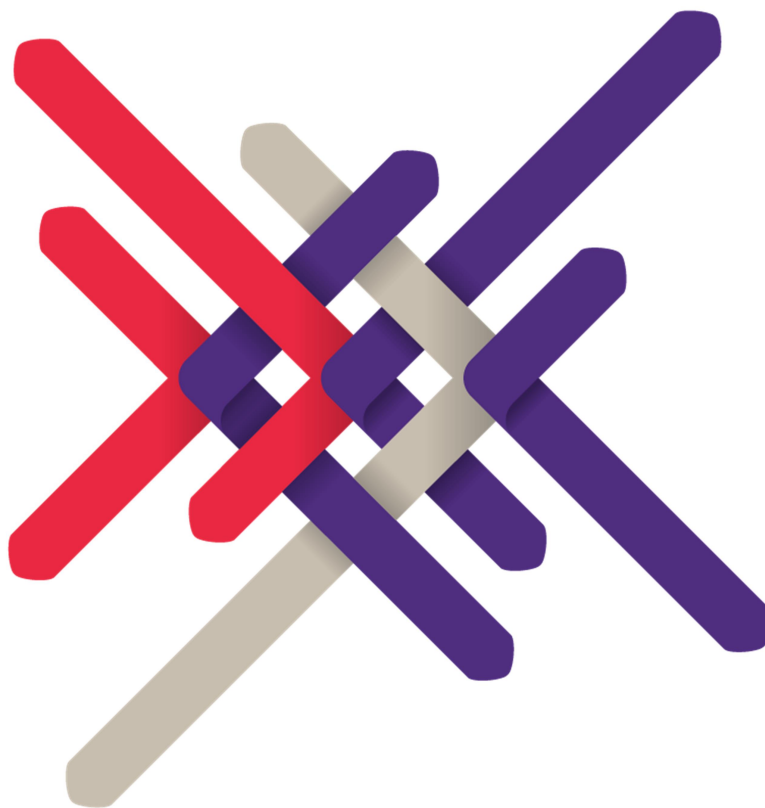


# Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

## “Unibank” open joint stock company

31 December 2022



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# Independent auditor's report

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To the shareholders of “UNIBANK” OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY

## *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of “UNIBANK” OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY (the “Bank”), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022, 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 Bank as of 31 December 2022 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 Bank 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*

Refer to note 4 of the financial statements for a description of the accounting policies and to note 35.1 for an analysis of credit risk.

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 Bank’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 Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank and sensitivity of the provisions to changes in modeling assumptions.
- For forward looking assumptions used by the Bank'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 of 31 December 2022. 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 Bank, and the controls and governance over such data;
- We involved our IT specialists in areas that required specific expertise (i.e. data reliability and other).
- We assessed the accuracy of the disclosures in the financial statements.

### *Other information*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2022, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

### *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 Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank 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

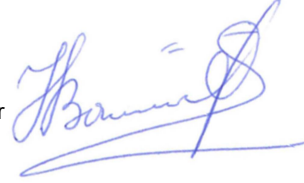
audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement manager on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Naira Ulunts.

Armen Hovhannisyan  
Chief Executive Officer of  
"Grant Thornton" CJSC



Naira Ulunts  
Audit Manager



06 April 2023

# Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousand Armenian drams

	Notes	2022	2021
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	6	19,984,152	20,914,648
Other interest income	6	3,591	-
Interest expense	6	(10,072,314)	(9,956,532)
Net interest income		9,915,429	10,958,116
Fee and commission income	7	11,843,885	3,513,711
Fee and commission expense	7	(2,685,090)	(640,647)
Net fee and commission income		9,158,795	2,873,064
Net trading income	8	14,476,869	3,111,291
Other income	9	966,177	565,509
Credit loss expense	10	(17,241,935)	(13,073,327)
Staff costs	11	(5,593,768)	(3,911,514)
Depreciation of property and equipment	20	(1,203,950)	(1,045,796)
Amortization of intangible assets	21	(201,995)	(171,891)
Other expenses	12	(4,607,873)	(4,380,314)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		5,667,749	(5,074,862)
Income tax (expense)/recovery	13	(1,270,724)	738,820
Profit/(loss) for the year		4,397,025	(4,336,042)
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments)		(83,368)	158,173
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		(3,034)	(25,231)
Income tax relating to items reclassified		15,552	(23,930)
Gains/(loss) on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		(70,850)	109,012
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(70,850)	109,012
Total comprehensive result for the year		4,326,175	(4,227,030)
Earnings/(loss) per share	14	0,0197624	(0,0250802)

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 14 to 74.

# Statement of financial position

In thousand Armenian drams	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
<i>Assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	100,012,097	63,239,222
Derivative financial assets	16	-	5,239
Amounts due from financial institutions	17	31,943,460	16,182,224
Loans to customers	18	119,828,158	135,413,053
Investment securities	19	44,730,472	17,394,144
Securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements	19	5,175,583	-
Property and equipment	20	10,896,975	10,767,377
Intangible assets	21	3,687,879	2,728,749
Deferred tax assets	13	-	480,335
Income tax prepayments		-	310,366
Other assets	22	3,791,168	6,302,758
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>320,065,792</b>	<b>252,823,467</b>
<i>Liabilities and equity</i>			
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Amounts due to financial institutions	23	16,603,170	10,906,695
Amounts due to customers	24	252,805,069	193,643,724
Derivative financial liabilities	16	5,246	10,867
Borrowings	25	4,278,478	3,121,387
Debt securities issued	26	9,147,395	12,168,789
Current income tax liability		311,014	65,120
Deferred income tax liabilities	13	281,440	-
Other liabilities	27	2,517,120	2,135,833
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>285,948,932</b>	<b>222,052,415</b>



# Statement of financial position (continued)

In thousand Armenian drams	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	28	21,588,653	21,588,653
Share premium		9,605,638	9,605,638
Statutory general reserve		641,779	641,779
Other reserves		1,484,830	1,732,279
Retained earnings/(accumulated loss)		795,960	(2,797,297)
Total equity		<u>34,116,860</u>	<u>30,771,052</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>320,065,792</u>	<u>252,823,467</u>

The financial statements were approved on 06 April 2023 by:

Hakobyan Mesrop

Chairman of the Executive Board

Gohar Grigoryan

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 14 to 74.

# Statement of changes in equity

In thousand Armenian drams

	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory general reserve	Revaluation reserve for investment securities	Revaluation reserve of property and equipment	Retained earnings/ (accumulated loss)	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2022	21,588,653	9,605,638	641,779	45,867	1,686,412	(2,797,297)	30,771,052
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	4,397,025	4,397,025
<i>Other comprehensive income:</i>							
Adjustment to reserve on sale of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	(176,599)	176,599	-
Net change in fair value of investment securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	(83,368)	-	-	(83,368)
Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses of investment securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	(3,034)	-	-	(3,034)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	15,552	-	-	15,552
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(70,850)	(176,599)	4,573,624	4,326,175
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(980,367)	(980,367)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(980,367)	(980,367)
Balance as of 31 December 2022	21,588,653	9,605,638	641,779	(24,983)	1,509,813	795,960	34,116,860

# Statement of changes in equity (continued)

In thousand Armenian drams

	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory general reserve	Revaluation reserve for investment securities	Revaluation reserve of property and equipment	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2021	20,489,653	9,605,638	608,510	(63,145)	1,785,780	1,472,646	33,899,082
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(4,336,042)	(4,336,042)
<i>Other comprehensive income:</i>							
Adjustment to reserve on sale of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	(99,368)	99,368	-
Net change in fair value of investment securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	158,173	-	-	158,173
Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses of investment securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	(25,231)	-	-	(25,231)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(23,930)	-	-	(23,930)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	109,012	(99,368)	(4,236,674)	(4,227,030)
Increase in share capital	1,099,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,099,000
Distribution to reserve	-	-	33,269	-	-	(33,269)	-
Total transactions with owners	1,099,000	-	33,269	-	-	(33,269)	1,099,000
Balance as of 31 December 2021	21,588,653	9,605,638	641,779	45,867	1,686,412	(2,797,297)	30,771,052

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 14 to 74.

# Statement of cash flows

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>		
Profit/(loss) before tax	5,667,749	(5,074,862)
<i>Adjustments for</i>		
Credit loss expense	17,241,935	13,073,327
Gains from sale of other assets	34,468	-
Amortization and depreciation allowances	1,405,945	1,217,687
Net loss from disposal of property and equipment	26,546	87,869
Interest receivable	(19,581)	(19,744)
Interest payable	108,607	208,716
Revaluation of derivative financial instruments	(382)	(22,688)
Foreign currency translation net (gain)/loss of non-trading assets and liabilities	(150,124)	802,043
<i>Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>	<u>24,315,163</u>	<u>10,272,348</u>
<i>(Increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>		
Amounts due from financial institutions	(19,625,210)	460,850
Loans to customers	(13,790,008)	830,829
Other assets	3,188,011	(716,485)
<i>Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>		
Amounts due to financial institutions	12,198,555	3,103,708
Amounts due to customers	90,486,543	48,971,949
Other liabilities	275,647	8,272
Net cash flow from operating activities before income tax	<u>97,048,701</u>	<u>62,931,471</u>
Income tax	-	(195,967)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>97,048,701</u>	<u>62,735,504</u>
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>		
Purchase of investment securities	(34,939,608)	(1,717,970)
Purchase of property and equipment	(950,260)	(1,180,730)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	494,620	210,719
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,161,125)	(598,738)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(36,556,373)</u>	<u>(3,286,719)</u>

# Statement of cash flows (continued)

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<i>Cash flow from financing activities</i>		
Increase in share capital	-	1,099,000
Dividends paid	(543,224)	-
Loans repaid from financial institutions	(4,914,832)	(21,092,453)
Issue/(repayment) of debt securities	(1,433,631)	3,534,522
Payment of lease liabilities	(799,130)	(707,581)
Attraction/(repayment) of other long-term loans and borrowings	1,518,594	(2,583,135)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(6,172,223)</u>	<u>(19,749,647)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>54,320,105</u>	<u>39,699,138</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	63,239,222	28,450,237
Effect of ECL allowance on cash and cash equivalents	-	15,497
Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(17,547,230)	(4,925,650)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 15)	<u>100,012,097</u>	<u>63,239,222</u>
 <i>Supplementary information:</i>		
Interest received	19,964,571	20,894,904
Interest paid	(9,963,707)	(9,747,816)

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 14 to 74.

# Notes to the financial statements

## 1 Principal activities

“Unibank” CJSC (the “Bank”) is a closed joint-stock bank, which was incorporated in the Republic of Armenia on 9 October 2001. The Bank is regulated by the legislation of RA and conducts its business under license number N81, granted on 10 October 2001, by the Central Bank of Armenia (the “CBA”).

On 23 June 2015 according to the Bank’s license registered under number 0373, “UNIBANK” CJSC was reorganized to “UNIBANK” OJSC issuing 14,500,000 shares.

The Bank is a member of Individuals deposit compensation guarantee state system of RA, as well as member of Union of Banks of Armenia, ArCa, MasterCard, Visa International payment systems.

The Bank accepts deposits from the public and extends credit, transfers payments in Armenia and abroad, exchanges currencies and provides other banking services to its commercial and retail customers.

It has 55 branches in the RA and one representative office in Moscow, the Russian Federation through which it carries out its activities. The registered office of the Bank is located at: 12/53 Charents street, #1-5, Yerevan.

