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ANALYTICAL STUDY · OCTOBER 2026

Intellectual Property in Armenia

2001–2025

Development and protection of IP based on 25 annual reports of the Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Armenia, cross-checked in three languages, and WIPO data

25
AIPO annual reports, 2001–2025

3
language versions: Armenian, English, Russian

×4.8
growth in trademark applications

9,285
Eurasian patents in force in Armenia

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Key elements of 2025 and contents

Over 25 years Armenia's intellectual property system has turned from a post-Soviet patent office into a service agency that lives on trademarks. The twelve "elements" below are the headline indicators for 2025.

01 **Tm** Trademark applications, national procedure **3,863** 2025	02 **Md** Madrid System: notifications into Armenia **2,885** 2025	03 **Pt** Applications for inventions and short-term patents **106** 2025	04 **Ea** Eurasian patents in force in Armenia **9,285** 2025
05 **Ds** Industrial designs: national applications **52** 2025	06 **Hg** Hague System: notifications **140** 2025	07 **Op** Oppositions to trademark registration **235** 2025	08 **Ct** Court cases involving the Office **135** 2025
09 **Ef** Share of trademark applications filed online **61.5%** 2025	10 **Gi** Geographical indications in force (WIPO) **3,186** 2024	11 **Ap** Appeals to the Board of Appeal **24** 2025	12 **Gx** Global Innovation Index, rank of 139 **59** 2025

01 Summary
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A Annexes: data, corrections, sources

Element symbols are a Patent.Lab signature device: indicators are laid out as cells of a periodic table. Values come from AIPO annual reports; "Gi" and "Gx" from WIPO data.

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Summary

National-procedure trademark applications grew from 806 (2001) to 3,863 (2025), almost fivefold, while invention applications fell from 168 to 106 over the same period. Key findings:

01 **Trademarks are the core of the system.** Since 2004 trademarks have provided the bulk of the workload; growth accelerated after 2018 (2,147 → 3,863 in seven years), and 81% of filings come from Armenian applicants. Together with the Madrid System (2,700–3,300 notifications a year) the Office handles 6–7 thousand marks annually; in resident trademark filings per unit of GDP Armenia ranks fifth in the world (WIPO, 2024).

02 **Domestic patenting is stagnating, but moving abroad.** Residents — individuals and universities — file 85–99% of national applications. Foreign companies protect inventions through the Eurasian Patent Office: Armenia has 230 national patents in force against 9,285 Eurasian ones. According to WIPO, since 2021 Armenian applicants have filed more applications abroad than at home (50 vs 19 in 2024).

03 **Legislation changed in waves that followed external commitments:** TRIPS and the EU (2004–2010), Twinning with Denmark (2012–2014), the EAEU (2015–2021), CEPA with the EU (2023), the TRIPS Protocol (2024), EU4IP (2025). A new copyright law, ready since 2012, had still not been adopted by the end of 2025.

04 **Digitalisation is real but late.** Electronic trademark filing grew from 87 applications (2017) to 2,378 (2025, 61.5%). A single information system is still at the terms-of-reference stage (approved on 20 December 2025).

05 **Disputes are growing, and faster than filings.** Oppositions to trademark registration tripled in 8 years (78 → 235); court cases involving the Office grew 2.7-fold in six years (50 → 135). The reports contain no data at all on customs or counterfeiting.

06 **Industrial designs are a small but growing segment:** 26–58 national applications a year plus 95–237 international registrations under the Hague System, mostly from Switzerland.

07 **The Office's resources are opaque:** budget, fee revenue and staffing have not been disclosed since 2002. The only figure is AMD 166.2 million in receipts in 2001; staff — about 38 specialists according to the 2018–2019 organisational charts.

08 **The outlook** hinges on the IP strategy (in development since 2021, its deadline moved three times), the training centre at the American University of Armenia, the EU4IP programme and a new IT platform. For practitioners this means more trademark disputes, a stronger role for geographical indications (wine, brandy) and Armenian procedures converging with European ones.

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Sources and methodology

The study is based on the Office's 25 annual reports for 2001–2025. Each report was read in three language versions — Armenian (the original), English and Russian; where they diverge, the Armenian text prevails.

Period	Length	What is covered	What is missing
2001–2005	14–16 pp.	Applications, registrations, firm names, draft laws; finances in 2001 only	Staff, disputes
2006–2010	17 pp.	+ patents in force, contracts, applicant countries	Budget, appeals, courts
2011–2017	16–18 pp.	+ Hague System (from 2014), contract tables	Firm names (from 2013)
2018–2020	22–29 pp.	+ Board of Appeal, oppositions, e-filing, courts (from 2019), structure	Budget, customs
2021–2025	29–55 pp.	+ short-term patents, Nice classes, applicant types, strategy	Budget, staff, GI and copyright statistics

What the three-language cross-check revealed

The cross-check found about 35 discrepancies. Most are translation errors (in the English and Russian versions); some are contradictions within the originals themselves. All corrections are listed in Annex B; the key ones:

- **Courts.** The Russian version for 2024 swaps cases and hearings: the correct figure is 200 hearings in 140 cases. The 2020 and 2025 figures in the Russian version are copied from the previous years; per the Armenian original — 162 hearings in 70 cases (2020) and 230 hearings in 135 cases (2025).
- **Eurasian patents in 2016** — 4,571, not 4,751 (an error in the Russian text of the report itself).
- **Percentages in forewords.** The "+63%" in the 2024 report is wrong on any reading (Madrid +1.3%, filings from Armenia +94%); the "38% growth in registrations" in 2020 is actually +4.4%; the "+74%" in oppositions in 2024 is actually +119%.
- **Date of the 2025 report.** The Russian page of the website gives 22.05.2025, which is impossible: the report describes events up to 23.12.2025. The Armenian page gives 10.04.2026.

