

# **Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report**

## **“GLOBAL CREDIT” closed joint-stock company universal credit organization**

31 December 2020



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# Independent auditor's report

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To the shareholders of “GLOBAL CREDIT” closed joint-stock company universal credit organization

## *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of “GLOBAL CREDIT” closed joint-stock company universal credit organization (the “Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”).

## *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the “IESBA Code”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Armenia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## *Key Audit Matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

## *Allowance for expected credit loss*

Expected credit loss allowance was considered as a key audit matter due to significance of loans to customers as well as the subjectivity of assumptions underlying the impairment assessment. Applying different judgments and assumptions can lead to significantly different results of the expected credit loss allowance, which may have a material effect on the Company's financial results.

Key areas of judgment included the interpretation of the requirements to determine impairment under application of IFRS 9, which is reflected in the Company's expected credit loss model, the identification of

exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality, assumptions used in the expected credit loss model such as the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows and forward looking macroeconomic factors and the need to apply additional overlays to reflect current or future external factors that are not appropriately captured by the expected credit loss model.

With respect to impairment methodology, our audit procedures comprised the following:

- We read the Company's IFRS 9 based impairment provisioning policy and compared it with the requirements of IFRS 9.
- We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the data used to determine the impairment reserve, including transactional data captured at loan origination, ongoing internal credit quality assessments, storage of data and interfaces to the expected credit loss model.
- We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the expected credit loss model, including model build and approval, ongoing monitoring/validation, model governance and mathematical accuracy.
- We checked the appropriateness of the Company's determination of significant increase in credit risk and the resultant basis for classification of exposures into various stages.
- For a sample of risk exposures, we checked the appropriateness of the Company's staging.
- We assessed and tested the material modeling assumptions as well as overlays with a focus on the key modeling assumptions adopted by the Company and sensitivity of the provisions to changes in modeling assumptions.
- For forward looking assumptions used by the Company's management in its expected credit loss calculations, we held discussions with management and corroborated the assumptions using publicly available information.
- We examined a sample of risk exposures and performed procedures to evaluate the timely identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality and expected loss calculation for exposures assessed on an individual basis.
- We checked the completeness of loans and advances, off-balance sheet items, investment securities, placements and other financial assets included in calculation of allowances for expected credit loss as at 31 December 2020. We understood the theoretical soundness and tested the mathematical integrity of the models applied.
- For data from external sources, we understood the process of choosing such data, its relevance for the Company, and the controls and governance over such data;
- We involved our IT specialists in areas that required specific expertise (i.e. data reliability and the expected credit loss model).
- We assessed the accuracy of the disclosures in the financial statements.

### ***Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free

from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Armen Hovhannisyan.

Armen Hovhannisyan  
Chief Executive Officer of "Grant Thornton" CJSC/  
Engagement Partner

05 April 2021



# Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousand Armenian drams

	Notes	2020	2019
Interest and similar income	7	7,961,769	7,476,492
Interest and similar expense	7	(2,329,078)	(2,156,024)
Net interest income		<u>5,632,691</u>	<u>5,320,468</u>
Fee and commission income	8	11,359	78,972
Fee and commission expense	8	(99,076)	(65,484)
Net fee and commission income/(expense)		<u>(87,717)</u>	<u>13,488</u>
Net trading income	9	13,991	6,314
Net gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		448,458	893,941
Other income	10	216,196	375,553
Impairment losses	11	(5,463,994)	(5,179,519)
Staff costs	12	(455,792)	(402,893)
Other expenses	13	(917,747)	(670,175)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		<u>(613,914)</u>	<u>357,177</u>
Income tax expense	14	(11,094)	(93,877)
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>(625,008)</u>	<u>263,300</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
<i>Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments)</i>			
Net gains from changes in fair value		30,328	1,168,342
Net gains realized to the profit or loss		(462,422)	(888,913)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		67,486	(2,929)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		77,776	(47,333)
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at FVOCI, net of tax		<u>(286,832)</u>	<u>229,167</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(911,840)</u>	<u>492,467</u>

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 63.

# Statement of financial position

In thousand Armenian drams

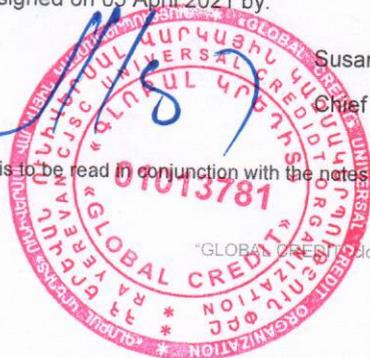
	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<i>Assets</i>			
Cash	15	141,701	101,543
Derivative financial assets	16	81	7,317
Amounts due from financial institutions	17	100,141	1,305,939
<i>Investment securities</i>			
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	15,000	465,384
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	18	12,766,361	15,622,382
Loans and advances to customers	19	18,326,547	19,959,739
Prepaid income taxes		27,307	83,234
Property and equipment	20	231,339	307,553
Intangible assets	21	239,740	154,945
Repossessed assets	22	13,571	148,124
Other assets	23	76,398	115,510
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>31,938,186</b>	<b>38,271,670</b>
<i>Liabilities and equity</i>			
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Loans and borrowings	24	29,025,543	33,131,828
Debt securities issued	25	1,030,499	1,974,491
Derivative financial liabilities	16	-	720
Lease liabilities	26	180,424	229,321
Deferred income tax liabilities	14	26,210	91,761
Other liabilities	27	153,864	146,763
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>30,416,540</b>	<b>35,574,884</b>
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	28	2,000,000	2,000,000
Statutory general reserve		77,328	77,328
Fair value reserve		68,340	355,172
Retained earnings/(accumulated loss)		(624,022)	264,286
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,521,646</b>	<b>2,696,786</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>31,938,186</b>	<b>38,271,670</b>

The financial statements were signed on 05 April 2021 by:

Luiza Igraryan  
Executive Director

Susanna Khachatryan  
Chief Accountant

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 63.



# Statement of changes in equity

In thousand Armenian drams

	Share capital	Statutory general reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated loss)	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2020	2,000,000	77,328	355,172	264,286	2,696,786
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(625,008)	(625,008)
<i>Other comprehensive income:</i>					
Net gains from changes in fair value	-	-	30,328	-	30,328
Net gains realized to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income on disposal of investments at FVOCI	-	-	(462,422)	-	(462,422)
Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	67,486	-	67,486
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	77,776	-	77,776
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	-	-	(286,832)	(625,008)	(911,840)
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(263,300)	(263,300)
<i>Total transactions with owners</i>	-	-	-	(263,300)	(263,300)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	2,000,000	77,328	68,340	(624,022)	1,521,646
Balance at 1 January 2019	1,500,000	77,328	126,005	437,986	2,141,319
Profit for the year	-	-	-	263,300	263,300
<i>Other comprehensive income:</i>					
Net gains from changes in fair value	-	-	1,168,342	-	1,168,342
Net gains realized to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on disposal of FVOCI instruments	-	-	(888,913)	-	(888,913)
Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	(2,929)	-	(2,929)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	(47,333)	-	(47,333)
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	-	-	229,167	263,300	492,467
<i>Increase in share capital</i>	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(437,000)	(437,000)
<i>Total transactions with owners</i>	500,000	-	-	(437,000)	63,000
Balance as of 31 December 2019	2,000,000	77,328	355,172	264,286	2,696,786

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 63.

# Statement of cash flows

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>		
Interest received	7,862,042	7,311,013
Interest paid	(2,283,442)	(2,112,285)
Fee and commission received	11,359	78,972
Fee and commission paid	(99,076)	(65,484)
Net trading (gains)/losses	20,507	(1,033)
Net gains from Investment securities	448,458	893,941
Other income	216,196	375,386
Payments of employees	(455,792)	(424,961)
Other expenses	(516,283)	(532,773)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>5,203,969</u>	<u>5,522,776</u>
<i>(Increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>		
Derivative financial instruments	-	750
Loans and advances to customers	(3,488,114)	(7,184,609)
Other assets	102,911	(60,588)
<i>Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>		
Other liabilities	7,211	3,156
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities before income tax	<u>1,825,977</u>	<u>(1,718,515)</u>
Income tax paid	-	(212,379)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	<u>1,825,977</u>	<u>(1,930,894)</u>
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>		
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(162,724)	(102,080)
Sale of property and equipment	-	167
Loans to financial institutions	1,214,523	190,828
Repossessed collateral	63,848	(454,718)
(Purchase)/Sale of investment securities	2,936,391	(7,282,538)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	<u>4,052,038</u>	<u>(7,648,341)</u>

# Statement of cash flows (continued)

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<i>Cash flow from financing activities</i>		
Proceeds from debt securities issued	-	1,019,224
Repayment of bonds issued	(1,011,644)	(536,177)
Loans and borrowings received	19,668,264	11,296,194
Loans and borrowings repayment	(24,167,096)	(2,201,932)
Dividends paid	(263,300)	(437,000)
Increase in share capital	-	500,000
Repayment of lease liabilities	(66,384)	(66,384)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	<u>(5,840,160)</u>	<u>9,573,925</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash	<u>37,855</u>	<u>(5,310)</u>
Cash as at the beginning of the year	101,543	108,279
Effect of changes in allowance for expected credit losses	(712)	310
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash	<u>3,015</u>	<u>(1,736)</u>
Cash at the end of the year (note 15)	<u><u>141,701</u></u>	<u><u>101,543</u></u>

The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 63.

# Notes to the financial statements

## 1 Principal activities

“Global Credit” UCO CJSC (the “Company”) was established in 2010 as a result of merging of “Washington Capital” UCO CJSC and “Credit Union” UCO CJSC and is a closed joint stock company. The Company is regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia (RA). The Company was registered on 26 October 2010 under license N 35, granted by the Central Bank of Armenia (the “CBA”).

The Company’s main activity is the provision of micro- to medium-sized loans to individuals and legal entities in the Republic of Armenia.

The Company’s office is located in Yerevan. The Company does not have branches. The registered office of the Company is located at: Sasna Tsrer 2, area 251, Yerevan, Republic of Armenia.

## 2 Armenian business environment

The changes in political and economic environment and the development of the legal, tax and legislative systems in Armenia have continuing nature. The stability and development of the Armenian economy largely depends on these changes. The government has brought a renewed commitment to good governance, including anticorruption efforts, transparency, and accountability.

