

**Converse Bank Closed
Joint-Stock Company**
Consolidated financial statements

Period ended 30 June 2021

Contents

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position	1
Consolidated statement of profit and loss	2
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	3
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	4
Consolidated statement of cash flows	5

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Principal activities	6
2. Basis of preparation	6
3. Summary of accounting policies	7
4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates	19
5. Segment information	20
6. Cash and cash equivalents	22
7. Trading securities	22
8. Amounts due from banks	22
9. Loans and advances to customers	25
10. Investment securities	34
11. Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	37
12. Intangible assets	38
13. Repossessed assets	39
14. Other assets and liabilities	39
15. Amounts due to banks	40
16. Derivative financial instruments	41
17. Amounts due to customers	41
18. Debt securities issued	42
19. Taxation	42
20. Other borrowed funds	43
21. Subordinated debt	43
22. Commitments and contingencies	43
23. Equity	45
24. Net interest income	47
25. Credit loss expense	48
26. Net fee and commission income	48
27. Net trading income	49
28. Other income	49
29. Personnel and other operating expenses	49
30. Risk management	50
31. Fair value measurements	61
32. Transferred financial assets and assets held or pledged as collateral	64
33. Offsetting of financial instruments	65
34. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities	66
35. Related party disclosures	68
36. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	70
37. Capital adequacy	70

Consolidated statement of financial position**as of 30 June 2021***(thousands of Armenian drams)*

	Notes	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	58,644,496	33,344,488
Trading securities	7	875,069	879,049
Amounts due from banks	8	16,664,456	16,944,326
Derivative financial assets	16	10,722	3,651
Loans and advances to customers	9	222,914,474	229,595,621
Investment securities	10	24,874,943	35,548,382
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	10	22,232,227	3,182,001
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	11	8,494,744	8,605,113
Intangible assets	12	360,369	330,808
Repossessed assets	13	2,546,272	1,693,043
Current income tax assets	19	99,302	216,837
Other assets	14	2,198,803	2,093,595
Total assets		359,915,877	332,436,914
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	15	25,868,840	6,649,304
Derivative financial liabilities	16	10,301	45,315
Amounts due to customers	17	238,362,291	227,973,075
Debt securities issued	18	16,385,875	21,527,117
Current income tax liabilities	19	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	19	1,204,147	915,029
Other borrowed funds	20	24,844,894	23,518,467
Lease liabilities	36	1,633,501	1,761,890
Subordinated debt	21	347,788	366,607
Provisions on commitments and contingencies	22	156,956	230,632
Other liabilities	14	1,842,569	1,133,431
Total liabilities		310,657,162	284,120,867
Equity			
	23		
Share capital		19,947,633	19,947,633
Share premium		63,233	63,233
Statutory general reserve		3,848,182	3,627,805
Revaluation surplus for land and buildings		3,297,085	3,360,688
Revaluation reserve for financial assets at FVOCI		(474,300)	(328,381)
Retained earnings		22,576,882	21,645,069
Total equity		49,258,715	48,316,047
Total equity and liabilities		359,915,877	332,436,914

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank.

Hrant Hakobyan

Acting Chief Executive Officer –
Chairman of Executive Management

Davit Azatyan

Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit and loss**for the period ended 30 June 2021***(thousands of Armenian drams)*

	Note	01/04/2021- 30/06/2021	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021	01/04/2020- 30/06/2020	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	24	6,561,236	13,026,070	6,267,226	12,735,254
Other interest revenue	24	23,884	50,542	19,730	40,326
Interest expense	24	(2,942,294)	(5,774,930)	(2,898,116)	(5,893,295)
Net interest income	24	3,642,826	7,301,682	3,388,840	6,882,285
Credit loss expense	25	(1,297,764)	(1,968,915)	(529,853)	(1,499,976)
Net interest income after credit loss expense		2,345,062	5,332,767	2,858,987	5,382,309
Fee and commission income	26	947,864	1,780,271	608,397	1,390,399
Fee and commission expense	26	(461,128)	(850,219)	(292,484)	(603,701)
Net trading income	27	606,389	914,281	458,398	746,380
Net gain from foreign currency translation		(769,462)	(673,732)	(475,759)	(236,002)
Gains less losses from investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		24,999	80,781	278,322	422,398
Other income	28	318,638	484,914	240,214	565,783
Non-interest income		667,300	1,736,296	817,088	2,285,257
Personnel expenses	29	(1,378,860)	(2,898,938)	(1,406,645)	(2,945,855)
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use asset	11	(311,215)	(601,385)	(290,452)	(591,634)
Amortization of intangible assets	12	(13,411)	(26,684)	(16,274)	(34,433)
Administrative and other operating expenses	29	(1,089,155)	(2,017,624)	(756,818)	(1,577,733)
Non-interest expense		(2,792,641)	(5,544,631)	(2,470,189)	(5,149,655)
Profit before income tax expense		219,721	1,524,432	1,205,886	2,517,911
Income tax expense	19	(156,981)	(435,845)	(427,241)	(596,441)
Profit for the year		62,740	1,088,587	778,645	1,921,470

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
for the period ended 30 June 2021

(thousands of Armenian drams)

	Note	01/04/2021- 30/06/2021	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021	01/04/2020- 30/06/2020	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020
Profit for the year		62,740	1,088,587	778,645	1,921,470
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Unrealised (losses)/gains on debt securities at FVOCI		(266,326)	(123,171)	409,531	436,944
Realised gains on debt securities at FVOCI transferred to profit or loss		(24,999)	(80,781)	(278,322)	(422,398)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		18,572	26,002	(966)	14,270
Income tax effect	19	49,096	32,031	(23,444)	(5,187)
Net other comprehensive loss to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(223,657)	(145,919)	106,799	23,629
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(223,657)	(145,919)	106,799	23,629
Total comprehensive income for the year		(160,917)	942,668	885,444	1,945,099

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the period ended 30 June 2021

(thousands of Armenian drams)

	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory general reserve	Revaluation reserve for securities at fair value through OCI	Revaluation reserve of PPE	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2020		16,416,633	63,233	2,798,799	789,418	3,487,892	20,685,333	44,241,308
Issue of share capital		3,531,000	-	-	-	-	(1,117,666)	2,413,334
Distribution to general reserve		-	-	829,006	-	-	(829,006)	-
Dividends to shareholders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners		3,531,000	-	829,006	-	-	(1,946,672)	2,413,334
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	1,921,470	1,921,470
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	23,629	-	-	23,629
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	23,629	-	1,921,470	1,945,099
Depreciation of revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-	(63,602)	63,602	-
Balance as at 30 June 2020		19,947,633	63,233	3,627,805	813,047	3,424,290	20,723,733	48,599,741
Balance as at 1 January 2021		19,947,633	63,233	3,627,805	(328,381)	3,360,688	21,645,069	48,316,047
Distribution to general reserve		-	-	220,377	-	-	(220,377)	-
Transactions with owners		-	-	220,377	-	-	(220,377)	-
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	1,088,587	1,088,587
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(145,919)	-	-	(145,919)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(145,919)	-	1,088,587	942,668
Depreciation of revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-	(63,603)	63,603	-
Balance as at 30 June 2021		19,947,633	63,233	3,848,182	(474,300)	3,297,085	22,576,882	49,258,715

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows**for the period ended 30 June 2021***(thousands of Armenian drams)*

	<i>Note</i>	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		11,862,046	12,665,252
Interest paid		(4,085,807)	(4,148,675)
Fees and commissions received		1,780,271	1,390,399
Fees and commissions paid		(850,219)	(603,701)
Net trading income received		831,773	746,380
Other income received		614,744	547,135
Personnel expenses paid		(2,348,174)	(2,893,785)
Administrative and other operating expenses paid		(2,039,505)	(1,607,803)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		5,765,129	6,095,202
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>			
Trading securities		1,375	88,807
Amounts due from banks		(177,389)	3,578,386
Loans and advances to customers		(3,069,625)	4,606,216
Reposessed assets		191,448	33,835
Other assets		(280,918)	223,734
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>			
Amounts due to banks		19,969,987	(4,205,679)
Amounts due to customers		18,448,996	(4,037,079)
Derivative financial liabilities		67,916	86,040
Other liabilities		182,259	(1,105,590)
Net cash used in operating activities before income tax		41,099,178	5,363,872
Income tax paid		2,839	(748,192)
Net cash used in operating activities		41,102,017	4,615,680
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities		(12,798,227)	(12,458,160)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investment securities		3,885,974	7,336,996
Purchase of property and equipment		(844,263)	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		(47,984)	(7,268)
Purchase of intangible assets		(56,245)	(165,944)
Net cash from / (used) in investing activities		(9,860,745)	(5,294,376)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	23	-	2,520,000
Proceeds from debt securities issued	36	6,731,046	-
Redemption of debt securities issued	36	(11,176,046)	(613,550)
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	36	3,785,612	3,414,437
Repayment of other borrowed funds	36	(2,586,039)	(768,308)
Repayment of subordinated loans	36	-	(5,321,424)
Repayment of lease liabilities	36	(298,531)	(172,856)
Net cash from financing activities		(3,543,958)	(941,701)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		27,697,314	(1,620,397)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		33,344,488	43,540,737
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents		(2,397,306)	44,711
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	58,644,496	41,965,051

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

1. Principal activities

"Converse Bank" CJSC (the "Bank") is the parent company in the Group. It was formed on 1994 as a closed joint-stock bank under the laws of the Republic of Armenia. The Bank operates under a general banking license issued by the Central Bank of Armenia (the "CBA") on 28 November 1994 and conducts its business under license number 57.

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.

The Bank's main office is in Yerevan and its 34 branches are located in Yerevan and in different regions.

As of 30 June 2021, the number of Bank's employees is 763, the number of subsidiary's employees is 25.

Converse Collection was formed as a limited liability company under the laws of the Republic of Armenia on 20 April 2000. The company's principal activity is transportation of cash, cash equivalents and other assets. The company is a subsidiary of the Bank and was consolidated in these financial statements.

As of 30 June, the shareholders of the Bank are:

<i>Shareholder</i>	<i>30 June 2021, %</i>	<i>31 December 2020, %</i>
Advanced Global Investments LLC	72.89	72.89
Haypost Trust Management BV	22.11	22.11
Mother See of Holy Etchmiadzin	5.00	5.00
Total	100.0	100.0

The ultimate controlling party of the Group is Argentinean businessman E. Eurnekian.

Armenian business environment

Management of the Group believes that in the current conditions appropriate measures are implemented in order to ensure economic stability of the Group.

2. Basis of preparation

Effect of COVID-19 pandemic

The Group continues to assess the effect of the pandemic and changing economic conditions on its activities, financial position and financial results.

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group 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").

(thousands of Armenian drams)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

Functional and presentation currency

Functional currency of the Group is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The Bank's and its subsidiary's functional and presentation currency is Armenian dram ("AMD"), since this currency best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and transactions of the Group. The Group prepares statements for regulatory purposes in accordance with legislative requirements of the Republic of Armenia. These consolidated financial statements are based on the Group's books and records as adjusted and reclassified in order to comply with IFRS. The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of AMD, which is not convertible outside Armenia.

3. Summary of accounting policies

Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 17 Insurance contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. IFRS 17 introduces new accounting requirements for banking products with insurance features that may affect the determination of which instruments or which components thereof will be in the scope of IFRS 9 or IFRS 17.

Credit cards and similar products that provide insurance coverage: most issuers of these products will be able to continue with their existing accounting treatment as a financial instrument under IFRS 9. IFRS 17 excludes from its scope credit card contracts (and other similar contracts that provide credit or payment arrangements) that meet the definition of an insurance contract if, and only if, the entity does not reflect an assessment of the insurance risk associated with an individual customer in setting the price of the contract with that customer.

When the insurance coverage is provided as part of the contractual terms of the credit card, the issuer is required to:

- ▶ Separate the insurance coverage component and apply IFRS 17 to it;
- ▶ Apply other applicable standards (such as IFRS 9, IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*) to the other components.

Loan contracts that meet the definition of insurance but limit the compensation for insured events to the amount otherwise required to settle the policyholder's obligation created by the contract: Issuers of such loans – e.g. a loan with waiver on death – have an option to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17. The election would be made at a portfolio level and would be irrevocable.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

The Group is currently in the process of assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 17 on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

As part of its 2018-2020 Annual Improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment 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. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Group will apply the amendments to consolidated financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual period in which it will first apply the amendment and does not expect this will result in a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

In August 2020 the IASB issued *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2* Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, (IBOR reform Phase 2) to address the accounting issues which arise upon the replacement of an IBOR with a RFR.

IBOR reform Phase 2 includes a number of reliefs and additional disclosures. The reliefs apply upon the transition of a financial instrument from an IBOR to a risk-free-rate (RFR).

Changes to the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform are required as a practical expedient to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, provided that, for the financial instrument, the transition from the IBOR benchmark rate to RFR takes place on an economically equivalent basis.

The Group will apply IBOR reform Phase 2 from 1 January 2021.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiary, which is entity where the parent is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary, are consolidated. Subsidiary is consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where necessary, accounting policies for subsidiary have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Subsidiary has a reporting date of 31 December.

On acquisition, the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. Any deficiency of the cost of acquisition below the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired (i.e. discount on acquisition) is credited to profit and loss in the period of acquisition.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments carried at FVPL and FVOCI at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- ▶ Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- ▶ Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition

Date of recognition

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset or liability. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets and liabilities that require delivery of assets and liabilities within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Initial measurement

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value and, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- ▶ Amortised cost;
- ▶ FVOCI;
- ▶ FVPL.

The Group classifies and measures its derivative and trading portfolio at FVPL. The Group may designate financial instruments at FVPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at FVPL when they are held for trading, are derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

Amounts due from banks, loans to customers, investments securities at amortised cost

The Group only measures amounts due from credit institutions, loans to customers and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- ▶ The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- ▶ 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 (SPPI).

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- ▶ How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- ▶ The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- ▶ How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected);
- ▶ The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

Debt instruments at FVOCI

The Group applies the new category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- ▶ The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- ▶ The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the asset.

Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Group occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment. Upon disposal of these instruments, the accumulated revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, and under IFRS 9 – an ECL provision.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Group is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

Performance guarantees

Performance guarantees are contracts that provide compensation if another party fails to perform a contractual obligation. Performance guarantees do not transfer credit risk. The risk under performance guarantee contracts is the possibility that the failure to perform the contractual obligation by another party occurs. Therefore, performance guarantees are not considered financial instruments and thus do not fall in scope of IFRS 9.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Group changes the business model for managing financial assets. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances on correspondent accounts with the Central Bank of Armenia (excluding those funds deposited for the settlement of ArCa payment cards), including the part of obligatory reserves and amounts due from other banks, which can be converted into cash at short notice.