> Limitations. The reports contain no finances after 2001, no staffing data (except 2018–2019), and no statistics on copyright, appellations of origin or geographical indications. Conclusions on these topics rely on indirect evidence and WIPO data and are flagged as such. Country tables in the reports are less reliable than the totals and are given as a guide.

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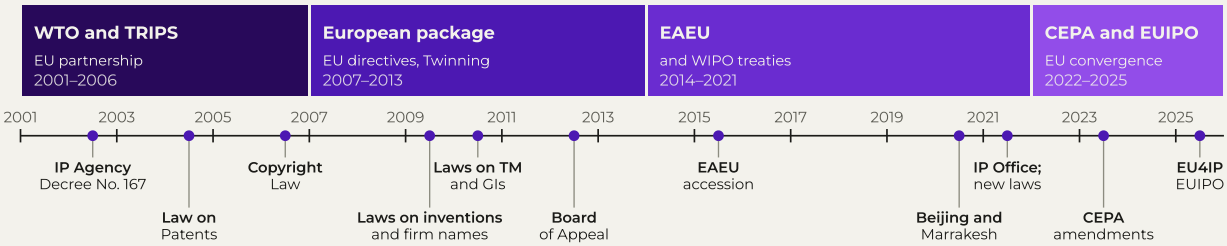
Institutional and legal framework

In 25 years the Office changed its name three times and its supervising ministry four times, yet it has remained an executive service: as early as 2002 the report stated plainly that the Agency "does not implement state policy in the field".

Four waves of reform, each answering an external commitment

Key laws, treaties and institutional decisions



Source: AIPO annual reports, WIPO Lex.

Status of the Office

Period	Name	Subordination	Head (per the reports)
to 03.2002	Patent Office (Armpatent) and National Copyright Agency	—	—
2002–2007	Intellectual Property Agency (Decree No. 167 of 06.03.2002)	Ministry of Trade and Economic Development	—
2008–2015	IP Agency (from 2013 "under the Ministry's staff")	Ministry of Economy	—
2016–2018	IP Agency	Ministry of Economic Development and Investments	Erem Chakhoyan
2019–2020	IP Agency	Ministry of Economy	E. Chakhoyan; from 2020 K. Ambaryan (acting)
from 26.07.2021	Intellectual Property Office (Decision No. 786-L)	Ministry of Economy	Kristine Ambaryan

Four waves of legislative reform

WTO and TRIPS	European package	EAEU and WIPO treaties	CEPA and EUIPO
2001–2006	2007–2013	2014–2021	2022–2025
Law on Patents (2004); Budapest, Nice, Strasbourg and Vienna Agreements, WCT and WPPT (in force from 2005); copyright law (2006).	Laws on Firm Names and on Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Designs (01.01.2009); on Trademarks and on GIs (01.07.2010); IP Rights Protection Strategy (10.06.2011); Board of Appeal statute (2012); Twinning with Denmark (02.2012–06.2014).	Hague notifications (from 2014); EAEU Treaty on Trademarks (signed 2018, ratified 2021); EAPC Protocol on designs (2019/2020); Beijing and Marrakesh Treaties (2020); Laws on Patents and on Industrial Design (in force from 01.07.2021).	Amendments to the GI law (11.11.2022); amendments to the trademark and state duty laws under CEPA and the EAEU (2023); TRIPS Protocol (10.09.2024); EU4IP (2025); copyright package and Art. 1137 of the Civil Code before the Government.

According to WIPO Lex, Armenia is party to 21 WIPO treaties, and the dates there are more precise than in the reports: the Paris Convention, PCT and Madrid Agreement since 25.12.1991; the Madrid Protocol and Berne Convention since 19.10.2000; the Hague and Locarno Agreements since 13.07.2007 (the reports count Hague only from 2014); the PLT and Singapore Treaty since 17.09.2013 (the reports only mention documents being sent in 2011); the Marrakesh Treaty since 01.09.2022; UPOV since 02.03.2024. The Lisbon Agreement and its Geneva Act remain outside the system — a notable gap for a country betting on wine and brandy.

Three long-running projects

The new copyright law was completed by an EU expert in 2012 and submitted to the Government in 2020, 2021, 2024 and 2025 — 13 years without adoption. **The IP development strategy** was launched with WIPO in November 2021 with a "December 2022" deadline, then "2023"; the 2025 report still describes it as "in development". **The single information system** has been discussed with the Information Systems Agency since 2024; its terms of reference were approved only on 20.12.2025.

The 2021 reform changed the patent model itself: utility models disappeared from the statistics, replaced by the short-term patent without substantive examination (66–80% of filings). Under Art. 84 of the new law, 40 previously granted patents were converted into short-term ones. Since May 2023 applicants can order a free search and patentability opinion from the EAPO — substantive examination has in effect been delegated to the regional office.

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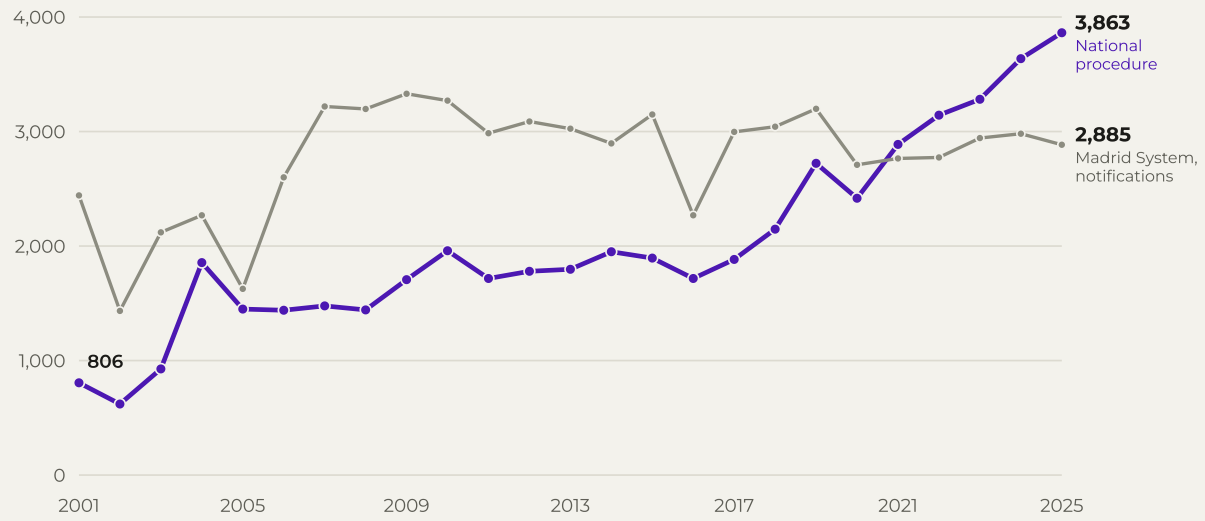
Trends by IP object