In March 2020 the World Health Organization has classified the coronavirus (COVID-19), which has exploded in China in December 2019, as pandemic. The coronavirus has already had a significant impact on the global economy and major financial markets.

Continuous measures were introduced by the Government and the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus on the economy. These measures include, among others, subsidized lending to affected industries and individuals and payment holidays.

Overall, in 2020 the lending activity decreased in the financial market as banks are reassessing the business models of their borrowers, as well as their ability to withstand in the future, taking into account the increased exchange rates and the reduction of business activity.

The Company’s management considers its current liquidity position to be sufficient for the sustainable functioning. The Company monitors its liquidity position on daily basis and intends to use appropriate liquidity position instruments, if necessary.

The situation in the Republic of Armenia has intensified as a result of the war unleashed by the Republic of Azerbaijan. Despite the ceasefire agreement, the consequences of the war on Armenia’s economy, both in the short and long term, are still uncertain.

These events may have a further significant impact on the Company’s future operations and financial stability, the full consequences of which are currently difficult to predict. The future economic and political situation and its impact on the Company’s operations may differ from the management’s current expectations.

These financial statements do not reflect the potential future impact of the above on the Company’s operations.

## 3 Basis of preparation

### 3.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as developed and published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

The Company prepares statements for regulatory purposes in accordance with legislative requirements of the Republic of Armenia. These financial statements are based on the Company's books and records as adjusted and reclassified in order to comply with IFRS.

### 3.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a fair value basis for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income. Other financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortized cost and non-financial assets and liabilities are stated at historical cost.

### 3.3 Functional and presentation currency

Functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The Company's functional currency and the Company's presentation currency is Armenian Dram ("AMD"), since this currency best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and transactions of the Company. The financial statements are presented in thousands of AMD, unless otherwise stated, which is not convertible outside Armenia.

### 3.4 Changes in accounting policies

The Company applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

New standards and amendments described below and applied for the first time in 2020, did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
- Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- COVID-19 Rent Related Concessions (Amendments to IFRS 16).

### 3.5 Standards and interpretations not yet applied by the Company

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to the existing Standards have been published but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any of these pronouncements.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policy for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement.

Management does not anticipate a material impact on the Company's financial statements from these Amendments, they are presented below.

- *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2* (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 16, IFRS 4, IFRS 7)
- *IFRS 17 Insurance contracts*
- *Proceeds before intended use* (Amendments to IAS 16)
- *References to the conceptual framework* (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- *Onerous contracts – costs of fulfilling a contract* (Amendments to IAS 37)
- *Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 cycle* (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41, IFRS 16)
- *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current* (Amendments to IAS 1)

## 4 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been applied in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied.

## 4.1 Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Expense is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow from the Company and the expense can be reliably measured. The following specific criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The "effective interest rate" is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses (ECL). For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

### *Amortised cost and gross carrying amount*

The "amortised cost" of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. The "gross carrying amount of a financial asset" is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

### *Calculation of interest income and expense*

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, refer to note 4.4.6.

### *Fee and commission income*

Loan origination fees for loans issued to customers are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield of the loans. Fees, commissions and other income and expense items are generally recorded on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recorded based on the applicable service contracts. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recorded over the period the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time.

### *Dividend income*

Revenue is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

## Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes, interests. Net trading income also includes gains less losses from trading in foreign currencies and is recognized in profit or loss when the corresponding service is provided.

## 4.2 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of trading assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in net trading income, while gains less losses resulting from translation of non-trading assets are recognized in the statement of income in other income or other expense. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in the equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as equity investment in respect of which an election has been made to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a certain transaction and the prevailing average exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in gains less losses from trading in foreign currencies in net trading income.

The exchange rates at year-end used by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
AMD/1 US Dollar	522.59	479.70
AMD/1 EUR	641.11	537.26

## 4.3 Taxation

Income tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. In the case when financial statements are authorized for issue before appropriate tax returns are submitted, taxable profits or losses are based on estimates. Tax authorities might have more stringent position in interpreting tax legislation and in reviewing tax calculations. As a result tax authorities might claim additional taxes for those transactions, for which they did not claim previously. As a result significant additional taxes, fines and penalties could arise. Tax review can include 3 calendar years immediately preceding the year of a review. In certain circumstances tax review can include even more periods.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated in respect of temporary differences using the liability method. Deferred income taxes are provided for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes, except where the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recorded only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Republic of Armenia also has various operating taxes, which are assessed on the Company's activities. These taxes are included as a component of other expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## 4.4 Financial instruments

### 4.4.1 Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises loans and advances, debt securities issued and liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

### 4.4.2 Classification

#### ***Financial assets***

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

#### ***Business model assessment***

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

### *Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (The SPPI test)*

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

The Company holds a portfolio of long-term fixed rate loans for which the Company has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Company has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are solely payments of principal and interest because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

### *Reclassifications*

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

## 4.4.3 Derecognition

### *Financial assets*

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire (see also note 4.4.4), or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received

(including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to sale-and repurchase transactions, because the Company retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions, the Company retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognised if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract if the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

### *Financial liabilities*

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

## 4.4.4 Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

### *Financial assets*

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised (refer to note 4.4.3) and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (refer to note 4.4.3), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

### *Financial liabilities*

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

## 4.4.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities, and income and expenses, are offset and the net amount reported in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Company's trading activity.

#### 4.4.6 Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECL') on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- lease receivables
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade.

12-month ECL (12mECLs) are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Lifetime expected credit losses (LTECLs) are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

##### *Measurement of ECL*

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is further explained in note 34.1.2.

Based on the above process, the Company groups its financial instruments into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Company records an allowance for the LTECLs.
- POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

- **PD (the Probability of Default)** is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- **EAD (the Exposure at Default)** is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest,

whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

- **LGD (the Loss Given Default)** is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The PD, the EAD and the LGD are further explained in note 34.1.2.

### *Restructured financial assets*

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised (refer to note 4.4.3) and ECL are measured as follows.

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Company considers the following factors.

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.

### *Presentation of allowances for ECL in the statement of financial position.*

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;

- When estimating LTECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Company estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Company cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: The Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision;
- The Company's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Company estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within Provisions.

### *Write-offs*

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

## 4.5 Cash

Cash comprise cash on hand and accounts in other banks.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

## 4.6 Amounts due from financial institutions

In the normal course of business, the Company maintains advances or deposits for various periods of time with banks. Loans and advances to banks with a fixed maturity term are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Those that do not have fixed maturities are carried at amortized cost based on maturities estimated by management. Amounts due from other financial institutions are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses.

## 4.7 Loans and advances

Loans and advances are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, which arise when the Company provides money directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable.

Loans granted by the Company with fixed maturities are initially recognized at fair value plus related transaction costs. Where the fair value of consideration given does not equal the fair value of the loan, for example where the loan is issued at lower than market rates, the difference between the fair value of consideration given and the fair value of the loan is recognized as a loss on initial recognition of the loan and included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as losses on origination of assets. Subsequently, the loan carrying value is measured using the effective interest method. Loans to customers that do not have fixed maturities are accounted for under the effective interest method based on expected maturity. Loans to customers are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses.

## 4.8 Investment securities

The 'investment securities' caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
- equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI.

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- interest revenue using the effective interest method;
- ECL and reversals; and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Company elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

## 4.9 Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Sale and repurchase agreements (“repos”) are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements are retained in the statement of financial position and, in case the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge them, reclassified as securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements and faced as the separate balance sheet item. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to financial institutions or customers.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (“reverse repo”) are recorded as amounts due from other financial institutions or loans and advances to customers as appropriate and are not recognized in the statement of financial position. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective yield method.

If assets purchased under an agreement to resell are sold to third parties, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a trading liability and measured at fair value.

## 4.10 Securities lending and borrowing

Securities lending and borrowing transactions are usually collateralised by securities or cash. The transfer of the securities to counterparties is only reflected in the statement of financial position if the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred. Cash advanced or received as collateral is recorded as an asset or liability.

Securities borrowed are not recognized in the statement of financial position, unless they are sold to third parties, in which case the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a trading liability and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in “Net trading income”.

## 4.11 Leases

For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2019, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as ‘a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration’. To apply this definition, the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company,
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract,
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assess whether it has the right to direct ‘how and for what purpose’ the asset is used throughout the period of use.

## Measurement and recognition of leases

### Company as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives on a straight-line basis

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by analysing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property and equipment and lease liabilities have been included in the other liabilities.

## 4.12 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. If the recoverable value of property and equipment is lower than its carrying amount, due to circumstances not considered to be temporary, the respective asset is written down to its recoverable value.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the asset. The following depreciation rates have been applied:

	Useful life (years)	Rate (%)
Computers	3	33.33
Vehicles	8	20
Other property and equipment	1-8	20-100

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is incurred and when it satisfies the criteria for asset recognition. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in operating profit.

## 4.13 Goodwill

Goodwill acquired as a result of business combinations is initially recorded in an amount equal to the excess of the transferred consideration over the net identifiable acquired assets and liabilities assumed.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if any events or changes in circumstances indicate a possible impairment of the carrying amount.

With the aim of valuation for impairment, goodwill acquired in a business combination is distributed between the cash-generating groups or cash-generating units since the date of acquisition that are expected to receive gains as a result of business combination. Each cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which the goodwill relates:

- represent the lowest of administrative unit in the group from the viewpoint of goodwill analysis for the purpose of internal management.
- the entity shall not exceed the operating segments definition in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments".

Goodwill impairment is measured on the basis of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or cash-generating unit group). Impairment losses are recognized if the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

## 4.14 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software, licences and other. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic lives of 13 to 15 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortisation periods and methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recorded as an expense as incurred.

## 4.15 Repossessed assets

In certain circumstances, assets are repossessed following the foreclosure on loans that are in default. Repossessed assets are measured at the lower of cost and fair value less costs to sell.

## 4.16 Borrowings

Borrowings, which include amounts due to the Central Bank and Government, amounts due to financial institutions, debt securities issued are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

## 4.17 Financial guarantees and loan commitments

"Financial guarantees" are contracts that require the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. "Loan commitments" are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees and loan commitments are included within provisions.

