



Market Price Monitoring (Armenia)

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Programme

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Highlights

This bulletin focuses on market prices of the period **January 2024 – January 2025**.



In January 2025 the exchange rate of USD vs AMD was AMD 398 per 1 USD. RUB vs AMD exchange rate for the same period was AMD 3.9 per 1 RUB.



The net inflow of remittances to Armenia in January 2025 was USD 18.7mln which substantially decreased compared to December 2024 (USD 384.9mln). Five leading countries sending remittances to Armenia during January 2025 were Russia (USD 236,9mln), USA (USD 45,6mln), Switzerland (USD 11,4mln), Great Britain (USD 9,2mln), Italy (USD 8,8mln).



The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 1.7 percent in January 2025 compared to January 2024. Compared to December 2024 the CPI increased by 1.4 percent. Food prices increased by 2.5% in January 2025 compared to January 2024, and by 2.7% compared to December 2024. CPIs were the highest in Shirak (3%), Ararat (2.8%), Syunik (2.6%), Vayots Dzor (2.4%), Armavir (2.3%) and Kotayk (2.2%). Food prices were the highest in Shirak (4.5%), Syunik (3%), Kotayk (2.9%), Vayots Dzor (2.9%), Ararat (2.9%) and Yerevan (2.7%). Shirak was the most vulnerable region in terms of consumer and food price inflation.



In January 2025 the highest annual inflation was detected among products included in the “vegetables” (13.1%), “oils and fats” (12%) and “fish and seafood” (11%) categories. Within the “vegetables” group, potato price surged by 21.1% compared to January 2024, while butter in the “oils and fats” category saw 11.4% annual price increase for the “sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery”, “bread and cereals” and “fruit” groups experienced comparatively moderate inflation in January 2025 compared to January 2024 rising by 2.9%, 1.1% and 1%, respectively. Bread within “bread and cereals” category recorded a 2.1% annual price increase. “Milk, cheese and eggs” and “meat” food groups experienced price deflation over the year declining by -3.5% and -1.5%, respectively.



Diesel (regular) recorded 6.7% annual price decrease compared to January 2024 while compared to December 2024 it became 1% more expensive. Similarly, petrol – gasoline in January 2025 was 2.7% cheaper compared to January 2024 but saw 0.7% price increase compared to December 2024.



The cost of the Consumer Basket in the 4th quarter of 2024 was AMD 60,952 while food basket was AMD 32,947 for the same period. Nominal wages for the 4th quarter of 2024 were AMD 307,046. The lowest wages were recorded in the agriculture sector.

The GDP growth in 2024 was 105.9% compared to the previous year. Economic activity rate in 2024 was 104.1%. Per capita GDP calculated to be USD 8,501.



EXCHANGE RATE: USD vs. AMD

The USD vs AMD exchange rate experienced decline in the 1st quarter of 2024. In April 2024 it dropped sharply to **AMD 391** per 1 USD compared to AMD 401 in March 2024. From May to August 2024 the USD vs AMD exchange rate remained stable at **AMD 388** per 1 USD. This stability continued in September and October 2024, with the rate holding steady at **AMD 387** per 1 USD. However, in December 2024 it rose noticeably to **AMD 397** per 1 USD ultimately becoming **AMD 398** per 1 USD in January 2025.



EXCHANGE RATE: RUB vs. AMD

The RUB vs AMD exchange rate demonstrated a downward trend from January to April 2024 declining from **AMD 4.5** to **AMD 4.2**. In May 2024 it showed a slight recovery to **AMD 4.3** followed by an increase to **AMD 4.4** in June 2024 maintaining stability through August 2024. September 2024 marked the beginning of a declining period lasting till December 2024 reaching **AMD 3.85** per 1 RUB. In January 2025 the RUB vs AMD exchange rate rebounded to **AMD 3.9** per 1 RUB.

Figure 1: Exchange rate (AMD/USD), January 2024 –January 2025 (in AMD)