The structure of the Office's work has flipped: in 2001 there were 5 trademark applications for every invention application; in 2025 there were 36.

Trademarks

National trademark filings grew almost fivefold; the Madrid flow is stable

Trademark applications into Armenia, per year



Source: AIPO annual reports 2001–2025 (Armenian, English and Russian versions cross-checked).

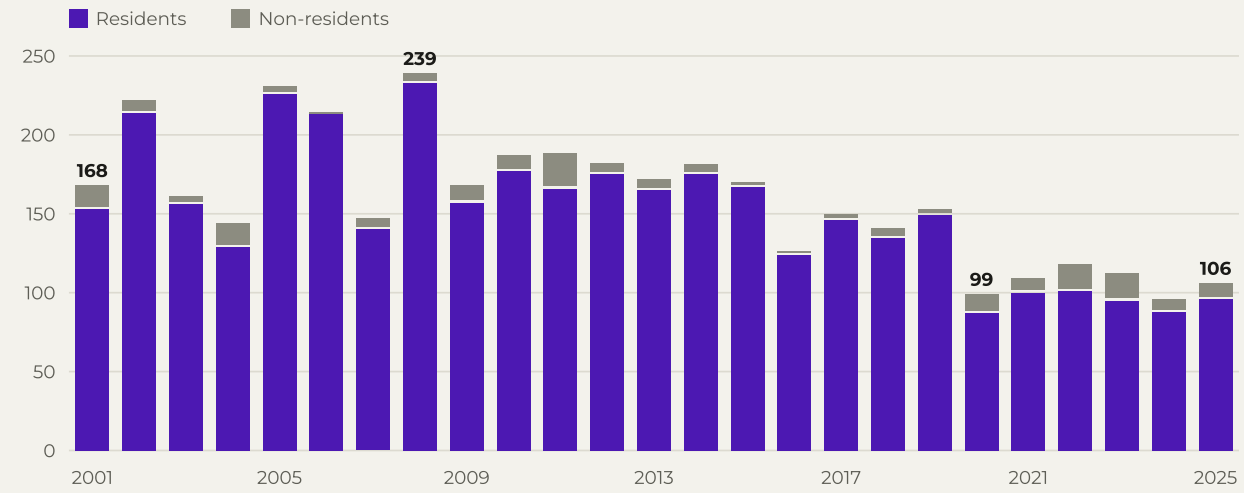
Three phases stand out. **2001–2003** — decline: the 2001 report attributes the drop in foreign filings to "political reasons and the limited size of the market". **2004–2017** — a plateau of 1,400–1,950 national applications a year (the 2004 jump to 1,855 coincided with trademark-law amendments and WTO accession). **2018–2025** — steady growth of 6–26% a year, with a single dip in 2020 (the pandemic and the war). The share of Armenian applicants rose from 50% to 81%; foreign applicants moved to the Madrid System.

The most popular Nice classes (data from 2018): class 35 (advertising and trade) rose from 382 to 1,067 applications, class 33 (alcohol) holds at 450–500, while classes 43 (catering) and 41 (education, entertainment) grew sharply — the profile of a services and retail economy. Refusals rose in relative terms too: 3% of applications in 2001, 10% in 2022; in 2022 registrations fell by 8% while applications grew — the register is filling up, and conflicts with earlier marks are more frequent.

Inventions and utility models

Patent filings fell by a third; almost all come from residents

Applications for inventions and utility models at AIPO, per year

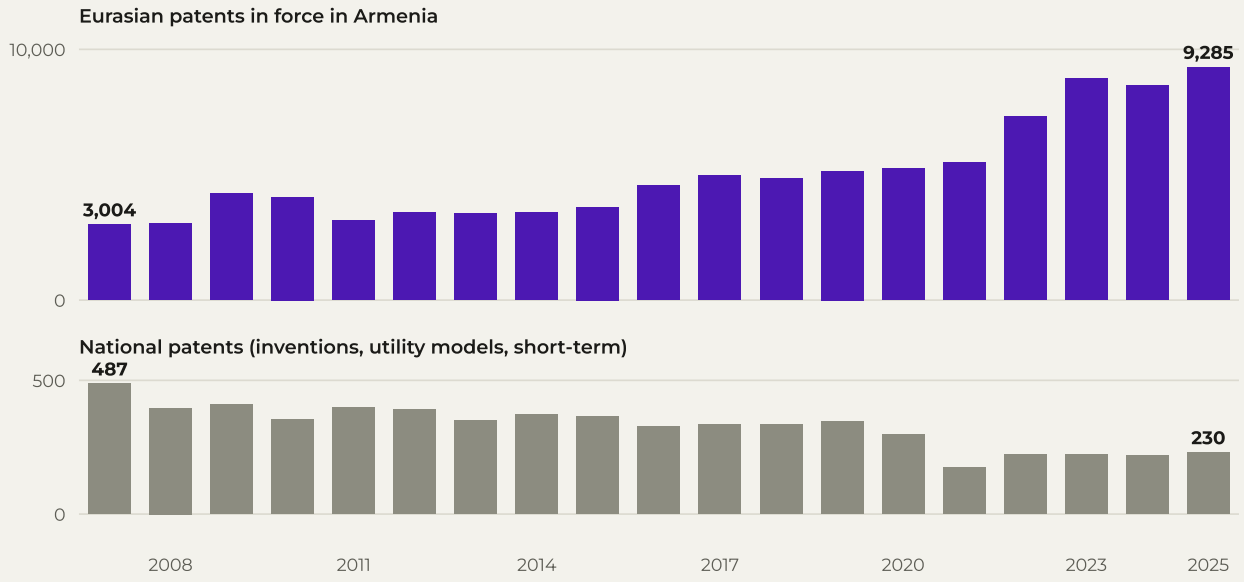


Source: AIPO annual reports. Inventions and utility models; from 2021, patents and short-term patents.