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

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending

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

Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo") are recorded as amounts due from banks or loans and advances to customers as appropriate and are not recognised in the consolidated 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.

Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into various derivative financial instruments including futures, forwards, swaps and options in the foreign exchange and capital markets. Such financial instruments are held for trading and are recorded 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. Gains and losses resulting from these instruments are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or net gains/(losses) from foreign currencies, depending on the nature of the instrument.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument, but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty from that instrument, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument.

Under IAS 39, derivatives embedded in financial assets, liabilities and non-financial host contracts, were treated as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if they met the definition of a derivative (as defined above), their economic characteristics and risks were not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract was not itself held for trading or designated at FVPL. The embedded derivatives separated from the host were carried at fair value in the trading portfolio with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group accounts in this way for derivatives embedded in financial liabilities and non-financial host contracts. Financial assets are classified based on the business model and SPPI assessments.

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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Leases

i. Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below AMD 500,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii. Operating – Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the consolidated statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

iii. Finance – Group as a lessor

The Group recognises lease receivables at value equal to the net investment in the lease, starting from the date of commencement of the lease term. Finance income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the lease receivables.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position 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 to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances:

- ▶ The normal course of business;
- ▶ The event of default; and
- ▶ The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties.

These conditions are not generally met in master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions.

The Group derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI. When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Group considers the following factors:

- ▶ Change in currency of the loan;
- ▶ Change in counterparty;
- ▶ If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Group records a modification gain or loss, presented within Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- ▶ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retained the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and
- ▶ The Group either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Write-off

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Taxation

Income tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised 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 consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue before appropriate tax returns are submitted, taxable profits or losses are based on estimates. Tax authorities might have more stringent position in interpreting tax legislation and in reviewing tax calculations. As a result tax authorities might claim additional taxes for those transactions, for which they did not claim previously. As a result significant additional taxes, fines and penalties could arise. Tax review can include 3 calendar years immediately preceding the year of a review. In certain circumstances tax review can include even more periods.

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

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

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

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

Property and equipment

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, except land and buildings. The Bank's buildings are stated at revalued amounts. If the recoverable value of PPE 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 revalued amount. It has unlimited useful life and thus is not depreciated.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Property and equipment (continued)

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	20	5
Computers	1	100
Network appliances	8	12.5
Vehicles	8	12.5
Equipment	8	12.5
Other fixed assets	8	12.5

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. Upon completion of construction assets are transferred to property plant 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 consolidated statement of 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 it is incurred and when it satisfies the criteria for asset recognition. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

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

Land and buildings are revalued on a regular basis approximately after 3-5 years. The frequency of revaluation depends on changes in fair value of assets. In case of significant divergences between fair value of revalued assets and their carrying amounts further revaluation is conducted. Revaluation is conducted for the whole class of property, plant and equipment.

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 balance sheet, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, in which case the increase is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive 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.

Along with the usage of fixed assets, the difference of the calculated depreciation based on the revalued amount of the asset and calculated depreciation based on the cost of the asset is transferred to retained earnings.

In case of sale or write-off of fixed assets the balance relating to revaluation reserve of that fixed assets is totally transferred to retained earnings.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software, licenses and other.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic lives of 1 to 10 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortisation periods and methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

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

Repossessed assets

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

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Grants

Grants relating to the assets are included in other liabilities and are credited to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and other bodies on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value, in "Other liabilities", being the premium received. Following initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amortised premium and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.

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

Includes 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 consolidated 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.

Revaluation reserve for investment securities

This reserve records fair value changes in available-for-sale-investments / investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Segment reporting

The Group's segmental reporting is based on the following operating segments: Retail banking, Corporate banking, Investment banking.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position but are disclosed unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest and similar revenue and expense

The Group calculates interest revenue on debt financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Group revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest revenue or expense.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired, the Group calculates interest revenue by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Group reverts to calculating interest revenue on a gross basis.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, the Group calculates interest revenue by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows (including credit losses) to the amortised cost of the POCI assets.

Interest revenue on all financial assets at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in "Other interest revenue" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Fee and commission income

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

Dividend income

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Armenian drams, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as gains less losses from foreign currencies – translation differences. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as of the date of the initial transaction. 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.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the exchange rate of the CBA on the date of the transaction are included in gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies. The official CBA exchange rates at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 were AMD 495.86 and AMD 522.59 to 1 USD, respectively.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

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

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

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Revaluation of land and buildings

Fair value of the properties is determined by using market comparable method and income approach. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on market transaction prices, significantly adjusted for difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. The Group engages independent experts for valuation of its premises.

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 (see Note 31).

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. In addition, large-scale business disruptions may give rise to liquidity issues for some entities and consumers. Deterioration in credit quality of loan portfolios (amongst other items) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, military conflict and related martial law in Armenia in September – November 2020 may have a significant impact on the Group's ECL measurement. The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- ▶ Statistical models to estimate PDs, EADs and LGDs on a collective basis;
- ▶ The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- ▶ Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs;
- ▶ Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs;
- ▶ Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

5. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into three operating segments based on products and services as follows:

Retail banking	Principally handling individual customers' deposits, and providing consumer loans, overdrafts, credit cards facilities and small and micro loans.
Corporate banking	Principally handling loans and other credit facilities and deposit and current accounts for corporate and institutional customers.
Trading and Investment banking	Treasury and finance, investment banking, leasing and other central functions.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Income taxes are managed on a profit before income tax basis and are allocated to operating segments.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Group's total revenue in 30 June 2021 or 30 June 2020.

The following tables present income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's operating segments.

<i>As of 30 June 2021</i>	<i>Retail banking</i>	<i>Corporate banking</i>	<i>Trading and IB</i>	<i>Total</i>
External income				
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	6,531,763	4,489,118	2,005,189	13,026,070
Other interest revenue	20,569	5,800	24,173	50,542
Interest expense	(1,877,027)	(2,763,830)	(1,134,073)	(5,774,930)
Net interest income	4,675,305	1,731,088	895,289	7,301,682
Credit loss expense	(764,726)	(1,178,187)	(26,002)	(1,968,915)
Fee and commission income	1,454,820	308,238	17,213	1,780,271
Fee and commission expense	(700,949)	(149,270)	-	(850,219)
Other non-interest income	134,571	636,523	35,150	806,244
Non-interest expense	(1,992,208)	(2,636,696)	(915,727)	(5,544,631)
Segment profit	2,806,812	(1,288,304)	5,922	1,524,431
Income tax expense	(802,486)	368,335	(1,693)	(435,845)
Profit for the period	2,004,326	(919,969)	4,229	1,088,587

<i>As of 30 June 2020</i>	<i>Retail banking</i>	<i>Corporate banking</i>	<i>Trading and IB</i>	<i>Total</i>
External income				
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	6,806,772	4,693,219	1,235,263	12,735,254
Other interest revenue	20,957	3,065	16,304	40,326
Interest expense	(2,145,926)	(2,828,354)	(919,015)	(5,893,295)
Net interest income	4,681,803	1,867,930	332,552	6,882,285
Credit loss expense	(435,597)	(1,035,839)	(28,540)	(1,499,976)
Fee and commission income	1,122,049	257,163	11,187	1,390,399
Fee and commission expense	(485,437)	(118,264)	-	(603,701)
Other non-interest income	410,015	769,319	319,225	1,498,559
Non-interest expense	(4,253,045)	(646,955)	(249,654)	(5,149,654)
Segment profit	1,039,788	1,093,354	384,770	2,517,912
Income tax expense	(246,304)	(258,993)	(91,144)	(596,441)
Profit for the period	793,484	834,362	293,626	1,921,470

(thousands of Armenian drams)

5. Segment information (continued)

The following table presents segment assets of the Group's operating segments:

As of 30 June 2021					
	Interest bearing			Non-interest bearing	Total
	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Trading and IB		
Assets	109,789,372	113,125,102	51,221,750	85,779,653	359,915,877
Liabilities	103,314,747	135,552,288	67,109,910	4,332,429	310,309,374

As of 30 June 2020					
	Interest bearing			Non-interest bearing	Total
	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Trading and IB		
Assets	109,712,532	111,726,685	43,592,661	54,990,131	320,022,009
Liabilities	104,604,134	114,936,958	46,626,960	5,254,216	271,422,268

Interest earning assets include financial assets through profit and loss, investment securities, loans to banks, loans and advances to customers.

Interest bearing financial liabilities include deposit and balances from banks, current accounts and deposits from customers, bonds issued by the Group, subordinated and other borrowings.

Geographic information

The Group's operations are primarily concentrated in Armenia. The Group has no current assets outside Armenia other than financial instruments.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Segment breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers in scope of IFRS 15 for the period ended 30 June 2021 or 30 June 2020 are as follows:

As of 30 June 2021	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Total
Commission income				
Plastic cards operations	1,059,970	-	-	1,059,970
Wire transfer fees	217,520	117,255	311	335,086
Settlement operation	33,321	61,581	16,723	111,625
Loan accounts servicing fees	25,215	27,712	-	52,927
Guarantees and letters of credit	505	46,043	-	46,548
Other	118,288	55,648	179	174,115
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,454,820	308,238	17,213	1,780,271

As of 30 June 2020	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Total
Commission income				
Plastic cards operations	716,738	-	-	716,738
Wire transfer fees	171,563	86,346	614	258,524
Loan accounts servicing fees	48,559	50,969	10,364	109,892
Settlement operation	48,373	45,362	-	93,736
Guarantees and letters of credit	156	25,350	-	25,506
Other	136,659	49,135	209	186,003
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,122,049	257,163	11,187	1,390,399

(thousands of Armenian drams)

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Current accounts with the Central Bank, including obligatory reserves in AMD	43,481,237	20,511,050
Cash on hand	12,450,577	9,876,863
Placements with other banks	2,724,664	2,959,352
Less – allowance for impairment	(11,982)	(2,777)
Cash and cash equivalents	58,644,496	33,344,488

All balances of cash equivalents are allocated to Stage 1. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during the year is, as follows:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
ECL allowance as at 1 January	2,777	2,502
Changes in ECL	9,205	275
At the end of the period	11,982	2,777

Banks are required to maintain cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the CBA, equal to 4% (2020: 2%) of the amounts attracted in Armenian drams and 18% (2020: 18%) of the amounts attracted in foreign currencies.

As of 30 June 2021, current accounts with Central Bank of Armenia include obligatory reserve in the amount of AMD 34,404,323 thousand (2020: AMD 28,924,557 thousand).

The banks are required to maintain 10% of the amounts attracted in foreign currency as cash deposit with CBA in Armenian drams (2020: 10%), and 8% – in the foreign currency (2020: 8%). The banks' ability to withdraw reserved amounts in foreign currency is restricted. Therefore, the Group classifies obligatory reserves deposited in foreign currency as amounts due from banks (Note 8).

As of 30 June 2021 placements with other banks in the amount of AMD 2,317,408 thousand (85.1%) were due from four banks (2020: AMD 2,865,480 thousand (96.8%) were due from four banks).

7. Trading securities

Trading securities owned comprise:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Debt securities issued by the RA government	582,607	587,620
Investments in funds	292,462	291,429
Trading securities	875,069	879,049

8. Amounts due from banks

Amounts due from banks comprise:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Foreign currency obligatory reserves with CBA (Note 6)	13,424,945	11,981,615
Deposits and deposited funds with CBA	351,500	1,248,500
Receivables from payment and settlement operations	579,643	1,062,901
Reverse repurchase agreements	-	641,242
Loans and deposits to banks	403,018	423,079
Other amounts	1,913,952	1,596,558
	16,673,058	16,953,895
Less – allowance for impairment	(8,602)	(9,569)
Amounts due from banks	16,664,456	16,944,326

(thousands of Armenian drams)

(thousands of Armenian drams)

8. Amounts due from banks (continued)

As at 30 June 2021 there were no amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements (2020: AMD 644,995 thousand).

As at 30 June 2021 the balances included loans and deposits to banks in amount of AMD 403,018 thousand due from one counterparty (2020: AMD 423,079 thousand due from two counterparties).

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

An analysis of changes in gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance on amounts due from banks during the period ended 30 June 2021 is as follows:

	Stage 1	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	16,953,895	16,953,895
New assets originated or purchased	872,681	872,681
Assets repaid	(513,340)	(513,340)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(640,178)	(640,178)
At 30 June 2021	16,673,058	16,673,058

	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	9,569	9,569
New assets originated or purchased	21,518	21,518
Assets repaid	(23,822)	(23,822)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	1,337	1,337
At 30 June 2021	8,602	8,602

An analysis of changes in gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance on amounts due from banks during the year ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2020	20,560,048	20,560,048
New assets originated or purchased	5,665,655	5,665,655
Assets repaid	(10,288,669)	(10,288,669)
Foreign exchange adjustments	1,016,861	1,016,861
At 31 December 2020	16,953,895	16,953,895

	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2020	10,793	10,793
New assets originated or purchased	5,851	5,851
Assets repaid	(9,547)	(9,547)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(120)	(120)
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,592	2,592
At 31 December 2020	9,569	9,569

(thousands of Armenian drams)

9. Loans and advances to customers

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Loans to customers	182,337,040	187,999,269
Overdrafts	37,056,087	38,111,601
Reverse repurchase agreements	11,057,831	11,874,388
Financial lease receivables	447,009	435,068
Factoring	-	-
Letter of credit	3,170	25,839
	230,901,137	238,446,165
Less – allowance for loan impairment	(7,986,663)	(8,850,544)
Total loans and advances to customers	222,914,474	229,595,621

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Large business loans	85,006,675	89,027,712
SME loans	35,845,728	39,729,258
Consumer loans	39,496,178	40,789,485
Mortgage loans	50,939,357	49,726,023
Gold loans	19,613,199	19,173,687
Gross loans and advances to customers	230,901,137	238,446,165
Less – allowance for impairment	(7,986,663)	(8,850,544)
Total loans and advances to customers	222,914,474	229,595,621

Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to large business loans as of 30 June 2021:

Large business loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	80,852,454	2,811,768	5,363,490	89,027,712
New assets originated or purchased	13,585,783			13,585,783
Assets repaid	(15,159,005)	(75,143)	(1,504,903)	(16,739,051)
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,231,566)	1,231,566	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,384,079)	(2,268,477)	3,652,556	-
Amounts written off			(867,769)	(867,769)
At 30 June 2021	76,663,587	1,699,714	6,643,373	85,006,675