## 4.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

## 4.19 Equity

### *Share capital*

Ordinary shares and non-redeemable preference shares with discretionary dividends are both classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as additional paid-in capital.

### *Retained earnings*

Retained earnings include retained earnings of current and previous periods and general reserve.

### *Dividends*

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity at the balance sheet date only if they are declared before or on the balance sheet date. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the balance sheet date or proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### *Fair value reserve for investments securities at FVOCI*

This reserve records fair value changes in investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## 5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates.

The most significant areas of judgements and estimates with regards to these financial statements are presented below:

### *Business models and SPPI*

The Company assesses of the business model within which the assets are held and assesses of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (refer to note 4.4.2).

### *Measurement of fair values*

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (refer to note 31).

### *Useful Life of property and equipment*

Useful life evaluation of property and equipment is the result of judgement, based on the experience with similar assets. Future economic benefits are embodied in assets and mainly consumed along with usage. However, such factors as operational, technical or commercial depreciation often lead to decrease of asset's economic benefit. Management evaluates the remaining useful life according to the asset's current technical condition and estimated period, during which the Company expects to receive benefits. For the evaluation of remaining useful life are considered the following main factors: expectable usage of assets, depending on the operational factors and maintenance program, that is depreciation and technical and commercial depreciation arising from the changes in the market conditions.

### *Related party transactions*

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with its related parties. These transactions are priced predominantly at market rates. Judgement is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates, where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgement is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analysis (refer to note 30).

### *Impairment of financial instruments*

The Company assesses whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL (refer to note 34.1.2), as well as the key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows (refer to note 4.4.6).

### *Tax legislation*

Armenian tax legislation is subject to varying interpretations. Refer to note 29.

### *Goodwill impairment*

The Company assesses goodwill for each reporting date to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Goodwill impairment is measured on the basis of the recoverable amount of cash-generating units.

## **6 Transition disclosure**

The Company has elected not to include initial direct costs in the measurement of the right-of-use asset for operating leases in existence at the date of initial application of IFRS 16, being 1 January 2019. At this date, the Company has also elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that existed at the date of transition.

Based on the above, as at 1 January 2019:

- Right-of-use assets of AMD 274,231 thousand were recognized and presented in the statement of financial position within "Property and equipment".
- Additional lease liabilities of AMD 274,231 thousand were recognized and presented in the statement of financial position in a separate line.
- The adoption of IFRS 16 had no impact on the Company's retained earnings.

The following is a reconciliation of total operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018 to the lease liabilities recognised at 1 January 2019:

In thousand Armenian drams

<b>Total operating lease commitments disclosed at 31 December 2018</b>	<u>16,596</u>
Reasonable certain to be exercised lease term payments	320,856
Recognition exemptions:	
• Leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months	-
Operating lease liabilities before discounting	<u>337,452</u>
Discounted using incremental borrowing rate	(63,221)
<b>Total lease liabilities recognised under IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019</b>	<u><u>274,231</u></u>

## 7 Interest and similar income and expense

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Loans and advances to customers	6,668,859	6,451,847
Investment securities at FVOCI	1,292,081	1,021,471
Reverse repurchase transactions	672	2,194
Cash	157	980
<b>Total interest and similar income</b>	<u><u>7,961,769</u></u>	<u><u>7,476,492</u></u>
Loans and borrowings	1,407,512	1,392,691
Repurchase transactions	823,502	632,735
Debt securities issued	80,577	109,124
Lease liabilities	17,487	21,474
<b>Total interest and similar expense</b>	<u><u>2,329,078</u></u>	<u><u>2,156,024</u></u>

## 8 Fee and commission income and expense

In thousand Armenian drams	2020	2019
Cash operations	8,272	71,942
Guarantees	600	4,650
Insurance agent activity	2,195	2,306
Other fees and commissions	292	74
Total fee and commission income	<u>11,359</u>	<u>78,972</u>
Payment and settlement services	78,796	36,884
Bank transactions	12,909	19,167
Issuing bonds	7,371	9,433
Total fee and commission expense	<u>99,076</u>	<u>65,484</u>

## 9 Net trading income

In thousand Armenian drams	2020	2019
Net income from trading in foreign currencies	6,830	4,209
Net gain from derivative financial instruments	7,161	2,105
Total net trading income	<u>13,991</u>	<u>6,314</u>

## 10 Other income

In thousand Armenian drams	2020	2019
Fines and penalties received	208,220	363,036
Net income from foreign exchange translation of non-trading assets	-	2,223
Net income from sale of property and equipment	-	167
Other income	7,976	10,127
Total other income	<u>216,196</u>	<u>375,553</u>

## 11 Impairment losses/(reversal)

					<b>2020</b>
In thousand Armenian drams					
	<b>Note</b>	<b>12-month ECL</b>	<b>Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired</b>	<b>Lifetime ECL credit- impaired</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash	15	712	-	-	712
Amounts due from other financial institutions	17	(7,661)	-	-	(7,661)
Investment securities	18	67,486	-	-	67,486
Loans and advances to customers	19	756,656	(82,344)	4,793,382	5,467,694
Other assets	23	(63,775)	-	-	(63,775)
Financial guarantees	29	(462)	-	-	(462)
<b>Total impairment losses</b>		<b>752,956</b>	<b>(82,344)</b>	<b>4,793,382</b>	<b>5,463,994</b>

					<b>2019</b>
In thousand Armenian drams					
	<b>Note</b>	<b>12-month ECL</b>	<b>Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired</b>	<b>Lifetime ECL credit- impaired</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash	15	(310)	-	-	(310)
Amounts due from other financial institutions	17	3,216	-	-	3,216
Investment securities	18	(2,929)	-	-	(2,929)
Loans and advances to customers	19	566,319	239,674	4,337,804	5,143,797
Other assets	23	1,541	-	15,831	17,372
Financial guarantees	29	18,373	-	-	18,373
<b>Total impairment losses</b>		<b>586,210</b>	<b>239,674</b>	<b>4,353,635</b>	<b>5,179,519</b>

## 12 Staff costs

In thousand Armenian drams		<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Compensations of employees, related taxes included		450,721	398,985
Staff training costs		527	1,002
Other staff costs		4,544	2,906
<b>Total staff costs</b>		<b>455,792</b>	<b>402,893</b>

## 13 Other expenses

In thousand Armenian drams	2020	2019
Loan collection service	142,046	128,281
Taxes, other than income tax, and duties	106,029	110,028
Advertising costs	64,031	90,493
Depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	92,275	68,851
Fixed assets maintenance	43,940	43,076
Loan repayment costs	58,702	40,869
Office supplies	38,091	31,781
Financial mediator fees	26,793	19,680
Net loss from sale of repossessed collaterals	20,597	58,592
Goodwill impairment	61,868	7,734
Consulting and other services	14,630	4,500
Representative expenses	4,057	4,320
Business trip expenses	120	3,149
Foreign currency translation net loss of non-trading assets	169,666	-
Charity	68,271	34,268
Other expenses	6,631	24,553
Total other expense	<u>917,747</u>	<u>670,175</u>

## 14 Income tax expense

In thousand Armenian drams	2020	2019
Current tax expense	-	51,019
Adjustments of current income tax of previous years	(1,131)	-
Deferred tax	12,225	42,858
Total income tax expense	<u>11,094</u>	<u>93,877</u>

The corporate income tax within the Republic of Armenia is levied at the rate of 18% (2019: 20%). Differences between IFRS and RA statutory tax regulations give rise to certain temporary differences between the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for profit tax purposes. Deferred income tax is calculated using the principal tax rate of 18%.

Numerical reconciliation between the tax expenses and accounting profit/(loss) is provided below:

In thousand Armenian drams	2020	Effective rate (%)	2019	Effective rate (%)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(613,914)		357,177	
Income tax	(110,505)	18	71,435	20
Non-deductible expenses	28,812	(5)	21,694	6
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	30,540	(5)	(445)	-
Impact of unrecognized tax loss	62,247	(10)	-	-
Impact of tax rate changes			748	-
Income tax expense	<u>11,094</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>93,877</u>	<u>26</u>

Deferred tax calculation in respect of temporary differences:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2019	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Net	31 December 2020 Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Cash	(64)	64	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from financial institutions	78	(78)	-	-	-	-
Investments in securities	(76,117)	12,147	77,776	13,806	13,806	-
Loans and advances to customers	(33,446)	(23,109)	-	(56,555)	-	(56,555)
Property and equipment	11,803	7,931	-	19,734	19,734	-
Other assets	561	(561)	-	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	2,197	(61)	-	2,136	2,136	-
Finance lease liabilities	(8,084)	(8,801)	-	(16,885)	-	(16,885)
Other liabilities	11,311	243	-	11,554	11,554	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	62,247	-	62,247	-	-
Assessment of tax assets	-	(62,247)	-	(62,247)	-	-
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>(91,761)</u>	<u>(12,225)</u>	<u>77,776</u>	<u>(26,210)</u>	<u>47,230</u>	<u>(73,440)</u>

As of 31 December 2020 deferred tax assets for AMD 62,247 thousand (2019: nil) were not recognized due to uncertainty of their future utilization.

In thousand Armenian drams				31 December 2019		
	31 December 2018	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Cash	(11)	(53)	-	(64)	-	(64)
Amounts due from financial institutions	70	8	-	78	78	-
Investments in securities	(29,615)	831	(47,333)	(76,117)	-	(76,117)
Loans and advances to customers	11,503	(44,949)	-	(33,446)	-	(33,446)
Property and equipment	2,151	9,652	-	11,803	11,803	-
Other assets	(1,400)	1,961	-	561	561	-
Loans and borrowings	2,431	(234)	-	2,197	2,197	-
Finance lease liabilities	-	(8,084)	-	(8,084)	-	(8,084)
Other liabilities	13,301	(1,990)	-	11,311	11,311	-
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>(1,570)</u>	<u>(42,858)</u>	<u>(47,333)</u>	<u>(91,761)</u>	<u>25,950</u>	<u>(117,711)</u>

## 15 Cash

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash on hand	7,017	1,841
Current accounts with the banks	136,047	100,353
	<u>143,064</u>	<u>102,194</u>
Less loss allowance	(1,363)	(651)
Total cash	<u>141,701</u>	<u>101,543</u>

As of 31 December 2020 the amounts of correspondent accounts in total amount of AMD 117,042 thousand (86%) (2019: AMD 75,250 thousand (75%), one bank) were due from three commercial banks.