As of 31 December 2022 the number of the Bank employees was 819 (2021: 780).

## 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 and the stability and development of the Armenian economy largely depends on these changes.

The continuous Russian-ukrainian war since February 2022 has had a significant impact on both the conflicting countries and on the world economy. Many leading countries and economic unions have announced severe economic sanctions against Russia, including Russian banks, other organizations and individuals. The war is still ongoing, but it has already led to a humanitarian crisis and huge economic losses in Ukraine, Russia and other countries.

The Ukraine and Russia are important trading partners of Armenia and Armenian business environment has not been spared from this influence. It is noteworthy that as a result of the war in Armenia, a certain economic activity was observed in 2022 due to the large influx of foreign citizens. There are no restrictions on the right of foreign citizens to own, establish or manage business interests in Armenia. Business registration procedures are generally simple. As a result of serving foreign citizens, in 2022, Armenian banks recorded a significant increase in income from intermediary activities.

Since the hostilities have not yet stopped, it is impossible to reliably assess its final impact on the business environment of Armenia.

These financial statements reflect management’s assessment of the impact of the Armenian business environment on the operations of the Bank. The Bank’s management constantly analyzes the economic situation in the current environment. The future economic and political situation and its impact on the Bank’s operations may differ from the management’s current expectations.

## 3 Basis of preparation

### 3.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Bank 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 Bank prepares statements for regulatory purposes in accordance with legislative requirements of the Republic of Armenia. These financial statements are based on the Bank’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, with the exception of land, buildings and the computer and communication technologies which are stated at revalued amount.

### 3.3 Functional and presentation currency

Functional currency of the Bank is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates. The Bank’s functional currency and the Bank’s presentation currency is Armenian Dram (“AMD”), since this currency best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and transactions of the Bank. 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 Bank applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Bank 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 2022, did not have a material impact on the annual financial statements of the Bank (*this section has to be customized to each client’s financial statements*).

- *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)

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf. The Bank applies the amendment to financial liabilities of 2022.

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

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 Bank has not early adopted any of these pronouncements.

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

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

- *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts*
- *Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17 and IFRS 4)*
- *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)*
- *Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)*
- *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)*
- *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)*
- *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities from a Single Transaction.*

## 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 net 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, see note 4.4.6.

### *Other interest income*

In calculating other interest income, the nominal interest rate is applied to the gross asset value on a straight-line basis.

### *Fee and commission income*

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate.

Other fee and commission income – including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees – is recognised as the related services are performed. If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, then the related loan commitment fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Bank's financial statements may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Bank first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual.

Other fee and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

### *Dividend income*

Revenue is recognized when the Bank'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, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences related to trading assets and liabilities. 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 currency

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 own 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 Bank in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
AMD/1 US Dollar	393.57	480.14
AMD/1 EUR	420.06	542.61
AMD/1 RUB	5.59	6.42

## 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.

The Republic of Armenia also has various operating taxes, which are assessed on the Bank'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 Bank initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank 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 Bank considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;

- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank'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.

### *Reclassifications*

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

### *Financial liabilities*

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

## 4.4.3 Derecognition

### *Financial assets*

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Bank 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 Bank retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

In transactions in which the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 (see 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 Bank 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 (see note 4.4.6), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

##### *Financial liabilities*

The Bank 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 Bank's trading activity.

#### 4.4.6 Impairment

The Bank 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
- loan commitments
- financial guarantee contracts

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Bank 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.

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 Bank 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 35.1.2.

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

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 35.1.2.

### *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 (see note 4.4.4) 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 Bank 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 Bank on terms that the Bank 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 Bank 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*

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 Bank estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. 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 Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank 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 Bank'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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

## 4.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances on correspondent accounts with the Central Bank of Armenia (excluding those funds deposited for the settlement of ArCa payment cards), and amounts due from 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 Bank maintains advances or deposits for various periods of time with other 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 Trading assets and liabilities

"Trading assets and liabilities" are those assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognised as part of net trading income in profit or loss.

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into various derivative financial instruments including forwards, swaps and options in the foreign exchange and capital markets. Such financial instruments are held for trading and are initially recognised in accordance with the policy for initial recognition of financial instruments and are subsequently measured at fair value. The fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices or pricing models that take into account the current market and contractual prices of the underlying instruments and other factors. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when it is negative.

## 4.8 Loans to customers

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

Loans granted by the Bank 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.

## 4.9 Investment securities

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

- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- debt and equity investment securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; these are at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- 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 Bank 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.

#### 4.10 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 in note 19. 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 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.

#### 4.11 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”.

#### 4.12 Leases

For any new contracts entered into, the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank,
- the Bank 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 Bank has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Bank assesses 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*

##### *Bank as a lessee*

At lease commencement date, the Bank 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 Bank, 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank'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 Bank 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 Bank 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, plant and equipment and lease liabilities have been included in the other liabilities.

#### 4.13 Precious metals

Gold and other precious metals are recorded at CBA prices which approximate fair values and are quoted according to London Bullion Market rates. Precious metals are included in other assets in the statement of financial position.

Changes in the bid prices are recorded in net gain/loss on operations with precious metals in other income/expense.

#### 4.14 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Bank's buildings and land and the computer and communication technologies are presented at fair value 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. Land is carried at historical cost. It has unlimited useful life and thus is not depreciated.

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 (%)
Buildings	80	1.25
Computers	5	20
Communication	5	20
Vehicles	7	14.3
ATMs	10	10
Other property and equipment	5	20

Leasehold improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives on a straight-line basis. Assets under the course of construction are accounted based on actual

expenditures less any impairment losses. Assets under the course of construction are accounted based on actual expenditures less any impairment losses. Upon completion of construction assets are transferred to property and equipment and accounted at their carrying amounts. Assets under the course of construction are not depreciated until they are ready for usage.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when these costs meet 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.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the revaluation reserve for property and equipment included in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment in equity section of the statement of financial position, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the statement of income, in which case the increase is recognised in the statement of income. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of income, except that a deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus on the same asset is directly offset against the surplus in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts attributed to disposed item of assets and included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

#### 4.15 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 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.

Computer software development costs are recognized as an expense as incurred.

#### 4.16 Repossessed assets

The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in line with the Bank's policy.

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.

#### 4.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

Other non-financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of non-financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

All impairment losses in respect of non-financial assets are recognised in profit or loss and reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any impairment loss

reversed is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

## 4.18 Borrowings

Borrowings, which include amounts due to the Central Bank and Government, amounts due to financial institutions, amounts due to customers, debt securities issued and subordinated debt 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.

## 4.19 Financial guarantees and loan commitments

"Financial guarantees" are contracts that require the Bank 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.

## 4.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank 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. Provisions also include liabilities arising from financial guarantees and loan commitments as provided in note 4.19.

## 4.21 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.

### *Share premium*

Share premium includes any premium received from the issue of shares. Any expense in respect of transaction which is related to the issue of shares is reduced from the share premium.

### *Retained earnings*

Include retained earnings of current and previous periods.

### *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.

### *Property revaluation surplus*

The property revaluation surplus is used to record increases in the fair value of buildings and decreases to the extent that such decrease relates to an increase on the same asset previously recognised in equity.

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

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

## 4.22 Segment reporting

In terms of IFRS 8 the Bank's operations are not separated to operating segments and are a complete business unit. The Bank'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 Bank's assets are mainly distributed in the territory of the Republic of Armenia. The Bank's income is derived from the Armenian sources.

## 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.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

### 5.1 Judgements

#### *Classification of financial assets:*

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

#### *Establish criteria for calculating ECL*

The Bank establishes the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determines methodology for incorporating forward- looking information into measurement of ECL and selects and approves of models used to measure ECL.

### 5.2 Assumptions and estimations uncertainty

#### *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 32).

#### *Useful life of property and equipment*

Useful life evaluation of property and equipment is the result of judgement, based on the experience with similar 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 Bank 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.

### *Extension options for leases*

When the Bank has the option to extend a lease, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term.

### *Impairment of financial instruments*

The Bank 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 (see note 35.1.2), as well as the key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows (see note 4.4.6).

### *Tax legislation*

Armenian tax legislation is subject to varying interpretations. Refer to note 30.

## 6 Net interest income

In thousand Armenian drams	2022	2021
<i>Interest income calculated using effective interest rate</i>		
Loans to customers	17,376,277	18,923,773
Investment securities at FVOCI	71,638	162,277
Investment securities at amortised cost	1,691,510	1,233,678
Amounts due from financial institutions	801,147	558,886
Income from guarantee agreements	408	16,372
Reverse repurchase transactions	43,172	19,662
	19,984,152	20,914,648
<i>Other interest income</i>		
Amounts receivable on finance lease	3,591	-
	19,987,743	20,914,648
<hr/>		
Amounts due to customers	8,021,034	7,892,686
Amounts due to financial institutions	222,286	539,606
Government loans	97,363	138,629
Repurchase transactions	613,632	289,576
Borrowings	223,003	260,174
Lease liabilities	180,991	120,931
Debt securities issued	703,800	714,930
Other interest expense	10,205	-
	10,072,314	9,956,532
	9,915,429	10,958,116

## 7 Fee and commission income and expense

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash operations	7,232,521	471,857
Plastic cards operations	3,287,724	730,274
Guarantees and letters of credit	17,585	25,119
Foreign currency translation operations	1,059,868	2,105,276
Other fees and commissions	246,187	181,185
<b>Total fee and commission income</b>	<b><u>11,843,885</u></b>	<b><u>3,513,711</u></b>
Wire transfer fees	493,198	247,366
Plastic cards operations	925,213	334,796
Foreign currency exchange operations	1,224,468	10,534
Stock exchange services	31,379	31,006
Other expenses	10,832	16,945
<b>Total fee and commission expense</b>	<b><u>2,685,090</u></b>	<b><u>640,647</u></b>

## 8 Net trading income

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net income from transactions in foreign currency	15,574,604	1,680,001
Gains/(losses) from derivatives	(1,097,735)	1,431,290
<b>Total net trading income</b>	<b><u>14,476,869</u></b>	<b><u>3,111,291</u></b>

## 9 Other income

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Fines and penalties received	736,544	493,424
Foreign currency translation net gains of non-trading assets and liabilities	150,124	-
Net gain from sale of other assets	-	13,492
Gain from guarantee agreements	563	4,613
Other income	78,946	53,980
<b>Total other income</b>	<b><u>966,177</u></b>	<b><u>565,509</u></b>

## 10 Credit loss expense /(reversal of credit loss expense)

In thousand Armenian drams	Note				2022
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Amounts due from financial institutions	17	(47,133)	-	-	(47,133)
Loans to customers	18	(63,082)	56,015	17,168,612	17,161,545
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	19	(3,034)	-	-	(3,034)
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	19	65,340	-	-	65,340
Other assets	22	34,498	-	-	34,498
Financial guarantees	29	30,719	-	-	30,719
Total credit loss expense		<u>17,308</u>	<u>56,015</u>	<u>17,168,612</u>	<u>17,241,935</u>

In thousand Armenian drams	Note				2021
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	15	(15,497)	-	-	(15,497)
Amounts due from financial institutions	17	(28,638)	-	-	(28,638)
Loans to customers	18	(280,924)	35,323	13,317,581	13,071,980
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	19	(25,231)	-	-	(25,231)
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	19	43,576	-	-	43,576
Other assets	22	633	-	-	633
Financial guarantees	29	26,504	-	-	26,504
Total credit loss expense /(reversal of credit loss expense)		<u>(279,577)</u>	<u>35,323</u>	<u>13,317,581</u>	<u>13,073,327</u>