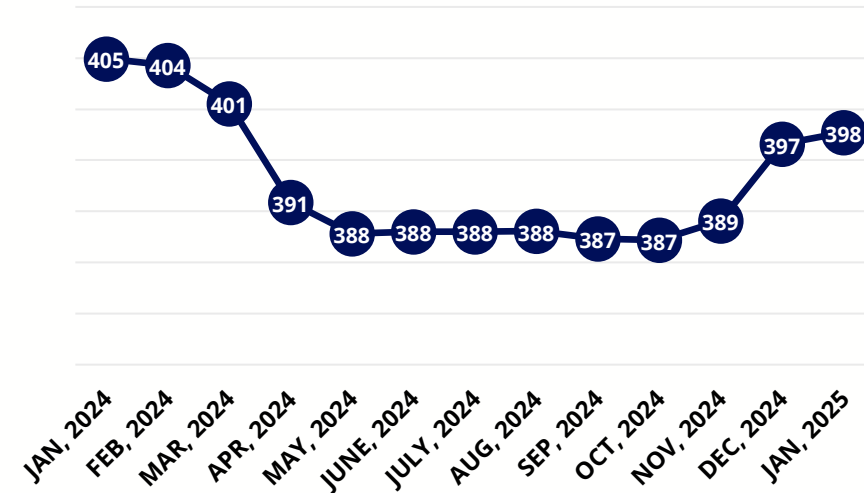
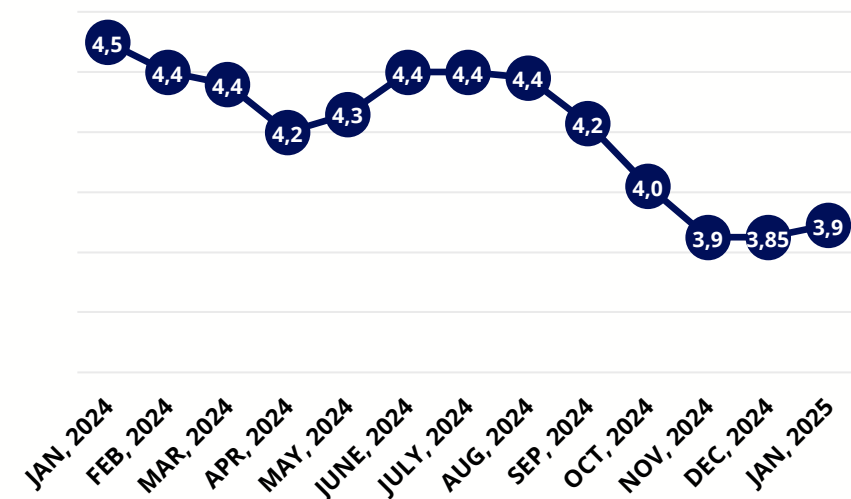


Figure 2: Exchange rate (AMD/RUB), January 2024 –January 2025 (in AMD)



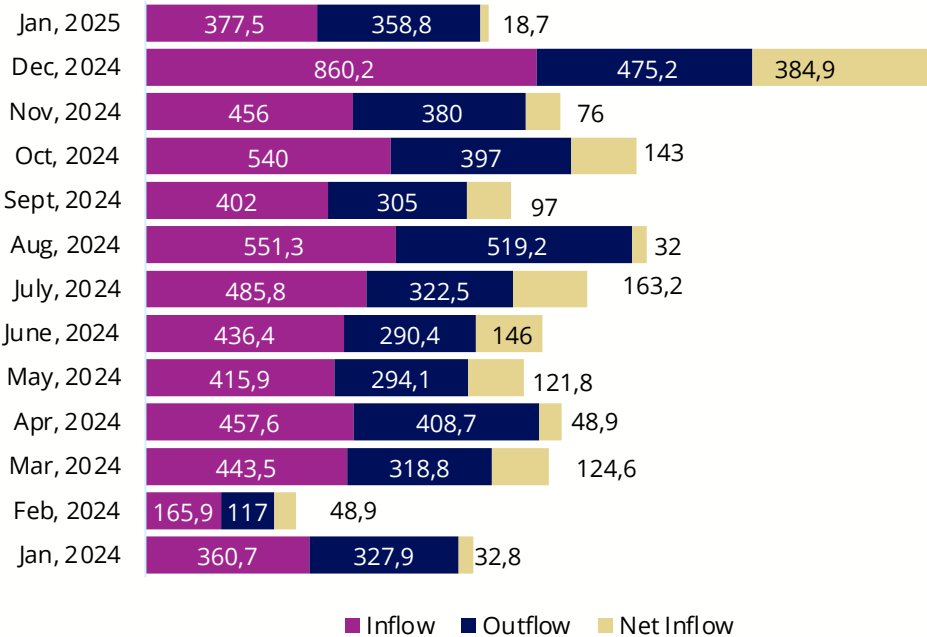
Remittances

The remittance landscape for Armenia during the period from January 2024 to January 2025 was characterized by fluctuations, with a notable drop in both inflows and outflows around February 2024. Despite this, net inflows remained positive, indicating that Armenia consistently received more in remittances than it sent out. Russia remains the dominant source of remittances to Armenia.

The net inflow of remittances in January 2025 was \$18.7mln



Figure 3: Inflow, outflow and net remittances to Armenia, January 2024 – January 2025, in USD



Five leading countries sending remittances to Armenia during January 2025 were Russia (USD 236,9mln), USA (USD 45,6mln), Switzerland (USD 11,4mln), Great Britain (USD 9,2mln), Italy (USD 8,8mln).

Five leading countries Armenia sent remittances to in January 2025 were Switzerland (USD 78mln), UAE (USD 68,7mln), USA (USD 49,6mln), Russia (USD 45,1mln), Spain (USD 11,3mln).

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was **deflationary** from January 2024 to April 2024, with the lowest point in February 2024 **(-1.7%)**.

The deflationary trend began to ease in April 2024 (-0.7%) transitioning into inflation in May 2024 **(0.3%)**.