In the current accounts, the cash flows are pledged against loans from banks (refer to note 24).

Non-cash transactions performed during 2020 are represented by repayment of AMD 73,264 thousand loans by repossessed collateral (2019: AMD 438,417 thousand).

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on cash as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020 12-month ECL	31 December 2019 12-month ECL
ECL allowance as of 1 January	651	961
Net remeasurement on ECL allowance for financial assets new provided or acquired	1,363	651
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(651)	(961)
Balance at 31 December	<u>1,363</u>	<u>651</u>

## 16 Derivative financial instruments

Currency and interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an economic exchange of currencies. The Company's credit risk represents the potential cost to replace the swap contracts if counterparties fail to fulfil their obligation.

The aggregate contractual or notional amount of derivative financial instruments on hand, the extent to which instruments are favourable or unfavourable, and thus the aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities, can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

The fair values of derivative instruments held are set out below.

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Notional amount	Fair value of assets	Fair value of liabilities	Notional amount	Fair value of assets	Fair value of liabilities
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	146,325	81	-	1,719,603	7,317	720
Total derivative financial instruments	<u>146,325</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,719,603</u>	<u>7,317</u>	<u>720</u>

## 17 Amounts due from financial institutions

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Proceeds on reverse repurchase agreements	-	584,122
Loans to financial institutions	-	730,487
Amounts due from payment and settlement organizations	100,857	-
Other accounts	293	-
	<u>101,150</u>	<u>1,314,609</u>
Less loss allowance on amounts due from financial institutions	(1,009)	(8,670)
Total amounts due from financial institutions	<u>100,141</u>	<u>1,305,939</u>

As of 2019 loans to financial institutions and receivables on reverse repurchase agreements include loans to related party (refer to note 30).

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on amount due from financial institutions as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	12-month ECL	Total
ECL allowance as of 1 January	8,670	5,454
Net remeasurement on ECL allowance for financial assets new provided or acquired	1,009	8,670
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(8,670)	(5,454)
Balance at 31 December	<u>1,009</u>	<u>8,670</u>

Fair value of securities under reverse repurchase agreements and carrying amount of loans provided as of 31 December 2019 are presented as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of loans
RA state securities	-	-	632,089	584,122
Total assets pledged and loans under reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	632,089	584,122

## 18 Investment securities

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<i>Investment securities</i>		
Investment securities designated as at FVOCI – equity instruments	15,000	15,000
Investment securities designated as at FVOCI – debt instruments (RA state bonds)	-	450,384
Total investment securities measured at FVOCI	15,000	465,384
Investment securities measured at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements (RA state bonds)	12,766,361	15,622,382

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on investment securities measured at FVOCI, including pledged under repurchase agreements as follow:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	12-month ECL	12-month ECL
ECL allowance as at 1 January	4,615	7,544
Net remeasurement on loss allowance for financial assets new provided or acquired	6,623	4,615
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	60,863	(7,544)
Balance at 31 December	72,101	4,615

The above loss allowance is not recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of investment securities at FVOCI is their fair value.

All debt securities have fixed coupons.

Investment securities measured at FVOCI by effective interest rates and maturity date comprise:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	%	Maturity	%	Maturity
RA state bonds	8,6-9.10%	2027-2047	8.10-11.07%	2020-2047

Unlisted equity investments consist of the Company's investments in "Coding Pro" CJSC and "AR MAGIC" CJSC, "Audio Guide" CJSC (the investment is 9,99% each).

## 19 Loans and advances to customers

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>						
Mortgage	7,613,562	(34,127)	7,579,435	6,847,926	(54,196)	6,793,730
Consumer lending	4,638,601	(2,057,272)	2,581,329	4,185,765	(952,497)	3,233,268
Auto loans	8,918,092	(4,431,914)	4,486,178	8,556,048	(2,566,566)	5,989,482
	21,170,255	(6,523,313)	14,646,942	19,589,739	(3,573,259)	16,016,480
<i>Commercial lending</i>						
Agriculture	2,115,321	(164,231)	1,951,090	1,800,137	(82,850)	1,717,287
Trade	753,875	(88,727)	665,148	1,121,112	(35,950)	1,085,162
Industry	551,938	(19,163)	532,775	516,600	(13,013)	503,587
Other	580,892	(50,300)	530,592	656,748	(19,525)	637,223
	4,002,026	(322,421)	3,679,605	4,094,597	(151,338)	3,943,259
Total	25,172,281	(6,845,734)	18,326,547	23,684,336	(3,724,597)	19,959,739

The ECL allowance in these tables includes ECL on loan commitments for products such as credit lines, because the Company cannot separately identify the ECL on the loan commitment component from those on the financial instrument component.

During the year ended 31 December 2020 the Company obtained assets by taking possession of collateral for loans to customers. The carrying amount of such assets was AMD 73,264 thousand (2019: AMD 438,417 thousand). The Company sells these assets in a short period (refer to note 21).

As of 31 December 2020 the weighted average effective interest rate on loans and advances to customers is 56.1% for loans in AMD (2019: 52.2%) and 16.2% for loans in USD (2019: 17.7%).

As of 31 December 2020 the Company's right of demand on loans to customers in the amount of AMD 7,259,852 thousand (2019: AMD 6,399,074 thousand) were pledged as collateral for loans and borrowings from other organizations in the amount of AMD 7,389,006 thousand (2019: AMD 6,434,842 thousand) (refer to note 24).

As of 31 December 2020 the Company has two borrowers whose loans exceed 10% of equity in the amount of AMD 464,151 thousand (2019: nil).

An analysis of changes in ECL allowances in relation to mortgage and consumer lending and commercial lending are as follows.

In thousand Armenian drams	2020			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	716,806	350,572	2,505,881	3,573,259
<i>Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:</i>				
-Transfer to 12-month ECL	5,087	(2,497)	(2,590)	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(82,319)	84,528	(2,209)	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(540,634)	(190,124)	730,758	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	117,766	(153,144)	3,897,958	3,862,580
Net remeasurement on loss allowance for financial assets new provided or acquired	390,242	63,633	1,247,124	1,700,999
Net amounts written off during the year	-	-	(2,613,525)	(2,613,525)
Balance at 31 December	<u>606,948</u>	<u>152,968</u>	<u>5,763,397</u>	<u>6,523,313</u>

In thousand Armenian drams	2020			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
<i>Commercial lending</i>				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	54,278	3,022	94,038	151,338
<i>Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:</i>				
-Transfer to 12-month ECL	302	(48)	(254)	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(12,012)	12,012	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(210,927)	(2,715)	213,642	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	195,036	4,471	(400,113)	(200,606)
Net remeasurement on loss allowance for financial assets new provided or acquired	53,612	2,696	48,413	104,721
Net recoveries during the year	-	-	266,968	266,968
Balance at 31 December	<u>80,289</u>	<u>19,438</u>	<u>222,694</u>	<u>322,421</u>

The increase in ECLs of the portfolio was driven by an increase in the gross size of the portfolio and movements between stages as a result of increases in credit risk and deterioration in economic conditions. Further analysis of economic factors is outlined in note 34.1.

In thousand Armenian drams	2019			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	231,489	155,228	441,011	827,728
<i>Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:</i>				
-Transfer to 12-month ECL	7,678	(3,602)	(4,076)	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(8,120)	8,120	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(92,805)	(46,517)	139,322	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(30,018)	(59,008)	2,894,554	2,805,528
Net remeasurement on loss allowance for financial assets new provided or acquired	608,582	296,351	1,429,920	2,334,853
Net amounts written off during the year	-	-	(2,394,850)	(2,394,850)
Balance at 31 December	<u>716,806</u>	<u>350,572</u>	<u>2,505,881</u>	<u>3,573,259</u>

In thousand Armenian drams	2019			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
<i>Commercial lending</i>				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	74,237	6,463	67,787	148,487
<i>Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:</i>				
-Transfer to 12-month ECL	1,248	-	(1,248)	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(691)	691	-	-
-Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(6,066)	(6,463)	12,529	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(49,597)	(62,671)	(9,170)	(121,438)
Net remeasurement on loss allowance for financial assets new provided or acquired	37,352	65,002	22,500	124,854
Net (amounts written off)/recoveries during the year	(2,205)	-	1,640	(565)
Balance at 31 December	<u>54,278</u>	<u>3,022</u>	<u>94,038</u>	<u>151,338</u>

Maturity analysis of loans and advances to customers are disclosed in note 33.

Credit, currency and interest rate analyses of loans and advances to customers are disclosed in note 34. Information on related parties is disclosed in note 30.

## 20 Property and equipment

In thousand Armenian drams	Computer equipment	Right-of-use assets	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
<i>Cost</i>					
at 1 January 2019	58,509	-	11,400	122,382	192,291
Adjustment on adopting IFRS 16	-	274,231	-	-	274,231
Additions	18,812	-	-	3,466	22,278
Disposal	(8,574)	-	(3,500)	(5,777)	(17,851)
At 31 December 2019	68,747	274,231	7,900	120,071	470,949
Additions	5,447	-	-	1,025	6,472
At 31 December 2020	74,194	274,231	7,900	121,096	477,421
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
At 1 January 2019	39,176	-	11,400	63,489	114,065
Expenses for the year	10,467	54,816	-	1,899	67,182
Disposal	(8,574)	-	(3,500)	(5,777)	(17,851)
At 31 December 2019	41,069	54,816	7,900	59,611	163,396
Expenses for the year	14,409	54,816	-	13,461	82,686
At 31 December 2020	55,478	109,632	7,900	73,072	246,082
<i>Carrying amount</i>					
At 31 December 2020	18,716	164,599	-	48,024	231,339
At 31 December 2019	27,678	219,415	-	60,460	307,553

### *Fully depreciated items*

As of 31 December 2020 fixed assets included fully depreciated assets in amount of AMD 38,875 thousand (2019: AMD 16,684 thousand).

### *Restrictions on title of fixed assets*

As of 31 December 2020 the Company does not possess any fixed assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted.