## 11 Staff costs

In thousand Armenian drams	2022	2021
Compensations of employees, related taxes included	5,574,196	3,910,350
Staff training and other costs	19,572	1,164
Total staff costs	<u>5,593,768</u>	<u>3,911,514</u>



## 12 Other expenses

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Property and equipment repair and maintenance	708,236	627,388
Expenses of short term and low value assets leases	100,978	81,879
Advertising costs	298,146	206,870
Business trip expenses	54,311	20,743
Communications	307,466	236,409
Taxes, other than income tax, duties	950,689	503,406
Net loss from sale of other assets	34,468	-
Foreign currency translation net losses of non-trading assets and liabilities	-	802,043
Consulting and other services	173,886	69,365
Security	235,029	220,662
Representative expenses	264,619	295,693
Office supplies	199,559	161,994
Penalties paid	62,353	30,507
Deposit insurance	365,846	372,631
Computer software maintenance	52,884	51,280
Cash collection services	89,880	88,405
Net loss from disposal of property and equipment	26,546	87,869
Loss from operations of precious metals	37,509	26,192
Charitable donations	168,317	144,321
Other expenses	477,151	352,657
Total other expense	<u>4,607,873</u>	<u>4,380,314</u>

## 13 Income tax expense/(recovery)

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current tax expense	534,753	77,931
Adjustments for prior years	(41,356)	-
Deferred tax	777,327	(816,751)
Total income tax expense/(recovery)	<u>1,270,724</u>	<u>(738,820)</u>

The corporate income tax within the Republic of Armenia is levied at the rate of 18% (2021: 18%). 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/(recovery) and accounting profit/(loss) is provided below:

In thousand Armenian drams	2022	Effective rate (%)	2021	Effective rate (%)
Profit/(loss) before tax	5,667,749		(5,074,862)	
Income tax	1,020,195	18	(913,475)	(18)
Net non-deductible expenses	318,907	5	30,287	-
Adjustments for prior years	(41,356)	(1)	-	-
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(27,022)	-	144,368	3
Income tax expense/(recovery)	<u>1,270,724</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>(738,820)</u>	<u>(15)</u>

Deferred tax calculation in respect of temporary differences:

In thousand Armenian drams	01 January 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Net	31 December 2022	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Amounts due from financial institutions	-	(33,170)	-	(33,170)	-	-	(33,170)
Investments in securities	18,983	8,336	15,552	42,871	42,871	-	-
Loans to customers	589,322	(615,700)	-	(26,378)	-	-	(26,378)
Property and equipment	(343,136)	43,460	-	(299,676)	-	-	(299,676)
Other assets	170,909	(170,909)	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	44,257	(9,344)	-	34,913	34,913	-	-
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>480,335</u>	<u>(777,327)</u>	<u>15,552</u>	<u>(281,440)</u>	<u>77,784</u>	<u>(359,224)</u>	<u>-</u>

In thousand Armenian drams	01 January 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Net	31 December 2021	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Cash and cash equivalents	2,073	(2,073)	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from financial institutions	3,434	(3,434)	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in securities	20,175	22,738	(23,930)	18,983	18,983	-	-
Loans to customers	(9,524)	598,846	-	589,322	589,322	-	-
Property and equipment	(392,000)	48,864	-	(343,136)	-	-	(343,136)
Other assets	6,203	164,706	-	170,909	170,909	-	-
Other liabilities	71,188	(26,931)	-	44,257	44,257	-	-
Contingent liabilities	(14,035)	14,035	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>(312,486)</u>	<u>816,751</u>	<u>(23,930)</u>	<u>480,335</u>	<u>823,471</u>	<u>(343,136)</u>	<u>-</u>

## 14 Earnings/(loss) per share

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year	4,397,025	(4,336,042)
Dividends on preference shares	(980,997)	-
Net earnings/(loss) from ordinary shares of owners	3,416,028	(4,336,042)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (number of shares)	172,886,525	172,886,525
Earnings/(loss) per share – basic	<u>0,0197624</u>	<u>(0,0250802)</u>

## 15 Cash and cash equivalents

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Cash on hand	16,728,190	11,243,677
Correspondent accounts with CBA	71,446,838	40,003,722
Nostro accounts with other banks	11,837,069	11,991,823
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>100,012,097</u>	<u>63,239,222</u>

As of 31 December 2022 correspondent account with Central Bank of Armenia represents the obligatory minimum reserve deposits with the CBA, which as of 31 December is computed at 4% of the Bank obligations denominated in Armenian drams and 18% of the Bank obligations, denominated in foreign currency.

There are no restrictions on the withdrawal of funds from the CBA, however, if minimum average requirement is not met, the Bank could be subject to penalties. For the obligatory reserve maintained in foreign currencies the Bank is required to maintain a minimum balance at the end of each day. As of 31 December 2022 reserves amounted to AMD 37,090,829 thousand (2021: AMD 24,546,192 thousand).

As of 31 December 2022 the correspondent accounts in amount of AMD 4,541,050 thousand (40%) (2021: AMD 6,605,985 thousand (55%), one bank) were due from one commercial bank, which represent significant concentration.

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

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January	-	15,497
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	(15,497)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

In 2022 loan obligations in amount of AMD 1,269,391 thousand was repaid by repossessing the collateral (2021: AMD 378,210 thousand).

## 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 Bank's credit risk represents the potential cost to replace the swap contracts if counterparties fail to fulfil their obligation.

Whether aggregate contractual or notional amount of derivative financial instruments are favourable or not, the 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	<b>31 December 2022</b>		
	<b>Notional amount</b>	<b>Fair value of assets</b>	<b>Fair value of liabilities</b>
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>			
Foreign exchange swap contracts	1,973,097	-	5,246
Total derivative financial instruments		-	5,246

In thousand Armenian drams	<b>31 December 2021</b>		
	<b>Notional amount</b>	<b>Fair value of assets</b>	<b>Fair value of liabilities</b>
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>			
Foreign exchange swap contracts	12,413,473	5,239	10,867
Total derivative financial instruments		5,239	10,867

## 17 Amounts due from financial institutions

In thousand Armenian drams	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
Deposited funds with the CBA	785,000	311,500
Deposited funds with other banks	2,324,109	773,746
Deposits in banks	5,131,505	4,026,490
Loans to banks	23,535,582	10,717,120
Loans to financial institutions	272,138	505,375
	32,048,334	16,334,231
Loss allowance for amounts due from financial institutions	(104,874)	(152,007)
Total amounts due from financial institutions	31,943,460	16,182,224

Deposited funds with CBA include a guaranteed deposit for settlements via ArCa payment system transactions.

Deposited funds with other banks include guaranteed deposits for settlements via VISA and Master Card payment systems transactions.

As of 31 December 2022 the Bank has loans and deposits provided to four banks, the balances of which exceed 10% of the equity. The total value of these balances as of 31 December 2022 is AMD 16,305,228 thousand (2021: AMD 14,570,703 thousand, which was provided to three banks).

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

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 1 January	152,007	180,645
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(47,133)	(28,638)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>104,874</u>	<u>152,007</u>

## 18 Loans to customers

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>						
Mortgage	12,103,050	(120,188)	11,982,862	11,397,422	(136,045)	11,261,377
Consumer	75,012,752	(3,775,220)	71,237,532	71,515,818	(4,368,803)	67,147,015
	<u>87,115,802</u>	<u>(3,895,408)</u>	<u>83,220,394</u>	<u>82,913,240</u>	<u>(4,504,848)</u>	<u>78,408,392</u>
<i>Commercial lending</i>						
Manufacture	7,897,064	(2,310,543)	5,586,521	9,364,108	(428,557)	8,935,551
Agriculture	819,797	(55,603)	764,194	978,159	(7,566)	970,593
Construction	3,793,590	(108,374)	3,685,216	6,754,839	(763,353)	5,991,486
Transportation	6,399,454	(2,751,468)	3,647,986	8,711,622	(369,662)	8,341,960
Trade	7,156,386	(229,219)	6,927,167	9,714,776	(122,322)	9,592,454
Services	6,709,463	(316,360)	6,393,103	13,449,414	(4,200,628)	9,248,786
Other	10,524,505	(920,928)	9,603,577	14,030,490	(106,659)	13,923,831
	<u>43,300,259</u>	<u>(6,692,495)</u>	<u>36,607,764</u>	<u>63,003,408</u>	<u>(5,998,747)</u>	<u>57,004,661</u>
Total	<u>130,416,061</u>	<u>(10,587,903)</u>	<u>119,828,158</u>	<u>145,916,648</u>	<u>(10,503,595)</u>	<u>135,413,053</u>

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

During the year ended 31 December 2022 the Bank obtained assets by taking possession of collateral for loans to customers. The carrying amount of such assets was AMD 1,269,391 thousand (2021: AMD 378,210 thousand). The Bank is intended to sell these assets in a short period.

As of 31 December 2022 the Bank had two borrowers and groups of related parties, whose loan balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these loans as of December 2022 amounts to AMD 10,870,879 thousand (2021: AMD 32,185,863 thousand, gross loan portfolio provided to seven borrowers and groups of related parties). The credit loss allowance for these loans amounts to AMD 3,584,168 thousand (2021: AMD 3,094,427 thousand).

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>				
Balance as of 1 January	71,459,875	1,315,156	10,138,209	82,913,240
New assets originated	73,841,074	944,115	3,453,346	78,238,535
Assets repaid	(60,433,762)	(896,646)	(5,015,039)	(66,345,447)
- Transfer to stage 1	959,967	(291,816)	(668,151)	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(981,558)	1,067,571	(86,013)	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(3,168,742)	(555,621)	3,724,363	-
Change in balance of asset from interest and foreign exchange	(3,114,110)	(40,466)	(718,124)	(3,872,700)
Recoveries	-	-	2,547,509	2,547,509
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(6,365,335)	(6,365,335)
Balance at 31 December	<u>78,562,744</u>	<u>1,542,293</u>	<u>7,010,765</u>	<u>87,115,802</u>

In thousand Armenian drams	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Commercial lending</i>				
Balance as of 1 January	49,339,112	203,686	13,460,610	63,003,408
New assets originated or purchased	21,647,960	54,366	62,183	21,764,509
Assets repaid	(18,353,970)	(56,601)	(2,668,191)	(21,078,762)
- Transfer to stage 1	284,643	(50,750)	(233,893)	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(128,513)	153,146	(24,633)	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(21,618,806)	(119,544)	21,738,350	-
Change in balance of asset from interest and foreign exchange	(5,648,280)	(22,981)	(1,458,224)	(7,129,485)
Recoveries	-	-	1,090,788	1,090,788
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(14,350,199)	(14,350,199)
Balance at 31 December	<u>25,522,146</u>	<u>161,322</u>	<u>17,616,791</u>	<u>43,300,259</u>

In thousand Armenian drams	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>				
Balance as of 1 January	74,648,844	3,888,945	13,656,265	92,194,054
New assets originated or purchased	58,074,018	553,231	3,470,856	62,098,105
Assets repaid	(54,332,324)	(1,069,723)	(6,440,178)	(61,842,225)
- Transfer to stage 1	1,182,359	(930,006)	(252,353)	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(1,035,957)	1,035,957	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(5,275,374)	(2,058,559)	7,333,933	-
Change in balance of asset from interest and foreign exchange	(1,801,691)	(104,689)	(405,498)	(2,311,878)
Recoveries	-	-	5,005,744	5,005,744
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(12,230,560)	(12,230,560)
Balance at 31 December	<u>71,459,875</u>	<u>1,315,156</u>	<u>10,138,209</u>	<u>82,913,240</u>

In thousand Armenian drams				2021
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Commercial lending</i>				
Balance as of 1 January	55,329,733	2,095,889	17,238,173	74,663,795
New assets originated or purchased	18,314,742	451,889	446,774	19,213,405
Assets repaid	(19,539,045)	(828,286)	(292,029)	(20,659,360)
- Transfer to stage 1	427,934	(233,427)	(194,507)	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(207,330)	228,476	(21,146)	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(1,308,620)	(1,337,199)	2,645,819	-
Change in balance of asset from interest and foreign exchange	(3,678,302)	(173,656)	(736,146)	(4,588,104)
Recoveries	-	-	316,294	316,294
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(5,942,622)	(5,942,622)
Balance at 31 December	49,339,112	203,686	13,460,610	63,003,408

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

In thousand Armenian drams				2022
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	944,281	97,683	3,462,884	4,504,848
Transfer to Stage 1	287,606	(17,433)	(270,173)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(14,926)	51,359	(36,433)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(52,593)	(55,662)	108,255	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(858,854)	(32,131)	2,747,204	1,856,219
New loans originated	669,318	81,171	601,678	1,352,167
Recoveries	-	-	2,547,509	2,547,509
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(6,365,335)	(6,365,335)
Balance as of 31 December	974,832	124,987	2,795,589	3,895,408

In thousand Armenian drams				2022
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Commercial lending</i>				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	168,515	3,900	5,826,332	5,998,747
Transfer to Stage 1	11,337	(1,261)	(10,076)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(261)	261	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(94,194)	(2,480)	96,674	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(3,475)	2,351	13,799,899	13,798,775
New loans originated	129,929	4,624	19,831	154,384
Recoveries	-	-	1,090,788	1,090,788
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(14,350,199)	(14,350,199)
Balance as of 31 December	211,851	7,395	6,473,249	6,692,495

In thousand Armenian drams				2021
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Mortgage and consumer lending</i>				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	1,212,880	138,644	5,393,842	6,745,366
Transfer to Stage 1	85,784	(27,497)	(58,287)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(18,889)	18,889	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(94,188)	(66,639)	160,827	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(818,836)	(29,795)	3,593,764	2,745,133
New loans originated	577,530	64,081	1,597,554	2,239,165
Recoveries	-	-	5,005,744	5,005,744
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(12,230,560)	(12,230,560)
Balance as of 31 December	944,281	97,683	3,462,884	4,504,848

In thousand Armenian drams				2021
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Commercial lending</i>				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	206,035	5,812	3,325,546	3,537,393
Transfer to Stage 1	3,568	(307)	(3,261)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(754)	754	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(716)	(3,396)	4,112	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(129,864)	(2,545)	8,114,745	7,982,336
New loans originated	90,246	3,582	11,518	105,346
Recoveries	-	-	316,294	316,294
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(5,942,622)	(5,942,622)
Balance as of 31 December	168,515	3,900	5,826,332	5,998,747

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 a deterioration in economic conditions. Further analysis of economic factors is outlined in note 35.1.2.

As of 31 December 2022, the loans to customers with a carrying amount of AMD 890,132 thousand (2021: AMD 811,758 thousand) were the transfer of rights to loans from financial institutions, and AMD 1,317,314 thousand (2021: AMD 1,477,973 thousand) were the transfer of rights to loans from the RA Government (refer to notes 23, 25).

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the estimated fair value of loans to customers approximates its carrying amount.

Maturity analysis of loans to customers are disclosed in note 34.

Credit, currency and interest rate analyses of loans to customers are disclosed in note 35. The information on transactions with related party balances is disclosed in note 31.



## 19 Investment securities

### *Investment securities measured at amortised cost*

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
<i>Investment securities measured at amortised cost</i>		
State bonds	35,171,110	11,619,814
RA corporate bonds	8,712,976	4,267,182
Credit loss allowance	(181,791)	(142,366)
Total investment securities at amortised cost	<u>43,702,295</u>	<u>15,744,630</u>
<i>Investment securities measured at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements</i>		
RA state bonds	5,201,498	-
Credit loss allowance	(25,915)	-
Total investment securities at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements	<u>5,175,583</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investment securities at amortised cost	<u><u>48,877,878</u></u>	<u><u>15,744,360</u></u>

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on investment securities measured at amortised cost as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January	142,366	98,790
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	65,340	43,576
Balance as at 31 December	<u><u>207,706</u></u>	<u><u>142,366</u></u>

Investment securities measured at amortised cost upon profitability and maturity terms:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	%	Maturity	%	Maturity
State bonds	1.5-11	2023-2025	7.15-11	2022-2026
RA corporate bonds	3.75-11.75	2023-2029	5-9.9	2022-2024

### *Investment securities measured at FVOCI*

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
<i>Investment securities measured at FVOCI</i>		
RA state bonds	999,534	1,084,366
RA corporate bonds	-	536,505
RA equity investments	28,643	28,643
Total investment securities measured at FVOCI	<u><u>1,028,177</u></u>	<u><u>1,649,514</u></u>

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

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January	8,014	33,245
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance	(3,034)	(25,231)
Balance at 31 December	<u>4,980</u>	<u>8,014</u>

The above loss allowance is not recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of debt investment securities at FVOCI and debt investment securities measured at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements is their fair value.

All debt securities have fixed coupons.

The Bank has not reclassified any financial assets measured at amortised cost rather than fair value during the year (2021: either).

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

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>		<u>31 December 2021</u>	
	%	Maturity	%	Maturity
RA state bonds	11	2028	11	2028
RA corporate bonds	-	-	5.95	2022

Equity instruments included in investment securities measured at FVOCI are unquoted equity securities as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	<u>% controlled</u>		<u>In thousand Armenian drams</u>	
		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
ArCa	Republic of Armenia	1.25	1.25	16,500	16,500
ACRA Credit Reporting CJSC	Republic of Armenia	2.54	2.54	12,143	12,143
				<u>28,643</u>	<u>28,643</u>

The Bank's management believes that estimated fair values of these instruments approximates to their costs as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The pledged securities are those financial assets pledged under repurchase agreements with other banks, with the right to sell or re-pledge by the counterparties in the absence of default by the Bank, but the counterparty has an obligation to return the securities at the maturity of the contract. The Bank has determined that it retains all of the main risks and rewards of such securities and therefore does not derecognize them. Refer to note 23 about borrowing with repurchase agreements.

## 20 Property and equipment

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>Land and buildings</u>	<u>Leasehold improvement</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Fixtures and fittings</u>	<u>Right-of-use assets Land and buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Cost or revalued amount</i>							
Balance 1 January 2021	5,926,354	352,035	1,262,144	240,396	4,763,706	1,958,033	14,502,668
Additions	583,111	83,927	128,412	65,216	320,064	380,348	1,561,078
Remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-	263,544	263,544
Disposals	(198,000)	-	(26,059)	(70,760)	(128,805)	(298,276)	(721,900)
As of 31 December 2021	6,311,465	435,962	1,364,497	234,852	4,954,965	2,303,649	15,605,390
Additions	-	23,232	201,443	301,993	423,592	560,769	1,511,029
Remeasurment	-	-	-	-	-	343,685	343,685
Disposals	(369,853)	(3,246)	(5,984)	(132,615)	(155,838)	(41,859)	(709,395)
As of 31 December 2022	5,941,612	455,948	1,559,956	404,230	5,222,719	3,166,244	16,750,709
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>							
As of 1 January 2021	2,505	54,896	774,693	84,589	2,645,839	653,007	4,215,529
Expenses for the year	78,834	5,211	107,854	23,291	374,860	455,746	1,045,796
Disposals	(1,377)	-	(25,467)	(28,539)	(103,746)	(264,183)	(423,312)
As of 31 December 2021	79,962	60,107	857,080	79,341	2,916,953	844,570	4,838,013
Expenses for the year	79,068	11,393	154,712	26,925	425,724	506,128	1,203,950
Disposals	(8,481)	(3,246)	(5,984)	(76,602)	(52,417)	(41,499)	(188,229)
As of 31 December 2022	150,549	68,254	1,005,808	29,664	3,290,260	1,309,199	5,853,734
<i>Carrying amount</i>							
As of 31 December 2021	6,231,503	375,855	507,417	155,511	2,038,012	1,459,079	10,767,377
As of 31 December 2022	5,791,063	387,694	554,148	374,566	1,932,459	1,857,045	10,896,975

### Revaluation of assets

The land and buildings and computer and communication technologies of the Bank are represented at the revalued amount. The land and buildings owned by the Bank were revaluated by an independent appraiser in December 2020 using the comparative methods resulting in a net increase in amount of AMD 408,411 thousand. Management has based their estimate of the fair value of the land and buildings on the results of the independent appraisal.

If the land and buildings were presented in difference of cost and accumulated depreciation the carrying value would have been AMD 5,028,264 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (2021: AMD 5,670,356 thousand).

The computer and communication technologies owned by the Bank were revaluated in December 2018 using the comparative methods resulting in a net increase in amount of AMD 32,831 thousand.

### Right-of-use assets

The Bank has leases for the branches. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position in the line of other liabilities (refer to note 27). The Bank classifies its right-of-use assets in line with the classification of its own fixed assets.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Bank to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Bank. The Bank is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. The Bank must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

### *Fully depreciated items*

As at 31 December 2022 property and equipment included fully depreciated assets in cost of AMD 1,247,459 thousand (2021: AMD 1,140,741 thousand).

### *Fixed assets in the phase of installation*

As at 31 December 2022 fixed assets included assets in the phase of installation amounting AMD 580,965 thousand (2021: AMD 778,027 thousand).

### *Restrictions on title of fixed assets*

As of 31 December 2022 the Bank did not possess any fixed assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted (2021: either).

### *Contractual commitments*

As of 31 December 2022, the Bank had no contractual commitment in respect of investments in fixed assets (2021: either).

## 21 Intangible assets

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>Licenses</u>	<u>Acquired software licenses</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Cost</i>				
At 1 January 2021	993,933	2,127,860	101,021	3,222,814
Additions	70,119	528,619	-	598,738
At 31 December 2021	1,064,052	2,656,479	101,021	3,821,552
Additions	28,660	1,132,465	-	1,161,125
At 31 December 2022	1,092,712	3,788,944	101,021	4,982,677
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>				
At 1 January 2021	456,258	393,189	71,465	920,912
Amortisation charge	60,397	109,097	2,397	171,891
At 31 December 2021	516,655	502,286	73,862	1,092,803
Amortisation charge	62,344	137,254	2,397	201,995
At 31 December 2022	578,999	639,540	76,259	1,294,798
<i>Carrying amount</i>				
At 31 December 2021	547,397	2,154,193	27,159	2,728,749
At 31 December 2022	513,713	3,149,404	24,762	3,687,879

As of 31 December 2022, the Bank did not have contractual commitments in respect of investments in intangible assets (2021: either).

As of 31 December 2022, the Bank did not possess any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted (2021: either).

As of 31 December 2022, the licenses included the software license for banking operations at the carrying amount of AMD 2,042,864 thousand (2021: AMD 1,128,807 thousand).

As of 31 December 2022 intangible assets included fully amortized assets in cost of AMD 35,098 thousand (2021: AMD 17,509 thousand).

## 22 Other assets

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Accounts receivable	319,867	174,848
Credit loss allowance	(35,462)	(5,799)
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<b>284,405</b>	<b>169,049</b>
Prepayments and other debtors	1,040,858	1,569,817
Repossessed assets	1,751,007	3,566,611
Other prepaid taxes	-	207,921
Materials	171,284	129,646
Precious metals	117,232	139,789
Other assets	426,382	519,925
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>	<b>3,506,763</b>	<b>6,133,709</b>
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>3,791,168</b>	<b>6,302,758</b>

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2022	2021
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 1 January	5,799	6,883
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	34,498	633
Net amounts written off	(4,835)	(1,717)
<b>Balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>35,462</b>	<b>5,799</b>

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

The Bank's policy is to pursue timely realization of the collateral in an orderly manner. The Bank 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 Amounts due to financial institutions

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Correspondent accounts of other banks	9,083,003	1,014,016
Current accounts of other financial institutions	440,992	1,986,012
Loans from financial institutions	1,746,361	6,832,340
Deposits from financial institutions	302,242	1,074,327
Loans from banks under repurchase agreements	5,030,572	-
<b>Total amounts due to financial institutions</b>	<b><u>16,603,170</u></b>	<b><u>10,906,695</u></b>

As of 31 December 2022 loans from financial institutions are secured with the transfer of rights of loans from customers in gross amount of AMD 890,132 thousand (2021: AMD 811,758 thousand) (refer to note 18).

As of 31 December 2022 loans from one bank under repurchase agreements are secured by investment securities measured at amortised cost in the amount of AMD 5,201,498 thousand (refer to note 19).

As of 31 December 2022 the balance of one bank's correspondent accounts exceeds 10% of the Bank's equity, which amounts to AMD 3,507,682 thousand.

All deposits from financial institutions have fixed interest rates. Loans have variable and fixed interest rates.

The Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period (2021: either).

## 24 Amounts due to customers

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
<i>Corporate customers</i>		
Current/Settlement accounts	51,174,850	61,361,016
Time deposits	11,437,986	13,109,039
	<u>62,612,836</u>	<u>74,470,055</u>
<i>Retail customers</i>		
Current/Demand accounts	86,364,521	13,712,144
Time deposits	103,827,712	105,461,525
	<u>190,192,233</u>	<u>119,173,669</u>
<b>Total amounts due to customers</b>	<b><u>252,805,069</u></b>	<b><u>193,643,724</u></b>

Deposits from corporate and retail customers carry fixed interest rates.

As at 31 December 2022 included in current and time deposit accounts of retail and corporate customers are deposits amounting to AMD 10,427,371 thousand (2021: AMD 5,509,282 thousand), held as security against loans provided and guarantees issued. The fair value of those deposits approximates the carrying amount.

At 31 December 2022 Account and deposit balances of two of the Bank's largest retail and corporate customers, including the Bank's related party and parties related to him (note 31), exceed 10% of the equity capital. The total amount of those deposits and settlement accounts is AMD 12,063,623 thousand (2021: AMD 26,245,473 thousand, seven customers).

The Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period (2021: nil).

## 25 Borrowings

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Subordinated debt provided by non-financial organizations	1,574,797	1,921,192
Loans from RA Government	1,451,236	1,185,747
Other borrowing	1,252,445	14,448
Total borrowings	<u>4,278,478</u>	<u>3,121,387</u>

The amounts due to Government of the RA represent loans received from EIB within the scope of “Small, Medium Business Development” loan program, KfW within the scope of “Development of the Renewable Energies” and “Micro, Small and Medium Business Energy Efficiency Support” loan programs. Loans carry fixed interest rates.

As of 31 December 2022 loans from RA Government are secured with the transfer of rights of loans from customers in gross amount of AMD 1,317,314 thousand (2021: AMD 1,477,973 thousand) (refer to note 18).

The Bank has borrowed long-term subordinated debt from the organization related to Bank (see note 31).

The Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period (2021: either).

## 26 Debt securities issued

As of 31 December 2022, the Bank had issued interest-bearing bonds with following terms:

<u>Date of issue</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Per value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Maturity of bonds</u>	<u>Total nominal value</u>
01.09.2020	USD	100	50,000	5.25	01.09.2023	5,000,000
05.02.2021	USD	100	33,478	5.30	05.02.2024	3,347,800
20.05.2021	USD	100	40,000	5.25	20.05.2024	4,000,000
26.11.2021	USD	100	50,000	4.80	26.11.2024	5,000,000
20.05.2021	AMD	10,000	100,000	11.00	20.08.2023	1,000,000,000
05.02.2021	AMD	10,000	100,000	10.50	05.05.2023	1,000,000,000
26.11.2021	AMD	10,000	25,000	9.80	26.02.2024	250,000,000

The bonds of the Bank are listed at “NASDAQ OMX Armenia” stock exchange.

The Bank has not repurchased any of its own debt during the year (2021: either).

The Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period (2021: either).

## 27 Other liabilities

In thousand Armenian drams

	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Accounts payables	171,560	189,439
Lease liabilities	1,648,614	1,362,299
Due to personnel	218,605	296,457
Total other financial liabilities	<u>2,038,779</u>	<u>1,848,195</u>
Tax payable, other than income tax	355,658	191,872
Revenues of future periods	53,830	57,632
ECL for guarantee	68,853	38,134
Total other non-financial liabilities	<u>478,341</u>	<u>287,638</u>
Total other liabilities	<u><u>2,517,120</u></u>	<u><u>2,135,833</u></u>

### *Lease liabilities*

The Bank has leases for the branches. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets (refer to note 12), each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Right-of-use assets are presented in the statement of financial position in the line of property and equipment (refer to note 20):

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.

Set out below are presented the movements of lease liabilities during the period.

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
As of 1 January	1,362,299	1,305,057
Additions	560,769	380,348
Remeasurment	343,685	263,544
Accretion of interest	180,991	120,931
Payments	(799,130)	(707,581)
Total lease liabilities as of 31 December	<u><u>1,648,614</u></u>	<u><u>1,362,299</u></u>

In 2022 the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised under IFRS 16 is 10.5% (2021: 10%).

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities as of 31 December 2022 (refer to note 35.3).

## 28 Equity

As of 31 December 2022 the Bank's registered and paid-in share capital was AMD 21,588,653 thousand. In accordance with the Bank's statute, the share capital consists of 172,886,525 ordinary shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 100 each and 32,010,000 preference shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 100 each and 36,788,261 preferred shares from which 32,010,000 shares have a par value of AMD 100 each and 4,778,261 shares have a par value of AMD 230 each.



The respective shareholdings as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 may be specified as follow:

In thousand Armenian drams	<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>
Uniholding GG Ltd	17,981,523	83.3	17,981,523	83.3
Sfikaro Investments Ltd	1,350,900	6.3	1,350,900	6.3
Arolova Enterprises Ltd	776,701	3.6	776,701	3.6
Other	1,479,529	6.8	1,479,529	6.8
	<u>21,588,653</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>21,588,653</u>	<u>100</u>

As at 31 December 2022 the Bank did not possess any of its own shares (2021: either).

In 2021 the shareholders of the Bank increased its share capital by AMD 1,099,000 thousand.

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 Bank. The holders of preference shares are entitled to one vote only at reorganization and liquidation of the Bank and when decisions of the statute limit their rights, as well as they have guaranteed annual dividend.

As at 31 December 2022 the dividends for preference shareholders recognized in the financial statements amounted to AMD 980,367 thousand, of which AMD 464,367 thousand was provided as an advance payment in 2021.

Distributable among shareholders reserves equal the amount of retained earnings, calculated in accordance with the RA legislation. Non-distributable reserves are represented by a reserve fund, which is created as required by the statutory regulations, in respect of general banking risks, including future losses and other unforeseen risks or contingencies. The reserve has been created in accordance with the Bank's statutes that provide for the creation of a reserve for these purposes of not less than 15% of the Bank's share capital reported in statutory book.

## 29 Loan commitment and financial guarantee

In the normal course of business, the Bank 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 contract amounts were:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Undrawn loan commitments	4,184,146	2,748,371
Guarantees	373,246	463,191
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	<u>4,557,392</u>	<u>3,211,562</u>

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on loan commitment included in allowances of loans to customers (refer to note 18).

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

In thousand Armenian drams	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>
<i>Financial guarantees</i>		
ECL allowance as at 1 January	38,134	11,630
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	30,719	26,504
Balance as at 31 December	<u>68,853</u>	<u>38,134</u>

ECLs on guarantees are included in “Other liabilities” (refer to note 27).

## 30 Contingencies

### *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 financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

Management believes that the Bank 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 Bank, will not have a material adverse impact on the financial condition or results of future operations of the Bank.

### *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 Bank anticipates partially coverage for business interruption, or for third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Bank property or relating to Bank operations. Until the Bank obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Bank’s operations and financial position.

## 31 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 Bank’s Management as well as other persons and enterprises related with and controlled by them respectively.

The Banks’ significant shareholders are Russian businessmen G. Zaqaryan and G. Piskov with equal voting shares which indirectly owns 83.3% of the voting shares.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and other transactions.

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	2022		2021	
	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>Statement of financial position</i>				
<i>Loans to customers</i>				
Loans outstanding at January 1, gross	11,791,629	3,351,868	12,801,117	2,289,663
Loans issued during the year	20,708	134,564	-	1,121,804
Loans repaid during the year	(5,515,324)	(2,378,563)	(1,009,488)	(59,599)
Loans outstanding at 31 December gross	6,297,013	1,107,869	11,791,629	3,351,868
Credit loss allowance	(2,733,831)	(4,947)	(17,893)	(45,365)
Loans outstanding at December 31	<u>3,563,182</u>	<u>1,102,922</u>	<u>11,773,736</u>	<u>3,306,503</u>
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>				
At January 1	293,798	-	258,520	-
Issued during the year	585,182,409	-	23,130,947	-
Repaid during the year	(584,603,047)	-	(23,095,669)	-
At December 31	<u>873,160</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>293,798</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Amounts due from financial institutions</i>				
At January 1	1,615,586	-	1,018,821	-
Received during the year	198,370,979	-	50,914,282	-
Paid during the year	(196,529,426)	-	(50,317,517)	-
At December 31	<u>3,457,139</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,615,586</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Amounts due to customers</i>				
At January 1	671,440	115,301	1,739,454	153,554
Deposits received during the year	7,945,608	2,720,737	11,777,474	2,259,086
Deposits repaid during the year	(2,740,150)	(2,489,639)	(12,845,488)	(2,297,339)
At December 31	<u>5,876,898</u>	<u>346,399</u>	<u>671,440</u>	<u>115,301</u>
<i>Subordinated debt</i>				
	1,574,280	-	1,921,191	-
<i>Debt securities issued</i>				
	-	58,232	-	71,034
<i>Purchase of intangible assets</i>				
	995,760	-	229,107	-
<i>Statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income</i>				
Interest and similar income	177,587	62,019	323,128	51,362
Interest and similar expense	(176,644)	(8,335)	(264,742)	(5,358)
(Credit loss expense)/ credit loss reversal	(2,715,938)	40,418	9,452	361
Insurance expenses	(63,772)	-	(57,687)	-

Compensation of key management personnel was comprised of the following:

In thousand Armenian drams	2022	2021
Salaries and bonuses	1,557,216	909,773
Total key management compensation	1,557,216	909,773

## 32 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).

### 32.1 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 2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	100,012,097	-	100,012,097	100,012,097
Amounts due from financial institutions	-	31,943,460	-	31,943,460	31,943,460
Loans to customers	-	118,522,313	-	118,522,313	119,828,158
Investments securities measured at amortised cost	2,175,430	46,055,065	-	48,230,495	48,877,878
Other financial assets	-	284,405	-	284,405	284,405
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Amounts due to financial institutions	-	16,603,170	-	16,603,170	16,603,170
Amounts due to customers	-	251,565,031	-	251,565,031	252,805,069
Borrowings	-	4,247,607	-	4,247,607	4,278,478
Issued debt securities	-	9,153,166	-	9,153,166	9,147,395
Other financial liabilities	-	2,038,779	-	2,038,779	2,038,779

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	63,239,222	-	63,239,222	63,239,222
Amounts due from financial institutions	-	16,182,224	-	16,182,224	16,182,224
Loans to customers	-	132,510,367	-	132,510,367	135,413,053
Investments securities measured at amortised cost	945,128	14,490,250	-	15,435,378	15,744,630
Other financial assets	-	169,049	-	169,049	169,049
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Amounts due to financial institutions	-	10,906,695	-	10,906,695	10,906,695
Amounts due to customers	-	191,221,265	-	191,221,265	193,643,724
Borrowings	-	2,994,164	-	2,994,164	3,121,387
Issued debt securities	-	12,365,469	-	12,365,469	12,168,789
Other financial liabilities	-	1,848,195	-	1,848,195	1,848,195

#### *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 to customers*

The fair value of floating rate instruments is normally their carrying amount. 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. Discount rates used depend on credit risk of the counterparty and ranged from 5% to 24% per annum (2021: 5% to 24% per annum).

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.

#### *Investment securities measured at amortised cost*

Market values have been used to determine the fair value of investment securities measured at amortised cost traded on an active market. For securities that are not traded on an active market, the fair value was estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the year-end market rates.

#### *Borrowings*

The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

#### *Due to financial institutions and customers*

The fair value of deposits 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. The fair value of deposits payable on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

### *Debt securities issued*

The estimated fair value of the issued debt securities is determined based on the estimated future cash flows discounted at the relevant interest rates at the end of the year, which mainly coincides with the current interest rates.

## 32.2 Financial instruments that are measured at fair value

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Investments securities at FVOCI, including securities pledged with repurchase agreements	-	1,028,177	-	1,028,177
Total	-	1,028,177	-	1,028,177
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	5,246	-	5,246
Total	-	5,246	-	5,246
Net fair value	-	1,022,931	-	1,022,931

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Investments securities at FVOCI	-	1,649,514	-	1,649,514
Derivative financial assets	-	5,239	-	5,239
Total	-	1,654,753	-	1,654,753
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	10,867	-	10,867
Total	-	10,867	-	10,867
Net fair value	-	1,643,886	-	1,643,886

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

### *Unquoted debt securities*

The fair value of unquoted debt securities at FVOCI is measured using a valuation technique, which uses current market rates to discount future cash flows of the financial instruments.

### *Unquoted equity investments*

For determining the fair value of unquoted equity instruments the Bank uses a combination of market and income approaches. The market approach and the income approach are common valuation techniques for equity investments that are not publicly traded. Under the market approach, the Bank uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable securities. Under the income approach, future amounts are converted into a single present amount (e.g. a discounted cash flows model). The market approach is preferred as the main inputs used are typically observable.

## Derivatives

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

Where derivatives are traded either on exchanges or liquid over-the-counter market the Bank uses the closing price at the reporting date. The fair values of these contracts are estimated using valuation techniques that maximises the use of observable market inputs. Most derivatives entered into by the Bank are included in Level 2 and consist of foreign currency forward contracts.

### 32.3 Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

Fair value of the Bank's main property assets is estimated based on appraisals performed by independent, professionally-qualified property valuers. The significant inputs and assumptions are developed in close consultation with management. The valuation processes and fair value changes are reviewed by the board of directors and audit committee at each reporting date.

The appraisal was carried out using a comparative approach that reflects observed prices for recent market transactions for similar properties and incorporates adjustments for factors specific to the land in question, including plot size, location, encumbrances and current use and other.

The land and buildings was revalued in December 2020.

The significant unobservable input is the adjustment for factors specific to the land in question. The extent and direction of this adjustment depends on the number and characteristics of the observable market transactions in similar properties that are used as the starting point for valuation. Although this input is a subjective judgement, management considers that the overall valuation would not be materially affected by reasonably possible alternative assumptions.

## 33 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank 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 2022

	Gross amount of recognised financial 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 liabilities</i>						
Bank loans under repurchase agreements (notes 19,23)	5,030,572	-	5,030,572	(5,175,583)	-	(145,011)
Total	<u>5,030,572</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,030,572</u>	<u>(5,175,583)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(145,011)</u>

## 34 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. See note 35.3 for the Bank's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

In thousand Armenian  
drams

31 December 2022

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Subtotal less than 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	100,012,097	-	-	100,012,097	-	-	-	100,012,097
Amounts due from financial institutions	9,877,864	9,679,291	9,287,370	28,844,525	3,098,935	-	3,098,935	31,943,460
Loans to customers	18,856,305	4,945,199	25,439,357	49,240,861	42,222,683	28,364,614	70,587,297	119,828,158
Investment securities								
- Investment securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	28,643	999,534	1,028,177	1,028,177
- Investments securities at amortised cost	-	8,566,325	10,386,113	18,952,438	27,589,523	2,335,917	29,925,440	48,877,878
Other financial assets	284,405	-	-	284,405	-	-	-	284,405
	<u>129,030,671</u>	<u>23,190,815</u>	<u>45,112,840</u>	<u>197,334,326</u>	<u>72,939,784</u>	<u>31,700,065</u>	<u>104,639,849</u>	<u>301,974,175</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Amounts due to financial institutions	14,556,539	84,192	1,132,455	15,773,186	374,050	455,934	829,984	16,603,170
Amounts due to customers	147,803,335	18,928,229	67,628,555	234,360,119	18,400,873	44,077	18,444,950	252,805,069
Derivative financial liabilities	5,246	-	-	5,246	-	-	-	5,246
Borrowings	8,811	-	894,312	903,123	2,180,258	1,195,097	3,375,355	4,278,478
Debt securities issued	-	69,822	3,967,850	4,037,672	5,109,723	-	5,109,723	9,147,395
Lease liabilities	38,739	77,476	311,100	427,315	999,097	222,202	1,221,299	1,648,614
Other financial liabilities	171,560	218,605	-	390,165	-	-	-	390,165
	<u>162,584,230</u>	<u>19,378,324</u>	<u>73,934,272</u>	<u>255,896,826</u>	<u>27,064,001</u>	<u>1,917,310</u>	<u>28,981,311</u>	<u>284,878,137</u>
Net position	<u>(33,553,559)</u>	<u>3,812,491</u>	<u>(28,821,432)</u>	<u>(58,562,500)</u>	<u>45,875,783</u>	<u>29,782,755</u>	<u>75,658,538</u>	<u>17,096,038</u>
Accumulated gap	<u>(33,553,559)</u>	<u>(29,741,068)</u>	<u>(58,562,500)</u>		<u>(12,686,717)</u>	<u>17,096,038</u>		



In thousand Armenian  
drams

31 December 2021

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Subtotal less than 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	63,239,222	-	-	63,239,222	-	-	-	63,239,222
Amounts due from financial institutions	1,106,121	1,418,300	12,191,168	14,715,589	1,466,635	-	1,466,635	16,182,224
Derivative financial assets	5,239	-	-	5,239	-	-	-	5,239
Loans to customers	22,055,515	7,961,679	27,406,877	57,424,071	42,248,856	35,740,126	77,988,982	135,413,053
Investment securities								
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	536,505	-	536,505	28,643	1,084,366	1,113,009	1,649,514
- Investments securities at amortised cost	802,440	120,654	922,104	1,845,198	13,899,432	-	13,899,432	15,744,630
Other financial assets	169,049	-	-	169,049	-	-	-	169,049
	<u>87,377,586</u>	<u>10,037,138</u>	<u>40,520,149</u>	<u>137,934,873</u>	<u>57,643,566</u>	<u>36,824,492</u>	<u>94,468,058</u>	<u>232,402,931</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Amounts due to financial institutions	6,841,673	467,726	636,090	7,945,489	2,631,225	329,981	2,961,206	10,906,695
Amounts due to customers	84,413,737	10,124,463	57,834,808	152,373,008	41,226,769	43,947	41,270,716	193,643,724
Derivative financial liabilities	10,867	-	-	10,867	-	-	-	10,867
Borrowings	8,963	-	82,458	91,421	1,065,905	1,964,061	3,029,966	3,121,387
Debt securities issued	-	609,276	480,140	1,089,416	11,079,373	-	11,079,373	12,168,789
Lease liabilities	32,921	65,842	261,839	360,602	895,753	105,944	1,001,697	1,362,299
Other financial liabilities	189,439	296,457	-	485,896	-	-	-	485,896
	<u>91,497,600</u>	<u>11,563,764</u>	<u>59,295,335</u>	<u>162,356,699</u>	<u>56,899,025</u>	<u>2,443,933</u>	<u>59,342,958</u>	<u>221,699,657</u>
Net position	<u>(4,120,014)</u>	<u>(1,526,626)</u>	<u>(18,775,186)</u>	<u>(24,421,826)</u>	<u>744,541</u>	<u>34,380,559</u>	<u>35,125,100</u>	<u>10,703,274</u>
Accumulated gap	<u>(4,120,014)</u>	<u>(5,646,640)</u>	<u>(24,421,826)</u>		<u>(23,677,285)</u>	<u>10,703,274</u>		

## 35 Risk management

The Bank'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 Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Bank 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 Bank's strategic planning process.

### ***Board of Bank***

The Board is responsible for monitoring the overall risk management, approval of strategy and risk management principles.

### ***Executive board***

The Executive board of the Bank is responsible for investment and control over the risk management procedures.

### ***Risk Management Directorate***

The Risk Management Directorate is responsible for implementation of risk procedures and control over risk management principles, policy and the Bank's risk limits, as well as providing risk valuation and collection of overall information within the financial system.

### ***Financial Directorate***

The Financial Directorate of the Bank is responsible for management of assets and liabilities of the Bank. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank.

### ***Internal audit***

Risk management processes throughout the Bank are audited annually by the internal audit that examines both the integrity of the procedures and the Bank's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee.

### ***Risk measurement and reporting systems***

The Bank also runs "worst case" scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are to occur do, in fact, occur.

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

### ***Risk mitigation***

As part of its overall risk management, the Bank uses derivatives and other instruments to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity risks, credit risks, and exposures arising from forecast transactions.

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

## **35.1 Credit risk**

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank's Strategy and Risk Management Department and the Credit subdivision and are reported to the Board of Bank and the Executive board.

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

### 35.1.1 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 Bank'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 35.1.2.

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2022

Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)</i>				
Standard	83,283,907	-	-	83,283,907
Gross carrying amount	83,283,907	-	-	83,283,907
Credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	83,283,907	-	-	83,283,907
<i>Amounts due from banks and other financial institutions</i>				
Standard	32,048,334	-	-	32,048,334
Gross carrying amount	32,048,334	-	-	32,048,334
Credit loss allowance	(104,874)	-	-	(104,874)
Net carrying amount	31,943,460	-	-	31,943,460
<i>Loans to mortgage and consumer customers</i>				
High grade	77,743,525	-	-	77,743,525
Standard grade	819,219	665,186	-	1,484,405
Low grade	-	877,107	-	877,107
Non-performing grade	-	-	7,010,765	7,010,765
Gross carrying amount	78,562,744	1,542,293	7,010,765	87,115,802
Credit loss allowance	(974,832)	(124,987)	(2,795,589)	(3,895,408)
Net carrying amount	77,587,912	1,417,306	4,215,176	83,220,394
<i>Loans to commercial customers</i>				
High grade	25,405,990	-	-	25,405,990
Standard grade	116,156	128,991	-	245,147
Low grade	-	32,331	-	32,331
Non-performing grade	-	-	17,616,791	17,616,791
Gross carrying amount	25,522,146	161,322	17,616,791	43,300,259
Credit loss allowance	(211,851)	(7,395)	(6,473,249)	(6,692,495)
Net carrying amount	25,310,295	153,927	11,143,542	36,607,764
<i>Debt investment securities at amortised cost</i>				
High	15,416,113	-	-	15,416,113
Standard	33,669,471	-	-	33,669,471
Gross carrying amount	49,085,584	-	-	49,085,584
Credit loss allowance	(207,706)	-	-	(207,706)
Net carrying amount	48,877,878	-	-	48,877,878

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2022

Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Debt investment securities at FVOCI, including those pledged</i>				
Standard grade	1,028,177	-	-	1,028,177
Carrying amount-fair value	1,028,177	-	-	1,028,177
Credit loss allowance	(4,980)	-	-	(4,980)
<i>Other financial assets</i>				
Standard grade	319,867	-	-	319,867
Gross carrying amount	319,867	-	-	319,867
Credit loss allowance	(35,462)	-	-	(35,462)
Net carrying amount	284,405	-	-	284,405
<i>Loan commitments and financial guarantee</i>				
Standard grade	4,557,392	-	-	4,557,392
Credit loss allowance*	(68,853)	-	-	(68,853)

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2021

Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)</i>				
Standard	51,995,545	-	-	51,995,545
Gross carrying amount	51,995,545	-	-	51,995,545
Credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	51,995,545	-	-	51,995,545
<i>Amounts due from financial institutions</i>				
Standard	16,334,231	-	-	16,334,231
Gross carrying amount	16,334,231	-	-	16,334,231
Credit loss allowance	(152,007)	-	-	(152,007)
Net carrying amount	16,182,224	-	-	16,182,224
<i>Loans to mortgage and consumer customers</i>				
High grade	70,705,230	-	-	70,705,230
Standard grade	754,645	718,581	-	1,473,226
Low grade	-	596,575	-	596,575
Non-performing grade	-	-	10,138,209	10,138,209
Gross carrying amount	71,459,875	1,315,156	10,138,209	82,913,240
Credit loss allowance	(944,281)	(97,683)	(3,462,884)	(4,504,848)
Net carrying amount	70,515,594	1,217,473	6,675,325	78,408,392

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2021

Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Loans to commercial customers</i>				
High grade	49,208,228	-	-	49,208,228
Standard grade	130,884	128,278	-	259,162
Low grade	-	75,408	-	75,408
Non-performing grade	-	-	13,460,610	13,460,610
Gross carrying amount	49,339,112	203,686	13,460,610	63,003,408
Credit loss allowance	(168,515)	(3,900)	(5,826,332)	(5,998,747)
Net carrying amount	49,170,597	199,786	7,634,278	57,004,661
<i>Debt securities at amortised cost</i>				
Standard	15,886,996	-	-	15,886,996
Gross carrying amount	(142,366)	-	-	(142,366)
Credit loss allowance	15,744,630	-	-	15,744,630
Net carrying amount				
<i>Debt securities at FVOCI</i>				
Standard	1,649,514	-	-	1,649,514
Carrying amount-fair value	1,649,514	-	-	1,649,514
Credit loss allowance	(8,014)	-	-	(8,014)
<i>Other financial assets</i>				
Standard grade	174,848	-	-	174,848
Gross carrying amount	174,848	-	-	174,848
Credit loss allowance	(5,799)	-	-	(5,799)
Net carrying amount	169,049	-	-	169,049
<i>Loan commitments and financial guarantee</i>				
Standard grade	3,211,562	-	-	3,211,562
Credit loss allowance*	(38,134)	-	-	(38,134)

\* Credit loss allowances represent the ECL allowances on financial guarantees. ECL allowances on loans to customers include ECL allowances on loan commitments.

Credit exposures arising from derivative transactions see note 16.

### 35.1.2 Impairment assessment

The references below show where the Bank'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 Bank assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Bank 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 bank 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 Bank use past due information to determine whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

### *Criteria for loans to customers*

The criteria for Loans 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.
- Relative change in 12-month PD. A significant change in 12-month PD is considered as factor of changes in lifetime PD. This is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk. This criterion is used when The Bank has an internal credit rating system.
- Relative change in lifetime PD. A significant change in lifetime PD is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk. This criterion is used when The Bank has an internal credit rating system
- 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 forborne performing loan or forborne 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 unlikelihood to pay.

### *Criteria for amounts due from 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 Bank does not have an equivalent internal rating system, the corporate default rate corresponding to sovereign rating of the country is taken into consideration.
- Relative change in 12-month PD. A significant change in 12-month PD is considered as factor of changes in lifetime PD. This is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk. This criterion is used when the Bank has an internal credit rating system.
- Relative change in lifetime PD. A significant change in lifetime PD is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk. This criterion is used when the Bank has an internal credit rating system
- 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.

- Relative change in 12-month PD. A significant change in 12-month PD is considered as factor of changes in lifetime PD. This is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk. This criterion is used when the Entity has an internal credit rating system.
- Relative change in lifetime PD. A significant change in lifetime PD is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk. This criterion is used when the Entity has an internal credit rating system
- 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 and quantitative (primarily driven by days past due: Not overdue financial assets are defined high grade, overdue less than 30 days – standard grade, overdue more than 30 days and less than 90 days – substandard or low grade and overdue more than 90 days – non-performing grade) 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 shows the mapping of Bank's grading system and external ratings of the counterparties.

International external rating agency (S&P) rating	Grade	2022	2021
		12 month PD	12 month PD
AAA to A-	Hight	0.001-0.026%	0.001-0.025%
BBB+ to B-	Standard	0.045-3.231%	0.043-3.472%
CCC+ to CC	Substandard	5.519-27.516%	6.003-31.025%
D	Non-Performing	100%	100%

### Collective or individual assessment

The Bank calculates ECLs either on a collective or an individual basis. Asset classes where the Bank 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 interbank relationships such as due from Banks, 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 recognised as a result of a credit driven debt restructuring.

Those assets for which ECL does not calculated individually the bank groups into segment on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics as described below.

- Type of loan (for example, corporate, mortgage, credit card, 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 Bank 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 Bank considers interbank 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 Bank also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Bank 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 bankruptcy,
- restructuring with a material part which is forgiven (net present value (NPV) loss),
- credit institution or leader of consortium starts bankruptcy/insolvency proceedings

It is the Bank'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 Bank's criterion for 'cure' for ECL purposes is less stringent than the 12 months' requirement for forborne non-performing exposures.

### *Forborne and modified loan*

The Bank sometimes makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. The Bank considers a loan forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants, or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Forbearance may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms. It is the Bank's policy to monitor forborne loans to help ensure that future payments continue to be likely to occur.

Derecognition decisions and classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis.

The Bank defines the "cure" period as a 12-month period after forbearance, which is applied for forborne non-performing exposures. Given the fact that it is impossible to determine financial difficulties immediately after forbearance, it is necessary to use the "cure" period to determine whether the loan was effectively cured. All



forborne non-performing loans must remain at stage 3 after the forbearance date, despite the behavior of the loan (no overdue days, etc.).

The Bank defines the probation period as 24-month period after "cure" period, which is applied for forborne performing exposures (excluding any grace period). Once an asset has been classified as forborne performing exposures, it will remain forborne for a minimum 24-month probation period.

In order for the loan to be reclassified out of the forborne category, the customer has to meet all of the following criteria:

- All of its facilities has to be considered performing
- The probation period of two years has passed from the date the forborne contract was considered performing
- Regular payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during at least half of the probation period
- The customer does not have any contract that is more than 30 days past due.

If modifications are substantial, the loan is derecognised, as explained in note 4.4.3.

The table below includes Stage 2 and 3 assets that were modified and, therefore, treated as forborne during the period, with the related modification loss suffered by the Bank.

<i>In thousand Armenian drams</i>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Amortised costs of financial assets modified during the period	885,713	352,861
Net modification loss	(302,330)	(60,222)

### *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 products with contractual terms, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month 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 Bank'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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank uses a wide range of forecast information as economic inputs for its models, including:

- GDP growth/decrease
- GDP (current LCU)
- Net current transfers from abroad
- Unemployment
- Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans
- Trade growth
- Industry growth
- Construction growth
- Agriculture growth
- Official exchange rate
- Inflation
- Real estate prices (average price in Yerevan)

### 35.1.3 Risk concentrations

#### Geographical sectors

The following table breaks down the Bank's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by geographical region as of 31 December.

In thousand Armenian drams

	Armenia	Other non-OECD countries	OECD countries	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	85,129,933	12,167,207	2,714,957	100,012,097
Amounts due from financial institutions	21,345,368	8,403,610	2,194,482	31,943,460
Loans to customers	111,440,776	8,385,217	2,165	119,828,158
Investment securities	31,245,590	-	18,660,465	49,906,055
Other financial assets	124,019	-	160,386	284,405
As of 31 December 2022	<u>249,285,686</u>	<u>28,956,034</u>	<u>23,732,455</u>	<u>301,974,175</u>
As of 31 December 2021	<u>198,852,663</u>	<u>26,734,003</u>	<u>6,816,265</u>	<u>232,402,931</u>

Assets have been classified based on the country in which the counterparty is located.

#### Industry sectors

The Bank's main credit exposure as categorized by the industry sectors of the counterparties as of 31 December 2022 are concentrated in financial sector except for the loans. For the loan industry sector please see note 18.

### 35.1.4 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 and trade receivables and, in special circumstances, government guarantees

- For consumer lending residential properties and other collateral.
- For mortgages over residential properties

The Bank also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries. Management monitors the market value of collateral and will request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement.

As of 31 December 2022 allowance for ECL on loans at the total amount of 790,819 thousand has not been recognized because of collaterals (2021: AMD 6,208,053 thousand).

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 Bank 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 to financial institutions, especially to Banks. 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 loan portfolio by collateral is represented as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	<u>31 December 2022</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>
Loans collateralized by real estate	51,442,051	72,177,081
Loans collateralized by movable property	5,816,178	12,011,735
Loans collateralized by goods in circulation	1,729,510	1,549,248
Loans collateralized by guarantees	2,489,248	2,404,359
Loans collateralized by cash	10,200,400	4,853,088
Loans collateralized by household appliances	30,259,528	25,672,345
Unsecured loans	28,479,146	27,248,792
Total loans to customers (gross)	<u>130,416,061</u>	<u>145,916,648</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.

## 35.2 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. The Bank classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. The market risk for the trading portfolio is managed and monitored based on a VaR methodology which reflects the interdependency between risk variables. Non-trading positions are managed and monitored using other sensitivity analyses. Except for the concentrations within foreign currency, the Bank has no significant concentration of market risk.

### 35.2.1 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 Bank's income statement.

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for the period, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held as of 31 December 2022.

The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing fixed rate available-for-sale financial assets, at 31 December 2022 for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates.

In thousand Armenian drams		2022	2021
Currency	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of equity	Sensitivity of equity
AMD	+1	(44,782)	(44,793)
AMD	-1	37,300	47,411

### Average effective interest rates

The table below displays average interest rates for interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. These interest rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

	2022			2021		
	Average effective interest rate, %			Average effective interest rate, %		
	AMD	USD	Other currencies	AMD	USD	Other currencies
<b>Interest earning assets</b>						
Loans to banks	-	3.4	4.3	-	5.0	2.5
Time deposits in banks	-	4.4	2.3	-	5.0	2.3
Commercial loans	11.16	10.89	5.67	13.35	10.43	4.17
Mortgage and consumer loans	20.04	12.37	8.36	19.82	12.81	7.87
Investment securities	9.3	4.5	2.4	8.5	5.1	5.48
<b>Interest earning liabilities</b>						
Loans from banks under repurchase agreements	11.15	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and deposits from financial institutions	6.86	5.6	-	8.1	2.8	-
Deposits from retail and corporate customers	9.4	3.8	3.0	9.8	3.0	3.0
Loans from RA Government	6.5	-	-	6.0	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	12.6	-	-	12.6	-
Debt securities	6,5	-	-	6.5	-	-
Borrowings from other institutions	-	12,6	12,6	-	-	-

### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Positions are monitored on a daily basis.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Bank had significant exposure at 31 December 2022 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). 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 2022		31 December 2021	
	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax
Currency				
USD	+5	(2,036)	+5	(101,009)
EUR	+5	(12,090)	+5	36,976
USD	(5)	2,036	(5)	101,009
EUR	(5)	12,090	(5)	(36,976)

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

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022			
	Armenian Dram	Freely convertible currencies	Non-freely convertible currencies	Total
<i>Assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	16,957,972	76,978,502	6,075,623	100,012,097
Amounts due from financial institutions	784,666	22,125,299	9,033,495	31,943,460
Loans to customers	87,443,610	31,442,443	942,105	119,828,158
Investment securities	9,197,228	40,708,827	-	49,906,055
Other financial assets	158,993	125,412	-	284,405
	<u>114,542,469</u>	<u>171,380,483</u>	<u>16,051,223</u>	<u>301,974,175</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Amounts due to financial institutions	6,753,661	7,996,323	1,853,186	16,603,170
Amounts due to customers	82,129,544	156,546,849	14,128,676	252,805,069
Borrowings	1,451,236	2,827,242	-	4,278,478
Debt securities issued	2,281,567	6,865,828	-	9,147,395
Other financial liabilities	2,038,032	747	-	2,038,779
Total	<u>94,654,040</u>	<u>174,236,989</u>	<u>15,981,862</u>	<u>284,872,891</u>
Total effect of derivative financial instruments	(1,973,097)	1,967,851	-	(5,246)
Net position as of 31 December 2022	<u>17,915,332</u>	<u>(888,655)</u>	<u>69,361</u>	<u>17,096,038</u>
Commitments and contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2022	<u>2,131,300</u>	<u>2,426,092</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,557,392</u>
Total financial assets	<u>96,582,622</u>	<u>131,801,475</u>	<u>4,013,595</u>	<u>232,397,692</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>88,378,615</u>	<u>117,209,247</u>	<u>16,100,928</u>	<u>221,688,790</u>
Total effect of derivative financial instruments	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,413,474)</u>	<u>12,407,846</u>	<u>(5,628)</u>
Net position as of 31 December 2021	<u>8,204,007</u>	<u>2,178,754</u>	<u>320,513</u>	<u>10,703,274</u>
Commitments and contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2021	<u>1,413,422</u>	<u>1,798,140</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,211,562</u>

Freely convertible currencies represent mainly US dollar amounts, but also include currencies from other OECD countries. Non-freely convertible amounts relate to currencies of CIS countries, excluding Republic of Armenia.

### 35.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. In addition, the Bank maintains an obligatory minimum reserve deposits with the Central Bank of Armenia equal to 4% of certain obligations of the Bank denominated in Armenian drams and 18% on certain obligations of the Bank denominated in foreign currency (refer to note 15). 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 Bank.

The liquidity management of the Bank requires considering the level of liquid assets necessary to settle obligations as they fall due; maintaining access to a range of funding sources; maintaining funding contingency plans and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements. The Bank calculates liquidity ratios in accordance with the requirement of the Central Bank of Armenia.

As of 31 December, these ratios were as follows:

	<b>Unaudited</b>	
	<b>31 December 2022,</b> %	<b>31 December 2021,</b> %
N21- Total liquidity ratio (Highly liquid assets/ Total assets)	44.47	28.30
H22- Current liquidity ratio (Highly liquid assets /liabilities on demand)	92.62	97.97

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

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities at 31 December 2022 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Refer to note 34 for the expected maturities of these liabilities. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Bank expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Bank could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Bank's deposit retention history.

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities.

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2022

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total gross amount outflow	Total
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>							
Amounts due to financial institutions	14,562,688	84,533	1,181,186	445,492	669,017	16,942,916	16,603,170
Amounts due to customers	147,834,525	19,159,404	70,246,249	20,268,262	74,215	257,582,655	252,805,069
Borrowings	8,811	-	938,418	2,903,798	2,027,890	5,878,917	4,278,478
Debt securities issued	-	147,438	4,304,126	5,307,683	-	9,759,247	9,147,395
Lease liabilities	44,552	89,104	372,098	1,165,421	463,746	2,134,921	1,648,614
Other financial liabilities	171,560	218,605	-	-	-	390,165	390,165
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	<u>162,622,136</u>	<u>19,699,084</u>	<u>77,042,077</u>	<u>30,090,656</u>	<u>3,234,868</u>	<u>292,688,821</u>	<u>284,872,891</u>
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>							
<i>Foreign exchange swap contracts</i>							
Inflow	1,967,851	-	-	-	-	1,967,851	
Outflow	(1,973,097)	-	-	-	-	(1,973,097)	(5,246)
Commitments and contingent liabilities	<u>291,376</u>	<u>284,345</u>	<u>1,053,672</u>	<u>2,166,850</u>	<u>761,149</u>	<u>4,557,392</u>	<u>4,557,392</u>

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2021

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total gross amount outflow	Total
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>							
Amounts due to financial institutions	6,841,990	475,229	679,883	2,947,731	435,763	11,380,596	10,906,695
Amounts due to customers	84,430,876	10,235,363	60,647,588	45,865,025	78,930	201,257,782	193,643,724
Borrowings	8,963	-	84,691	1,344,799	3,447,092	4,885,545	3,121,387
Debt securities issued	-	717,186	1,538,515	11,327,728	-	13,583,429	12,168,789
Lease liabilities	43,984	87,969	347,524	1,306,285	150,772	1,936,534	1,362,299
Other financial liabilities	189,439	296,457	-	-	-	485,896	485,896
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	<u>91,515,252</u>	<u>11,812,204</u>	<u>63,298,201</u>	<u>62,791,568</u>	<u>4,112,557</u>	<u>233,529,782</u>	<u>221,688,790</u>

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2021

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total gross amount outflow	Total
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>							
<i>Foreign exchange swap contracts</i>							
Inflow	4,073,002	-	-	-	-	4,073,002	-
Outflow	(4,083,869)	-	-	-	-	(4,083,869)	(10,867)
Commitments and contingent liabilities	233,140	334,305	663,762	1,980,355	-	3,211,562	3,211,562

The Bank has a significant cumulative maturity mismatch of the assets and liabilities up to one year. Refer to note 34. This liquidity mismatch arises due to the fact that the major source of finance for the Bank as of 31 December 2022 was customer deposits maturing in up to one year. Management believes that in spite of a substantial portion of customer accounts with maturity up to one year, the past experience of the Bank indicates that these deposits provide a long-term and stable source of finance for the Bank.

### 35.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank'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 Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the Risk Management department, Board, 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, including the minimal requirements of the Central Bank of Armenia on internal control system;
- 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.

Compliance with Bank standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the Bank to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Board.



## 36 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

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

In thousand Armenian drams		31 December 2022			
	Amounts due to financial institutions	Borrowings	Debt securities issued	Lease liabilities	Total
As of 1 January 2022	7,906,667	3,121,387	12,168,789	1,362,299	24,559,142
<i>Cash-flows</i>	<i>(4,914,832)</i>	<i>1,518,594</i>	<i>(1,433,631)</i>	<i>(799,130)</i>	<i>(5,628,999)</i>
Redemption	(6,437,324)	(2,366,739)	(1,433,631)	(799,130)	(11,036,824)
Proceeds from issue	1,522,492	3,885,333	-	-	5,407,825
<i>Non-cash</i>	<i>(943,232)</i>	<i>(361,503)</i>	<i>(1,587,763)</i>	<i>1,085,445</i>	<i>(1,807,053)</i>
Adjustment on lease liabilities	-	-	-	904,454	904,454
Foreign exchange differences	(943,232)	(361,503)	(1,587,763)	-	(2,892,498)
Accrued interest	-	-	-	180,991	180,991
As of 31 December 2022	2,048,603	4,278,478	9,147,395	1,648,614	17,123,090

In thousand Armenian drams		31 December 2021			
	Amounts due to financial institutions	Borrowings	Debt securities issued	Lease liabilities	Total
As of 1 January 2021	29,573,686	5,905,308	9,498,202	1,305,057	46,282,253
<i>Cash-flows</i>	<i>(21,092,453)</i>	<i>(2,583,135)</i>	<i>3,534,522</i>	<i>(707,581)</i>	<i>(20,848,647)</i>
Redemption	(208,320,146)	(3,243,700)	(10,195,439)	(707,581)	(222,466,866)
Proceeds from issue	187,227,693	660,565	13,729,961	-	201,618,219
<i>Non-cash</i>	<i>(574,566)</i>	<i>(200,786)</i>	<i>(863,935)</i>	<i>764,823</i>	<i>(874,464)</i>
Adjustment on lease liabilities	-	-	-	643,892	643,892
Foreign exchange differences	(574,566)	(200,786)	(882,821)	-	(1,658,173)
Accrued interest	-	-	18,886	120,931	139,817
As of 31 December 2021	7,906,667	3,121,387	12,168,789	1,362,299	24,559,142

## 37 Capital adequacy

The Bank maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Bank'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 Bank.

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

The Bank 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

Bank 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/loss, 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 subordinated debt.

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 2022 and 2021 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	<b>Unaudited</b>	
	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>
Tier 1 capital	28,608,121	27,996,805
Tier 2 capital	<u>2,786,875</u>	<u>3,045,944</u>
Total regulatory capital	31,394,996	31,042,749
Risk-weighted assets	196,540,404	234,048,336
Capital adequacy ratio	<u>15.97%</u>	<u>13.26%</u>

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

The Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia has set the minimum size of total capital at 30,000,000 thousand Armenian drams.

## 38 Segment reporting

The Bank's operations are highly integrated and constitute a single operating segment for the purposes of IFRS 8 "Operating Segments".

The majority of income from external customers relates to residents of the Republic of Armenia. No single customer exists from which the Bank earned 10% or more of its revenue.

The majority of non-current assets are located in the Republic of Armenia.

## 39 Events after the reporting period

- On 02 March 2023, Arolova Enterprises Limited sold its ordinary shares with a nominal value of AMD 776,701 thousand to Uniholding GG Limited.
- On 31 March 2023 by the decision of the General Meeting of the Bank additional 15,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of AMD 100 will be issued through an open subscription at a market value of AMD 300.