A short period of recovery in June – July 2024 was followed by a decrease of CPI in August (1.3%). In September – October 2024 the CPI was stable, yet a moderate increase was observed in November 2024 – January 2025 ultimately reaching **1.7%** in **January 2025**.

Compared to December 2024 the CPI in January rose by 1.4%.

A prolonged **deflationary** phase was observed from January 2024 **(-5.8%)** to June 2024 **(-0.7%)**, with food prices consistently declining. The sharpest deflation occurred in February 2024 **(-7.4%)**, marking the lowest point during this period.

A shift to inflation began in July 2024 **(0.7%)**, followed by a moderate recovery in August 2024 **(1.0%)**.

Between September and October 2024, food prices briefly returned to deflation, but a significant increase was recorded in November at 1.7%. Maintaining growing trend it reached **2.5%** in January 2025.

Compared to December 2024 the food prices increased by 2.7%.

The CPI was higher in Shirak (3%), Ararat (2.8%), Syunik (2.6%), Vayots Dzor (2.4%), Armavir (2.3%) and Kotayk (2.2%). In Yerevan (1.5%), Tavush (1.3%), Gegharkunik (1.1%) and Lori (1.1%) they were moderate while in Aragatsotn the Consumer Price Index was the lowest at 0.7% indicating insignificant price increase.

Food prices were the highest in Shirak (4.5%), Syunik (3%), Kotayk (2.9%), Vayots Dzor (2.9%), Ararat (2.9%) and Yerevan (2.7%). In Armavir (2.1%), Lori (1.9%), Gegharkunik (0.4%) and Tavush (0.1%) they were moderate while in Aragatsotn food prices were negative at 0.4%.

Shirak province saw the highest inflation in consumer and food prices over the observed period.

Source: Central Bank of the Republic Armenia

Figure 4: Consumer Price Index and Food Price Inflation, January 2024 – January 2025, %

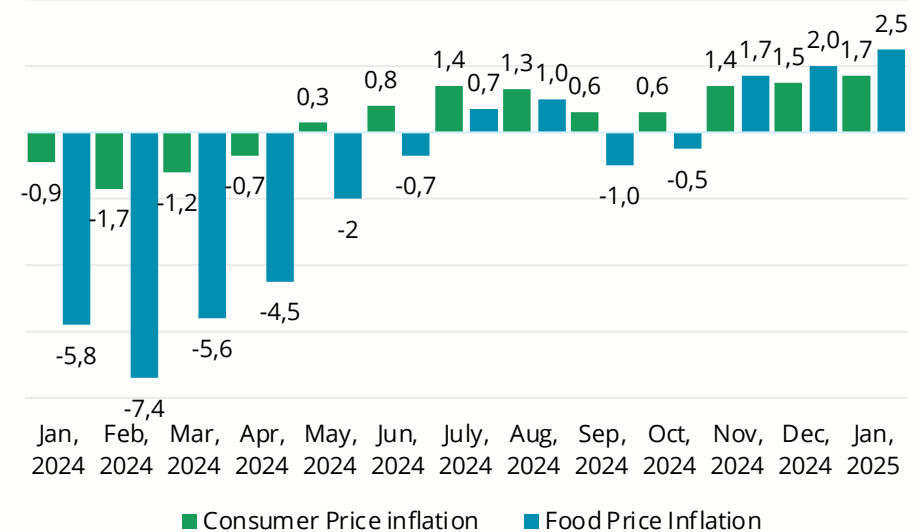
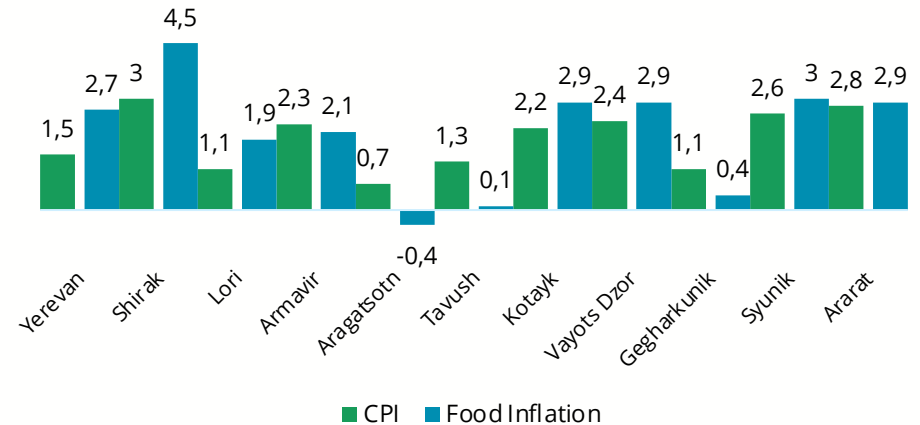


Figure 5: Consumer Price Index and Food Price Inflation per region, January 2024 – January 2025, %