Peaks in 2002, 2005 and 2008 (222, 231, 239 applications) gave way to a decline to 96–118 applications in 2020–2025. 52–67% of applicants are individuals; universities dominate among legal entities: the National Polytechnic University (20 applications in 2023–2025), the Matenadaran (11), the Agrarian University (7). The only major foreign applicant in the national procedure is Philip Morris Products S.A. (8). Medicine and pharmaceuticals (A61) rank first almost every year (14–16%); IT and electronics (sections G, H) stay at 10–20% with no growth despite the boom in the IT sector: software solutions are not patented in Armenia.

Armenia has 40 times more Eurasian patents in force than national ones

Patents in force at year end



Source: AIPO annual reports, year end. 2001–2006: no data; 2011 per the Armenian version of the report.

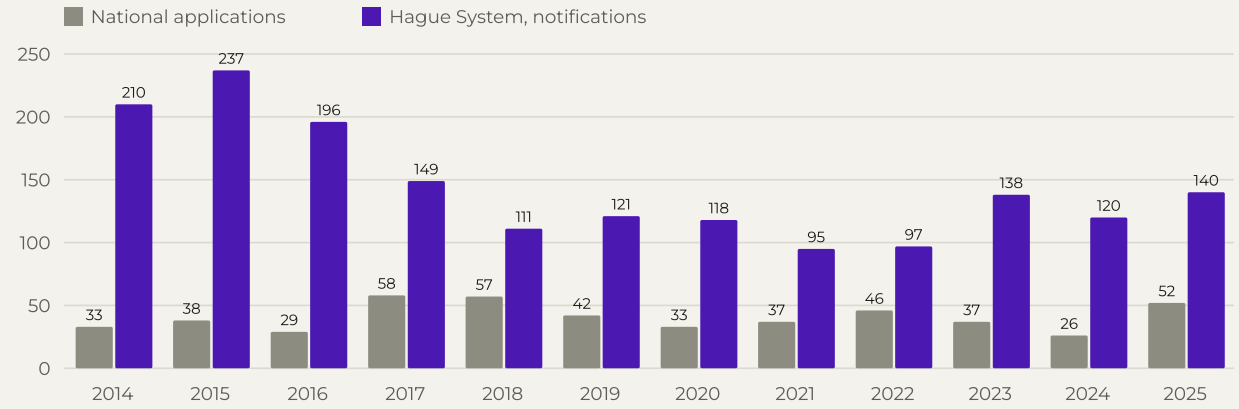
Of the 3,453 national invention patents granted since 1992, fewer than 20 remain in force; including short-term patents, 230. Residents obtain a patent and do not pay to maintain it. Foreign companies protect their technology through the EAPO: there are 40 times more Eurasian patents in the country than national ones,

and their number has tripled in 18 years. For freedom-to-operate checks on the Armenian market the national register is almost irrelevant; the Eurasian one is decisive.

Industrial designs

Foreign designs arrive via The Hague; national filings stay in the tens

Industrial designs: national applications and Hague international registrations, per year



Source: AIPO annual reports 2001–2025 (Armenian, English and Russian versions cross-checked).

Until 2009 foreign applicants (USA, Japan, Korea, Russia) filed up to half of national applications; from 2014 they moved to the Hague System, which is dominated by Switzerland (49–86 notifications a year). 38–57% of national applications fall into Locarno class 9 (packaging). In 2025, 33 patents were granted for 72 variants; 256 of 684 granted remain in force.

Firm names, appellations of origin, copyright

In 2001–2012 the Office registered 3,000–4,700 firm names a year and issued permits to use the words "Hay", "Hayastan", "Haykakan" (4–22 a year). In 2012 the flow fell from 3,281 to 1,505, and from 2013 the section disappeared — the function apparently moved to the state register of legal entities. Appellations of origin were filed at 1–4 a year; there are no statistics after 2011, although WIPO data show 3,186 geographical indications in force in Armenia, only 8 of them national. Copyright appears only as draft laws and seminars; the copyright department has 3 specialists.

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The international system and applicant geography

Armenia is a recipient of rights rather than an exporter: for every outgoing international trademark application there are 50–150 incoming Madrid notifications.

Channel	Into Armenia	From Armenia
Madrid System (trademarks)	2,700–3,300 notifications a year since 2007; share of provisional refusals up from 9% (2010) to 37% (2020)	1 application (2002) → 19–62 a year (2010–2025); peak of 62 in 2024
PCT (inventions)	1–7 national-phase entries a year	Via AIPO — 93 in 1994–2017; per WIPO — 3–9 a year after 2018 too
Eurasian patent system	3,004 (2007) → 9,285 (2025) patents in force	76 applications in 1997–2025 (1–11 a year)
Hague System (designs)	95–237 notifications a year since 2014	Not reported

Who protects trademarks in Armenia

The applicant map has changed twice. In 2003–2010 the USA led the national procedure, and Germany and Switzerland led in Madrid. Since 2011 Russia has consistently ranked first across both procedures, and since 2017 China has been second — almost entirely via Madrid. The USA has moved to third place.