Large business loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2021	630,376	567,794	2,189,944	3,388,114
New assets originated or purchased	887,994			887,994
Assets repaid	(96,028)	-	-	(96,028)
Transfers to Stage 2	(845,731)	845,731	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(36,044)	(1,094,252)	1,130,296	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	26,281	189,709	215,990
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(48,447)	(15,840)	(820,749)	(885,036)
Amounts written off			(867,769)	(867,769)
At 30 June 2021	492,120	329,714	1,821,431	2,643,265

(thousands of Armenian drams)

9. Loans and advances to customers (continued)**Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to SME loans as of 30 June 2021:

SME loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	32,015,368	2,729,847	4,984,043	39,729,258
New assets originated or purchased	4,469,847			4,469,847
Assets repaid	(6,576,688)	(655,037)	(753,089)	(7,984,814)
Transfers to Stage 1	344,974	(340,694)	(4,280)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(699,151)	699,151	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(521,968)	(937,453)	1,459,421	-
Recoveries			216,564	216,564
Amounts written off			(585,127)	(585,127)
At 30 June 2021	29,032,382	1,495,814	5,317,533	35,845,729

SME loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2021	587,792	377,509	1,349,632	2,314,933
New assets originated or purchased	272,071			272,071
Assets repaid	(76,519)	(43,746)	(61,543)	(181,808)
Transfers to Stage 1	65,556	(64,175)	(1,381)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(218,174)	218,174	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(13,866)	(298,032)	311,898	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(59,449)	66,151	335,383	342,085
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)			15,532	15,532
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(73,152)	13,670	(132,556)	(192,038)
Recoveries			216,564	216,564
Amounts written off			(585,127)	(585,127)
At 30 June 2021	484,259	269,551	1,448,402	2,202,213

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to consumer loans as of 30 June 2021:

Consumer loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	36,535,692	1,831,980	2,421,813	40,789,485
New assets originated or purchased	8,854,243			8,854,243
Assets repaid	(6,685,149)	(259,971)	(1,742,125)	(8,687,245)
Transfers to Stage 1	334,716	(332,080)	(2,636)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,153,935)	2,153,935	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,168,808)	(2,575,595)	3,744,403	-
Recoveries			523,036	523,036
Amounts written off			(1,983,340)	(1,983,340)
At 30 June 2021	35,716,758	818,269	2,961,151	39,496,178

(thousands of Armenian drams)

9. Loans and advances to customers (continued)**Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers (continued)**

<i>Consumer loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January 2021	668,559	330,080	1,094,339	2,092,978
New assets originated or purchased	1,795,737			1,795,737
Assets repaid	(76,531)	(25,946)	(79,537)	(182,014)
Transfers to Stage 1	60,401	(59,946)	(455)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,417,202)	1,417,202	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(252,826)	(1,579,285)	1,832,111	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(54,879)	110,882	465,343	521,347
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)			60,680	60,680
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(65,111)	(4,895)	(587,123)	(657,129)
Recoveries			523,036	523,036
Amounts written off			(1,983,340)	(1,983,340)
At 30 June 2021	658,148	188,092	1,325,054	2,171,293

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to mortgage loans as of 30 June 2021:

<i>Mortgage loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	47,259,947	644,105	1,821,971	49,726,023
New assets originated or purchased	4,535,265			4,535,265
Assets repaid	(2,717,917)	(10,278)	(431,140)	(3,159,335)
Transfers to Stage 1	159,103	(159,103)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(523,222)	523,222	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(322,777)	(376,041)	698,819	-
Recoveries			134,707	134,707
Amounts written off			(297,303)	(297,303)
At 30 June 2021	48,390,400	621,904	1,927,053	50,939,357

<i>Mortgage loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January 2021	126,710	47,895	704,192	878,797
New assets originated or purchased	163,701			163,701
Assets repaid	(3,942)	(875)	(15,070)	(19,886)
Transfers to Stage 1	12,389	(12,389)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(141,494)	141,494	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(13,909)	(146,545)	160,454	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(11,651)	18,901	86,874	94,124
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)			6,804	6,804
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(57,643)	(1,386)	(26,894)	(85,923)
Recoveries			134,707	134,707
Amounts written off			(297,303)	(297,303)
At 30 June 2021	74,161	47,094	753,765	875,021

(thousands of Armenian drams)

9. Loans and advances to customers (continued)**Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to gold loans as of 30 June 2021:

Gold loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	18,654,928	299,860	218,899	19,173,687
New assets originated or purchased	12,174,798			12,174,798
Assets repaid	(11,209,939)	(172,445)	(255,314)	(11,637,699)
Transfers to Stage 1	46,354	(46,354)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(188,618)	188,618	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(72,861)	(168,895)	241,755	-
Recoveries			101,463	101,463
Amounts written off			(199,051)	(199,051)
At 30 June 2021	19,404,663	100,784	107,752	19,613,199

Gold loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2021	26,448	28,483	120,791	175,722
New assets originated or purchased	134,299			134,299
Assets repaid	(20,310)	(14,448)	(37,739)	(72,498)
Transfers to Stage 1	4,298	(4,298)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(94,207)	94,207	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(8,036)	(98,670)	106,706	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(4,249)	6,095	30,051	31,897
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)			4,972	4,972
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(10,491)	(848)	(70,593)	(81,932)
Recoveries			101,463	101,463
Amounts written off			(199,051)	(199,051)
At 30 June 2021	27,750	10,522	56,600	94,872

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to large business loans as of 31 December 2020:

Large business loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2020	73,894,548	824,701	4,608,471	79,327,720
New assets originated or purchased	34,015,468	-	-	34,015,468
Assets repaid	(28,744,926)	(150,649)	(83,524)	(28,979,099)
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,530,952)	2,530,952	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(437,624)	437,624	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(31,872)	(31,872)
Foreign exchange adjustments	4,218,316	44,388	432,791	4,695,495
At 31 December 2020	80,852,454	2,811,768	5,363,490	89,027,712

Large business loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2020	283,664	283,311	1,747,631	2,314,606
New assets originated or purchased	275,970	-	-	275,970
Assets repaid	(128,085)	(39,927)	(162,138)	(330,150)
Transfers to Stage 2	(35,945)	35,945	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(211,285)	211,285	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	304,697	12,166	316,863
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)	-	-	11,667	11,667
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	219,638	175,923	241,993	637,554
Amounts written off	-	-	(31,872)	(31,872)
Foreign exchange adjustments	15,134	19,130	159,212	193,476

(thousands of Armenian drams)

At 31 December 2020	<u>630,376</u>	<u>567,794</u>	<u>2,189,944</u>	<u>3,388,114</u>
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(thousands of Armenian drams)

9. Loans and advances to customers (continued)**Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to SME loans as of 31 December 2020:

SME loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2020	38,242,644	480,226	1,757,081	40,479,951
New assets originated or purchased	9,131,735	–	–	9,131,735
Assets repaid	(11,386,786)	(160,241)	(623,764)	(12,170,791)
Transfers to Stage 1	205,766	(205,766)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(6,552,434)	6,665,439	(113,005)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(4,088,311)	4,088,311	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(250,489)	(250,489)
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,374,443	38,500	125,909	2,538,852
At 31 December 2020	32,015,368	2,729,847	4,984,043	39,729,258

SME loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2020	397,119	24,420	556,083	977,622
New assets originated or purchased	216,168	–	–	216,168
Assets repaid	(110,951)	(5,124)	(73,191)	(189,266)
Transfers to Stage 1	3,489	(3,489)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(136,076)	143,385	(7,309)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(71,582)	71,582	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(1,268)	283,353	570,529	852,614
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)	–	–	9,077	9,077
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	194,564	4,991	437,746	637,301
Amounts written off	–	–	(250,489)	(250,489)
Foreign exchange adjustments	24,747	1,555	35,604	61,906
At 31 December 2020	587,792	377,509	1,349,632	2,314,933

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to consumer loans as of 31 December 2020:

Consumer loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2020	42,323,168	1,092,531	1,765,126	45,180,825
New assets originated or purchased	12,195,727	–	–	12,195,727
Assets repaid	(15,363,243)	(148,815)	(828,865)	(16,340,923)
Transfers to Stage 1	202,892	(197,728)	(5,164)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(3,866,908)	3,923,308	(56,400)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(2,859,955)	2,859,955	–
Recoveries	–	–	569,214	569,214
Amounts written off	–	–	(1,966,974)	(1,966,974)
Foreign exchange adjustments	1,044,056	22,639	84,921	1,151,616
At 31 December 2020	36,535,692	1,831,980	2,421,813	40,789,485

(thousands of Armenian drams)

9. Loans and advances to customers (continued)**Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers (continued)**

<i>Consumer loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January 2020	109,322	55,219	440,881	605,422
New assets originated or purchased	342,261	–	–	342,261
Assets repaid	(28,783)	(8,684)	(52,928)	(90,395)
Transfers to Stage 1	10,760	(9,370)	(1,390)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(128,255)	149,518	(21,263)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(118,223)	118,223	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(7,472)	248,612	659,683	900,823
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)	–	–	36,621	36,621
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	368,148	11,764	1,293,213	1,673,125
Recoveries	–	–	569,214	569,214
Amounts written off	–	–	(1,966,974)	(1,966,974)
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,578	1,244	19,059	22,881
At 31 December 2020	668,559	330,080	1,094,339	2,092,978

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to mortgage loans as of 31 December 2020:

<i>Mortgage loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2020	42,785,195	351,489	1,463,612	44,600,296
New assets originated or purchased	9,416,022	–	–	9,416,022
Assets repaid	(5,963,367)	(40,078)	(467,275)	(6,470,720)
Transfers to Stage 1	110,145	(110,145)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,470,330)	1,583,238	(112,908)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(1,163,739)	1,163,739	–
Recoveries	–	–	184,381	184,381
Amounts written off	–	–	(520,327)	(520,327)
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,382,282	23,340	110,749	2,516,371
At 31 December 2020	47,259,947	644,105	1,821,971	49,726,023

<i>Mortgage loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January 2020	31,152	14,849	599,269	645,270
New assets originated or purchased	18,062	–	–	18,062
Assets repaid	(4,169)	(2,163)	(68,963)	(75,295)
Transfers to Stage 1	4,947	(4,947)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(4,911)	25,817	(20,906)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(11,771)	11,771	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(2,322)	22,950	181,951	202,579
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)	–	–	6,944	6,944
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	82,218	2,112	282,042	366,372
Recoveries	–	–	184,381	184,381
Amounts written off	–	–	(520,327)	(520,327)
Foreign exchange adjustments	1,733	1,048	48,030	50,811
At 31 December 2020	126,710	47,895	704,192	878,797

(thousands of Armenian drams)

9. Loans and advances to customers (continued)**Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to gold loans as of 31 December 2020:

Gold loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2020	21,001,528	289,245	239,361	21,530,134
New assets originated or purchased	14,563,644	–	–	14,563,644
Assets repaid	(16,429,713)	(141,543)	(373,462)	(16,944,718)
Transfers to Stage 1	17,424	(16,161)	(1,263)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(623,165)	624,149	(984)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(456,062)	456,062	–
Recoveries	–	–	153,359	153,359
Amounts written off	–	–	(254,264)	(254,264)
Foreign exchange adjustments	125,210	232	90	125,532
At 31 December 2020	18,654,928	299,860	218,899	19,173,687

Gold loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2020	22,599	17,992	90,424	131,015
New assets originated or purchased	88,228	–	–	88,228
Assets repaid	(15,363)	(10,526)	(47,414)	(73,303)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,481	(1,018)	(463)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(68,495)	68,856	(361)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(60,325)	60,325	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(1,464)	13,429	47,487	59,452
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)	–	–	4,036	4,036
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(672)	59	67,630	67,017
Recoveries	–	–	153,359	153,359
Amounts written off	–	–	(254,264)	(254,264)
Foreign exchange adjustments	134	16	32	182
At 31 December 2020	26,448	28,483	120,791	175,722

9. Loans and advances to customers (continued)**Collateral and other credit enhancements**

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

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, inventory and trade receivables;
- ▶ For retail lending, mortgages over residential properties, gold, vehicles.

The Group also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries.

Management monitors the market value of collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for loan impairment.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

9. Loans and advances to customers (continued)**Concentration of loans and advances to customers**

As at 30 June 2021 the Group had a concentration of loans totalling to AMD 53,963,504 thousand due from the ten largest groups of borrowers (23.37% of gross loan portfolio) (2020: AMD 54,594,490 thousand or 22.89% of gross loan portfolio). An allowance for impairment in amount of AMD 1,930,416 thousand (2020: AMD 2,345,407 thousand) was created against these loans.