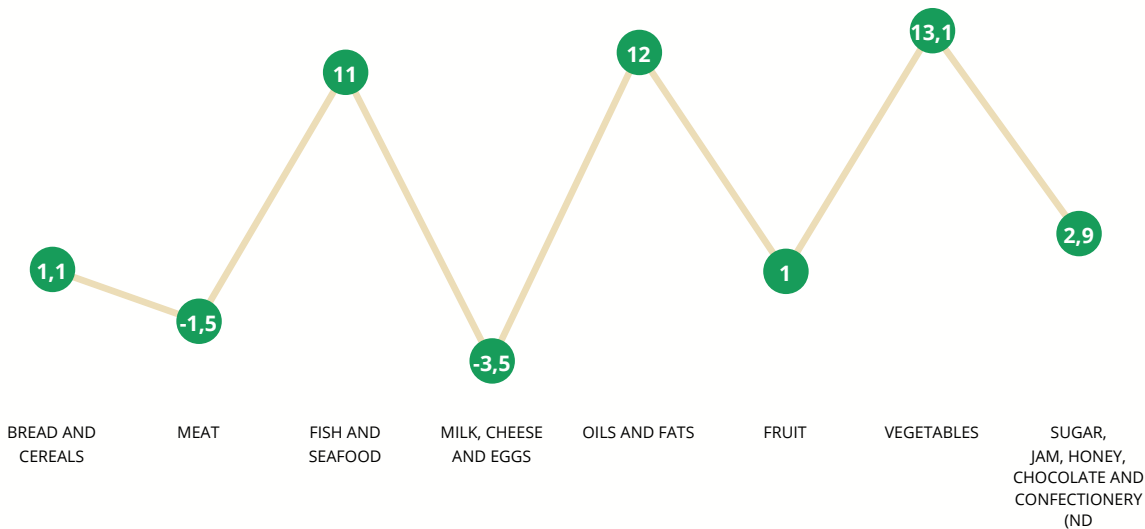
Price inflation of selected food groups

In January 2025 the highest annual inflation was detected among products included in the “**vegetables**” (13.1%), “**oils and fats**” (12%) and “**fish and seafood**” (11%) categories. Within the “vegetables” group, potato price surged by 21.1% compared to January 2024, while butter in the “oils and fats” category saw 11.4% annual price increase for the same period.

The “sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery”, “bread and cereals” and “fruit” groups experienced comparatively **moderate** inflation in January 2025 compared to January 2024 rising by **2.9%**, **1.1%** and **1%**, respectively. Bread within ‘bread and cereals’ category recorded a 2.1% annual price increase.

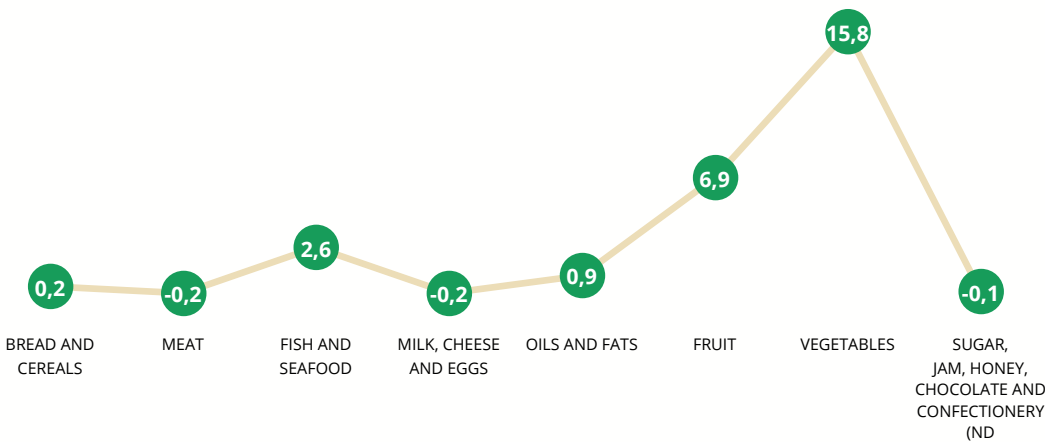
“**Milk, cheese and eggs**” and “**meat**” food groups experienced price **deflation** over the year declining by -3.5% and -1.5%, respectively.

Figure 6: Annual Inflation of selected food groups, January 2024– January 2025, %



On a monthly basis, “vegetables” (15.8%), “fruit” (6.9%) and “fish and seafood” (2.6%) showed the highest inflation rates. Potato within “vegetables” had 3.8% price increase over a month. “Oils and fats” (0.9%) and “bread and cereals” (0.2%) exhibited moderate monthly inflation. Butter and bread in these categories had 0.5% and 0.3% price increase, respectively. Meanwhile, “sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery” (-0.1%), “meat” (-0.2%), and “milk, cheese and eggs” (-0.2%) had monthly price decrease with eggs of -0.6% monthly price drop.