Applicant country	2006	2011	2017	2020	2023	2025
Russia	223	398	563	626	760	542
China	140	169	329	350	402	527
USA	337	389	373	344	307	291
Germany	240	207	314	217	257	223
Switzerland	227	191	250	214	234	220

Trademark applications into Armenia under both procedures (national and Madrid). Country tables from the reports are given as a guide.

In patents the picture is different: foreign applicants file 1–22 national applications a year, mostly as PCT national-phase entries. The main flow goes through the EAPO, and growth in Eurasian patents accelerated sharply after 2021 (5,475 → 9,285). The 2022 jump (+34%) is confirmed by all three versions of the report but contradicts the same report's statement of growth "of 18% over five years"; no reason is given.

The Office's partners shifted with foreign policy: WIPO, the EPO (TACIS, TAIEX), the EAPO and RGIIS (2001–2010); EU Twinning (2012–2014); the EEC, Rospatent, CNIPA, KIPO (2014–2021); WIPO (2022 memorandum, a national pavilion at the 2025 Assemblies), EUIPO (EU4IP 2024–2027), US CLDP and TAIEX, while keeping ties with the EAPO and Rospatent (2024 memorandum). Armenian IP law is converging with both the EAEU treaties and the EU directives, and the two frameworks are not always compatible — for example, on exhaustion of rights and GI protection.

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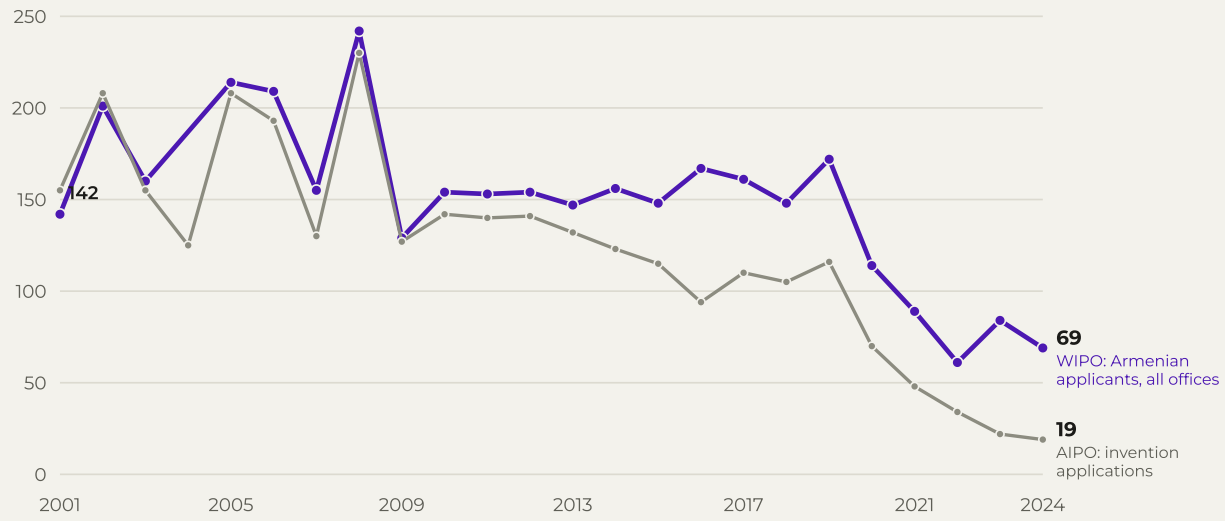
Cross-check with WIPO data

WIPO data do not contradict the AIPO reports, but they change two conclusions: Armenian inventors file more abroad than at home, and geographical indications, absent from the reports, are protected by the thousands.

Indicator, 2024	AIPO	WIPO	Why they differ
Patent applications at the Office	96 (19 patents + 77 short-term)	19 patents + 80 utility models	WIPO counts the short-term patent as a utility model
Applications by Armenians abroad	not counted	50 (USA 12.7%, Brazil, EAPO, South Africa)	2.6 times more than at home; 56% via the PCT
PCT applications from Armenia	"none forwarded since 2018"	3–9 a year (2018–2024)	Filed directly with the IB or via the EAPO
Eurasian applications designating Armenia	patents in force only (8,561)	3,246 non-resident applications: USA 959, Russia 725, China 237	US companies are the largest patent holders in the market
Trademark applications	3,636 + 2,981 = 6,617	14,768 in classes	WIPO counts classes (~2.2 per application)
Trademark registrations in force	no data	27,291	The size of the register every new filing is checked against
Industrial designs	26 national + 120 via Hague	456 designs, 90% non-resident	By number of designs, Russia leads (59%)
Geographical indications in force	no data	3,186 (wines and spirits 1,843)	8 national, the rest under agreements

Since 2021 Armenian inventors file more abroad than at home

Patent applications by Armenian applicants at all offices worldwide vs invention applications at AIPO



Source: WIPO IP Statistics Data Center, by applicant origin (May 2026; 2004: no data); AIPO annual reports.

The gap between the lines is applications filed abroad by Armenian applicants. Before 2010 there were almost none; after 2021 they became the main part of patent activity: a national patent with examination has become

a rarity, and serious technology goes straight to the USA, the EAPO and the PCT.

Armenia's place in the world

Indicator (WIPO, 2024)	Value	Rank
Resident trademark applications per unit of GDP	12,044	5
Resident trademark applications per million population	2,418	23
Madrid applications per million population	16.8	39
Utility models (short-term patents)	80	49
Trademark applications, total in classes	14,768	63
Patent applications by Armenians abroad	50	81
Patent applications, total	69	96
National patents in force	17	109

In the Global Innovation Index 2025 Armenia ranks 59th of 139 economies (63rd in 2024) and 11th among upper-middle-income countries; its outputs (53rd) outperform its inputs (78th). The strengths are IP-related: trademarks per GDP (12th), utility models per GDP (11th), ICT services exports (11th) and creative goods exports (8th). So are the weaknesses: IP payments (131st) and IP receipts (127th), university–industry collaboration (101st). The country registers a lot but hardly trades in rights.