Loans have been extended to the following types of customers:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Private companies	104,798,492	113,868,380
Individuals	112,932,905	112,222,612
Financial organizations	13,014,610	11,874,388
State companies	155,130	480,785
	230,901,137	238,446,165

Loans are made principally within Armenia in the following industry sectors:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Consumer loans to individuals	59,109,377	59,963,171
Mortgage	50,939,357	49,726,023
Trade	35,652,463	36,206,679
Construction	24,479,371	24,818,271
Agriculture (including loans to individuals)	13,738,900	13,685,903
Services	8,055,440	10,713,969
Manufacturing	10,018,476	10,911,552
Energy	4,257,446	4,773,685
Transport and communication	3,717,683	3,851,928
Other	20,932,624	23,794,984
Gross loan portfolio	230,901,137	238,446,165
Less allowance for loan impairment	(7,986,663)	(8,850,544)
Total	222,914,474	229,595,621

Finance lease receivables

Included in corporate lending portfolio are finance lease receivables. The analysis of finance lease receivables at 30 June 2021 is as follows:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Gross investment in finance lease, receivable		
Not later than 1 year	136,390	113,145
1-5 years	422,948	442,782
More than 5 years	30,967	39,960
	590,305	595,887
Unearned future finance income on finance lease	(143,297)	(160,819))
Net investment in financial lease, before impairment allowance	447,008	435,068
Impairment allowance	(115,259)	(108,069)
Net investment in finance lease	331,749	326,999

(thousands of Armenian drams)

10. Investment securities

Investment securities including those pledged under repurchase agreements comprise:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Debt securities at amortised cost		
RA government bonds	-	777,573
RA promissory notes	2,997	5,592
RA corporate bonds	991,864	1,045,691
Less – allowance for impairment	(5,316)	(5,803)
Debt securities at amortised cost	989,545	1,823,053
RA government bonds pledged under repo	-	515,781
Less – allowance for impairment	-	(106)
Debt securities at amortised pledged under repurchase agreements	-	515,675
Debt securities at FVOCI		
RA government bonds	19,212,198	28,424,030
RA corporate bonds	4,592,646	5,220,744
Debt securities at FVOCI	23,804,844	33,644,774
RA government bonds	21,123,821	2,666,326
RA corporate bonds	1,108,406	-
Debt securities at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements	22,232,227	2,666,326
Equity securities at FVOCI		
Equity shares of OECD countries	5,333	5,333
RA equity shares	75,222	75,222
Equity securities at FVOCI	80,555	80,555
Total	47,107,170	38,730,383

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying values and associated ECLs in relation to debt securities at amortized cost including pledged under repurchase agreements is as follows:

Debt securities at amortised cost	Stage 1	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	2,344,637	2,344,637
New assets originated or purchased	(53,594)	(53,594)
Assets repaid	(1,296,182)	(1,296,182)
At 30 June 2021	994,861	994,861
Debt securities at amortised cost	Stage 1	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2021	5,909	5,909
New assets originated or purchased	(269)	(269)
Assets repaid	(324)	(324)
At 30 June 2021	5,316	5,316

(thousands of Armenian drams)

10. Investment securities (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying values and associated ECLs in relation to debt securities at amortized cost at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

<i>Debt securities at amortised cost</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2020	1,685,769	1,685,769
New assets originated or purchased	1,379,313	1,379,313
Assets repaid	(720,445)	(720,445)
At 31 December 2020	2,344,637	2,344,637

<i>Debt securities at amortised cost</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECLs as at 1 January 2020	5,809	5,809
New assets originated or purchased	638	638
Assets repaid	(538)	(538)
At 31 December 2020	5,909	5,909

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying values and associated ECLs in relation to debt securities at FVOCI including pledged under repurchase agreements is as follows:

<i>Debt securities at FVOCI</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2021	36,311,100	36,311,100
New assets originated or purchased	39,890	39,890
Assets repaid	(1,013,795)	(1,013,795)
Assets sold	(1,782,337)	(1,782,337)
Net change in fair value	12,482,213	12,482,213
At 30 June 2021	46,037,071	46,037,071

<i>Debt securities at FVOCI</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECLs as at 1 January 2021	95,740	95,740
New assets originated or purchased	39,890	39,890
Assets repaid	(814)	(814)
Assets sold	(4,805)	(4,805)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(8,269)	(8,269)
At 30 June 2021	121,742	121,742

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying values and associated ECLs in relation to debt securities at FVOCI 31 December 2020 is as follows:

<i>Debt securities at FVOCI</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2020	18,583,131	18,583,131
New assets originated or purchased	28,843,088	28,843,088
Assets repaid	(1,123,847)	(1,123,847)
Assets sold	(9,332,325)	(9,332,325)
Net change in fair value	(658,947)	(658,947)
At 31 December 2020	36,311,100	36,311,100

<i>Debt securities at FVOCI</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECLs as at 1 January 2020	69,408	69,408
New assets originated or purchased	68,664	68,664
Assets repaid	(4,365)	(4,365)
Assets sold	(33,882)	(33,882)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(4,085)	(4,085)

(thousands of Armenian drams)

At 31 December 2020

95,740

95,740

(thousands of Armenian drams)

11. Property and equipment and right-of-use assets

The movements in property and equipment were as follows:

	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Computers and network appliances</i>	<i>Other fixed assets</i>	<i>Leasehold improve- ments</i>	<i>Right of use asset</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost or revalued amount								
31 December 2020	5,182,175	777,073	235,851	4,248,269	989,281	1,415,174	2,392,651	15,240,474
Additions	-	17,649	8,224	275,334	99,553	36,816	111,198	548,774
Disposals and write-offs	-	(22,144)	-	(42,623)	(12,272)	(58)	(76,851)	(153,948)
30 June 2021	5,182,175	772,578	244,075	4,480,980	1,076,562	1,451,932	2,426,998	15,635,300
Accumulated depreciation								
31 December 2020	196,128	614,726	202,616	3,134,457	716,169	949,967	821,298	6,635,361
Depreciation charge	98,186	19,429	2,346	173,625	24,125	59,745	223,929	601,385
Disposals and write-offs	-	(22,113)	-	(42,621)	(11,995)	(8)	(19,453)	(96,190)
30 June 2021	294,314	612,042	204,962	3,265,461	728,299	1,009,704	1,025,774	7,140,556
Net book value								
31 December 2020	4,986,047	162,347	33,235	1,113,812	273,112	465,207	1,571,353	8,605,113
30 June 2021	4,887,861	160,536	39,113	1,215,519	348,263	442,228	1,401,224	8,494,744

	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Computers and network appliances</i>	<i>Other fixed assets</i>	<i>Leasehold improve- ments</i>	<i>Right of use asset</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost or revalued amount								
31 December 2019	5,177,297	779,101	246,408	4,059,190	935,823	1,398,031	2,375,298	14,971,148
Additions	4,878	16,997	-	193,977	55,361	17,143	37,347	325,703
Disposals and write-offs	-	(19,025)	(10,557)	(4,898)	(1,903)	-	(19,994)	(56,377)
31 December 2020	5,182,175	777,073	235,851	4,248,269	989,281	1,415,174	2,392,651	15,240,474
Accumulated depreciation								
31 December 2019	-	595,022	208,270	2,798,017	667,054	832,143	391,253	5,491,759
Depreciation charge	196,128	38,729	4,677	341,338	51,018	117,824	435,834	1,185,548
Disposals and write-offs	-	(19,025)	(10,331)	(4,898)	(1,903)	-	(5,789)	(41,946)
31 December 2020	196,128	614,726	202,616	3,134,457	716,169	949,967	821,298	6,635,361
Net book value								
31 December 2019	5,177,297	184,079	38,138	1,261,173	268,769	565,888	1,984,045	9,479,389
31 December 2020	4,986,047	162,347	33,235	1,113,812	273,112	465,207	1,571,353	8,605,113

Revaluation of assets

The buildings and land owned by the Group were revalued by an independent appraiser in 2019. Management has based its estimate of the fair value of the buildings and land on the results of the independent appraisal.

The net book value of buildings that would have been recognized under the historic cost method is AMD 762,742 thousand as of 30 June 2021 (2020: AMD 783,365 thousand).

(thousands of Armenian drams)

11. Property and equipment and right-of-use assets (continued)**Fully depreciated items**

As of 30 June 2021 property, plant and equipment included fully depreciated assets in amount of AMD 2,560,460 thousand (2020: AMD 2,104,314 thousand).

Property, plant and equipment in the phase of installation

As of 30 June 2021 property, plant and equipment included assets in the phase of installation in amount of AMD 76,128 thousand (2020: AMD 81,786 thousand).

Restrictions on title of property, plant and equipment

As of 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Group did not pledge any property, plant and equipment as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted.

12. Intangible assets

The movements in goodwill and other intangible assets were as follows:

	<i>Licenses</i>	<i>Computer software</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost				
31 December 2020	846,740	149,461	256,845	1,253,046
Additions	12,270	252	43,723	56,245
30 June 2021	859,010	149,713	300,568	1,309,291
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
31 December 2020	750,383	58,261	113,594	922,238
Amortisation charge	14,184	1,260	11,240	26,684
30 June 2021	764,567	59,521	124,834	948,922
Net book value				
31 December 2020	96,357	91,200	143,251	330,808
30 June 2021	94,443	90,192	175,734	360,369
	<i>Licenses</i>	<i>Computer software</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost				
31 December 2019	838,367	145,365	217,388	1,201,120
Additions	8,373	4,096	39,457	51,926
31 December 2020	846,740	149,461	256,845	1,253,046
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
31 December 2019	715,166	55,406	93,288	863,860
Amortisation charge	35,217	2,855	20,306	58,378
31 December 2020	750,383	58,261	113,594	922,238
Net book value				
31 December 2019	123,201	89,959	124,100	337,260
31 December 2020	96,357	91,200	143,251	330,808

Fully amortized items

As of 30 June 2021, intangible assets included fully amortized assets in amount of AMD 745,391 thousand (2020: AMD 731,219 thousand).

(thousands of Armenian drams)

13. Repossessed assets

Details of assets obtained by the Group by taking possession of collateral held as security against loans and advances as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 are shown below:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Land and buildings	2,507,307	1,658,241
Other assets	38,965	34,802
Total repossessed collateral	2,546,272	1,693,043

The Group's policy is to pursue timely realisation of the collateral in an orderly manner. The Group 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. For the period ended 30 June 2021 the Group repossessed assets in amount of AMD 1,018,248 thousand (2020: AMD 295,615 thousand) and sold assets with carrying amount of AMD 166,066 thousand (2020: AMD 626,500 thousand).

14. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprise:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Other financial assets		
Accounts receivables	520,055	468,267
Receivables from unsettled transactions	136,548	316,709
Receivables from cash transfers	55,144	21,772
Total other financial assets	711,747	806,748
Less – allowance for impairment of other financial assets	(17,306)	(17,442)
Total net other financial assets	694,441	789,306
Other non-financial assets		
Precious metals	776,188	690,448
Materials	261,540	255,917
Prepayments to suppliers	336,668	252,222
Other prepaid taxes	115,937	67,444
Unamortized insurance premium	12,086	35,425
Settlements with employees	78	968
Other	1,865	1,865
Total other non-financial assets	1,504,362	1,304,289
Other assets	2,198,803	2,093,595

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for other financial assets for the period ended 30 June 2021 is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL at 1 January 2021	17,303	61	78	17,442
Transfers to Stage 1	16	(14)	(2)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(10)	10	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(8)	(19)	27	-
ECL charge	(178)	91	4,079	3,992
Recoveries	-	-	4,514	4,514
Amounts written off	-	-	(8,642)	(8,642)
At 30 June 2021	17,123	129	54	17,306

(thousands of Armenian drams)

14. Other assets and liabilities (continued)

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for other financial assets for the period ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL at 1 January 2020	8,572	75	8,780	17,427
Transfers to Stage 2	(27)	27	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(27)	27	–
ECL charge	8,418	(14)	8,991	17,395
Recoveries	–	–	10,727	10,727
Amounts written off	–	–	(28,447)	(28,447)
Foreign exchange adjustments	340	–	–	340
At 31 December 2020	17,303	61	78	17,442

Other liabilities comprise:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Other financial liabilities		
Due to personnel	1,105,702	540,943
Accounts payables	541,211	367,332
Total other financial liabilities	1,646,913	908,275
Other non-financial liabilities		
Tax payable, other than income tax	175,754	197,635
Grants related to assets	17,528	18,740
Other	2,374	8,781
Total other non-financial liabilities	195,656	225,156
Total other liabilities	1,842,569	1,133,431

15. Amounts due to banks

Amounts due to banks comprise:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Repurchase agreements with banks	5,024,722	2,573,962
Loans from banks	3,972,669	2,258,887
Repurchase agreements with CBA	16,003,473	500,144
Payables from forex transactions	196,213	206,791
Correspondent accounts of other banks	191,742	190,211
Other liabilities	480,021	919,309
Total amounts due to banks	25,868,840	6,649,304

As of 30 June 2021 the Group has received loans from 2 banks (2020: 2 banks).

As of 30 June 2021 91.2% of correspondent accounts of other banks are concentrated within 1 counterparty (2020: 89.5% within 1 counterparty). As at 30 June 2021 amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements with banks were collateralized by RA government bonds with fair value of AMD 5,571,561 thousand (2020: AMD 2,665,821 thousand). As at 30 June 2021 amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements with CBA were collateralized by RA government bonds with fair value of AMD 16,745,989 thousand (2020: AMD 515,401 thousand).

(thousands of Armenian drams)

16. Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are not indicative of the credit risk.

Foreign exchange contracts	30 June 2021			31 December 2020		
	Notional amount	Fair values		Notional amount	Fair value	
		Asset	Liability		Asset	Liability
Forwards and futures	-	-	-	128,222	3,427	-
Swaps	9,929,417	10,722	10,301	6,598,620	224	45,315
Total derivative liabilities	9,929,417	10,722	10,301	6,726,842	3,651	45,315

As of 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Group has positions in the following types of derivatives:

Forwards and futures

Forwards and futures contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customised contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Futures contracts are transacted in standardised amounts on regulated exchanges and are subject to daily cash margin requirements.

Swaps

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange movements in foreign currency rates to make payments with respect specified notional amounts.

17. Amounts due to customers

The amounts due to customers include the following:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Corporate customers		
Current/settlement accounts	65,454,507	53,547,848
Time deposits	69,749,993	72,763,179
	135,204,500	126,311,027
Retail customers		
Current/settlement accounts	39,056,572	36,383,945
Time deposits	64,101,219	65,278,103
	103,157,791	101,662,048
Amounts due to customers	238,362,291	227,973,075

As of 30 June 2021 included in amounts due to customers are deposits amounting to AMD 38,233,745 thousand (2020: AMD 40,345,298 thousand) held as security against loans, letters of credit issued, guarantees issued and other transaction related to contingent liabilities. The fair value of those deposits approximates their carrying amount.

As of 30 June 2021 the aggregate balance of top ten customers of the Group amounts to AMD 97,678,302 thousand (2020: AMD 89,910,330 thousand) or 40.98% of total customer accounts (2020: 39.44%).

(thousands of Armenian drams)

18. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued consisted of the following:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Domestic bonds in USD	11,721,822	13,205,098
Domestic bonds in AMD	4,664,053	5,092,932
Domestic bonds in EUR	-	3,229,087
Debt securities issued	16,385,875	21,527,117

The contractual maturity of AMD and USD bonds ranges from 2022-2024.. Coupon rates are 9.5% and 9.75% for bonds denominated in AMD, 5.25% and 5.5% for bonds denominated in USD. Bonds issued by the Bank are listed on Armenia Securities Exchange, except those issued in 2021. In the second quarter of 2021, the Bank issued AMD and USD bonds in the amount of AMD 3 billion L. USD 10 million, most of which have already been placed on the reporting date.

19. Taxation

The corporate income tax expense comprises:

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Current tax charge	166,590	535,198
Adjustment of current income tax of previous years	(51,895)	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit) – origination and reversal of temporary differences	321,149	(61,243)
Total income tax expense	435,845	596,441

For year 2021 the corporate income tax within the Republic of Armenia is levied at the rate of 18% (2020: 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.