Figure 7: Monthly consumer price index of selected food groups, January 2025 - December 2024, %



Source: Central Bank of the Republic Armenia

Market prices of selected food commodities

Table 1: Prices of selected items, AMD

Commodity	January 2024	January 2025	December 2024
Pasta	740	674	682
Lentils	1139	1159	1153
Buckwheat	1014	897	892
Rice	987	985	985
Wheat flour	401	411	421
Oil (Vegetable)	722	820	807
Meat (Chicken)	1670	1598	1601

In January 2025, vegetable oil recorded the highest annual price inflation at 13.6%. Wheat flour and lentils saw moderate annual price growth at 2.7% and 1.7%, respectively. On the other hand, buckwheat showed significant price decrease of 11.5% followed by pasta with an 8.9% annual price drop and meat becoming cheaper by 4.3%. Rice saw a slight annual decline of 0.1%.

On a monthly basis, wheat flour recorded the highest price deflation among food commodities dropping by 2.4% compared to December 2024, followed by pasta with a 1.1% price drop and meat which became 0.2% cheaper. Oil, buckwheat and lentils saw price increases of 1.6%, 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively, while rice remained stable over a month.

Source: Statistical Committee of RA

Figure 8: Annual price fluctuations of selected food and non-food items, %

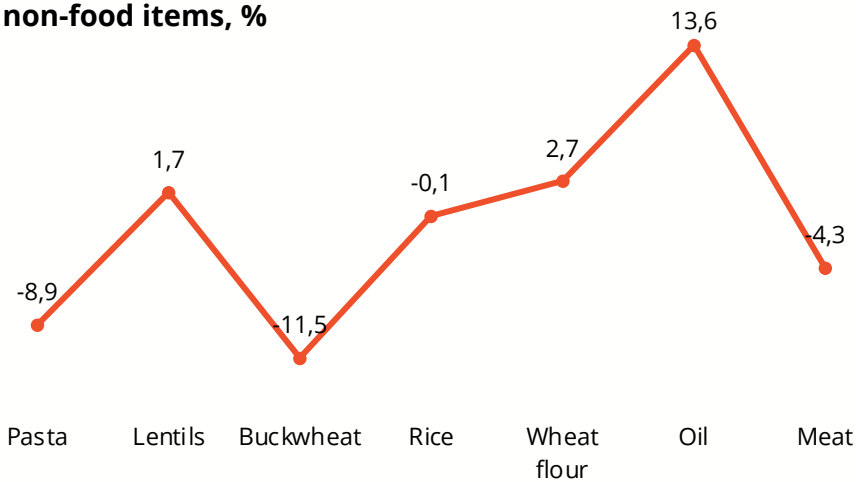
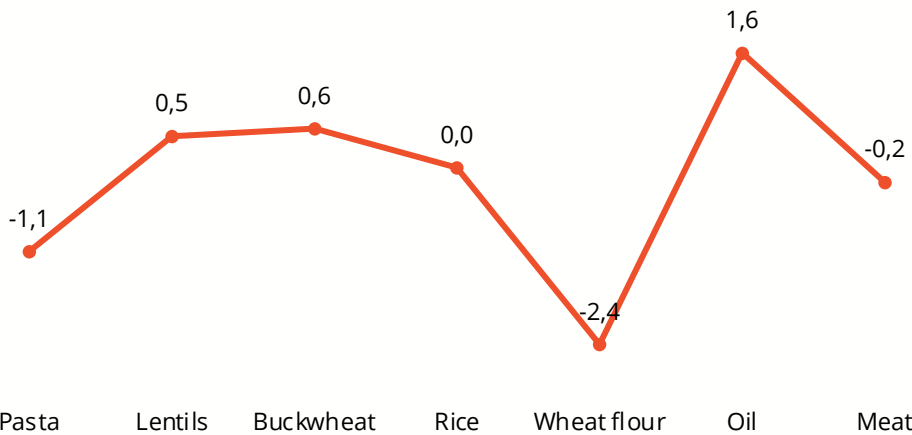


Figure 9: Monthly price fluctuations of selected food and non-food items, %



Cost of the Consumer and Food Baskets in 2024



Within 4 quarters of 2024, the cost of the consumer basket in Armenia fluctuated. In the first two quarters it remained relatively stable at AMD 61,507 and AMD 61,508, respectively. However, in the 3rd quarter of 2024, the cost experienced a notable decline dropping to AMD 57,449 – representing a decrease of AMD 4,059 compared to the first two quarters. In the 4th quarter the cost rebounded to AMD 60,952 marking an increase of AMD 3,503.

Over the observed period, the cost of the food basket followed a similar trend. In the first quarter of 2024, the cost of the food basket was calculated to be AMD 33,247 showing a slight decline to AMD 33,004 in the second quarter of 2024. The third quarter marked the lowest recorded value of the year, dropping to AMD 31,053. However, in the fourth quarter, the cost rebounded to AMD 32,947, reflecting an increase of AMD 1,894 compared to the previous quarter.