## 21 Intangible assets

In thousand Armenian drams	<b>Investments in intangible assets</b>	<b>Acquired software licenses</b>	<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Cost</i>				
At 1 January 2019	-	23,376	69,602	92,978
Additions	76,533	3,269	-	79,802
Impairment losses	-	-	(7,734)	(7,734)
At 31 December 2019	76,533	26,645	61,868	165,046
Additions	156,252	-	-	156,252
Reclassification	(201,481)	201,481	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	(61,868)	(61,868)
At 31 December 2020	31,304	228,126	-	259,430
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>				
At 1 January 2019	-	8,432	-	8,432
Amortisation charge	-	1,669	-	1,669
At 31 December 2019	-	10,101	-	10,101
Amortisation charge	-	9,589	-	9,589
At 31 December 2020	-	19,690	-	19,690
<i>Carrying amount</i>				
At 31 December 2020	31,304	208,436	-	239,740
At 31 December 2019	76,533	16,544	61,868	154,945

As of 31 December 2020, the Company does not possess any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted.

## 22 Repossessed collateral

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
Vehicles	1,472	94,759
Real estate	12,099	53,365
	<u>13,571</u>	<u>148,124</u>

As of the date of repossession the collateral, it is measured at the lower of the carrying amount of outstanding loan commitment and fair value of realizable collateral.

The Company's policy is to pursue timely realisation of the collateral in an orderly manner. The Company generally does not use the non-cash collateral for its own operations. The assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

## 23 Other assets

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
Receivables and other proceeds	31,566	105,367
Less loss allowance	<u>(1,233)</u>	<u>(5,381)</u>
Total other financial assets	30,333	99,986
Prepayments	46,065	15,524
Total non-financial assets	<u>46,065</u>	<u>15,524</u>
Total other assets	<u><u>76,398</u></u>	<u><u>115,510</u></u>

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on other financial assets as follow:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
	<u>12-month ECL</u>	<u>12-month ECL</u>
ECL allowance as of 01 January	5,381	3,840
Net remeasurement on loss allowance for financial assets new provided or acquired	1,233	3,113
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(65,008)	14,259
Net recoveries/(amounts written off) during the year	59,627	(15,831)
Balance at 31 December	<u><u>1,233</u></u>	<u><u>5,381</u></u>

## 24 Loans and borrowings

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
Loans from the Central Bank of Armenia	1,292,311	1,027,522
Loans from refinancing credit organizations	5,723,420	4,642,024
Bank loans under repurchase agreements (Note 18)	11,762,349	14,599,421
Bank loans and credit lines	7,280,766	8,726,441
Loans from RA Government through international programs	1,197,116	1,258,445
Borrowings from commercial and non-commercial organizations	1,245,579	2,396,978
Borrowings from shareholders	524,002	480,997
Total loans and borrowings	<u><u>29,025,543</u></u>	<u><u>33,131,828</u></u>

As of 31 December 2020 the weighted average effective interest rate for loans and borrowings in AMD was 7.9% (2019: 7.7%) and 8.2% (2019: 7.5%) for loans and borrowing in USD.

Loans under repurchase agreements are in AMD, with the weighted average effective interest rate amounting 6.5% (2019: 6.4%).

As of 31 December 2020 the Company has loans and borrowings from ten organizations (2019: eight), whose loan and borrowings balances exceed 20% of equity. The total amount of such loans as of 31 December 2020 is AMD 23,867,688 thousand (2019: AMD 29,476,924 thousand).

The Company's current accounts turnover and the shareholders' guarantees are collateralized for the Company loans and credit lines (refer to note 15).

As of 31 December 2020 the Company's right of demand on loans to customers in the amount of AMD 7,389,006 thousand (2019: AMD 6,434,842 thousand) were pledged as collateral for loans and borrowings in the amount of AMD 7,259,852 thousand (2019: AMD 6,399,074 thousand) (refer to note 19).

The Company has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period (2019: either).

## 25 Debt securities issued

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
Bonds	1,030,499	1,974,491
Total debt securities issued	<u>1,030,499</u>	<u>1,974,491</u>

As of 31 December 2020 bonds issued at the nominal value of AMD 1,022,590 thousand (2019: AMD 1,959,400 thousand) are listed in "NASDAQ OMX Armenia".

As of 31 December 2020 the average effective interest rates on debt securities issued was 10.24% for securities in AMD (2019: 9.7%) and 6.60% for securities in USD (2019: 6.9%).

The Company has not repurchased any of its own debt securities during the year (2019: either).

The Company has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period (2019: either).

## 26 Leases

### *Lease liabilities*

The Company has leases for the head office. Each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property and equipment (refer to note 20).

Leases of for the building and office area are generally limited to a lease term of 5 years. Lease payments are generally fixed.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. Some leases contain an option to purchase the underlying leased asset outright at the end of the lease, or to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. The Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

### *Right-of-use assets*

The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognized on balance sheet:

Right-of-use assets leased	No of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No of leases with extension options	No of leases with options to purchase	No of leases with variable payments linked to an index	No of leases with termination options
Office areas	2	3 years	3 years	-	-	-	2

Below is the movement of lease liabilities in the reporting period:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
As of 1 January - effect of adoption of IFRS 16	229,321	274,231
Accretion of interest	17,487	21,474
Payments	(66,384)	(66,384)
<b>Total lease liabilities as at 31 December</b>	<u><u>180,424</u></u>	<u><u>229,321</u></u>

In 2020 the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized under IFRS 16 is 9% (2019: either).

The maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities as of 31 December 2020 is presented in note 34.3.

## 27 Other liabilities

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
Payables	56,860	55,075
Due to personnel	44,003	36,474
Subsidized interests	17,740	21,840
<b>Total other financial liabilities</b>	<u>118,603</u>	<u>113,389</u>
ECL for guarantee*	23,551	24,013
Tax payable, other than income tax	11,710	9,361
<b>Total other non-financial liabilities</b>	<u>35,261</u>	<u>33,374</u>
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<u><u>153,864</u></u>	<u><u>146,763</u></u>

\*Provisions have been made in respect of costs arising from financial guarantees. An analysis of changes in the ECLs on loan commitments and financial guarantees refer to note 29.

## 28 Equity

As of 31 December 2020 the Company's registered and paid-in share capital was AMD 2,000,000 thousand. In accordance with the Company's statutes, the share capital consists of 2,000,000 ordinary shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 1,000 each.

The respective shareholdings as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 may be specified as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Paid-in share capital</u>	<u>% of total paid-in capital</u>	<u>Paid-in share capital</u>	<u>% of total paid-in capital</u>
Gagik Vardanyan	670,599	33.53	670,599	33.53
Eduard Marutyan	666,628	33.33	666,628	33.33
Arayik Karapetyan	562,372	28.12	562,372	28.12
Hayk Gharibyan	100,401	5.02	-	-
Karen Darbinyan	-	-	100,401	5.02
	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>

As of 31 December 2020, the Company did not possess any of its own shares.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared and are entitled to one vote per share at annual and general meetings of the Company.

In 2020 the Company has not increased its share capital (2019: increased by AMD 500,000 thousand).

The share capital of the Company was contributed by the shareholders in Armenian Drams and they are entitled to dividends and any capital distribution in Armenian Drams.

At the Shareholders' Meeting in April 2020, the Company declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019, totaling AMD 263,300 thousand.

At the Shareholders' Meeting in July 2019, the Company declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018, totaling AMD 437,000 thousand.

## 29 Contingent liabilities and commitments

### *Tax and legal matters*

The taxation system in Armenia is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are sometimes unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by tax authorities, which have the authority to impose fines and penalties. In the event of a breach of tax legislation, no liabilities for additional taxes, fines or penalties may be imposed by tax authorities once three years have elapsed from the date of the breach.

These circumstances may create tax risks in Armenia that are more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Armenian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these [consolidated] financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant. Management believes that the Company has complied with all regulations and has completely settled all its tax liabilities.

Management also believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from legal actions and complaints taken against the Company, will not have a material adverse impact on the financial condition or results of future operations of the Company.

Therefore, the Company has not made any respective provision related to such tax and legal matters.

### *Loan commitment and financial guarantee*

In the normal course of business, the Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in order to meet the needs of its customers. These instruments, involving varying degrees of credit risk, are not reflected in the statement of financial position.

As of 31 December the nominal or contract amounts were:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
Undrawn loan commitments	94,159	31,569
Guarantees	485,661	448,949
	<u>579,820</u>	<u>480,518</u>

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on loan commitment included in allowances of loans and advances to customers (refer to note 19). The changes in the ECLs on financial guarantees are presented in other liabilities. An analysis of these changes as follow:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
	<u>12-month ECL</u>	<u>12-month ECL</u>
ECL allowance as of 1 January	24,013	5,640
Net remeasurement on loss allowance for guarantees new provided or acquired	(1,745)	19,107
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	1,283	(734)
Balance at 31 December	<u>23,551</u>	<u>24,013</u>

### *Insurance*

The insurance industry in Armenia is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Company have partial coverage for business interruption, or for third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Company property or relating to the Company operations. Until the Company obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial position.

## 30 Transactions with related parties

In accordance with IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, parties are considered to be related if one party has ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. For the purpose of the present financial statements, related parties include shareholders, members of Company's Management as well as other persons and enterprises related with and controlled by them respectively.

The Company does not have ultimate controlling party.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and other transactions. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms and at market rates.