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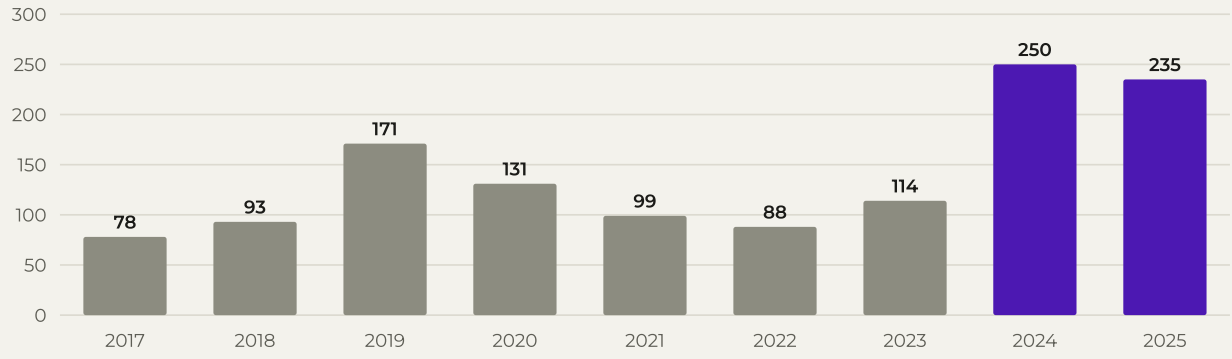
Protection and enforcement

For 17 years (2001–2017) the reports contain not a single figure on disputes; the protection system becomes measurable only from 2018 — and since then every indicator of conflict has grown faster than filings.

Year	Oppositions to trademark registration	Board of Appeal: cases	upheld / rejected	Courts: hearings / cases
2017	78	—	—	—
2018	93	14	7 / 7	—
2019	171	20	9 / 8	120 / 50
2020	131	38	12 / 13	162 / 70
2021	99	28	17 / 11	143 / 79
2022	88	36	19 / 17	162 / 90
2023	114	28	16 / 12	180 / 120
2024	250	30	9 / 21	200 / 140
2025	235	24	10 / 14	230 / 135

Oppositions to trademark registration have tripled

Oppositions against trademark registration, per year



Source: AIPO annual reports 2001–2025 (Armenian, English and Russian versions cross-checked).

- **Oppositions have become a routine tool.** The jump from 114 to 250 in 2024 (+119%) coincided with the 2023 trademark-law amendments and the growth of the register; there is roughly one opposition for every 15 applications.
- **The Board of Appeal is small and almost entirely about trademarks:** 14–38 cases a year, of which 1–2 concern patents. The share of upheld appeals fell from 50–61% (2018–2021) to 30–42% (2024–2025). Requests to recognise a mark as well known appeared in 2019; there were 6 in 2024.
- **The court workload grew 2.7-fold in six years** (50 → 135 cases; 120 → 230 hearings). The reports do not say who litigates or on what grounds; from the context these are appeals against refusals and invalidation disputes.
- **Customs, police, counterfeiting are outside the Office's field of view.** In 25 years there is not one figure on detained goods; the topic appears only as "Anti-Counterfeit" forums (annually since 2016), CLDP seminars

with customs and the Interior Ministry (2023–2024) and a planned WIPO seminar for law enforcement in 2026. The 2011 IP Rights Protection Strategy is never mentioned again after its adoption.

- **Patent attorneys are a bottleneck.** Only a handful pass the qualification exam: 7 of 26 (2023), 3 of 26 (2024), 2 of 24 (2025).

In the pipeline: statutory damages for copyright infringement without proof of loss (draft Art. 1137 of the Civil Code, doubled where the statutory minimum applies), accreditation of collective management organisations and extended collective licensing, and an EAEU agreement on countering online infringements (under discussion since 2020).

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Finance, staff, digitalisation

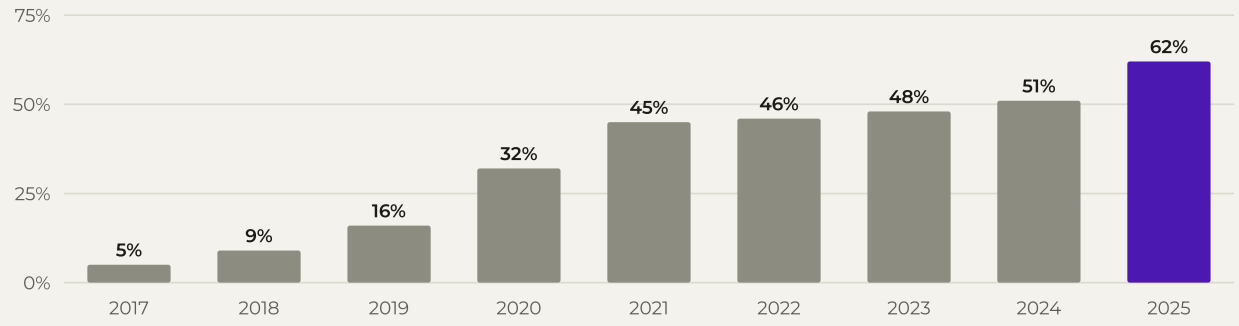
The Office is self-financing but does not disclose it: the only report with finances (2001) shows AMD 166.2 million in receipts against a plan of 112 million.

In 2001, 45% of receipts came from trademarks and designs, 22% from firm names, 15% from inventions. From 2002 the financial section disappeared; only amendments to the state duty law are mentioned (2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2018, 2023, 2025). At current volumes (3.9 thousand trademark applications, 1.7 thousand renewals, 870 register changes, 231 contracts) the fee flow is many times the 2001 level, but an exact figure can only be taken from the Ministry of Economy's budget reporting.