Table 2. Composition of the food basket based on actual consumption of food calculated by ARMSTAT

Food Item
Bread
Meat
Fish
Dairy products
Eggs
Oil and fat
Fruit
Vegetable
Potato
Sugar
Non-alcoholic beverages
Other food commodities

Figure 10: Cost of the Consumer basket in Armenia in 2024, AMD

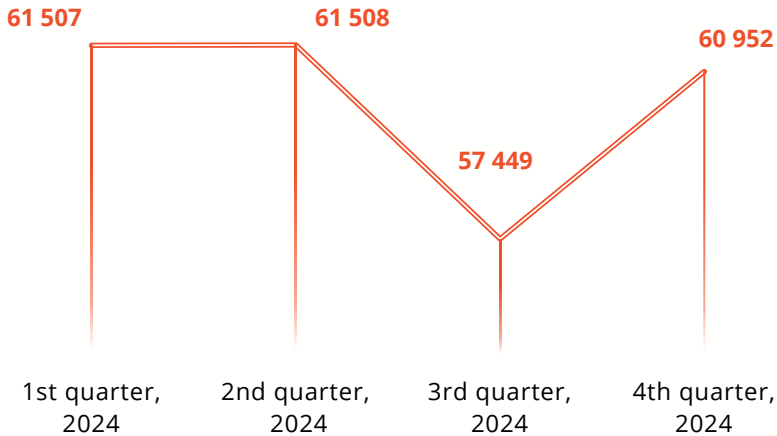
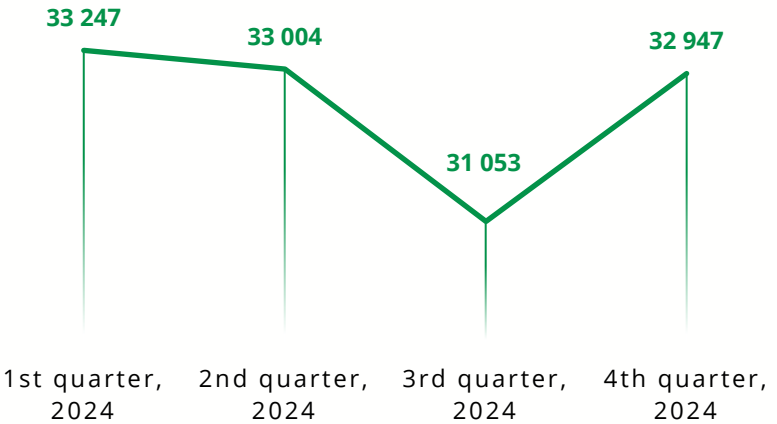


Figure 11: Cost of the Food basket in Armenia in 2024, AMD



Source: [Statistical Committee of RA](#)

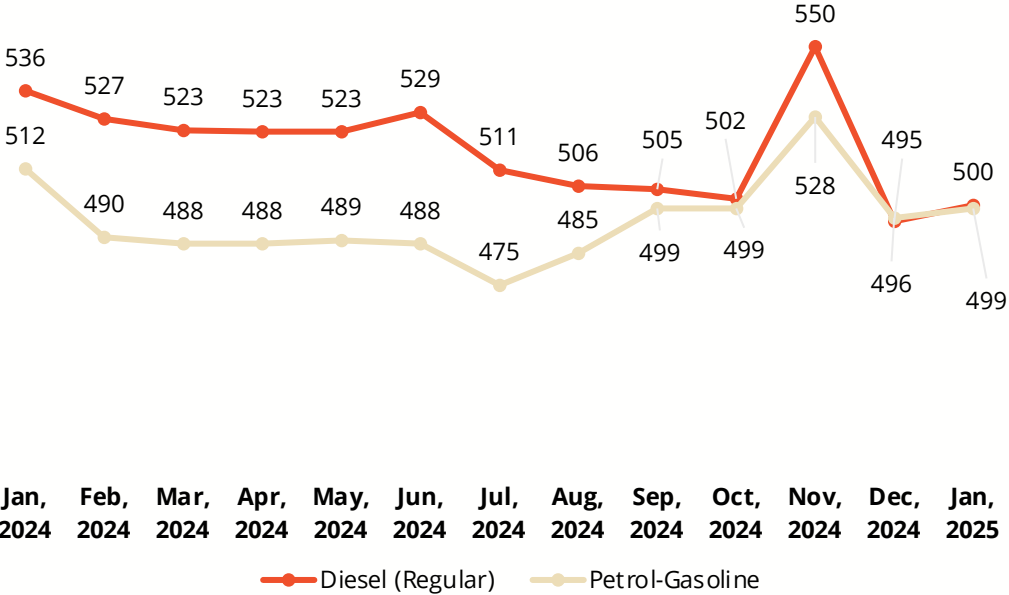


Market Price of Fuel

Armenia does not have its own natural fossil fuel reserves and relies on importing fuel to fulfill its energy requirements. This dependency exposes Armenia to global fuel price fluctuations. The majority of Armenia's goods are imported and exported by land through Georgia, specifically via the Upper-Lars border crossing. Most transportation trucks in Armenia use diesel, so any changes in fuel prices directly impact transportation costs. This, in turn, affects the expenses of companies involved in importing and exporting goods and influences the prices of imported products. Consequently, global fuel price fluctuations can have significant effects on the Armenian economy and businesses, especially those dependent on transportation.