The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year end, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Shareholders and parties related with them</u>	<u>Key management personnel and parties related with them</u>	<u>Shareholders and parties related with them</u>	<u>Key management personnel and parties related with them</u>
<i>Statement of financial position</i>				
<i>Receivables on reverse repurchase agreements</i>				
At 1 January	584,122	-	1,055,021	-
Repayments during the year	(584,122)	-	(1,055,021)	-
Agreements signed during the year	-	-	584,122	-
At 31 December	-	-	584,122	-
Less loss allowance	-	-	(983)	-
Loans outstanding at 31 December	-	-	<u>583,139</u>	-

In thousand Armenian drams	2020		2019	
	Shareholders and parties related with them	Key management personnel and parties related with them	Shareholders and parties related with them	Key management personnel and parties related with them
<i>Loans to financial institutions</i>				
Loans outstanding at 1 January gross	730,487	-	450,416	-
Loans issued during the year	-	-	730,487	-
Loan repayments during the year	(730,487)	-	(450,416)	-
Loans outstanding at 31 December, gross	-	-	730,487	-
Less loss allowance	-	-	(7,687)	-
Loans outstanding at 31 December	-	-	722,800	-
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>				
Loans outstanding at 1 January gross	21,343	119,588	30,900	100,073
Loans issued during the year	857	62,394	-	45,000
Loan repayments during the year	(1,470)	(100,174)	(9,557)	(25,485)
Loans outstanding at 31 December, gross	20,730	81,808	21,343	119,588
Less loss allowance	(14)	(3,362)	-	(8,759)
Loans outstanding at 31 December	20,716	78,446	21,343	110,829
<i>Loans and borrowings</i>				
At 1 January	480,997	-	800,777	-
Received during the year	741,060	-	109,397	-
Repayments during the year	(698,054)	-	(429,177)	-
At 31 December	524,003	-	480,997	-
<i>Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</i>				
Interest income on loans	1,247	-	2,193	-
Interest income on reverse repurchase agreements	8,942	2,524	2,598	9,976
Impairment (losses)/reversal	8,656	5,397	(3,129)	(8,479)
Interest expense on borrowings	(54,243)	-	(71,597)	-
Interest expense on lease	(17,487)	-	(21,474)	-
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	(54,816)	-	(54,816)	-
Other expenses	(10,894)	-	(20,003)	-

Compensation of key management personnel was comprised of the following:

In thousand Armenian drams	2020	2019
Salaries and bonuses	53,947	89,912
Total key management compensation	53,947	89,912

The loans issued to related parties during the year are repayable monthly over 1-14 years and have interest rates of 9-18% (2019: 6-18%). The loans advanced are collateralised by real estate and guarantees.

## 31 Fair value measurement

Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are presented below. This hierarchy groups financial and non-financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset and liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

### 31.1 Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The table below presents the fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at their fair value in the statement of financial position and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash	-	141,701	-	141,701	141,701
Amounts due from financial institutions	-	100,141	-	100,141	100,141
Loans and advances to customers	-	18,282,267	-	18,282,267	18,326,547
Other assets	-	30,333	-	30,333	30,333
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Loans and borrowings	-	29,025,543	-	29,025,543	29,025,543
Debt securities issued	-	1,037,998	-	1,037,998	1,030,499
Lease liabilities	-	180,424	-	180,424	180,424
Other liabilities	-	118,603	-	118,603	118,603

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash	-	101,543	-	101,543	101,543
Amounts due from financial institutions	-	1,305,939	-	1,305,939	1,305,939
Loans and advances to customers	-	19,937,457	-	19,937,457	19,959,739
Other assets	-	99,986	-	99,986	99,986
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Loans and borrowings	-	33,119,029	-	33,119,029	33,131,828
Debt securities Issued	-	1,977,148	-	1,977,148	1,974,491
Lease liabilities	-	229,321	-	229,321	229,321
Other liabilities	-	113,389	-	113,389	113,389

### *Amounts due from and to financial institutions*

For assets and liabilities maturing within one month, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. For the assets and liabilities maturing in over one month, the fair value was estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the appropriate year-end market rates, which are mainly the same as current interest rates.

### *Loans and advances to customers*

The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

The fair value of the impaired loans is calculated based on expected cash flows from the sale of collateral. The value of collateral is based on appraisals performed by independent, professionally-qualified property valuers.

### *Attracted loans and borrowings, issued securities*

The fair value of attracted loans and borrowings from financial institutions and customers is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates that are offered for deposits of similar maturities and terms.

## 31.2 Financial instruments that are measured at fair value

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Securities at FVOCI	-	12,781,361	-	12,781,361
Derivative financial assets	-	81	-	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,781,442</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,781,442</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net fair value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,781,442</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,781,442</b>

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Securities at FVOCI	-	16,087,766	-	16,087,766
Derivative financial assets	-	7,317	-	7,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,095,083</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,095,083</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	720	-	720
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>Net fair value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,094,363</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,094,363</b>

The methods and valuation techniques used for the purpose of measuring fair value are unchanged compared to the previous reporting period.

### Derivatives

Where derivatives are traded either on exchanges or liquid over-the-counter market the Company uses the closing price at the reporting date.

Normally, the derivatives entered into by the Company are not traded in active markets. The fair values of these contracts are estimated using valuation techniques that maximises the use of observable market inputs, eg. market exchange rates (Level 2). Most derivatives entered into by the Company are included in Level 2 and consist of foreign currency forward contracts.

## 32 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Company performs different operations with financial instruments which may be presented in net amounts when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The table below presents financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the statement of financial position or are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the statement of financial position.

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020				
	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amount of recognised financial assets/ liabilities in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial liabilities in the statement of financial position	Related amounts that are not offset in the statement of financial position	
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received
					Net
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Loans from banks under repurchase agreements (notes 18, 24)	11,762,349	-	11,762,349	12,766,361	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>11,762,349</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,762,349</b>	<b>12,766,361</b>	<b>(1,004,012)</b>

In thousand Armenian drams 31 December 2019

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2019

	Gross amount of recognised financial assets/liabilities	Gross amount of recognised financial assets/liabilities in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/liabilities in the statement of financial position	Related amounts that are not offset in the statement of financial position		
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net
<i>Financial assets</i>						
Receivables on reverse repurchase agreements (note 17)	584,122	-	584,122	-	(584,122)	-
Total financial assets	584,122	-	584,122	-	(584,122)	-
<i>Financial liabilities</i>						
Loans from banks under repurchase agreements (Note 18, 24)	14,599,421	-	14,599,421	15,622,382	-	(1,022,961)
Total financial liabilities	14,599,421	-	14,599,421	15,622,382	-	(1,022,961)

The gross amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts as presented in the statements of financial position and disclosed in the above tables are measured in the statement of financial position on the following basis:

- assets and liabilities resulting from sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing are measured at amortised cost

### 33 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. Refer to note 34.3 for the Company's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2020

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	Subtotal less than 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 12 months	Total
Cash	141,701	-	141,701	-	-	-	141,701
Derivative financial assets	81	-	81	-	-	-	81
Amounts due from financial institutions	100,141	-	100,141	-	-	-	100,141
<i>Investment securities</i>							
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
- Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	12,766,361	-	12,766,361	-	-	-	12,766,361
Loans and advances to customers	224,403	1,655,001	1,879,404	8,586,603	7,860,540	16,447,143	18,326,547
Other assets	30,333	-	30,333	-	-	-	30,333

In thousand Armenian  
drams

31 December 2020

	<b>Demand and less than 1 month</b>	<b>From 1 to 12 months</b>	<b>Subtotal less than 12 months</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Subtotal over 12 months</b>	<b>Total</b>
	13,263,020	1,655,001	14,918,021	8,586,603	7,875,540	16,462,143	31,380,164
<i>Liabilities</i>							
Loans and borrowings	13,998,722	6,097,364	20,096,086	5,275,847	3,653,610	8,929,457	29,025,543
Debt securities issued	-	1,030,499	1,030,499	-	-	-	1,030,499
Lease liabilities	4,075	44,825	48,900	131,524	-	131,524	180,424
Other liabilities	118,603	-	118,603	-	-	-	118,603
	14,121,400	7,172,688	21,294,088	5,407,371	3,653,610	9,060,981	30,355,069
Net position	(858,380)	(5,517,687)	(6,376,067)	3,179,232	4,221,930	7,401,162	1,025,095
Accumulated gap	(858,380)	(6,376,067)		(3,196,835)	1,025,095		

In thousand Armenian  
drams

31 December 2019

	<b>Demand and less than 1 month</b>	<b>From 1 to 12 months</b>	<b>Subtotal less than 12 months</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Subtotal over 12 months</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Assets</i>							
Cash	101,543	-	101,543	-	-	-	101,543
Derivative financial assets	7,317	-	7,317	-	-	-	7,317
Amounts due from financial institutions	1,305,939	-	1,305,939	-	-	-	1,305,939
Loans and advances to customers	344,308	2,991,552	3,335,860	9,083,787	7,540,092	16,623,879	19,959,739
Investment securities							
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	15,000	450,384	465,384	465,384
- Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	15,622,382	-	15,622,382	-	-	-	15,622,382
Other assets	99,986	-	99,986	-	-	-	99,986
	17,481,475	2,991,552	20,473,027	9,098,787	7,990,476	17,089,263	37,562,290
<i>Liabilities</i>							
Loans and borrowings	14,854,194	9,930,833	24,785,027	3,213,377	5,133,424	8,346,801	33,131,828
Debt securities issued	-	987,286	987,286	987,205	-	987,205	1,974,491
Derivative financial liabilities	720	-	720	-	-	-	720
Lease liabilities	4,075	44,825	48,900	180,421	-	180,421	229,321
Other liabilities	113,389	-	113,389	-	-	-	113,389
	14,972,378	10,962,944	25,935,322	4,381,003	5,133,424	9,514,427	35,449,749
Net position	2,509,097	(7,971,392)	(5,462,295)	4,717,784	2,857,052	7,574,836	2,112,541
Accumulated gap	2,509,097	(5,462,295)		(744,511)	2,112,541		

## 34 Risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks.

Risk is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, the latter being subdivided into trading and non-trading risks. It is also subject to operating risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Company's strategic planning process.

### *Risk management structure*

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

### *Board of Directors*

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.

### *Executive Director*

The Executive Director is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the risk management process, asset and liability management. The Executive Director is also responsible for Company's liquidity and finance risk.

### *Credit Committee*

The Credit Committee has the overall responsibility for the risk management in the process of loan provision.

### *Controller*

Risk management processes throughout the Company are audited annually by the Controller function that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Company's compliance with the procedures. Controller discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Company's Board.

### *Risk measurement and reporting systems*

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Company. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Company as well as the level of risk that the Company is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition the Company monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risks types and activities.

For all levels throughout the Company, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information.

### *Excessive risk concentration*

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risks, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

## 34.1 Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Company's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Company's asset portfolio. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralised in credit risk management team of Company and reported to the Board of Directors regularly.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk related to them, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

### 34.1.1 Credit quality analysis

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognized. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

Explanation of internal rating grades is included in note 34.1.2.