Staff. According to the 2018–2019 charts: 9 invention examiners, 12 for trademarks and designs, 3 for copyright, 5 IT, 3 at application intake and 6 at the state register — about 38 specialists. In 2019 each trademark examiner handled about 230 national applications; if staffing has not grown, the workload has risen by a further 40% by 2025. Training for all 25 years has been funded by partners (WIPO, EPO, EAPO, RGIIS, USAID, EU); the Office still has no training centre of its own — a launch at the American University of Armenia is promised for the second half of 2026.

62% of trademark applications are now filed online

Share of electronic filings in national trademark applications, %



Source: AIPO annual reports 2001–2025 (Armenian, English and Russian versions cross-checked).

Stage	Years	What was done
Automation and databases	2001–2010	Bulletin on CD-ROM, case-management subsystems, EAPATIS-based search (2004), website with trademark databases (2006), Unicode (2009), first e-filing (2009–2010), CISPATENT discs with 9 CIS countries
Web systems and digitisation	2011–2020	New website (2012), web case management for trademarks (2013), inventions and designs (2014), GIs and licences (2015); electronic renewal (2019); digitisation of 1–2 thousand documents a year
State digital infrastructure	2021–2025	aipo.am website (2021), 3D models in applications (17.05.2023), login via "Ես եմ" (2023), EKENG signature (2024); terms of reference for a single low-code system approved 20.12.2025, tender launched

Inventions and designs are going digital more slowly than trademarks: 27–40% of invention applications and 28–67% of design applications are filed online. Artificial intelligence appears in the reports only as a topic of EAPO and Rospatent seminars; the Office has no AI search or classification tools of its own.

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Challenges and particularities of the Armenian system

The defining feature is a gap between fast-growing demand for registration and institutions that change at the pace of international commitments rather than demand. The reports themselves name almost no problems, so what follows is drawn from the data.

01 **A patent system without a commercial core.** Applicants are individuals and universities, patents are not maintained, and 1–4 invention licences are recorded a year. The short-term patent without examination (80% of grants) makes the register less reliable for third parties.

02 **Trademark overload.** Applications +80% in seven years, refusals 3% → 10%, oppositions ×3, court cases ×2.7 — with, by all appearances, unchanged staffing. In 2025, 3,842 applications were examined but only 1,299 registration decisions were taken; the report does not explain the gap.

03 **Weak statistical culture.** Figures differ between language versions, charts do not match the text, sections are copied from the previous year, percentages are miscalculated. Official statistics are of little use as evidence in disputes.

04 **Long-running legislative projects:** the copyright law — 13 years, the IP strategy — 4 years, the single IT system — at the terms-of-reference stage since 2024. IP ranks low on the government agenda.

05 **Two harmonisation frameworks.** EAEU treaties (trademarks, collective management, the future Eurasian mark) and CEPA commitments (GIs, exhaustion, enforcement) are implemented in parallel; the dispute over the "cognac" GI is a direct consequence.

06 **GIs and copyright go unmeasured** — precisely the objects around which WIPO and EU projects are built (wine, collective management, creative industries).

07 **Dependence on external expertise.** Draft laws are written by EU and WIPO experts, searches are done by the EAPO, training is paid for by partners: efficient for a small country, but it makes IP policy derivative of donors.

Strengths: the full set of international systems (PCT, Madrid, Hague, the EAPC with its design protocol), fast and inexpensive trademark registration with e-filing, a functioning Board of Appeal and stable leadership since 2021.

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Outlook and recommendations for practitioners

The next three years will be shaped by four processes already under way; all of them shift Armenian practice towards the European model while keeping the Eurasian patent framework.

Process	Status at end-2025	What it will change
EU4IP (EUIPO, 2024–2027)	Armenia is a beneficiary; EUIPO mission 11–12.11.2025, Executive Director's visit in 2026	Convergence of trademark examination with EUIPO practice, search tools, possible connection to TMview / DesignView
Copyright law + Art. 1137 Civil Code	Package before the Government after review and consultation	Statutory damages, CMO accreditation, extended collective licensing — more lawsuits
IP strategy and training centre	Strategy in development with WIPO; centre — 2026	National training of attorneys and IP lawyers; today 2–7 people pass the exam each year
New IT system	Terms of reference approved 20.12.2025, tender	End-to-end electronic case management, open registers; realistic horizon — 2027–2028

In parallel, the EAEU is preparing a single Eurasian trademark; if it takes off, part of the Russian and Kazakh filings will leave the national procedure and Madrid.

What this means for legal practice

- **Trademark disputes are a growing market.** 235–250 oppositions and up to 140 court cases a year, with about two dozen attorneys in the country. The share of upheld appeals is falling — evidence should be prepared already at the opposition stage.
- **For Russian clients, Armenia is the No. 1 foreign destination** (540–760 trademark applications a year). Madrid is cheaper, but the national procedure brings fewer provisional refusals (37% under Madrid in 2020 vs 6% nationally). E-filing requires login via "Ես եմ", i.e. a local representative.
- **Patents go through the EAPO.** For protection and freedom-to-operate checks the Eurasian register (9,285) matters, not the national one (230). A short-term patent is useful as a cheap way to secure priority, but it is easy to challenge.
- **GIs and winemaking are the topic of the coming years.** The WIPO wine project, GI support in the 2026 plan, the 2022 amendments and CEPA create demand without statistics or settled practice.
- **The right to a name and means of individualisation.** Armenia keeps a special institution — permits to use the words "Hay", "Hayastan", "Haykakan" in names (Decree No. 289 of 07.07.2000) — and requests for well-known status are increasing. This is material for comparative analysis with Russian rules on official names and personal names in trademarks.

> **Baseline forecast for 2026–2028:** trademark filings will keep growing by 5–10% a year and exceed 4,500 under the national procedure; e-filing will approach 80%; resident patenting will stay at 100–120 applications; Eurasian patents in force in Armenia will exceed 10,000. The forecast extrapolates the 2021–2025 series and does not account for external shocks.