In January 2025, diesel (regular) recorded 6.7% annual price decrease compared to January 2024 while compared to December 2024 it became 1% more expensive. Similarly, petrol – gasoline in January 2025 was 2.7% cheaper compared to January 2024 but saw 0.7% price increase compared to December 2024.

Figure 12: Price of fuel (petrol-gasoline and diesel) in Armenia, January 2024 – January 2025, AMD



Source: Statistical Committee of RA

Nominal wages

Nominal wages in Armenia fluctuated over the four quarters of 2024. Compared to the first quarter, they decreased by AMD 7,610 in the second quarter, reaching AMD 275,269. However, in the third quarter, wages slightly recovered to AMD 282,661, returning to the initial level recorded in the first quarter. The upward trend continued in the fourth quarter, ultimately peaking at AMD 307,046.

The lowest nominal wages for the 4th quarter of 2024 were observed in Gegharkunik (AMD 152,454), Shirak (AMD 160,165), Tavush (163,818), Aragatsotn (AMD 170,228) and Lori (AMD 171,799). The highest nominal wage among the regions was detected in Syunik (AMD 355,935) which was mostly due to mining industry where salaries are traditionally higher. The minimum wage in Armenia is AMD 75,000.

Wage – consumer basket ratio

At the beginning of the year, wages were 4.6 times higher than the consumer basket cost, showing a relatively stable purchasing power. The decline in wages combined with a stable consumer basket price led to a drop in the ratio, reducing purchasing power slightly. This quarter saw an improvement in purchasing power due to both salary recovery and a drop in the consumer basket cost. Even though the consumer basket price rose, wages increased at a higher rate, leading to the strongest purchasing power of the year.

All sectors experienced salary increases by Q4. Agriculture and Industry had steady, uninterrupted growth., However, salaries in the Agriculture Sector remained the lowest compared to other sectors. Construction and the Service Sector had quarterly variations. The Service Sector consistently paid the highest salaries.

Figure 13: Nominal wages in Armenia in 2024, AMD

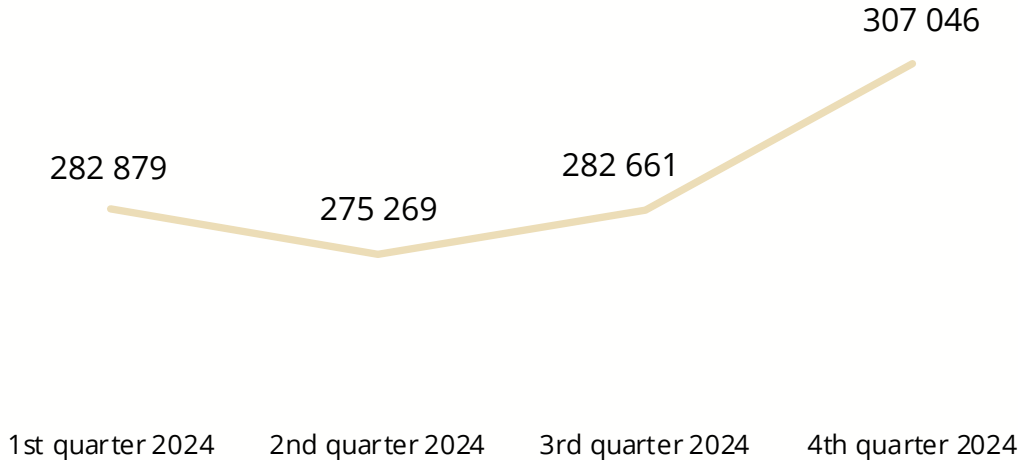


Table 3. Nominal wages in the sectors of economy in 2024, AMD

Sphere of economy	1st quarter, 2024	2nd quarter, 2024	3rd quarter, 2024	4th quarter, 2024
Agriculture	178,221	187,418	194,104	205,222
Industry	244,606	263,395	266,025	291,659
Construction	255,365	262,109	259,153	263,167
Service sector	294,333	280,436	289,774	315,444

Nominal wage is the amount that characterizes the gross (pre-tax) remuneration of a salaried employee, which is not related to the prices of goods and services.

Source: Statistical Committee of RA

GDP and GDP per capita

Armenia’s economy experienced strong growth from 2014-2016. Economic activity showed a strong upward trend, reaching a peak of 114.2% in 2016. After 2016’s peak, economic activity slowed to 105.8% in 2017 and then dropped significantly to 92.5% in 2018. A strong rebound occurred in 2019 (107.8%) and dropped slightly in 2020 (105.8%) during pandemic. Recent years (2022-2024) showed moderate but stable growth, recording 104.1% in 2024.

GDP dynamics in Armenia displayed slower growth in 2014-2016 (100.2% in 2016) followed by a strong expansion in 2017-2019 (107.6% in 2019). In 2020 the GDP shrank significantly most probably because of pandemic and armed conflict around Nagorno-Karabakh. However, in 2021 (112.6%) it started recovering recording the highest rate in 2022 (112.6%). 2023-2024 were the years of lower but more stable growth.