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020			
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Cash</i>				
Standard	143,064	-	-	143,064
Gross carrying amount	143,064	-	-	143,064
Loss allowance	(1,363)	-	-	(1,363)
Net carrying amount	141,701	-	-	141,701
<i>Amounts due from financial institutions</i>				
Standard	101,150	-	-	101,150
Gross carrying amount	101,150	-	-	101,150
Loss allowance	(1,009)	-	-	(1,009)
Net carrying amount	100,141	-	-	100,141
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>				
High grade	10,376,110	-	-	10,376,110
Standard grade	20,596	729,028	-	749,624
Substandard grade	-	110,553	-	110,553
Non-performing grade	-	-	9,933,968	9,933,968
Gross carrying amount	10,396,706	839,581	9,933,968	21,170,255
Loss allowance	(606,948)	(152,968)	(5,763,397)	(6,523,313)
Net carrying amount	9,789,758	686,613	4,170,571	14,646,942
<i>Commercial lending</i>				
High grade	3,242,563	-	-	3,242,563
Standard grade	10,356	32,044	-	42,400
Substandard grade	-	17,234	-	17,234
Non-performing grade	-	-	699,829	699,829
Gross carrying amount	3,252,919	49,278	699,829	4,002,026
Loss allowance	(80,289)	(19,438)	(222,694)	(322,421)
Net carrying amount	3,172,630	29,840	477,135	3,679,605

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2020

Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Investment securities at FVOCI (including pledged securities)</i>				
Standard grade	12,766,361	-	-	12,766,361
Carrying amount (fair value)	12,766,361	-	-	12,766,361
Loss allowance	(72,101)	-	-	(72,101)
<i>Other financial assets</i>				
High grade	31,566	-	-	31,566
Gross carrying amount	31,566	-	-	31,566
Loss allowance	(1,233)	-	-	(1,233)
Net carrying amount	30,333	-	-	30,333
<i>Loan commitments and financial guarantee</i>				
High grade	579,820	-	-	579,820
	579,820	-	-	579,820
Loss allowance*	(23,551)	-	-	(23,551)

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2019

Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Cash</i>				
Standard	102,194	-	-	102,194
Gross carrying amount	102,194	-	-	102,194
Loss allowance	(651)	-	-	(651)
Net carrying amount	101,543	-	-	101,543
<i>Amounts due from financial institutions</i>				
Standard	1,314,609	-	-	1,314,609
Gross carrying amount	1,314,609	-	-	1,314,609
Loss allowance	(8,670)	-	-	(8,670)
Net carrying amount	1,305,939	-	-	1,305,939
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>				
High grade	12,722,641	196,030	415,881	13,334,552
Standard grade	617,991	72,133	-	690,124
Substandard grade	-	785,403	-	785,403
Non-performing grade	-	-	4,779,660	4,779,660
Gross carrying amount	13,340,632	1,053,566	5,195,541	19,589,739
Loss allowance	(716,806)	(350,572)	(2,505,881)	(3,573,259)
Net carrying amount	12,623,826	702,994	2,689,660	16,016,480
<i>Commercial lending</i>				
High grade	3,739,502	66,099	99,138	3,904,739
Standard grade	18,480	718	-	19,198
Substandard grade	-	25,303	-	25,303
Non-performing grade	-	-	145,357	145,357
Gross carrying amount	3,757,982	92,120	244,495	4,094,597
Loss allowance	(55,660)	(1,640)	(94,038)	(151,338)
Net carrying amount	3,702,322	90,480	150,457	3,943,259

Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Investment securities at FVOCI (including pledged securities)</i>				
Standard grade	16,072,766	-	-	16,072,766
Carrying amount (fair value)	16,072,766	-	-	16,072,766
Loss allowance	(4,615)	-	-	(4,615)
<i>Other financial assets</i>				
High grade	105,367	-	-	105,367
Gross carrying amount	105,367	-	-	105,367
Loss allowance	(5,381)	-	-	(5,381)
Net carrying amount	99,986	-	-	99,986
<i>Loan commitments and financial guarantee</i>				
High grade	480,518	-	-	480,518
	480,518	-	-	480,518
Loss allowance*	(24,013)	-	-	(24,013)

\*The ECL allowance in these tables includes only ECL on guarantee, because the Company cannot separately identify the ECL on the loan commitment component from those on the financial instrument component.

### 34.1.2 Impairment assessment

The references below show where the Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of significant accounting policies (Refer to note 4.4.6).

#### *Significant increase in credit risk*

At each reporting date, The Company assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Company use the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses.

The Company considers both quantitative and forward-looking qualitative criteria in order to assess whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

However, when information that is more forward-looking than past due status (either on an individual or a collective basis) is not available without undue cost or effort, the Company use past due information to determine whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

#### *Criteria for Loans and advances to customers*

The criteria for Loans and advances to customers are presented in the following paragraphs. All presented criteria have the same weight in determining a significant increase in credit risk.

- 30 days past due. More than 30 days past due is an indicator of a significant increase in credit risk.
- Past due - other than 30 days. Significant increase in credit risk is considered when although at the reporting date, days past due are less than 30, during the last 6 months there was at least one case of more than 60 days past due.
- Default ('stage 3') during the last 12 months. Significant increase in credit risk is considered when although at the reporting date the outstanding amount of the facility is not classified as default, during the last 12 months it was at least once in stage 3.
- Loans in the probation period. Significant increase in credit risk is considered in case of a forbore performing loan or forbore non-performing loan, which is in the probation period (period after cure period). wherein, the loan should not have overdue days of more than 30 days or any indication of an unlikeliness to pay.

### *Criteria for Amounts due to financial institutions*

The criteria for credit institutions and other financial corporations are presented in the following paragraphs. All presented criteria have the same weight in determining a significant increase in credit risk.

- 30 days past due. More than 30 days past due is an indicator of a significant increase in credit risk.
- For correspondent and current accounts 7 days' pas due. More than 7 days past due is an indicator of a significant increase in credit risk.
- Past due - other than 30 days. Significant increase in credit risk is considered when although at the reporting date, days past due are less than 30, during the last 6 months there was at least one case of more than 60 days past due.
- Change notches external credit score/ rate. For this criterion, the corporate rating will be taken into account. A significant change notches in the credit score assigned by the Big Three credit rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch) is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk. A significant increase in credit risk is taken into account when the S & P rating goes down each time by one level, started from B2 (S&P) (or the equivalent of Moody's and Fitch). In cases where a financials institutions don't have a corporate rating in a rating agency and The Company does not have an equivalent internal rating system, the corporate default rate corresponding to sovereign rating of the country is taken into consideration.
- Default ('stage 3') during the last 12 months. Significant increase in credit risk is considered when although at the reporting date the outstanding amount of the facility is not classified in default, during the last 12 months it was at least once in stage 3.

### *Criteria for Investment securities*

The criteria for securities are presented in the following paragraphs. All presented criteria have the same weight in determining a significant increase in credit risk.

- Change notches external credit score/ rate. For this criterion, the country's rating will be taken into account government securities or corporate rating will be taken into account for corporate securities. A significant change notches in the credit score assigned by the Big Three credit rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch) is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk. A significant increase in credit risk is taken into account when the S & P rating goes down one level each time, beginning with B2 (S&P) (or the equivalent of Moody's and Fitch). In cases where an issuers of securities don't have a corporate rating in a rating agency and The Company does not have an equivalent internal rating system, the corporate default rate corresponding to sovereign rating of the country is taken into consideration.

### *Exit criteria from significant deterioration stage*

If none of the indicators that are used by The Company to assess whether significant increase in credit risk has occurred, is present, transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 is performed, with the exception of forbore loans for which a probation period is used.

### *Credit risk grades*

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative (primarily driven by days past due) and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

The table below present average 12 month PDs per grades for loans and advances to customers and loan commitments and financial guarantee.

		2020	2019
	Grade	12 month PD range	12 month PD range
<i>Mortgage and consumer landing</i>	High, Standard	0.45-39.25%	0.51-38.23%
	Substandard	13.42-86.15%	29.75-86,8%
	Non-Performing	92.59-100%	98-100%
<i>Commercial landing</i>	High, Standard	3.16-11.52%	2.82-8.31%
	Non-Performing	4.59-79.78%	17.9-72.46%

The table below shows the mapping of Company's grading system and external ratings of the counterparties.

International external rating agency (S&P) rating	Grade	2020	2019
		12 month PD range	12 month PD range
AAA to A-	High	0.001-0.040%	0.001-0.040%
BBB+ to B-	Standard	0.059-7.207%	0.052-7.480%
CCC+ to CC	Low	12.834-23.604%	13.385-29.130%
D	Non-Performing	100%	100%

### *Collective or individual assessment*

Asset classes where the Company calculates ECL on an individual basis include:

- Individually significant loans of Stage 3, regardless of the class of financial assets
- The large and unique exposures
- The treasury, trading and inter Company relationships such as Due from Companies, Securities pledged under repurchase agreements and debt instruments at amortised cost/FVOCI
- Exposures that have been classified as POCI when the original loan was derecognised and a new loan was recognized as a result of a credit driven debt restructuring.

The Company groups those assets for which ECL does not calculated on an individual basis into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on a combination of characteristics of the loans, as described below

- Type of loan (for example, corporate, mortgage, consumer loan, etc.)
- The type of customer (for example, a physical person or legal entity or by industry type),
- Type of collateral (for example, property, receivables, etc.),
- Currency
- Other relevant characteristics.

### *Definition of default and cure*

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

The Company considers intercompany balances defaulted and takes immediate action when the required intraday payments are not settled by the close of business as outlined in the individual agreements.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Company carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

- lawsuit, execution or enforced execution in order to collect debt,
- license of the borrower is withdrawn,
- the borrower is a co-debtor when the main debtor is in default,
- multiple restructurings on one exposure,
- there are justified concerns about a borrower's future ability to generate stable and sufficient cash flows,
- the borrower's overall leverage level has significantly increased or there are justified expectations of such changes to leverage; equity reduced by 50% within a reporting period due to losses;
- debt service coverage ratio indicates that debt is not sustainable
- loss of major customer or tenant,
- connected customer has filed for Company bankruptcy,
- restructuring with a material part which is forgiven (net present value (NPV) loss),
- credit institution or leader of consortium starts Company bankruptcy/insolvency proceedings

It is the Company's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least three consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition. The Company's criterion for 'cure' for ECL purposes is less stringent than the 12 months' requirement for forbore non-performing exposures.

