commodities, July 2025 – July 2026 & June 2026 – July 2026, %

Commodity name	Annual	Monthly
Pasta	7.0	0.5
Lentils	-5.4	0
Buckwheat	7.5	3.7
Rice	-6.3	-0.8
Wheat flour	3.3	0.1
Oil (vegetable)	10.4	1.0
Meat (chicken)	3.9	0.1
Sugar	-5.1	0.5

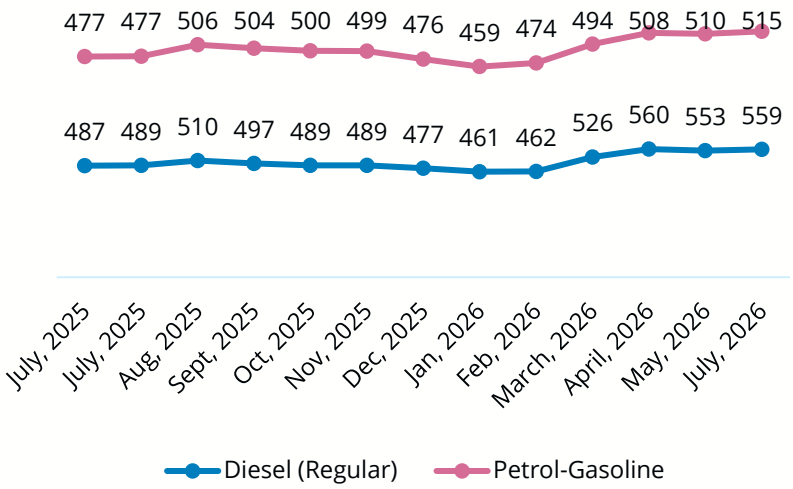
Most of the analyzed food commodities are heavily imported. Thus, the prices might be affected with logistic costs and other factors, rather than the high demand in the country.
The data show a **mixed food inflation picture**, with staple cereals and pulses experiencing notable price increases, while some products such as buckwheat and oil became cheaper compared to the previous year.

Figure 8: Prices of selected items, AMD



Fuel Market Price

Figure 9: Price of fuel (petrol-gasoline and diesel) in Armenia, July 2025 – July 2026, AMD



Fuel prices in Armenia showed a marked increase during 2026, particularly from March onward.

Diesel prices rose from 461 AMD/litre in January to 559 AMD in July, while gasoline increased from 459 to 515 AMD over the same period.

Diesel prices increased sharper, reaching a peak of 560 AMD in April and remaining elevated thereafter.

Overall, by July 2026, diesel was **14.7% more expensive year-on-year**, while gasoline prices were **8.1% higher**. On monthly basis, both demonstrated around 1% increase.

Fuel prices varied considerably across Armenia's regions, with diesel showing a much wider price gap than petrol-gasoline.

Diesel prices ranged from just 458 AMD/litre in Ararat to 590 AMD in Aragatsotn and Tavush, while petrol-gasoline prices ranged more narrowly from 504 AMD in Lori to 533 AMD in Vayots Dzor.

Overall, diesel was particularly expensive in the northern and central regions, whereas Ararat recorded a lower diesel price.

Figure 10: Price of fuel (petrol-gasoline and diesel) in the regions of Armenia, July 2026, AMD

Location	Diesel	Petrol-gasoline
Yerevan	566	517
Shirak	542	513
Lori	543	504
Armavir	576	520
Aragatsotn	590	520
Tavush	590	523
Kotayk	565	513
Vayots Dzor	586	533
Gegharkunik	539	508
Syunik	578	519
Ararat	458	506

The sharp increase of fuel prices in the Armenian market in **spring–summer 2026 likely reflects higher international fuel costs** amid disruptions to global fuel supply, including volatile geopolitical landscape.

Data source: Statistical Committee of Armenia
Consumer price index in the Republic of Armenia in January-July of 2026 / Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

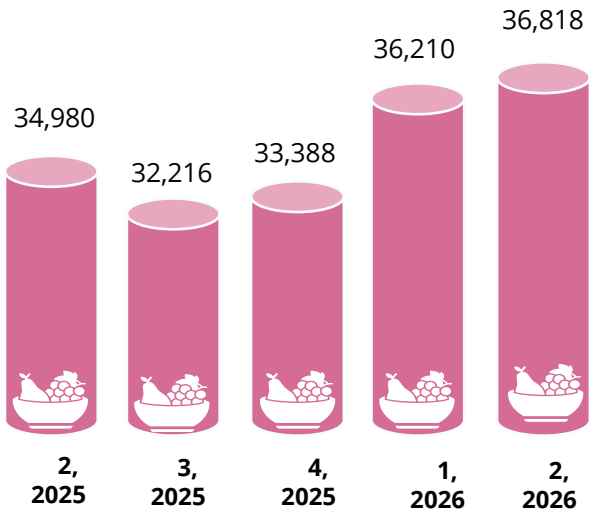
Cost of Food and Consumer Baskets

The cost of both the **food and consumer baskets increased notably during the observed period**, following a temporary decline in Q3 2025. The food basket decreased from AMD 34,980 in Q2 2025 to AMD 32,216 in Q3, before rising steadily to **AMD in 2 2026**, its highest level in the period.

Similarly, the consumer basket fell from AMD 64,713 to AMD 59,600 in Q3 2025, then increased to **AMD 68,114 by 2 2026**.

The average wage in June 2026 was AMD 308,678.

Figure 11: Cost of Food Basket in 2, 2026, AMD

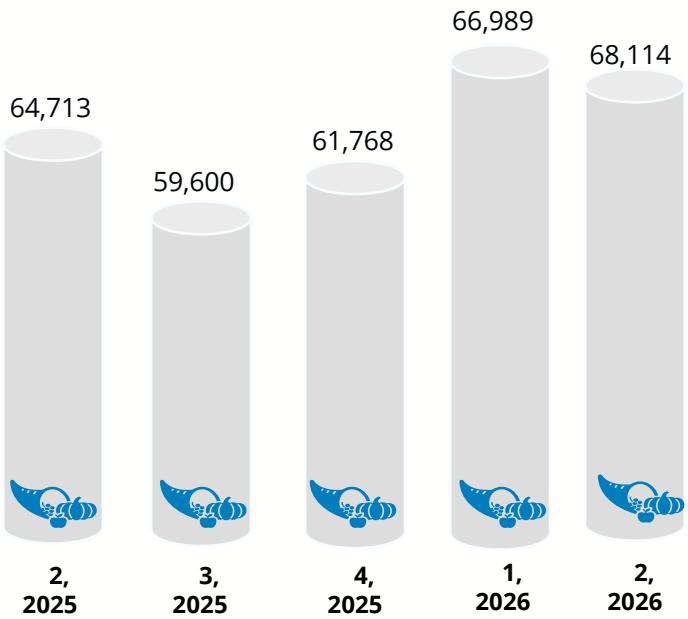


The minimum food basket is the monetary value and physical volume of basic food products required to sustain a healthy human life.

It is calculated based on nutritional guidelines from Armenia's Ministry of Health, targeting an intake of 2,412 kilocalories per person per day.

It consists of specific quantities of essential food items like bread, flour, meat, dairy, potatoes, and vegetables.

Figure 12: Cost of Consumer Basket in 2, 2026, AMD



The minimum consumer basket is The total set of goods and services required to meet a person's minimum living standards, combining nutritional needs with basic non-food requirements.

It consists of two main parts: the Minimum Food Basket and an allowance for basic non-food goods and services (such as clothing, utilities, household items, healthcare, and transport).

Data source: Statistical Committee of Armenia
sv_06_26a_6200

Remittances

Remittance inflows to Armenia between July 2025 and July 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 July 2026.

Remittance outflows from Armenia between July 2025 and July 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 and USD 415M in July 2026.

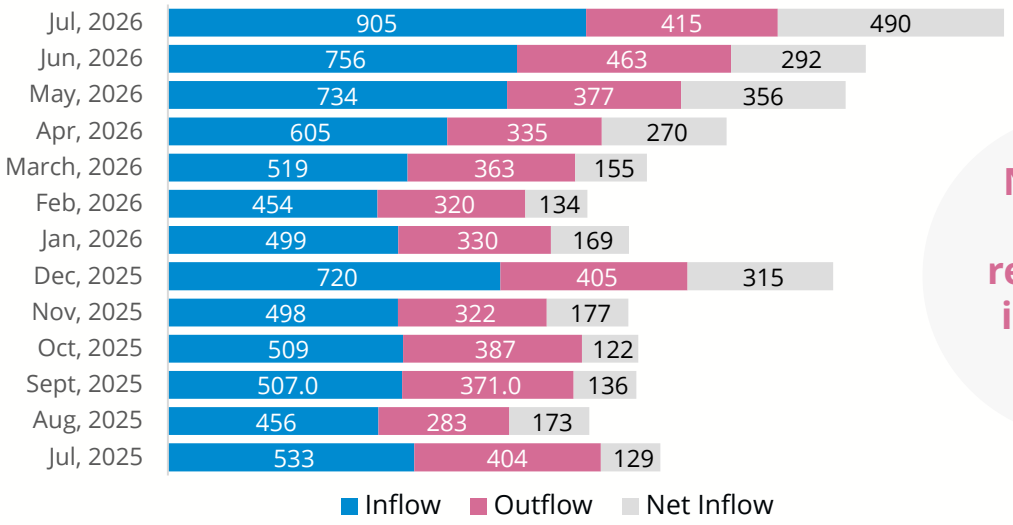
The highest net remittance inflows during the observed period were recorded in May 2026 (USD 356M) and July 2026 (USD 490M).

Five leading countries sending remittances to Armenia in July 2026 were Russia (USD 689.0M), USA (USD 68.5M), UAE (USD 18.0M), Great Britain (USD 16.5M) and Latvia (USD 15.0M).

Five leading countries Armenia sent remittances to in July 2026 were USA (USD 68.0M), UAE (USD 55.8M), Switzerland (USD 51.0M), Russia (USD 42.4M) and Spain (USD 19.3M).

The countries with the highest net inflow of remittances for this period were Russia (USD 646.5M), Latvia (USD 13.3M), Kazakhstan (7.4M), Ireland (USD 5.9M), Austria (USD 5.6M).

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



Net inflow of remittances in July was $490 M

Overall, the trend indicates resilient inflows characterized more by seasonality and short-term variation than by any sustained directional change.

Historically, Armenia has been one of the more remittance-dependent countries in the region. According to World Bank data, remittances have often represented a sizeable share of GDP, although that share has declined in recent years. Armenia's personal remittances received were about **4.9% of GDP** in the latest reported data. If economic pressure on Russia increases significantly, some Armenian seasonal workers could return home and remittances could decline. The most likely short-term result would be **lower household incomes, weaker consumption, and reduced purchasing power for families that depend on remittances**. If the reduction in foreign currency inflows also weakens the dram, imported goods could become more expensive, further eroding purchasing power.

Data sources:
Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, *Money Transfers | CBA*
World Bank Group, *Personal remittances, received (% of GDP) - Armenia | Data*



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.

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

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