Numerical reconciliation between the tax expenses and accounting profit is provided below:

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Profit before tax	1,524,432	2,517,911
Statutory tax rate	18%	18%
Theoretical income tax expense at the statutory rate	274,398	453,224
Non-deductible expenses / (tax exempt income)	213,342	143,217
Adjustment of current income tax of previous years	(51,895)	-
Income tax expense	435,845	596,441

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 and their movements for the respective periods comprise:

	Balance 31 December 2019	Origination and reversal of temporary differences		Balance 31 December 2020	Origination and reversal of temporary differences		Balance 30 June 2021
		In the statement of profit or loss	In other comprehensive income		In the statement of profit or loss	In other comprehensive income	
Other liabilities	140,215	(50,666)	-	89,549	(4,236)	-	85,313
Repossession assets	52,199	-	-	52,199	-	-	52,199
Loans and advances to customers	(715,126)	(227,754)	-	(942,880)	(314,033)	-	(1,256,913)
Investment securities	(164,736)	4,758	245,370	85,392	4,549	32,031	121,972
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	(243,131)	31,721	-	(211,410)	(9,855)	-	(221,265)
Other impairment and provisions	(12,209)	27,151	-	14,942	2,426	-	17,368
Amounts due to customers	(5,133)	2,312	-	(2,821)	-	-	(2,821)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(947,921)	(212,478)	245,370	(915,029)	(321,149)	32,031	(1,204,147)

(thousands of Armenian drams)

20. Other borrowed funds

Other borrowed funds consisted of the following:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Loans from CBA	4,805,464	5,440,771
Loans from refinancing credit organizations	15,164,292	13,987,985
Loans from international financial institution	4,825,060	4,039,629
Loans from the Government of the RA	50,078	50,082
Other borrowed funds	24,844,894	23,518,467

As of 30 June 2021 Loan from CBA represent loans received from the German-Armenian fund within the scope of retroactive financing for extending credits to the Small and Medium business, consumer and other purposes.

Loans from international financial organizations include loans from Eurasian Development Bank and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Loans from refinancing credit organizations include loans from National Mortgage Company and Home for Youth.

Covenants

As at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 the Group was in compliance with all debt covenants.

21. Subordinated debt

Subordinated loans consisted of the following:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Subordinated debt provided by related party	347,788	366,607
Subordinated loans	347,788	366,607

Subordinated debt represents a long term borrowing agreements, which, in case of the Group's default, would be subordinated to the Group's other obligations, including deposits and other debt instruments.

Subordinated debt from related party is issued in USD, with average effective interest rate of 7.12% per annum and with contractual maturity in January 2023 (2020: 7.12% and with contractual maturity in January 2023) (see Note 35). For the period ended 31 December 2020 the Group made premature repayment of subordinated debt in amount of AMD 5,599,452 thousand (see Note 36).

22. Commitments and 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 consolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant. Management believes that the Group 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 Group, will not have a material adverse impact on the financial condition or results of future operations of the Group.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

22. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**Loan commitment, guarantee and other financial facilities**

In the normal course of business, the Group 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 consolidated statement of financial position.

Commitments and contingencies

As of 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 the Group's commitments and contingencies comprised the following:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Credit related commitments		
Undrawn loan commitments	10,211,411	13,053,295
Financial guarantees	4,945,854	6,984,533
Letters of credit	-	1,393,572
	15,157,265	21,431,400
Commitments and contingencies		
Provisions for ECL for credit related commitments	156,955	230,632
An analysis of changes in the ECLs at 30 June 2021 is as follows:		
Undrawn loan commitments	Stage 1	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2021	100,785	100,785
New exposures	22,830	22,830
Expired exposures	(31,071)	(31,071)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(12,039)	(12,039)
At 30 June 2021	80,506	80,506
Letters of credit	Stage 1	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2021	21,816	21,816
New exposures	-	-
Expired exposures	(21,816)	(21,816)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	-
At 30 June 2021	-	-
Financial guarantees	Stage 1	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2021	108,031	108,031
New exposures	30,627	30,627
Expired exposures	(55,095)	(55,095)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(7,113)	(7,113)
At 30 June 2021	76,449	76,449

(thousands of Armenian drams)

22. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**Commitments and contingencies (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the ECLs at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

<i>Undrawn loan commitments</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECLs as at 1 January 2020	11,092	11,092
New exposures	51,704	51,704
Expired exposures	(5,226)	(5,226)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	43,099	43,099
Foreign exchange adjustments	116	116
At 31 December 2020	100,785	100,785

<i>Letters of credit</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECLs as at 1 January 2020	15,610	15,610
New exposures	4,822	4,822
Expired exposures	(7,783)	(7,783)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	8,898	8,898
Foreign exchange adjustments	269	269
At 31 December 2020	21,816	21,816

<i>Financial guarantees</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECLs as at 1 January 2020	26,918	26,918
New exposures	89,153	89,153
Expired exposures	(14,249)	(14,249)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	6,064	6,064
Foreign exchange adjustments	145	145
At 31 December 2020	108,031	108,031

Insurance

The insurance industry in Armenia is at developing stage and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. However, as at 30 June 2021 the Group possesses insurance for its transportation (also compulsory motor third party liability insurance) and buildings, properties, ATMs, banking risks, electronic or computer crimes and for professional responsibility. Until the Group obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Group's operations and financial position.

23. Equity

As of 30 June 2021 the Bank's registered and paid-in share capital was AMD 19,947,633 thousand (2020: AMD 19,947,633 thousand).

In accordance with the Bank's statutes, the share capital consists of 66,492 ordinary shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 300,000 each and of 333 privileged shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 100 each (2020: 66,492 ordinary shares and 333 privileged shares).

The respective shareholdings as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 may be specified as follows:

	<i>30 June 2021</i>		<i>31 December 2020</i>	
	<i>Paid-in share capital</i>	<i>% of total paid-in capital</i>	<i>Paid-in share capital</i>	<i>% of total paid-in capital</i>
Advanced Global Investments LLC	14,539,800	72.89	14,539,800	72.89
Advanced Global Investments LLC (preference shares)	33	–	33	–
HayPost Trust Management B.V. Company	4,410,600	22.11	4,410,600	22.11
The Armenian Apostolic Church, presented by Mother See of Holy Etchmiadzin	997,200	5.00	997,200	5.00

(thousands of Armenian drams)

<u>19,947,633</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>16,416,633</u>	<u>100</u>
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(thousands of Armenian drams)

23. Equity (continued)

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 preference shareholders are entitled to receive annual dividends amounting 20% of the nominal value of the shares they own if decision on dividend payment is made by authorized body.

According to the decision of extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders dated to 2 April 2020 the Bank's share capital increased by AMD 3,531,000 thousand through additional allocation of 11,770 ordinary shares at AMD 300,000 par value. AMD 1,117,666 thousand of this increase was attributable to the distribution of the Bank's retained earnings to the existing shareholders, didn't require use of cash and cash equivalents and was eliminated from the consolidated statement of cash flows .

During 2020 and 2021 no dividends were declared and paid.

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

Distributable among shareholders reserves equal the amount of retained earnings, determined according to the Armenian legislation. Non-distributable reserves are represented by a reserve fund. The reserve has been created in accordance with the Bank's statutes.

Statutory general reserve

The statutory general reserve is created as required by the regulations of the Republic of Armenia, in respect of general banking risks, including future losses and other unforeseen risks or contingencies. The reserve is created in accordance with the Bank's charter, which requires creation of statutory general reserve not less than 20% of the Bank's share capital.

Revaluation surplus for land and buildings

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

Revaluation reserve for financial assets at FVOCI

Revaluation reserve for financial assets at FVOCI records fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI.

24. Net interest income

Net interest income comprises:

	01/04/2021- 30/06/2021	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021	01/04/2020- 30/06/2020	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Loans to customers	5,720,208	11,431,392	5,793,086	11,773,723
Amounts due from banks	8,715	21,772	5,612	26,590
Investment securities	651	6,642	7,273	13,137
Cash equivalents	575	1,220	617	3,742
Other interest income	47	111	201	1,417
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities at FVOCI	831,040	1,564,933	460,437	916,645
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	6,561,236	13,026,070	6,267,226	12,735,254
Trading securities	10,669	24,173	7,637	16,304
Finance leases	13,215	26,369	12,093	24,022
Other interest revenue	23,884	50,542	19,730	40,326
Total interest revenue	6,585,120	13,076,612	6,286,956	12,775,580
Amounts due to customers	2,087,075	4,090,554	2,129,724	4,292,641
Other borrowed funds	370,636	729,895	373,456	728,130
Debt securities issued	278,290	600,073	305,522	611,957
Subordinated loans	6,395	12,686	29,922	131,878
Amounts due to banks	157,987	256,651	7,319	21,250
Lease liabilities	41,911	85,071	52,173	107,439
Interest expense	2,942,294	5,774,930	2,898,116	5,893,295
Net interest income	3,642,826	7,301,682	3,388,840	6,882,285

(thousands of Armenian drams)

25. Credit loss expense

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss at 30 June 2021:

	Note	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	6	9,205	-	-	9,205
Amounts due from banks	8	(967)	-	-	(967)
Loans and advances to customers	9	(303,446)	(506,787)	2,815,186	2,004,952
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	10	(593)	-	-	(593)
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	10	26,002	-	-	26,002
Other financial assets	14	(180)	68	4,104	3,992
Financial guarantees	22	(31,581)	-	-	(31,581)
Loan commitments	22	(20,280)	-	-	(20,280)
Letters of credit	22	(21,815)	-	-	(21,815)
Total credit loss expense		(343,655)	(506,719)	2,819,290	1,968,915

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss at 30 June 2020:

	Note	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,177	-	-	2,177
Amounts due from banks	8	(5,356)	-	-	(5,356)
Loans and advances to customers	9	285,965	(181,418)	1,385,453	1,490,000
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	10	(142)	-	-	(142)
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	10	14,270	-	-	14,270
Other financial assets	14	(1,227)	(66)	1,650	357
Financial guarantees	22	(754)	-	-	(754)
Loan commitments	22	(2,611)	-	-	(2,611)
Letters of credit	22	2,035	-	-	2,035
Total credit loss expense		294,357	(181,484)	1,387,103	1,499,976

26. Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income comprises:

	01/04/2021- 30/06/2021	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021	01/04/2020- 30/06/2020	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020
Plastic cards operations	570,633	1,059,970	331,068	716,740
Wire transfer fees	174,919	335,086	122,651	258,524
Fees and commission income from loans	64,517	111,625	38,650	109,891
Settlement operation	27,012	52,927	23,515	93,735
Guarantees and letters of credit	20,599	46,548	11,988	25,506
Other	90,184	174,115	80,525	186,003
Fee and commission income	947,864	1,780,271	608,397	1,390,399
Plastic cards operations	354,490	654,235	215,224	450,458
Wire transfer fees	43,156	78,516	37,429	76,595
Settlement operations	17,728	32,107	11,769	29,523
Guarantees and letters of credit	20,761	38,445	9,811	11,908
Other expenses	24,993	46,916	18,251	35,217
Fee and commission expense	461,128	850,219	292,484	603,701
Net fee and commission income	486,736	930,052	315,913	786,698

(thousands of Armenian drams)

27. Net trading income

	<i>01/04/2021- 30/06/2021</i>	<i>01/01/2021- 30/06/2021</i>	<i>01/04/2020- 30/06/2020</i>	<i>01/01/2020- 30/06/2020</i>
Net gains from foreign currency transactions	482,567	834,030	434,945	825,439
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	133,747	82,856	11,322	(121,704)
Net (loss)/gain from trading securities	(9,925)	(2,605)	12,131	42,645
Total net trading income	606,389	914,281	458,398	746,380

28. Other income

	<i>01/04/2021- 30/06/2021</i>	<i>01/01/2021- 30/06/2021</i>	<i>01/04/2020- 30/06/2020</i>	<i>01/01/2020- 30/06/2020</i>
Fines and penalties received	281,823	480,178	166,082	333,789
Net income from operations with precious metals	(31,262)	(113,150)	32,210	136,738
Income from cash collection services	4,285	7,381	9,406	18,648
Dividend income	-	-	-	-
Income from grants	606	1,212	606	1,212
Other income	63,186	109,293	31,910	75,396
Total other income	318,638	484,914	240,214	565,783

29. Personnel and other operating expenses

Personnel and other operating expenses comprise:

	<i>01/04/2021- 30/06/2021</i>	<i>01/01/2021- 30/06/2021</i>	<i>01/04/2020- 30/06/2020</i>	<i>01/01/2020- 30/06/2020</i>
Salaries	1,350,950	2,851,292	1,363,923	2,863,404
Other expenses	27,910	47,646	42,722	82,451
Personnel expenses	1,378,860	2,898,938	1,406,645	2,945,855
Advertising costs	124,868	204,984	90,767	224,991
Lease expenses	2,083	3,506	7,102	15,634
Insurance of deposits	74,795	138,517	75,436	142,705
Expenses related to Armenian Card payment system	75,223	137,006	47,397	106,469
Security	52,952	109,187	62,504	120,384
Software maintenance expenses	271,324	554,822	111,037	219,626
Fixed assets repair and maintenance expenses	52,339	102,225	36,303	76,828
Communications	50,935	90,889	49,835	88,958
Consulting and other service	20,314	45,535	25,260	50,099
Insurance expenses	29,347	58,436	23,289	51,582
Utility expenses	18,508	53,749	15,956	52,883
Taxes, other than income tax, duties	86,026	136,506	60,497	101,574
Business trip expenses	2,168	4,161	668	6,101
Office supplies	8,024	15,391	11,373	25,497
Financial system mediator	8,222	16,444	8,040	16,079
Penalties paid	5,923	5,955	-	41
Other operating expenses	136,384	213,499	35,432	98,105
Other expenses	69,720	126,812	95,922	180,177
Other operating expenses	1,089,155	2,017,624	756,818	1,577,733

The Group recognised rent expense from leases of low-value assets of AMD 3,506 for the year ended 30 June 2021 (2020 – rent expense from leases of low-value assets of AMD 40,325).

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management

Introduction

The Group'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.

The process of risk management is organized in accordance with the mission, principal and interim objectives of the Group and is designed to improve the financial position and the reputation of the Group.

The aim of the risk management process is the assistance to the management of the Group in making decisions in the framework of risk mitigation measures, limits and internal acts for effectively managing the risks related to the assets and liabilities of the Group and its customers by the means of excluding or minimizing the possible losses related to the risks, ensuring the acceptable level of profitability, liquidity and solvency. The risk management is based on procedures, regulations, norms and limits, approved by the Group's authorized body. The identification, measurement, supervision and monitoring of the Group's risks are ongoing and regular processes. The risk analysis is an integral part of the Group's strategic planning, as well as the evaluation of investment programs. The Group's risks management principles include: the implementation of non-standard risk management procedures in critical situations, periodical implementation of stress scenarios for testing the financial stability, avoiding the concentrations of business processes in the assets and loan portfolio, diversification of the Group's assets and liabilities, implementation of monitoring by a frequency consistent with the risks undertaken by the Group, management of the risk concentrations, the ongoing cooperation between the risk management administration and departments.

Risk management structure

The risk management is organized and coordinated by the Executive Director in accordance with the internal legal acts approved by the Bank's Board. The risk management is implemented in a clear and documented manner for all business processes described, through appropriate internal legal acts and limits determined for all the processes and operations.

The Board

The Board is responsible for the overall supervision of risk management and risk management policy, as well as approval of the policies related to the risk management, based on which the Bank's Executive Director organizes the risk management, taking into consideration the management limits and the requirements of the Bank's internal legal acts.

Direction

The Bank's Executive Board implements the following for the purpose of risk management:

- ▶ Approval of complex measures, in agreement with the Board, based on the Group's risk management, associated with the Group's profitability in the critical situations, as well as operating, strategic, reputational and legal risks;
- ▶ Determining prohibitions for several transactions;
- ▶ Determining limits for transactions without collateral in inter-bank markets;
- ▶ Determining internal norms for banking risks regulation and supervision.

The Executive Board is responsible for the management of the Group's assets and liabilities, as well as the overall financial system. The Bank's Executive Board is also responsible for the Group's liquidity financial risks. The Executive Board is designed to fulfil the functions of the Group's Assets and Liabilities Management Committee.

Risk management division

The main functions of the risk management division are:

- ▶ Elaboration and implementation of active mechanisms and processes for risk management in the Group, as well as monitoring over their implementation;
- ▶ Analysis of the risk level of loans issued by the Group and the monitoring over the lending process in the framework of program loans;
- ▶ Monitoring of issued loans, identification of issues related to them and reporting;
- ▶ Supervision over the evaluation of pledged property and periodical revaluations of the pledged property;
- ▶ Organization of the insurance process of the Group's property;
- ▶ Management of the doubtful loans portfolio.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)

Risk management structure (continued)

Internal audit

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

Risk measurement and reporting systems

Depending upon various factors, the Group divides the risks into the internal and external risks.

The external risks include the country, legislation, force-major factors, price and competition risks.

Internal risks of the Group are the risks associated with its activity. They include the credit, operational, liquidity, interest rate, currency, reputational, capital decrease, staff and money laundering risks.

The country risk is managed by the Group using the rating of international rating agencies (Moody's, S&P, Fitch), granted to international banks and organizations. The risk management division monitors the rating of internal bank counterparties of the Group and quarterly presents to the Bank's Executive Board approval the limits for each bank and financial institution.

The minimal possible price risk level is ensured in the framework of the following measures: analysis of the financial markets' structural, volume and price indicators' dynamics, and liquidity of several financial instruments, as well as identification of current trades, assessment of possible losses on a monthly basis using the stress testing, determination of limits for financial instruments (by types of transactions with securities, by dealer, by issuer), diversification of securities portfolio by issuer, industry, maturity profile, etc.

The management of competition risk is implemented by the business divisions and marketing department, by periodically comparing the range of services and conditions provided by the Group and its competitors.

The interest rate risk is managed by the Risk Management Division of the Group by elaborating and implementing interest rate mitigation mechanisms/models, based on which the Group's Assets and Liabilities Management Committee makes decisions. The Risk Management Division has elected to use the models for interest rate change sensitivity gap, duration and basic risk. Interest rate change sensitivity gap and duration models are implemented through stress testing on a monthly basis. The interest rate basic risk is managed through stress tests by implementing scenarios of different severity on a quarterly basis.

For liquidity risk management purposes daily discussions are held around the structure of assets and liabilities maturity profiles and the liquidity gap, as well as supervision is established over the weight of investments in highly liquid instruments. For mitigation of the liquidity risk the Group's Risk management division presents monthly analysis of the Group's expected repayments, amounts to be lent and the positions to the Group's Assets and Liabilities Management Committee. The liquidity risk management includes the elaboration of pricing mechanisms for assets of the Group, limits of amounts attracted by the Group, their types or gross interest expenses, limits on concentrations of the financial sources used by the Group for fulfilling the liquidity requirements, the diversification of the maturities of the borrowings, limits on the borrowings attracted from the Group's related parties aimed at satisfying the liquidity needs, principles and methods for determining the interest rate risk limit, including the interest rate risk and limits related to the off-balance sheet items, the intended level of interest margins, mechanisms and procedures of making decisions on attraction and attribution of financial means, acceptable limits of maturity gaps between the Group's assets and liabilities, the ways of coordinating the Group's other divisions activities, who can influence the Group's liquidity level by their operations, the extraordinary liquidity requirements fulfilment programs (which can arise from reduction of the income, increase of doubtful assets, concentrations of deposits), the forms of reports on liquidity management to be submitted to the Group's executive body and Board.

The capital decrease risk measurement mechanisms are the norms determined internally and by the CBA (capital adequacy, one borrower risk etc.). The stress tests implemented monthly allow determining the maximum loss of capital, depending on different circumstances.

The staff risk is managed by the Staff management department, which periodically observes the vacancies and offered conditions existing in the RA banking system, as well as organizes trainings for improving the professional skills level of the employees by using internal and external resources.

The money laundering risk management is conducted by the financial observations department, which operates in accordance with the requirements of anti-money laundering legislation and Bank's internal legal acts.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)

Risk management structure (continued)

Excessive risk concentrations

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

For avoiding the excessive risk concentrations, the Group's policy and processes includes special principles aimed at maintaining diversified assets types, loan and securities portfolios.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss because its customers, clients or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Group manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Group has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process allows the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

Derivative financial instruments

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Credit-related commitments risks

The Group makes available to its customers guarantees which may require that the Group make payments on their behalf. Such payments are collected from customers based on the terms of the letter of credit. They expose the Group to similar risks to loans and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position, including derivatives, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements, is best represented by their carrying amounts.

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the carrying value represents the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

For more detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument, references shall be made to the specific notes. The effect of collateral and other risk mitigation techniques is shown in Note 9.

Impairment assessment

From 1 January 2018, the Group calculates ECL based on three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at the EIR at origination. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive considering the possible credit risk. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

PD	The <i>Probability of Default</i> 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 <i>Exposure at Default</i> 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 <i>Loss Given Default</i> 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.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group 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. Based on the above process, the Group groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12mECL. 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 Group records an allowance for the LTECL.
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Group records an allowance for the LTECL.
- 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 revenue is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECL are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the lifetime expected credit losses.

Definition of default and cure

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 91 days past due on its contractual payments.

A financial instrument is also considered as credit-impaired based on predefined other quantitative and qualitative factors, such as the quality of credits due to affiliated parties, the state of being rescheduled which are approved by the management.

PD estimation process

Treasury and interbank relationships

The Group's treasury and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise financial services institutions, banks, broker-dealers, exchanges and clearing-houses. For these relationships, the Group's credit risks management division analyses publicly available information such as financial information and other external data, e.g., the external ratings.

Loans customers

Bucketing

For stage 1 and stage 2 loans to customers, as well as for individually not significant stage 3 exposures, the Group calculates ECL on portfolio level. The following portfolios are segregated by the Group.

- ▶ Large business loans;
- ▶ SME loans;
- ▶ Consumer loans;
- ▶ Mortgage loans;
- ▶ Gold loans.

PDs for loans to customers are based on historic information and calculated through probability transition matrices, based on historical information on ageing of the loan portfolios. The probabilities are calculated as the share of loans transferring to defaulted category during 12-month period from the total number of credits at the beginning of the period. In calculation of PDs the Group considers forward looking macroeconomic parameters that had significant impact on the probability of default estimated through time series regression analysis. The forecasts of PDs are evaluated based on the officially available forward-looking macroeconomic parameters.

Based on the estimated deviation of the historical forecasts of the selected macroeconomic parameters from the actual trends three scenarios of the forward-looking macroeconomic development are directed to the final outcome of three PD PIT transition matrices, which are weighted by 10%, 80% and 10% probabilities corresponding to the best, base and worst case scenarios.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)**Credit risk (continued)****Exposure at default**

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too. To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Group assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

Loss given default

The Group uses historical information on recoveries after the default date for all defaulted loans for LGD calculation purposes. All cash flow information is collected after the default date per LGD bucket. For the recently defaulted loans the possible recoveries are evaluated based on the development factor estimated from the population of the earlier defaulted loans. Any changes in the collection policy are considered in this scope. The overall recoveries are further discounted to the default point using the average effective interest rate of each LGD bucket. Cash flow information includes all kind of cash received from defaulted loans (cash received from repayment of loans, cash received from guarantor, cash received from sale of collateral, etc.).

Significant increase in credit risk

The Group 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. The objective criterion used by the Group is the information on overdue days of the loans. The Group concludes that there is a significant increase in credit risk of the assets, when payments related to that assets of the borrower are past due for more than 30 days.

The Bank's management also considers the following factors to determine whether there is an increase in credit risk:

- ▶ Overdue days of the borrower in other financial institutions in Armenia;
- ▶ Overdue days of the predefined affiliated parties.

Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios

In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- ▶ GDP annual growth;
- ▶ USD/AMD exchange rate;
- ▶ Central Bank base rate growth;
- ▶ Unemployment rate.

The Group obtains the forward-looking information from third party sources (external rating agencies, governmental bodies e.g. central banks, and international financial institutions). Experts of the Group's Credit Risk Department determine the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios.

30. Risk management (continued)**Credit risk (continued)****Credit quality per class of financial assets**

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group internal credit ratings, as described above. The table below shows the credit quality by class of asset for loan-related lines in the consolidated statement of financial position, based on the Group's credit rating system.

In the table below loans to customers of high grade are those having a minimal level of credit risk, normally very well collateralized (cash collateral or state guarantee). Other borrowers with good financial position and good debt service are included in the standard grade. Sub-standard grade comprises not past due loans below standard grade but not individually impaired.

30 June 2021	Note		High grade	Standard grade	Sub-standard grade	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	6	Stage 1	874,745	45,331,156	–	–	46,205,901
Amounts due from banks	8	Stage 1	622,742	16,050,317	–	–	16,673,058

(thousands of Armenian drams)

Loans to customers at amortised cost	11					
- SME		Stage 1				
		Stage 2	241,990	28,790,392		29,032,382
		Stage 3	-		1,495,814	1,495,814
- Corporate lending		Stage 1	-			5,317,533
		Stage 2				
		Stage 3	31,765,051	44,898,536	-	76,663,587
- Consumer lending		Stage 1	-	-	1,699,714	1,699,714
		Stage 2	-	-	-	6,643,373
		Stage 3				
- Residential mortgages		Stage 1	1,264,767	34,451,992	-	35,716,758
		Stage 2	-	-	818,269	818,269
		Stage 3	-	-	-	2,961,151
- Other gold		Stage 1	-			
		Stage 2	-	48,390,400	-	48,390,400
		Stage 3	-	-	621,904	621,904
Debt investment securities	10					
- Measured at FVOCI		Stage 1	-	23,885,398	-	23,885,398
- Measured at amortised cost		Stage 1	-	994,861	-	994,861
Debt investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	10					
- Measured at FVOCI		Stage 1	-	22,232,227	-	22,232,227
Undrawn loan commitments	22	Stage 1	-	10,211,411	-	10,211,411
Letters of credit	22	Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	22	Stage 1	-	4,945,854	-	4,945,854
Total			34,769,294	299,587,206	4,736,486	16,956,862
						356,049,847
31 December 2020	Note		High grade	Standard grade	Sub-standard grade	Impaired
						Total
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	6	Stage 1				
			774,548	22,695,854	-	23,470,402
Amounts due from banks	8	Stage 1	447,170	16,506,725	-	16,953,895
Loans to customers at amortised cost	11					
- SME		Stage 1	257,472	31,757,896	-	32,015,368
		Stage 2	-	-	2,729,847	2,729,847
		Stage 3	-	-	-	4,984,043
- Corporate lending		Stage 1	31,832,893	49,019,561	-	80,852,454
		Stage 2	-	-	2,811,768	2,811,768
		Stage 3	-	-	-	5,363,490
- Consumer lending		Stage 1	1,319,711	35,215,981	-	36,535,692
		Stage 2	-	-	1,831,980	1,831,980
		Stage 3	-	-	-	2,421,813
- Residential mortgages		Stage 1	-	47,259,947	-	47,259,947
		Stage 2	-	-	644,105	644,105
		Stage 3	-	-	-	1,821,971
- Other gold		Stage 1	-	18,654,928	-	18,654,928
		Stage 2	-	-	299,860	299,860
		Stage 3	-	-	-	218,899
Debt investment securities	10					
- Measured at FVOCI		Stage 1	-	33,644,774	-	33,644,774
- Measured at amortised cost		Stage 1	-	1,828,856	-	1,828,856
Debt investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	10					
- Measured at FVOCI		Stage 1	-	2,666,326	-	2,666,326
- Measured at amortised cost		Stage 1	-	515,781	-	515,781
Undrawn loan commitments	22	Stage 1	-	13,053,295	-	13,053,295
Letters of credit	22	Stage 1	-	1,393,572	-	1,393,572
Financial guarantees	22	Stage 1	-	6,984,533	-	6,984,533
Total			34,631,794	281,198,029	8,317,560	14,810,216
						338,957,599

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)**Credit risk (continued)**

See Note 9 for more detailed information with respect to the allowance for impairment of loans to customers.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments are assessed and a provision for expected credit losses is calculated in similar manner as for loans.

In 2020 the Group granted loans in total amount of AMD 2,467,988 thousand under government support programs to mitigate COVID-19 impact for exposed borrowers.

The following table breaks down the Group's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by geographical region as of 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020.