### *Probability of Default (PD)*

The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12mECL), or over the remaining lifetime (LTECLs) of the obligation.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

### *Loss given default (LGD)*

LGD is determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type.

- For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.
- For unsecured products, LGD's are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and price.

### *Exposure at default (EAD)*

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

- For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.
- For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilization band, based on analysis of the Company's recent default data.

### *Forward looking information*

An overview of the approach to estimating ECLs is set out in note 4.4.6, estimates and assumptions. To ensure completeness and accuracy, the Company obtains the data used from third party sources (WB, CBA, Government of RA and etc.). In order to generate the influence of the macroeconomic factors, the Company determining the weights to the selected macroeconomic factors and to the multiple scenarios (Base, Upside and Downside), which are predicted. To calculate the macroeconomic adjustment for ECL the Company uses a wide range of forecast information as economic inputs for its models, including:

- GDP growth
- Net current transfers from abroad
- Unemployment
- Nonperforming loans to total gross loans
- Industry growth
- Agriculture growth
- Official exchange rate
- Real estate prices (average price in Yerevan)

### 34.1.3 Risk concentrations

#### *Geographical sectors*

Credit risk assets are fully located in the RA.

Loan placements by economy branches are disclosed on note 19.

### 34.1.4 Collateral and other credit enhancement

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral.

The main types of collateral obtained are, as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions, cash or securities
- For commercial lending, charges over real estate properties, movable properties, equipment, inventory
- For consumer lending residential properties and other collateral.
- For mortgages over residential properties

Management monitors the market value of collateral and will request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement.

The Company did not hold any financial instruments for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimise the credit loss, the Company will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Generally, no collaterals are required for provision of loans and advances to financial institutions, especially to Companys. The exception is collaterals obtained under repurchase agreements and securities borrowing transactions. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured.

The analysis of gross loan portfolio of loans and advances to customers by collateral is represented as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
Loans collateralized by real estate	5,945,237	4,206,347
Loans collateralized by inventories	3,315,944	2,332,903
Loans collateralized by fixed assets	70,477	201,982
Loans collateralized by vehicles	9,450,294	8,774,817
Loans collateralized by guarantees of organizations and individuals	1,479,895	2,739,147
Unsecured loans	4,606,605	3,911,216
Other collateral	303,829	1,517,924
Total loans and advances to customers (gross)	<u>25,172,281</u>	<u>23,684,336</u>

The amounts presented in the table above are carrying values of the loans, and do not necessarily represent the fair value of the collaterals. Estimates of market values of collaterals are based on valuation of the collateral at the date when loans were provided. Generally, they are not updated unless loans are assessed as credit-impaired.

## 34.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Except for the concentrations within foreign currency, the Company has no significant concentration of market risk.

### 34.2.1 Market risk – Non-trading

#### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Board of Directors has established limits on the interest rate gaps for stipulated periods. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within the established limits.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's income statement.

As of 31 December 2020 the Company has not had financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rate.

The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluating fixed rate available-for-sale financial assets, including the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates as of 31 December 2020.

In thousand Armenian drams		2020				
		Sensitivity of equity				
Currency	Change in basis points	Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
AMD	1	(19,188)	(18,872)	(130,376)	(545,239)	(713,675)
AMD	-1	21,187	20,757	141,321	599,159	782,424

In thousand Armenian drams		2019				
		Sensitivity of equity				
Currency	Change in basis points	Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
AMD	1	(981,399)	-	-	(24,000)	(1,005,399)
AMD	-1	1,085,517	-	-	25,773	1,111,290

#### *Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board of Directors has set limits on positions by currency. Positions are monitored on a daily basis.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Company had significant exposure at 31 December 2020 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculated the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Armenian dram, with all other variables held constant on the income statement (due to the fair value of currency sensitive non-trading monetary assets and liabilities) and equity. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in income statement or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax
Currency				
USD	5	(88,849)	5	69,105
EUR	5	32	5	-

The Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk is as follow:

In thousand Armenian drams	Armenian Dram	Freely convertible currencies	Non-freely convertible currencies	Total
<i>Assets</i>				
Cash	135,738	5,612	351	141,701
Amounts due from financial institutions	100,141	-	-	100,141
Investment securities				
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	15,000	-	-	15,000
- Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	12,766,361	-	-	12,766,361
Loans and advances to customers	15,224,581	3,101,966	-	18,326,547
Other assets	30,333	-	-	30,333
	28,272,154	3,107,578	351	31,380,083
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Loans and borrowings	24,521,233	4,504,310	-	29,025,543
Debt securities issued	504,742	525,757	-	1,030,499
Lease liabilities	180,424	-	-	180,424
Other liabilities	118,421	182	-	118,603
Total	25,324,820	5,030,249	-	30,355,069
Total impact of derivative financial instruments	(146,244)	146,325	-	81
Net position as of 31 December 2020	2,801,090	(1,776,346)	351	1,025,095
Commitments and contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2020	318,799	261,021	-	579,820
Total financial assets	34,163,067	3,391,906	-	37,554,973
Total financial liabilities	31,713,019	3,736,010	-	35,449,029
Total impact of derivative financial instruments	(1,719,603)	1,726,200	-	6,597
Net position as of 31 December 2019	730,445	1,382,096	-	2,112,541
Commitments and contingent liabilities As of 31 December 2019	156,590	323,928	-	480,518

Freely convertible currencies represent mainly US dollar and Euro. Non-freely convertible amounts relate to Russian ruble.

### 34.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily bases. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Company maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow.

The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the Company.

#### *Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities*

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Refer to note 33 for the expected maturities of these liabilities.

	31 December 2020					
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total gross outflow	Carrying amount
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>						
Loans and borrowings	14,009,783	6,531,889	6,689,490	3,990,136	31,221,298	29,025,543
Debt securities issued	-	1,114,583	-	-	1,114,583	1,030,499
Lease liabilities	5,532	60,852	138,300	-	204,684	180,424
Other liabilities	118,603	-	-	-	118,603	118,603
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	<u>14,133,918</u>	<u>7,707,324</u>	<u>6,827,790</u>	<u>3,990,136</u>	<u>32,659,168</u>	<u>30,355,069</u>
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>						
Inflow	146,325	-	-	-	146,325	146,325
Outflow	(146,244)	-	-	-	(146,244)	(146,244)
Commitments and contingent liabilities	<u>94,159</u>	<u>315,139</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>70,522</u>	<u>579,820</u>	<u>579,820</u>

	31 December 2019					
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>						
Loans and borrowings	14,854,215	9,992,457	3,528,584	6,863,093	35,238,349	33,131,828
Debt securities issued	-	1,066,080	1,149,781	-	2,215,861	1,974,491
Lease liabilities	5,532	60,852	204,684	-	271,068	229,321
Other liabilities	113,389	-	-	-	113,389	113,389
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	<u>14,973,136</u>	<u>11,119,389</u>	<u>4,883,049</u>	<u>6,863,093</u>	<u>37,838,667</u>	<u>35,449,029</u>

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2019

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Derivative financial liabilities						
Inflow	1,731,694	-	-	-	1,731,694	1,726,200
Outflow	(1,719,603)	-	-	-	(1,719,603)	(1,719,603)
Commitments and contingent liabilities	480,518	-	-	-	480,518	480,518

### 34.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's involvement with financial instruments, including processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the Board and Executive Management. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of contingency plans;
- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation.

### 35 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2020

	Lease liabilities	Debt securities issued	Long-term liabilities	Total
As of 1 January 2020	229,321	1,974,491	33,131,828	35,335,640
<i>Cash-flows</i>	<i>(66,384)</i>	<i>(1,011,644)</i>	<i>(4,498,832)</i>	<i>(5,576,860)</i>
Amounts received	-	-	19,668,264	19,668,264
Amounts repaid	(66,384)	(1,011,644)	(24,167,096)	(25,245,124)
<i>Non-cash</i>	<i>17,487</i>	<i>67,652</i>	<i>392,547</i>	<i>477,686</i>
Foreign exchange gain	-	67,652	364,398	432,050
Interests accrued	17,487	-	28,149	45,636
As of 31 December 2020	180,424	1,030,499	29,025,543	30,236,466

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2019

	Lease liabilities	Debt securities issued	Long-term liabilities	Total
As of 1 January 2019	274,231	1,480,188	23,991,737	25,746,156
<i>Cash-flows</i>	(66,384)	483,047	9,094,262	9,510,925
Amounts received	-	1,019,224	11,296,194	12,315,418
Amounts repaid	(66,384)	(536,177)	(2,201,932)	(2,804,493)
<i>Non-cash</i>	21,474	11,256	45,829	78,559
Foreign exchange gain	-	8,788	26,032	34,820
Interests accrued	21,474	2,468	19,797	43,739
As of 31 December 2019	229,321	1,974,491	33,131,828	35,335,640

### 36 Capital adequacy

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("BIS rules/ratios") and adopted by the Central Bank of Armenia in supervising the Company.

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Company maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

The minimum ratio between total capital and risk weighted assets required by the Central Bank of Armenia is 12%.

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital, retained earnings including current year profit, and general reserve. Regulatory capital is calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Armenia and accounting standards of the Republic of Armenia. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which includes revaluation reserves and other reserves.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of risk weights classified according to the nature of and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and operating risks.

As of 31 December 2020 and 2019 the amount of regulatory capital, risk weighted assets and capital adequacy ratio calculated in accordance with the requirements of Central Bank of Armenia are provided below.

In thousand Armenian drams	Unaudited	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Tier 1 capital	1,677,901	2,369,623
Tier 2 capital	463,248	626,545
Total regulatory capital	2,141,149	2,996,168
Risk-weighted assets	17,852,120	19,582,790
Capital adequacy ratio	12.0%	15.3%

The Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia has established a minimum limit of AMD 1,000,000 thousand for the credit organizations' issuance securities and sale of foreign currency.

The Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements through the period.

## 37 Segment reporting

In terms of IFRS 8 the Company's operations are not separated to operating segments and are a complete business unit. The Company's chief operating decision making body makes the decisions based on the joint results and no operational segment is extracted from the general operations. The Company's assets are mainly distributed in the territory of the Republic of Armenia. The Company's income is derived from the Armenian sources.