GDP per capita represents the total economic output divided by the population and is a key indicator of a country’s **standard of living** and **economic well-being**. In 2018-2020 a slow growth was detected mostly impacted by unstable political situation, pandemic and war. 2021-2022 period experienced rapid economic recovery with USD 6,569 per capita GDP being drastic. This economic revival could be led by the Russians’ influx enabling prosperity mostly in the service sector. 2023-2024 maintained development trend with 2024 recording the highest per capita GDP of USD 8501 for the observed period.

Figure 15: GDP per capita in Armenia in 2018-2024, USD

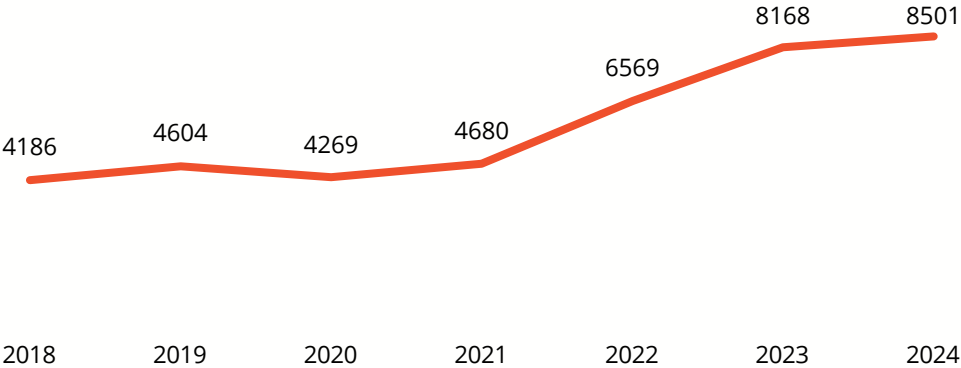


Figure 14: Economic activity in Armenia in 2014-2024, %

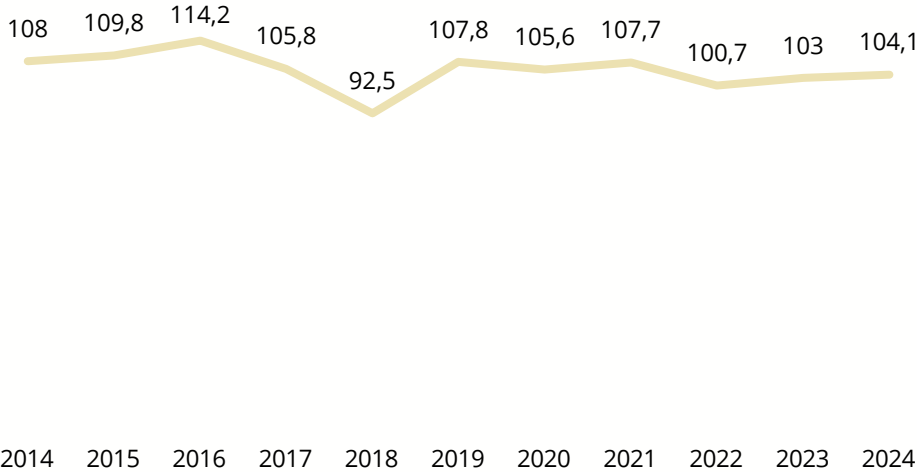
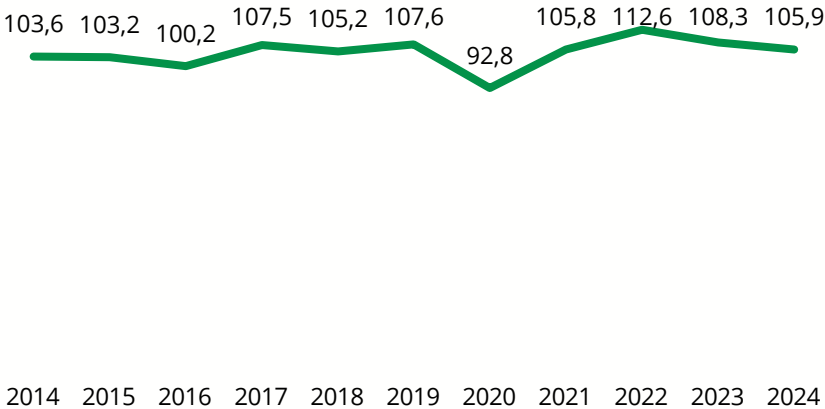


Figure 16: GDP in Armenia in 2014-2024, %



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 tries to draw possible implications on the overall socio-economic situation and purchasing power of the households. Based on the interest, the bulletin contains descriptive information about the market prices of selected food and non-food items.

The sources used in this market bulletin

[Central Bank of The Republic of Armenia](#)

[Statistical committee of The Republic of Armenia](#)

[Global Petrol Prices](#)

World Food Programme

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

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