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Annexes

A. Summary data by year

Per the main text of the reports, cross-checked across three language versions; "—" means the indicator is not reported. From 2021 inventions include short-term patents.

Year	Inv.+UM: filed	granted	TM: national filings	of which resid.	TM: registered	Madrid: into AM	Madrid: from AM	Designs: national	Hague	Eurasian patents in force	Oppos.	Board of Appeal
2001	168	—	806	407	759	2,442	—	2	—	—	—	—
2002	222	—	620	388	654	1,433	1	15	—	—	—	—
2003	161	176	927	693	602	2,120	1	23	—	—	—	—
2004	144	170	1,855	1,598	1,095	2,268	5	41	—	—	—	—
2005	231	146	1,449	1,089	1,282	1,627	26	20	—	—	—	—
2006	214	240	1,439	945	1,100	2,600	6	29	—	—	—	—
2007	147	176	1,477	882	1,164	3,219	10	18	—	3,004	—	—
2008	239	138	1,443	939	1,189	3,197	12	24	—	3,068	—	—
2009	168	186	1,707	1,115	1,297	3,330	11	35	—	4,264	—	—
2010	187	165	1,959	1,266	1,499	3,270	23	23	—	4,115	—	—
2011	188	168	1,717	1,105	1,560	2,985	24	28	—	3,174	—	—
2012	182	154	1,780	1,122	1,388	3,087	28	57	—	3,504	—	—
2013	172	130	1,797	1,167	1,567	3,025	43	33	—	3,453	—	—
2014	181	148	1,950	1,341	1,584	2,897	31	33	210	3,482	—	—
2015	170	131	1,895	1,340	1,488	3,149	20	38	237	3,714	—	—
2016	126	137	1,717	1,261	1,564	2,268	30	29	196	4,571	—	—
2017	150	101	1,883	1,348	1,435	2,997	51	58	149	4,958	78	—
2018	141	135	2,147	1,556	1,453	3,043	35	57	111	4,848	93	14
2019	153	132	2,722	2,157	1,789	3,198	33	42	121	5,150	171	20
2020	99	101	2,418	1,900	1,868	2,710	27	33	118	5,244	131	38
2021	109	73	2,887	2,364	2,068	2,765	33	37	95	5,475	99	28
2022	118	97	3,143	2,537	1,898	2,773	19	46	97	7,324	88	36
2023	112	83	3,282	2,685	2,377	2,943	32	37	138	8,834	114	28
2024	96	77	3,636	2,965	2,501	2,981	62	26	120	8,561	250	30
2025	106	72	3,863	3,112	2,546	2,885	23	52	140	9,285	235	24

Notes: for 2001–2002 the reports give only grant decisions (166 and 167), not patents issued; contracts for 2011–2012 follow those years' reports (the 2013–2015 tables give 83 and 132); the 2016 Madrid notifications (2,268) are confirmed by the English and Armenian versions.

B. Corrections identified in the three-version cross-check

Year	Indicator	Stated (Russian version / translation)	Correct (Armenian original)
2003	Resident trademark applications in 2002 (comparison)	338 (Eng.)	388

Year	Indicator	Stated (Russian version / translation)	Correct (Armenian original)
2003	Madrid notifications	2,753 (comparison paragraph)	2,120 (text and table)
2004	Trademarks registered	1,090 (Eng.)	1,095
2006	Foreign trademark applicants, national procedure	404	494 (1,439 − 945; as in the 2007 report)
2007	Provisional refusals under Madrid	430	403
2008	Title of the law in force from 01.01.2009	"On Patents, UMs and IDs"	"On Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Designs"
2009	Provisional refusals under Madrid	357	591
2010	Resident applications for inventions and UMs	117	177
2011	Resident trademark applications	1,102	1,105
2011	Patents maintained in force	258	248
2013	Eurasian applications via AIPO	3	4
2013	Trademarks withdrawn / refused	11 / 124 (Eng.)	18 / 131
2014	Designs, residents	25 (Eng.)	27
2016	Eurasian patents in force	4,751	4,571
2017	Resident trademark applications	1,472 (chart)	1,348
2019	Courts	50 hearings in 120 cases (Eng.)	120 hearings in 50 cases
2020	Courts	copied from 2019	162 hearings in 70 cases
2020	Growth in trademark registrations	+38%	+4.4% (1,789 → 1,868)
2020	Designs for 2019	57	42
2020	Oppositions	"up 23%" (Eng.)	down 23%
2021	Patents granted	72	73
2021	Board of Appeal	12 / 13 (Eng.)	17 upheld / 11 rejected
2022	Trademark registrations	"up 8%" (Eng.)	down 8%
2023	Oppositions	"down 25%" (Eng.)	up (88 → 114, +29.5%)
2024	Courts	140 hearings in 200 cases	200 hearings in 140 cases
2024	"+63%" in the foreword	Madrid / from Armenia	+1.3% / +94%
2025	Courts	copied from 2024	230 hearings in 135 cases
2025	Industrial design variants	724	72
2025	Publication date on the website	22.05.2025 (Russian page)	10.04.2026 (Armenian page)

Confirmed by the original although they look anomalous: preliminary examination of 1,299 trademark applications in 2014; 34% growth in Eurasian patents in 2022; 3,842 applications examined against 1,299 registration decisions in 2025; 123 refusals of firm names in 2009 (by subtraction it should be 872).

C. Sources

AIPO annual reports — pages in three languages: aipo.am/hy, aipo.am/en, aipo.am/ru. English PDFs by year:

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021
2022 2023 2024 2025

WIPO: IP Statistics Data Center — Armenia profile by applicant origin, 1980–2024 (May 2026); Statistical country profile: Armenia (2024, June 2026); WIPO Lex — Armenia; Global Innovation Index 2025 — Armenia.

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This study was prepared by Patent.Lab from open sources: the annual reports of the Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia (aipo.am) and WIPO statistics. It is an analytical publication and does not constitute legal advice.

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