	30 June 2021			
	Armenia	Other non-OECD countries	OECD countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	55,919,202	2,691,699	33,596	58,644,496
Trading securities	875,069	-	-	875,069
Amounts due from banks	15,764,562	-	899,894	16,664,456
Derivative financial assets	-	10,722	-	10,722
Loans and advances to customers	190,267,602	32,441,793	205,079	222,914,474
Investment securities	24,869,610	-	5,333	24,874,943
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	22,232,227	-	-	22,232,227
Other financial assets	332,102	285	362,054	694,441
	310,260,374	35,144,499	1,505,956	346,910,828
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks	21,630,915	62,191	4,175,734	25,868,840
Derivative financial liabilities	-	9,049	1,252	10,301
Amounts due to customers	178,962,028	48,081,358	11,318,905	238,362,291
Debt securities issued	13,906,131	1,925,768	553,976	16,385,875
Other borrowed funds	20,019,834	1,798,630	3,026,431	24,844,894
Lease liabilities	1,633,501	-	-	1,633,501
Subordinated debt	-	347,788	-	347,788
Other liabilities	1,426,262	15,084	205,563	1,646,909
	237,578,671	52,239,868	19,281,861	309,100,399
Net assets/(liabilities)	72,681,703	(17,095,369)	(17,775,905)	37,810,429

Other non-OECD countries as of 30 June 2021 are mostly represented by Russia, Georgia, Argentina, Uruguay, Bahamas, Panama, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, India, Lebanon and Syria.

	31 December 2020			
	Armenia	Other non-OECD countries	OECD countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	30,385,960	2,887,143	71,385	33,344,488
Trading securities	879,049	-	-	879,049
Amounts due from banks	16,010,086	126	934,114	16,944,326
Derivative financial assets	3,651	-	-	3,651
Loans and advances to customers	197,220,224	32,171,660	203,737	229,595,621
Investment securities	35,543,049	-	5,333	35,548,382
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	3,182,001	-	-	3,182,001
Other financial assets	472,443	64	316,799	789,306
	283,696,463	35,058,993	1,531,368	320,286,824
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks	4,129,012	51,475	2,468,817	6,649,304
Derivative financial liabilities	42,240	-	3,075	45,315
Amounts due to customers	165,341,835	51,836,601	10,794,639	227,973,075
Debt securities issued	19,319,342	1,842,325	365,450	21,527,117
Other borrowed funds	19,478,838	2,528,695	1,510,934	23,518,467
Lease liabilities	1,761,890	-	-	1,761,890
Subordinated debt	-	366,607	-	366,607
Other liabilities	814,402	-	93,873	908,275
	210,887,559	56,625,703	15,236,788	282,750,050

(thousands of Armenian drams)

Net assets/(liabilities)	<u>72,808,904</u>	<u>(21,566,710)</u>	<u>(13,705,420)</u>	<u>37,536,774</u>
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(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)**Credit risk (continued)**

Other non-OECD countries as of 31 December 2020 are mostly represented by Russia, Georgia, Argentina, Uruguay, Bahamas, Panama, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, India, Lebanon and Syria.

Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group 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 Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. In addition, the Group maintains an obligatory minimum reserve deposits with the Central Bank of Armenia equal to 4% of certain obligations of the Group denominated in Armenian drams and 10% on certain obligations of the Group denominated in foreign currency in Armenian drams and 8% on certain obligations of the Group denominated in foreign currency. 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 Group.

The liquidity management of the Group 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 Group calculates liquidity ratios in accordance with the requirement of the Central Bank of Armenia. As at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020, these ratios were as follows:

	Threshold	30 June 2021, %	31 December 2020, %
N21 "General Liquidity Ratio" (highly liquid assets / total assets)	Min 15%	35.05	30.35
N22 "Current Liquidity Ratio" (highly liquid assets / liabilities payable on demand)	Min 60%	94.93	94.73

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 30 June 2021 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. See 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 Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

	30 June 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
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	21,821,792	821,458	3,009,504	158,388	74,379	25,885,522
Derivative liabilities	10,301	–	–	–	–	10,301
Amounts due to customers	114,796,621	16,084,805	76,707,075	32,890,647	1,479,373	241,958,521
Other borrowed funds	216,094	644,339	4,640,859	14,083,420	11,492,744	31,077,456
Debt securities issued	0	0	7,092,752	11,363,443	0	18,456,195
Lease liabilities	60,856	119,455	611,442	1,178,714	416,971	2,387,438
Subordinated debt	0	0	24,251	360,615	0	384,866
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	136,905,664	17,670,058	92,085,883	60,035,227	13,463,467	320,160,299
Commitments and contingent liabilities	15,157,265	–	–	–	–	15,157,265

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)**Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)****31 December 2020**

	<i>Demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>From 1 to 3 months</i>	<i>From 3 to 12 months</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	4,312,028	–	2,274,548	–	78,389	6,664,965
Derivative liabilities	45,316	–	–	–	–	45,316
Amounts due to customers	98,207,651	22,874,686	75,051,913	33,347,282	1,347,081	230,828,613
Other borrowed funds	222,726	682,322	4,081,823	13,714,901	10,571,027	29,272,799
Debt securities issued	–	–	12,392,363	10,263,501	–	22,655,864
Lease liabilities	46,903	93,806	399,962	1,346,469	627,881	2,515,021
Subordinated debt	–	794	24,765	392,823	–	418,382
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	102,834,624	23,651,608	94,225,374	59,064,976	12,624,378	292,400,960
Commitments and contingent liabilities	21,431,400	–	–	–	–	21,431,400

The maturity analysis does not reflect the historical stability of current accounts. Their repayment has historically taken place over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in amounts due in the period "Demand and less than 1 month" in the tables above.

Included in amounts due to customers are term deposits of individuals. In accordance with the Armenian legislation, the Bank is obliged to repay term deposits of individuals upon demand of a depositor.

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 Group classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. Non-trading positions are managed and monitored using other sensitivity analyses.

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 has established limits on the interest rate gaps for stipulated periods. Positions are monitored on a daily basis.

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

The sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities and on net trading income, based on trading instruments held at 30 June. The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing debt financial assets measured at FVOCI at 30 June for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Increase in basis points 30 June 2021</i>	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income 30 June 2021</i>	<i>Sensitivity of equity 30 June 2021</i>
AMD	1.10%	(23,805)	(972,556)
USD	1.00%	–	(1,833)
EUR	0.20%	–	(153)
<i>Currency</i>	<i>Decrease in basis points 30 June 2021</i>	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income 30 June 2021</i>	<i>Sensitivity of equity 30 June 2021</i>
AMD	1.1%	23,805	972,556
USD	0.25%	–	458
EUR	0.20%	–	153

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)**Market risk (continued)**

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Increase in basis points 31 December 2020</i>	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income 31 December 2020</i>	<i>Sensitivity of equity 31 December 2020</i>
AMD	1.10%	(26,244)	(1,389,308)
USD	1.00%	–	(41,699)
EUR	0.20%	–	(2,099)

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Decrease in basis points 31 December 2020</i>	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income 31 December 2020</i>	<i>Sensitivity of equity 31 December 2020</i>
AMD	1.1%	26,244	1,389,308
USD	0.25%	–	10,425
EUR	0.20%	–	2,099

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The management has set limits on positions by currency.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities. 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, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

<i>Currency</i>	<i>30 June 2021</i>		<i>31 December 2020</i>	
	<i>Change in currency rate in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>	<i>Change in currency rate in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>
USD	5.0%	(174,892)	5.0%	(150,351)
USD	(5.0%)	174,892	(5.0%)	150,351
EUR	8.5%	(2,182)	8.5%	(30,620)
EUR	(8.5%)	2,182	(8.5%)	30,620

Operational risk

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the Executive Board of the Group. Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but a control framework and monitoring and responding to potential risks could be effective tools to manage the risks. Controls should include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit.

The operational risk management is conducted in a clear and documented manner for all the business processes described, through the internal legal acts regulating those business process, as well as limits for all the processes and operations, and double control mechanisms for all transactions. The more actual operational risk management is described below.

Legal risk: all the standard contract forms of the Group are prepared by the Group's Legal Department by cooperating with the Group's appropriate departments and are approved by the Group's Executive Board. In the Group's day-to-day operations non-standard contracts between the Group and third parties are allowed only in case of appropriate conclusion from the Group's Legal Department.

The IT risks are managed in accordance with internal legal acts.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

30. Risk management (continued)

Operational risk (continued)

The risk mitigation mechanisms for the process are:

- ▶ Regulation of all business processes by internal legal acts;
- ▶ Physical protection of the Group's assets and critical documents (including loan contracts);
- ▶ Establishing and maintaining limits;
- ▶ Common preservation of property and records;
- ▶ Implementation and archiving of data journals;
- ▶ Implementation of double control mechanism in recording transactions.

The internal audit periodically assesses the internal control system effectiveness and adequacy with the Group's risks and supervises the Group's activity and operational risks.

The Group's compliance with the standards is accompanied by the internal auditor's periodic observations. The results of those observations are discussed by the Group's management's appropriate representative to whom it concerns. The summaries of the observations are submitted to the Board.

31. Fair value measurements

Fair value measurement procedures

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as trading and FVOCI securities, derivatives and for non-recurring measurement, such as repossessed assets.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and repossessed assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Board.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the major inputs applied in the latest valuation are verified by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares each the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated 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).

(thousands of Armenian drams)

31. Fair value measurements (continued)**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 consolidated statement of financial position and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

	30 June 2021				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Financial assets					
Loans and advances to customers	–	–	203,312,245	203,312,245	222,914,474
Cash and cash equivalents	58,644,496	–	–	58,644,496	58,644,496
Amounts due from banks	–	–	16,664,456	16,664,456	16,664,456
Investment securities at amortised cost	–	1,003,580	–	1,003,580	989,545
Other financial assets	–	–	694,441	694,441	694,441
Financial liabilities					
Amounts due to customers	–	–	238,362,291	238,362,291	238,362,291
Other borrowed funds	–	–	24,844,894	24,844,894	24,844,894
Amounts due to banks	–	–	25,868,840	25,868,840	25,868,840
Debt securities issued	–	16,541,450	–	16,541,450	16,385,875
Lease liabilities	–	–	1,633,501	1,633,501	1,633,501
Subordinated debt	–	–	347,788	347,788	347,788
Other financial liabilities	–	–	1,646,913	1,646,913	1,646,913
31 December 2020					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Financial assets					
Loans and advances to customers	–	–	208,686,430	208,686,430	229,595,621
Cash and cash equivalents	33,344,488	–	–	33,344,488	33,344,488
Amounts due from banks	–	–	16,944,326	16,944,326	16,944,326
Investment securities at amortised cost	–	1,803,810	–	1,803,810	1,823,053
Investment securities at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements	–	515,401	–	515,401	515,675
Other financial assets	–	–	789,306	789,306	789,306
Financial liabilities					
Amounts due to customers	–	–	227,973,075	227,973,075	227,973,075
Other borrowed funds	–	–	23,518,467	23,518,467	23,518,467
Amounts due to banks	–	–	6,649,304	6,649,304	6,649,304
Debt securities issued	–	21,596,390	–	21,596,390	21,527,117
Lease liabilities	–	–	1,761,890	1,761,890	1,761,890
Subordinated debt	–	–	366,607	366,607	366,607
Other financial liabilities	–	–	908,275	908,275	908,275

Loans and advances 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 3% to 22% per annum (2020: 3% to 24% per annum).

(thousands of Armenian drams)

31. Fair value measurements (continued)**Financial instruments that are measured at fair value (continued)**

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.

30 June 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets			
Trading securities	–	875,069	875,069
Derivative financial assets	–	10,722	10,722
Investment securities at FVOCI	–	23,885,398	23,885,398
Investment securities at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements	–	22,232,227	22,232,227
Total	–	47,003,416	47,003,416
Financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities	–	10,301	10,301
Total	–	10,301	10,301
Net fair value	–	46,993,115	46,993,115
31 December 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets			
Trading securities	–	879,049	879,049
Derivative financial assets	–	3,651	3,651
Investment securities at FVOCI	–	33,725,329	33,725,329
Investment securities at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements	–	2,666,326	2,666,326
Total	–	37,274,355	37,274,355
Financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities	–	45,315	45,315
Total	–	45,315	45,315
Net fair value	–	37,229,040	37,229,040

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

Fair value measurement of non-financial assets and liabilities

30 June 2021		
	Level 3	Total
Non-financial assets		
Land and buildings	4,887,861	4,887,861
Total	4,887,861	4,887,861
31 December 2020		
	Level 3	Total
Non-financial assets		
Land and buildings	4,986,047	4,986,047
Total	4,986,047	4,986,047

(thousands of Armenian drams)

31. Fair value measurements (continued)**Fair value measurement of non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)***Fair value measurements in Level 3*

The Group's non-financial assets classified in Level 3 use valuation techniques based on significant inputs that are not based on observable market data. The financial assets and financial liabilities within this level can be reconciled from beginning to ending balance as follows:

Non-financial assets	Land and buildings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2021	4,986,047	4,986,047
Purchases	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge	(98,186)	(98,186)
Net fair value at 30 June 2021	4,887,861	4,887,861

Non-financial assets	Land and buildings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2020	5,177,297	5,177,297
Purchases	4,878	4,878
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge	(196,128)	(196,128)
Net fair value at 31 December 2020	4,986,047	4,986,047

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

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

The land and buildings were revalued during 2019. The land and buildings were previously revalued on 31 December 2016.

32. Transferred financial assets and assets held or pledged as collateral**Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety***Repurchase agreements*

The securities sold under agreements to repurchase are transferred to a third party and the Group receives cash in exchange, or other financial assets. If the securities increase or decrease in value, the Group may, in certain circumstances, require, or be required, to pay additional cash collateral. The Group has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities, which includes credit risk, market risk, country risk and operational risk, and therefore has not derecognised them. In addition, it recognised a financial liability for cash received.

Similarly the Group may sell or re-pledge securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell, but has an obligation to return the securities and the counterparty retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Consequently the securities are not recognised by the Group, which instead records a separate asset for any cash given.

As at 30 June 2021 the Group has securities sold under repurchase agreements amounted to AMD 22,232,227 thousand which were classified as measured at FVOCI and amortised cost (2020: AMD 3,182,001 thousand).

The associated liabilities, which are recorded against the cash received for such transactions, are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021 as amounts due to banks with carrying amount of AMD 21,028,195 thousand, (2020: AMD 3,074,106 thousand).

(thousands of Armenian drams)

33. Offsetting of financial instruments

The table below shows financial assets offset against financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, as well as the effect of enforceable master netting agreements and similar arrangements which do not result in an offset in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Gross amount of recognised financial assets	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Non-cash collateral received	
30 June 2021						
Financial assets						
Amounts due from banks – reverse repo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers – reverse repo	11,057,831	-	11,057,831	-	(11,057,831)	-
Total	11,057,831	-	11,057,831	-	(11,057,831)	-
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to banks – repo	21,028,195	-	21,028,195	(21,028,195)	-	-
Total	21,028,195	-	21,028,195	(21,028,195)	-	-

	Gross amount of recognised financial assets	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Non-cash collateral received	
31 December 2020						
Financial assets						
Amounts due from banks – reverse repo	641,242	-	641,242	-	(641,242)	-
Loans and advances to customers – reverse repo	11,874,388	-	11,874,388	-	(11,874,388)	-
Total	12,515,630	-	12,515,630	-	(12,515,630)	-
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to banks – repo	3,074,106	-	3,074,106	(3,074,106)	-	-
Total	3,074,106	-	3,074,106	(3,074,106)	-	-

(thousands of Armenian drams)

34. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. See Note 30 for the Group's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	30 June 2021			31 December 2020		
	Within one year	More than one year	Total	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	58,644,496	0	58,644,496	33,344,488	–	33,344,488
Trading securities	7,325	867,744	875,069	7,450	871,599	879,049
Derivative assets	10,722	0	10,722	3,651	–	3,651
Amounts due from banks	14,005,749	2,658,707	16,664,456	13,681,227	3,263,099	16,944,326
Loans and advances to customers	87,817,274	135,097,200	222,914,474	88,412,292	141,183,329	229,595,621
Investment securities	4,771,776	20,103,168	24,874,944	5,350,485	30,197,897	35,548,382
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	948,037	21,284,190	22,232,227	552,526	2,629,475	3,182,001
Property, plant and equipment	0	8,494,744	8,494,744	–	8,605,113	8,605,113
Intangible assets	0	360,369	360,369	–	330,808	330,808
Repossessioned assets	2,546,272	0	2,546,272	1,693,043	–	1,693,043
Current income tax assets	99,302	0	99,302	216,837	–	216,837
Other assets	2,160,580	38,223	2,198,803	2,052,429	41,166	2,093,595
Total	171,011,533	188,904,344	359,915,877	145,314,428	187,122,486	332,436,914
Liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	25,636,073	232,767	25,868,840	6,570,915	78,389	6,649,304
Derivative liabilities	10,301	–	10,301	45,315	–	45,315
Amounts due to customers	206,488,139	31,874,152	238,362,291	194,120,418	33,852,657	227,973,075
Other borrowed funds	4,167,044	20,677,850	24,844,894	3,742,504	19,775,963	23,518,467
Debt securities issued	6,175,529	10,210,346	16,385,875	11,688,267	9,838,850	21,527,117
Lease liabilities	445,511	1,187,990	1,633,501	349,023	1,412,867	1,761,890
Deferred income tax liabilities	–	1,204,147	1,204,147	–	915,029	915,029
Other liabilities	1,746,117	96,452	1,842,569	1,114,692	18,739	1,133,431
Provisions on commitments and contingencies	156,956	0	156,956	230,632	–	230,632
Subordinated debt	686	347,102	347,788	794	365,813	366,607
Total	244,826,355	65,830,806	310,657,162	217,862,560	66,258,307	284,120,867
Net position	(73,814,822)	123,073,538	49,258,715	(72,548,132)	120,864,179	48,316,047

The maturity analysis in the table above does not reflect the historical behavior and actual repayment pattern of term deposits. The Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according securities instant liquidity as at 30 June 2021.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

34. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

Highly liquid portion of investments at fair value through profit or loss and investments at fair value through other comprehensive income other than equity instruments are included in amounts due in the period "Demand and less than 1 month" as the Bank's management believes that these are highly liquid assets which may be sold on demand to meet the requirements for cash outflows of financial liabilities. Securities at amortised cost state securities are classified as demand and less than 1 month considering the availability of repo agreements.

	30 June 2021								
	<i>Demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>From 1 to 3 months</i>	<i>From 3 to 12 months</i>	<i>Subtotal less than 12 months</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Subtotal less over 12 months</i>	<i>No maturity</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	58,644,496	0	0	58,644,496	0	0	0	0	58,644,496
Trading securities	575,281	0	7,325	582,606	0	292,462	292,462	0	875,068
Derivative financial assets	10,722	0	0	10,722	0	0	0	0	10,722
Amounts due from banks	574,474	0	6,330	580,804	393,255	0	393,255	15,690,397	16,664,456
Loans and advances to customers	41,802,625	11,081,251	34,933,398	87,817,274	80,972,757	54,124,443	135,097,200	0	222,914,474
Investment securities	20,042,701	369,124	189,267	20,601,092	4,193,497	0	4,193,497	80,354	24,874,943
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	0	0	948,037	948,037	11,607,458	9,676,732	21,284,190	0	22,232,227
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,494,744	8,494,744
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360,369	360,369
Repossessed assets	0	0	2,546,272	2,546,272	0	0	0	0	2,546,272
Current income tax assets	0	99,302	0	99,302	0	0	0	0	99,302
Other assets	1,783,123	74,276	303,180	2,160,580	28,595	7,763	36,358	1,865	2,198,803
Total assets	123,433,422	11,623,953	38,933,810	173,991,185	97,195,562	64,101,400	161,296,962	24,627,729	359,915,876
Liabilities									
Amounts due to banks	21,821,792	820,050	2,994,231	25,636,073	158,388	0	158,388	74,379	25,868,840
Derivative financial liabilities	10,301	0	0	10,301	0	0	0	0	10,301
Amounts due to customers	114,796,621	16,082,504	75,609,014	206,488,139	30,580,991	1,293,161	31,874,152	0	238,362,291
Other borrowed funds	191,589	506,813	3,468,642	4,167,044	10,452,855	10,224,995	20,677,850	0	24,844,894
Debt securities issued	0	0	6,175,529	6,175,529	10,210,346	0	10,210,346	0	16,385,875
Lease liabilities	40,868	80,679	323,963	445,511	881,572	306,418	1,187,990	0	1,633,501
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0	0	0	1,204,147	0	1,204,147	0	1,204,147
Other liabilities	219,719	287,884	1,238,514	1,746,117	78,924	17,528	96,452	0	1,842,569
Provisions on commitments and contingencies	156,956	0	0	156,956	0	0	0	0	156,956
Subordinated debt	0	0	686	686	347,102	0	347,102	0	347,788
Total liabilities	137,237,846	17,777,930	89,810,579	244,826,355	53,914,326	11,842,102	65,756,427	74,379	310,657,162
Net position	(13,804,424)	(6,153,977)	(50,876,769)	(70,835,170)	43,281,236	52,259,299	95,540,535	24,553,350	49,258,715
Accumulated gap	(13,804,424)	(19,958,401)	(70,835,170)		(27,553,934)	24,705,365			

(thousands of Armenian drams)

34. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

31 December 2020									
	<i>Demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>From 1 to 3 months</i>	<i>From 3 to 12 months</i>	<i>Subtotal less than 12 months</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Subtotal less over 12 months</i>	<i>No maturity</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	33,344,488	–	–	33,344,488	–	–	–	–	33,344,488
Trading securities	580,170	–	7,450	587,620	–	291,429	291,429	–	879,049
Derivative financial assets	3,651	–	–	3,651	–	–	–	–	3,651
Amounts due from banks	1,694,574	–	5,038	1,699,612	418,041	–	418,041	14,826,673	16,944,326
Loans and advances to customers	5,038,106	31,418,638	51,955,548	88,412,292	85,575,815	55,607,514	141,183,329	–	229,595,621
Investment securities	29,121,911	40,624	1,519,297	30,681,832	4,731,720	54,275	4,785,995	80,555	35,548,382
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements	417,497	–	135,029	552,526	2,629,475	–	2,629,475	–	3,182,001
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,605,113	8,605,113
Intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	330,808	330,808
Repossessioned assets	–	–	1,693,043	1,693,043	–	–	–	–	1,693,043
Current income tax assets	–	–	216,837	216,837	–	–	–	–	216,837
Other assets	1,617,428	154,692	280,309	2,052,429	31,538	7,763	39,301	1,865	2,093,595
Total assets	71,817,825	31,613,954	55,812,551	159,244,330	93,386,589	55,960,981	149,347,570	23,845,014	332,436,914
Liabilities									
Amounts due to banks	4,312,028	–	2,258,887	6,570,915	–	–	–	78,389	6,649,304
Derivative financial liabilities	45,315	–	–	45,315	–	–	–	–	45,315
Amounts due to customers	98,178,864	22,694,918	73,246,636	194,120,418	32,556,075	1,296,582	33,852,657	–	227,973,075
Other borrowed funds	198,633	552,251	2,991,620	3,742,504	10,393,230	9,382,733	19,775,963	–	23,518,467
Debt securities issued	–	–	11,688,267	11,688,267	9,838,850	0	9,838,850	–	21,527,117
Lease liabilities	29,827	61,724	257,472	349,023	844,581	568,286	1,412,867	–	1,761,890
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	–	–	915,029	0	915,029	–	915,029
Other liabilities	203,386	70,674	840,632	1,114,692	–	18,739	18,739	–	1,133,431
Provisions on commitments and contingencies	230,632	–	–	230,632	–	–	–	–	230,632
Subordinated debt	–	794	–	794	365,813	–	365,813	–	366,607
Total liabilities	103,198,685	23,380,361	91,283,514	217,862,560	54,913,578	11,266,340	66,179,918	78,389	284,120,867
Net position	(31,380,860)	8,233,593	(35,470,963)	(58,618,230)	38,473,011	44,694,641	83,167,652	23,766,625	48,316,047
Accumulated gap	(31,380,860)	(23,147,267)	(58,618,230)		(20,145,219)	24,549,422			

35. Related party disclosures

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 these consolidated financial statements, related parties include the Parent, entities under common control, members of Group's Management as well as other persons and enterprises related with and controlled by them respectively. The ultimate controlling party of the Group is Argentinean businessman E. Eurnekian.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties. 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:

The outstanding balances of related party transactions are as follows:

(thousands of Armenian drams)

35. Related party disclosures (continued)

The income and expense arising from related party transactions are as follows:

	30 June 2021			31 December 2020		
	Parent	Entities under common control	Key management personnel and their close family members	Parent	Entities under common control	Key management personnel and their close family members
Consolidated statement of financial position						
Loans and advances to customers						
Loans outstanding at 1 January, gross	128	38,478,523	464,979	24	33,701,291	535,768
Loans issued during reporting period	37,674	8,030,515	617,017	2,565	20,831,372	890,583
Loan repayments during reporting period	(31,737)	(7,895,986)	(506,027)	(2,461)	(16,054,140)	(961,372)
Loans outstanding at the end of the reporting period, gross	6,064	38,613,051	575,968	128	38,478,523	464,979
Less: allowance for loan impairment	(58)	(83,003)	(6,710)	(2)	(84,329)	(5,016)
Loans outstanding at the end of the reporting period, net	6,006	38,530,049	569,259	126	38,394,194	459,963
Amounts due to customers						
Deposits at 1 January	273,832	56,348,198	1,302,617	682,507	58,228,472	285,990
Deposits received during reporting period	91,739	55,566,615	2,890,513	515,044	147,307,774	4,008,104
Deposits repaid during reporting period	(134,584)	(55,008,267)	(2,913,655)	(923,719)	(149,188,048)	(2,991,477)
Deposits at the end of the reporting period	230,987	56,906,546	1,279,475	273,832	56,348,198	1,302,617
Amounts due to customers – subordinated debt						
Subordinated debt at 1 January	-	366,607	-	-	5,806,646	-
Redemption of subordinated loans	-	-	-	-	(5,599,452)	-
Net result from FX revaluation	-	(18,955)	-	-	163,093	-
Other movements	-	136	-	-	(3,680)	-
Subordinated debt at the end of the reporting period	-	347,788	-	-	366,607	-
Items not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position						
Guarantees given	-	310,000	-	-	-	42,056
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income						
Interest income	-	1,686,884	18,095	-	2,964,535	29,661
Fee and commission income	61	8,670	817	99	18,981	648
Other income	48	22,335	1,026	657	85,104	2,154
Interest expense	(1,933)	(1,085,647)	(40,781)	(6,378)	(2,180,496)	(74,165)
Impairment charge	(56)	1,326	(1,694)	(2)	(59,654)	(4,516)
Other expenses	-	(11,893)	(16,418)	-	(20,814)	(33,202)

Compensation of key management personnel was comprised of the following:

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Salaries and other short-term benefits	309,300	352,086
Total key management personnel compensation	309,300	352,086

(thousands of Armenian drams)

36. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Debt securities issued</i>	<i>Other borrowed funds</i>	<i>Subordinated loans</i>	<i>Lease liabilities</i>	<i>Total liabilities from financing activities</i>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	18, 20, 21	19,920,288	21,177,406	5,806,646	2,066,563	48,970,903
Proceeds from issue		–	4,985,907	–	–	4,985,907
Redemption		–	(2,887,004)	(5,599,452)	(346,644)	(8,833,100)
Foreign currency translation		1,591,500	235,172	164,207	–	1,990,879
Other		15,329	6,986	(4,794)	41,971	59,492
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	18, 20, 21	21,527,117	23,518,467	366,607	1,761,890	47,174,081
Proceeds from issue		6,731,046	3,785,612	–	59,739	10,576,397
Redemption		(11,176,046)	(2,586,039)	–	(298,531)	(14,035,284)
Foreign currency translation		(664,506)	(100,506)	(18,955)	–	(783,967)
Other		(31,736)	227,360	136	110,403	280,831
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	18, 20, 21	16,385,875	24,844,894	347,788	1,633,501	43,212,058

The “Other” line includes origination of new lease liabilities and lease modifications being non-cash movements. It also includes the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on debt securities issued, other borrowed funds, subordinated loans and lease liabilities. The Group classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

37. Capital adequacy

The Group maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Group’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 Group 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 Group 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 Group defines as capital those items defined by statutory regulation as capital for credit institutions. Under the current capital requirements set by the Central Bank of Armenia, which are based on Basel Capital Accord 1988 principles, banks have to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets, as well as a ratio of core capital to risk weighted assets (capital adequacy ratios N1.1 and N1.2) above the prescribed minimum levels. As at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 this minimum levels of N1.1 and N1.2 ratios were accordingly 9% and 12, The Group is in compliance with the statutory capital ratio as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020.

The following table shows the composition of capital position calculated in accordance with requirements set by the Central Bank of Armenia, as at 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020:

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Tier 1 capital	36,963,078	39,218,686
Tier 2 capital	3,050,260	3,579,303
Total capital	40,013,338	42,797,989
Risk-weighted assets	296,157,417	300,002,675
Capital adequacy ratio N1.1	12.48%	13.07%
Capital adequacy ratio N1.2	13.51%	14.27%

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.

(thousands of Armenian drams)

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