

# REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA



## GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital: Yerevan  
Language: Armenian (official) 97.9%, Kurdish (spoken by Yezidi minority) 1%, other 1%  
Population: 3,045,191 (July 2017 est.)  
Median age: 35.1 years  
Fertility rate: 1.64 children born/woman (2017 est.)  
Ethnic groups: Armenian 98.1%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1.1%, other 0.7% (2011 est.)  
Religion: Armenian Apostolic 92.6%, Evangelical 1%, other 2.4%, none 1.1%, unspecified 2.9% (2011 est.)



## EDUCATION

Fees for state and non-state Higher Education Institutions differ; they normally depend on how “popular” the chosen sector is on the labor market. Tuition fees in state Higher Education Institutions from 2017-2018 vary between 450,000AMD – 870,000AMD (800€-1500€) per study year.

Educational Level	Age
e.g. child care / nursery school	0 – 3
e.g. Kindergarten	0 – 6
Primary level	
e.g. Elementary school	6 - 10
Secondary Level	
e.g. Middle School	10 – 15
e.g. High School	15 – 18
Higher Education	
e.g. College, University, Professional School, etc.	From 18

## HEALTH CARE and PENSION

### Health care:

- Armenia’s health care system is composed of a state-guaranteed free health care and an individual voluntary medical insurance.
- Certain social groups of the population (e.g. disabled persons, WWII veterans, children of multi-child families, etc.) are entitled to receive free medication through the local polyclinics. Discounts for medicine for certain vulnerable groups are also possible.

### Pension:

The pension age is 63 years and 65 years for social pensions (less for those whose work was strenuous or hazardous). Eligibility for old-age pension: 10 year history of insured work

## HISTORY

### Current history:

On 21 September 1991, Armenia officially declared its independence after the failed August coup in Moscow. Levon Ter-Petrosyan was popularly elected the first President of the newly independent Republic of Armenia on 16 October 1991.

On 10 October 2009, the Turkish-Armenian protocols on the establishment of diplomatic relations constituted a novelty in Turkish-Armenian relations. Sargsyan accepted the proposal of studying the issue of the Armenian genocide through a commission, and recognized the current Turkish-Armenian border.

In 2011, protests erupted in Armenia as part of the revolutionary wave sweeping through the Middle East. Protesters continue to demand an investigation into the 2008 violence, the release of political prisoners, an improvement in socioeconomic conditions, and the institution of democratic reforms.

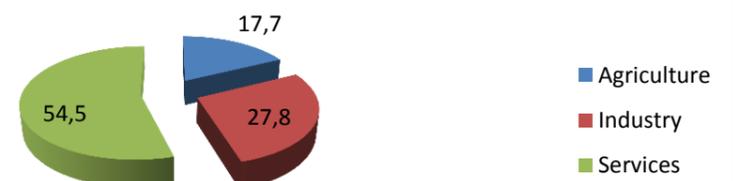
Between 1 and 5 April 2016, there were renewed clashes between Armenian and Azerbaijani armed forces.

### Disputes - international:

The dispute over the break-away Nagorno-Karabakh region and the Armenian military occupation of surrounding lands in Azerbaijan remains the primary focus of regional instability; residents have evacuated the former Soviet-era small ethnic enclaves in Armenia and Azerbaijan; Turkish authorities have complained that blasting from quarries in Armenia might be damaging the medieval ruins of Ani, on the other side of the Arpacay valley.

## ECONOMY

### GDP - by sector of origin (2017 est.)



Unemployment rate: 18.9% (2017 est.)

Average wages: 159,764.51 AMD/Month from 2010 until 2018 (highest wage in 2018 with 250,029 AMD/Month and the lowest wage in 2010 with 99,553AMD/Month)

Currency: Dram (֏ or դր (AMD)); 1 AMD = 0.00176 EUR (October 2018)

Inflation rate: 0.9% (2017 est.) for consumer prices

## VOLUNTARY RETURN ASSISTANCE

The following international organizations and NGOs implement projects and initiatives for returning migrants:

- Armenian Red Cross Society
- Caritas Armenia
- French Armenian Development Foundation
- French Office for Immigration and Integration
- International Organization for Migration

### Sources:

- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/am.html>
- IOM country fact sheet Armenia 2018
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia>