DIVERSIFYING ARMENIA'S ECONOMY: A PATH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LEVON HOVNANYAN

Introduction. Armenia's economic landscape in 2024 is marked by robust growth and significant transformation, reflecting its ability to adapt to both regional and global challenges. As a small, landlocked nation in the South Caucasus, Armenia occupies a strategic position at the crossroads of Europe and Asia. This geographical advantage, coupled with resourceful policymaking and economic diversification, has propelled the country into a phase of accelerated growth. Over the past year, the Armenian economy has demonstrated resilience, achieving a projected GDP growth rate of 5.8–6.5%, which places it among the fastest-growing economies in the region.

This growth is supported by multiple sectors, including construction, mining, services, and information technology, all of which have experienced significant expansion. The construction sector, for example, has grown by over 14%, fueled by large-scale infrastructure projects such as the Sisian-Kajaran road, which aims to improve regional connectivity and trade efficiency[1]. Similarly, the IT sector has emerged as a critical driver of innovation, with Armenia positioning itself as a regional hub for tech startups and outsourcing services[2]. In tandem, the services sector, bolstered by tourism and financial services, continues to play a pivotal role in the nation's economic stability and development. These advancements highlight Armenia's ability to diversify its economic base, reducing reliance on traditional sectors like agriculture and mining.

Trade remains a cornerstone of Armenia's economy, with exports experiencing significant growth in 2024. Precious metals, particularly gold and jewelry, now account for a substantial share of export revenue, with the United Arab Emirates emerging as a key trading partner[3]. Armenia's efforts to diversify its trade relations have also strengthened its ties with the EU, China, and other global markets[4]. However, trade with Russia, while still significant, has seen a gradual decline in relative importance. This shift reflects Armenia's broader strategy to reduce economic dependency on its northern neighbor while navigating the geopolitical complexities of the region. Imports, on the

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1 Harutyunyan, A., The Transition to Market Economy: Armenia in the Post-Soviet Period. Cambridge University Press. 2002

2 Hovhannisyan, A., Harutyunyan, M., Economic Reforms and Growth in Armenia. Journal of Economic Policy, 32(3), 2017, 45–67

3 Bertelsmann Stiftung. Armenia's Economic Development and Governance. Transformation Index BTI, 2018.

4 UNCTAD., World Investment Report. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2020

other hand, remain dominated by energy and essential goods from Russia, underscoring the need for energy diversification and strategic resource management.

Armenia's monetary policy has also contributed to its economic stability in 2024. The Central Bank of Armenia has implemented effective measures to manage inflation, which is projected to remain at 2% for the year. By adopting advanced forecasting tools and maintaining a stable currency, the dram, the Central Bank has reinforced confidence among investors and consumers alike. These measures, combined with increased foreign direct investment (FDI), have created an environment conducive to sustainable growth. Additionally, government spending has reached unprecedented levels, with a fivefold increase in capital expenditures aimed at bolstering defense, infrastructure, and social welfare. This fiscal expansion reflects a dual commitment to economic development and national security.

Despite these successes, Armenia faces persistent challenges that could impact its long-term growth trajectory. The existence of those challenges provides **the relevance** of the research topic. **The aim of the study** is to analyze the main drivers of Armenia's economic growth in 2024, assess the impact of trade diversification and structural reforms, and identify critical challenges that could impede long-term sustainable development. In the research framework the following research tasks were set:

- to explore the trajectory of economic growth in Armenia,
- to provide sectoral analysis and identify key growth drivers,
- to determine the key economic risks and propose mitigation strategies for Armenia.

Literature Review. Armenia's economic history, particularly since its independence in 1991, has been one of significant transition. Under Soviet rule, Armenia operated under a centralized, planned economy, with a focus on heavy industry and agriculture. Following independence, Armenia faced significant challenges, including the collapse of Soviet markets, regional blockades, and the devastating 1988 earthquake.

Researchers note that the transition from a command to a market economy was challenging, with severe economic contraction in the 1990s. According Harutyunyan's study Armenia's economy contracted by 60% in the immediate aftermath of independence[5]. The nation's economy began recovering in the late 1990s with the liberalization of markets, although the reform process was uneven and marred by political instability and external shocks. The privatization of state-owned enterprises and the establishment of free-market institutions were critical to the country's economic recovery[6].

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5 European Union. Armenia's Energy Policy and Transition to Renewable Energy. EU Commission Report. 2018

6 Eurasian Development Bank. Regional Economic Outlook: South Caucasus and Central Asia. 2021

In the post-2000 period, Armenia saw an average annual GDP growth rate of 12% until the 2008 global financial crisis, which triggered a sharp contraction[7]. However, by 2010, the economy recovered, and growth resumed, largely due to infrastructure development, mining exports, and the expansion of the IT sector. The transition from a Soviet-style economy to a more market-oriented system has been a significant theme in much of the literature.

researchers highlight the critical role of economic reforms implemented after Armenia's independence. The liberalization of trade, privatization of state assets, and establishment of a market-based financial system helped foster economic growth. However, these reforms were not without challenges. Armenia's approach to privatization was often criticized for its lack of transparency and the concentration of wealth among a few oligarchs, leading to inequality and social unrest.

A key factor in the nation's recovery has been its emphasis on foreign direct investment (FDI), especially in sectors like mining and information technology (IT)[8]. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD, 2020), FDI inflows to Armenia have been concentrated in the mining, energy, and technology sectors, particularly due to the country's favorable business environment, low tax rates, and proximity to large markets like Russia and the EU.

While reforms have led to significant growth, challenges such as corruption, low transparency, and weak rule of law have hindered the full potential of these changes, according to studies by the Bertelsmann Stiftung (2018).

Armenia's geopolitical location between two major regional powers—Russia and Turkey—has profoundly influenced its economic policies and trade relationships. The literature consistently emphasizes Armenia's reliance on Russia for energy imports, defense, and trade. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF, 2019), Russia remains Armenia's primary economic partner, with Armenia exporting minerals and imports of Russian energy constituting a significant portion of Armenia's total imports. However, Armenia's dependence on Russia has been a source of vulnerability, particularly in light of political tensions and economic sanctions imposed on Russia in recent years[9].

Armenia's membership in the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), established in 2015, further aligns its economy with Russia's, though it has also sought to diversify trade ties with Europe and China. Armenia has worked to diversify its markets through the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the European Union, signed in 2017. This agreement, which aligns Armenia with EU regulations in trade and development, signals Armenia's effort to break away from Russian economic dominance[10].

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7 World Bank. Armenia Economic Update. World Bank Group. 2024
8 Eurostat. Armenia's Trade Relations with the EU. Eurostat. 2023
9 IMF. Armenia: 2019 Article IV Consultation. International Monetary Fund. 2019
10 Eurostat. Armenia's Trade Relations with the EU, 2023

While Armenia's economic growth has been impressive, the literature identifies several key risks and challenges. One of the most critical issues is energy dependency. Armenia relies heavily on energy imports from Russia, which not only affects its trade balance but also exposes it to geopolitical risks. Studies by the European Union emphasize the importance of developing renewable energy sources to reduce Armenia's energy vulnerability.

Other ongoing challenges include high unemployment, particularly among youth, and the need for infrastructure improvements. Despite growth in construction, gaps in rural infrastructure remain a significant barrier to achieving broad-based economic development. Moreover, the economic strain from the conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh has led to uncertainty in terms of both security and economic stability. The impact of the 2020 ceasefire agreement and ongoing tensions in the region remain a source of concern for future economic planning.

Methodology. In this study, the works of various authors, the composition of Armenia's GDP and its economic growth trajectory, the contribution of different sectors to the economy were analyzed. The study employed systematic and descriptive analysis methods, utilizing data from reputable sources, including the World Bank and EU publications and the RA Statistical Committee.

Analysis. In 2024, Armenia's economy is experiencing notable growth driven by strategic reforms, diversification of key sectors, and expanding trade partnerships. However, underlying challenges, such as geopolitical tensions, energy dependency, and unemployment, continue to pose risks. This analysis focuses on economic performance, sectoral developments, trade dynamics, and the major challenges that shape the country's economic outlook.

1. **Economic Performance and Growth Trends**: Armenia's economy has been growing steadily, with a projected GDP growth rate of 5.8%–6.5% in 2024, outpacing many of its regional peers. According to the World Bank (2024), the country's robust growth is largely attributed to increased foreign direct investment (FDI), a rebound in industrial output, and substantial government capital expenditures. Despite the global economic uncertainty caused by the pandemic and regional instability, Armenia has shown resilience through strategic investments in infrastructure and key sectors such as mining and IT.

The IMF (2024) attributes this growth to Armenia's active participation in regional trade agreements such as the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), which facilitates easier access to the Russian market. The construction and IT sectors, as part of structural reforms, have also contributed significantly to this performance[11].

2. **Sectoral Analysis: Key Growth Drivers**: Armenia's economy is marked by diversification, especially in sectors such as mining, information technology (IT), construction, and services. Mining Sector: Armenia's mining industry remains a cornerstone of its economy. Precious metals, particularly gold and copper, dominate

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11 UNDP. (2024). Social and Economic Challenges in Armenia. UNDP Report.

exports. The mining sector's performance is closely tied to global commodity prices and investor sentiment. According to the World Bank (2023), Armenia's mineral exports accounted for approximately 40% of its total export revenues.

<div align="right">Table 1</div>

<div align="center">Armenia's GDP Growth Rates (2000–2024)[12]</div>

Year	GDP Growth (%)	Key Drivers
2000–2007	12%	Privatization, banking reforms, FDI
2008 (Global Financial Crisis)	-14%	Global recession, decline in exports
2010–2019	5–7%	Recovery from the crisis, infrastructure, mining exports
2020–2024	5.8–6.5%	Post-pandemic recovery, IT sector growth, infrastructure development

<div align="right">Table 2</div>

<div align="center">Armenia's Export Composition (2020)[13]</div>

Sector	Share of Total Exports (%)
Mining (Gold, Copper)	40%
Manufactured Goods	30%
Agricultural Products	20%
Services (IT, Tourism)	10%

The Eurasian Development Bank (2022) highlights how mining has attracted substantial foreign investment, particularly from countries like Canada and China. However, challenges such as environmental concerns and resource depletion remain key factors that could impact long-term sustainability.

IT Sector. The IT sector is one of the fastest-growing in Armenia. The country has become a regional hub for IT outsourcing, particularly for software development and data services. The Armenian Development Agency (ADA) (2023) reports a sharp rise in the number of tech startups, with Yerevan emerging as a significant tech hub in the South Caucasus. The growth in the IT sector has led to an increase in high-skill

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12 World Bank, Armenia Economic Update, and IMF. Armenia's Economic Performance Analysis. 2024

13 World Bank (2023). Armenia's Export Data Overview, and Eurasian Development Bank (2022). Trade and Development in the Caucasus.

employment opportunities, although it still faces challenges in terms of infrastructure and integration with global markets.

Construction. The construction sector has been a primary driver of economic recovery post-2020, with government investments in roads, housing, and utilities. The World Bank (2024) reports that large infrastructure projects, including the Sisian-Kajaran highway, have created a significant number of jobs and boosted demand for building materials.

3. **Trade Relations and Geopolitical Risks**: Armenia's trade relations have shifted in recent years as the country attempts to diversify its partnerships. Historically, Russia has been Armenia's largest trading partner, accounting for approximately 30% of total exports. However, this dependence on Russia is beginning to change as Armenia seeks to balance relations with the European Union (EU), China, and other regional powers.

The European Union (2021) has been a key partner in this shift, with Armenia signing the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in 2017. This agreement aligns Armenia's trade policies with EU regulations, facilitating easier market access and cooperation in various sectors, including agriculture, energy, and technology. According to Eurostat (2023), Armenia's exports to the EU grew by 15% in 2023, reflecting the success of the CEPA in enhancing Armenia's economic diversification[14].

Table 3

Armenia's Trade Partners (2020–2024)[15]

Country/Region	Export Share (%)	Import Share (%)
Russia	30%	40%
European Union	15%	10%
China	12%	8%
USA	7%	6%
Other Countries	36%	36%

Armenia's reliance on Russian energy supplies continues to be a significant vulnerability. The Energy Community (2023) warns that energy diversification remains crucial for Armenia, particularly in light of its geopolitical situation and regional tensions with Azerbaijan. The diversification of trade relations, particularly with China and the EU, is seen as a strategy to mitigate risks associated with over-reliance on Russia[16].

4. **Social and Demographic Challenges**: Armenia continues to face significant social challenges, including high unemployment rates, particularly among youth and women. Despite economic growth, the unemployment rate remains high, with UNDP

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14 Eurostat. Armenia's Trade Relations with the EU, 2023

15 Eurostat, Armenia's Trade Relations with the EU, and Energy Community. Trade Patterns and Geopolitical Context. 2023

16 Energy Community. Energy Dependency in Armenia: Challenges and Opportunities. 2023

(2024) estimating that the youth unemployment rate stands at approximately 30%. These challenges have led to significant emigration, with many skilled workers leaving for better opportunities in Russia and the EU.

According to the World Bank (2024), Armenia's education system, while improving, faces difficulties in meeting the labor market's needs for technical skills. Programs focused on vocational training and integration into the tech sector are seen as essential to addressing these disparities.

Table 4

Armenia's Unemployment Rate (2010–2024)[17]

Year	Overall Unemployment Rate (%)	Youth Unemployment Rate (%)
2010	16%	32%
2015	18%	28%
2020	18.4%	29%
2024 (Projected)	17%	30%

Armenia's economy in 2024 is characterized by growth in key sectors such as mining, IT, and construction, driven by strategic reforms and expanding trade partnerships. However, it remains vulnerable to external geopolitical risks, energy dependence, and high unemployment rates. As the country continues to diversify its economy and improve its domestic infrastructure, addressing these social challenges will be critical to achieving sustainable and inclusive growth in the long term. The main mitigation strategies for key economic risks are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5

Key Economic Risks and Proposed Mitigation Strategies for Armenia

Economic Risk	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
Energy Dependency	High import costs, geopolitical vulnerability	Invest in renewable energy projects
Unemployment	Reduced consumer spending, social instability	Expand vocational training and job creation
Geopolitical Tensions	Disrupted trade, decreased investor confidence	Strengthen regional and global partnerships

The diversification of trade relations, particularly through agreements like CEPA with the EU, and further investment in technology and education, will be essential in

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17 UNDP. Social and Economic Challenges in Armenia, and World Bank (2024). Armenia Labor Market Report. 2024

reducing Armenia's reliance on Russia and mitigating the effects of geopolitical instability.

Scientific Novelty. This article provides a comprehensive and updated analysis of Armenia's economic landscape in 2024, emphasizing its resilience and adaptation to both regional and global challenges. The novelty of the research lies in the following aspects:

- A detailed examination of Armenia's evolving trade relations highlights the country's strategic shift toward reducing dependence on Russia while strengthening partnerships with the EU, China, and other global markets.
- The research identifies and contextualizes current challenges such as energy dependency, youth unemployment, and regional geopolitical tensions, providing actionable recommendations for policymakers.

Conclusion. Armenia's economy in 2024 presents a picture of resilience and growth, despite ongoing challenges. The country's GDP growth is projected to continue at a healthy rate, driven by the mining, construction, and information technology sectors. These sectors, coupled with government reforms and foreign direct investment (FDI), have played a critical role in the economic stabilization and expansion observed in recent years. However, Armenia faces ongoing vulnerabilities, particularly due to its geopolitical situation, energy dependency, and high unemployment rates, especially among the youth.

The country's reliance on Russia, both as a trade partner and energy supplier, remains a central challenge. While Armenia has diversified its trade relations, particularly through the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) and agreements with the European Union (EU), this dependency exposes the country to external geopolitical risks. Furthermore, Armenia's strategic goal of balancing relations with Russia, the EU, and China is key to mitigating these risks and ensuring future stability.

Social challenges, such as high unemployment and the emigration of skilled labor, are compounded by the need for improvements in the education system. A significant proportion of the workforce is still underprepared for the growing demand in the tech and industrial sectors, hindering the country's potential for long-term economic development.

Overall, the prospects for Armenia's economy are positive, provided that it continues to implement policies focused on infrastructure development, economic diversification, and human capital development. To achieve sustainable growth, Armenia must continue to address its structural weaknesses, reduce its energy dependence, and enhance the resilience of its labor market to reduce the socio-economic disparities that persist.

Armenia's ability to maintain its growth trajectory depends on strategic investments, the successful implementation of reforms, and the resolution of regional conflicts. The continued fostering of regional and international partnerships, particularly with the EU and China, will be essential to unlocking the full potential of Armenian economy.

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LEVON HOVNANYAN

Abstract

This article explores Armenia's economic performance in 2024, highlighting key achievements, challenges, and development prospects. It details robust GDP growth of 5.8–6.5%, driven by dynamic sectors such as mining, construction, IT, and services. Key factors contributing to this growth include government-led infrastructure projects, increased foreign direct investment (FDI), and economic diversification efforts aimed at reducing reliance on traditional industries like agriculture and mining.

Despite these successes, Armenia faces persistent challenges that could impact its long-term growth trajectory. The existence of those challenges provides **the relevance** of the research topic. **The aim of the study** is to analyze the main drivers of Armenia's economic growth in 2024, assess the impact of trade diversification and structural reforms, and identify critical challenges that could impede long-term sustainable development. In the research framework the following research tasks were set:
- to explore the trajectory of economic growth in Armenia,
- to provide sectoral analysis and identify key growth drivers,

- to determine the key economic risks and propose mitigation strategies for Armenia.

The study examines Armenia's evolving trade dynamics, including strengthened ties with the European Union and China, alongside decreasing dependence on Russia. However, the key problems addressed in the article include ongoing vulnerabilities, such as energy dependency, geopolitical risks, and high youth unemployment rates. These issues threaten to undermine the country's economic progress if left unaddressed.

Scientific Novelty. This article provides a comprehensive and updated analysis of Armenia's economic landscape in 2024, emphasizing its resilience and adaptation to both regional and global challenges. The novelty of the research lies in the following aspects:

- A detailed examination of Armenia's evolving trade relations highlights the country's strategic shift toward reducing dependence on Russia while strengthening partnerships with the European Union, China, and other global markets.

- The research identifies and contextualizes current challenges such as energy dependency, youth unemployment, and regional geopolitical tensions, providing actionable recommendations for policymakers.

Keywords. Armenia's economy, economic diversification, foreign direct investment (FDI), trade relations, mining sector, IT sector, energy dependency, geopolitical risks, structural reforms, sustainable development.

ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ АРМЕНИИ: ПУТЬ К УСТОЙЧИВОМУ РАЗВИТИЮ

ЛЕВОН ОВНАНЯАН

Краткое содержание

В статье рассматриваются экономические показатели Армении в 2024 году; освещая основные достижения, проблемы и перспективы развития. В ней подробно описывается устойчивый рост ВВП на 5,8–6,5%, обусловленный такими динамичными секторами, как горнодобывающая промышленность, строительство, ИТ и сфера услуг. Ключевыми факторами, способствующими этому росту, являются инфраструктурные проекты, возглавляемые правительством, увеличение прямых иностранных инвестиций и усилия по диверсификации экономики, направленные на снижение зависимости от традиционных отраслей, таких как сельское хозяйство и горнодобывающая промышленность.

Несмотря на эти успехи, РА сталкивается с постоянными проблемами, которые могут повлиять на траекторию экономического роста в долгосрочной перспективе, и наличие этих проблем обеспечивает актуальность темы исследования.

Целью исследования является анализ основных факторов экономического роста Армении в 2024 году, оценка влияния диверсификации торговли и

структурных реформ, а также выявление критических проблем, которые могут помешать долгосрочному устойчивому развитию. В рамках статьи были поставлены следующие исследовательские задачи:

· изучить траекторию экономического роста РА,

· провести отраслевой анализ и определить ключевые факторы роста,

· определить ключевые экономические риски и предложить стратегии их смягчения.

В статье рассматривается динамика внешней торговли Армении, в том числе укрепление связей с Евросоюзом и Китаем, а также снижение зависимости от России. Ключевые вопросы, рассматриваемые в статье, включают постоянные уязвимости, такие как энергетическая зависимость, геополитические риски и высокий уровень безработицы среди молодежи. Эти проблемы угрожают подорвать экономический прогресс страны, если их не решить.

Научная новизна. В этой статье представлен всесторонний и обновленный анализ экономического ландшафта Армении в 2024 году, подчеркивающий ее устойчивость и адаптацию как к региональным, так и к глобальным вызовам. Новизна исследования заключается в следующих аспектах:

- Детальное изучение развивающихся торговых отношений Армении подчеркивает стратегический сдвиг страны в сторону снижения зависимости от России при одновременном укреплении партнерских отношений с Европейским союзом, Китаем и другими мировыми рынками.
- Исследование выявляет и контекстуализирует текущие проблемы, такие как энергетическая зависимость, безработица среди молодежи и региональная геополитическая напряженность, предоставляя действенные рекомендации для политиков.

Ключевые слова. Экономика Армении, диверсификация экономики, прямые иностранные инвестиции, торговые отношения, горнодобывающий сектор, ИТ-сектор, энергетическая зависимость, геополитические риски, структурные реформы, устойчивое развитие.

ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԴԻՎԵՐՍԻՖԻԿԱՑՈՒՄԸ. ՃԱՆԱՊԱՐՀ ԴԵՊԻ ԿԱՅՈՒՆ ԶԱՐԳԱՑՈՒՄ

ԼԵՎՈՆ ՀՈՎՆԱՆՅԱՆ

Համառոտագիր

Հոդվածն ուսումնասիրում է ՀՀ մակրոտնտեսական ցուցանիշները 2024 թվականին՝ ընդգծելով հիմնական ձեռքբերումները, մարտահրավերները և զարգացման հեռանկարները: Այն մանրամասնում է 5,8–6,5% ՀՆԱ-ի կայուն աճր, որը պայմանավորված է այնպիսի ոլորտներով, ինչպիսիք են

հանքարդյունաբերությունը, շինարարությունը, SS և ծառայությունները: Աճին նպաստող հիմնական գործոնները ներառում են կառավարության կողմից իրականացվող ենթակառուցվածքային ծրագրերը, օտարերկրյա ուղղակի ներդրումների (ОՈՒՆ) ավելացումը և տնտեսական դիվերսիֆիկացման ջանքերը, որոնք ուղղված են ավանդական ճյուղերի վրա կախվածությունը նվազեցնելուն, ինչպիսիք են գյուղատնտեսությունը և հանքարդյունաբերությունը:

Չնայած այս հաջողություններին, ՀՀ-ն բախվում է մշտական մարտահրավերների, որոնք կարող են ազդել երկարաժամկետում տնտեսական աճի հետագծի վրա: Այդ մարտահրավերների առկայությունն էլ ապահովում է հետազոտության թեմայի արդիականությունը: **Հոդվածի նպատակն** է վերլուծել 2024 թվականին ՀՀ տնտեսական աճի հիմնական շարժիչ ուժերը, գնահատել առևտրի դիվերսիֆիկացման և կառուցվածքային բարեփոխումների ազդեցությունը և բացահայտել մարտահրավերները, որոնք կարող են խոչընդոտել երկարաժամկետ կայուն զարգացմանը: Հոդվածի շրջանակներում դրվել են հետևյալ **հետազոտական խնդիրները.**

- ուսումնասիրել ՀՀ տնտեսական աճի հետագիծը,
- ապահովել ոլորտային վերլուծություն և բացահայտել աճի հիմնական շարժիչ ուժերը,
- որոշել հիմնական տնտեսական ռիսկերը և առաջարկել մեղմացման ռազմավարություններ:

Հոդվածում ուսումնասիրվում է Հայաստանի արտաքին առևտրի դինամիկան, ներառյալ Եվրամիության և Չինաստանի հետ կապերի ամրապնդումը, Ռուսաստանից կախվածության նվազմանը զուգահեռ: Հոդվածում արձարծված հիմնական խնդիրները ներառում են շարունակական խոցելիությունը, ինչպիսիք են էներգետիկ կախվածությունը, աշխարհաքաղաքական ռիսկերը և երիտասարդների գործազրկության բարձր մակարդակը: Այս խնդիրները սպառնում են խաթարել երկրի տնտեսական առաջընթացը, եթե դրանք չլուծվեն:

Գիտական նորույթ: Հոդվածում ներկայացված է ՀՀ 2024 թվականի տնտեսական լանդշաֆտի համապարփակ և թարմացված վերլուծությունը՝ ընդգծելով նրա ճկունությունն ու հարմարվողականությունը ինչպես տարածաշրջանային, այնպես էլ համաշխարհային մարտահրավերներին: Հետազոտության նորույթը կայանում է հետևյալ ասպեկտներում.

- Հայաստանի զարգացող առևտրային հարաբերությունների մանրամասն ուսումնասիրությունը ընդգծում է երկրի ռազմավարական տեղաշարժը Ռուսաստանից կախվածությունը նվազեցնելու ուղղությամբ՝ միաժամանակ ամրապնդելով գործընկերությունը Եվրամիության, Չինաստանի և այլ համաշխարհային շուկաների հետ:
- Հետազոտությունը բացահայտում և համատեքստում է արդիական խնդիրները, ինչպիսիք են էներգետիկ կախվածությունը, երիտասարդների

գործագրկությունը և տարածաշրջանային աշխարհաքաղաքական լարվածությունը՝ քաղաքականություն մշակողներին տալով գործող առաջարկություններ:

Բանալի բառեր: Հայաստանի տնտեսություն, տնտեսության դիվերսիֆիկացիա, օտարերկրյա ուղղակի ներդրումներ (ՕՈՒՆ), առևտրային հարաբերություններ, հանքարդյունաբերության ոլորտ, SS ոլորտ, էներգետիկ կախվածություն, աշխարհաքաղաքական ռիսկեր, կառուցվածքային բարեփոխումներ, կայուն զարգացում: