Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

"ARMECONOMBANK" OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY

31 December 2023

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Հ. + 374 10 50 09 64/61

Grant Thornton CJSC
Yerevan Plaza Business Center
9 Grigor Lusavorich street
0015 Yerevan, Armenia
T + 374 10 50 09 64/61

To the shareholders of "ARMECONOMBANK" OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of "ARMECONOMBANK" OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as of 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

- *Allowance for expected credit loss*

Refer to note 4.4 of the financial statements for a description of the accounting policies and to note 37.1 for an analysis of credit risk.

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

Key areas of judgment included the interpretation of the requirements to determine impairment under application of IFRS 9, which is reflected in the Bank's expected credit loss model, the identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality, assumptions used in the expected credit loss model such as the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows and forward looking macroeconomic factors and the need to apply additional overlays to reflect current or future external factors that are not appropriately captured by the expected credit loss model.

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

- We read the Bank's IFRS 9 based impairment provisioning policy and compared it with the requirements of IFRS 9.
- We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the data used to determine the impairment reserve, including transactional data captured at loan origination, ongoing internal credit quality assessments, storage of data and interfaces to the expected credit loss model.
- We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the expected credit loss model, including model build and approval, ongoing monitoring/validation, model governance and mathematical accuracy.
- We checked the appropriateness of the Bank's determination of significant increase in credit risk and the resultant basis for classification of exposures into various stages.
- For a sample of risk exposures, we checked the appropriateness of the Bank's staging.
- We assessed and tested the material modeling assumptions as well as overlays with a focus on the key modeling assumptions adopted by the Bank and sensitivity of the provisions to changes in modeling assumptions.
- For forward looking assumptions used by the Bank's management in its expected credit loss calculations, we held discussions with management and corroborated the assumptions using publicly available information.
- We examined a sample of risk exposures and performed procedures to evaluate the timely identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality and expected loss calculation for exposures assessed on an individual basis.
- We checked the completeness of loans and advances, off-balance sheet items, investment securities, placements and other financial assets included in calculation of allowances for expected credit loss as of 31 December 2023. We understood the theoretical soundness and tested the mathematical integrity of the models applied.
- For data from external sources, we understood the process of choosing such data, its relevance for the Bank, and the controls and governance over such data;
- We involved our IT specialists in areas that required specific expertise (i.e. data reliability and the expected credit loss model).
- We assessed the accuracy of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Armen Hovhannisyan

Chief Executive Officer of
"Grant Thornton" CJSC

Naira Ulunts

Engagement Manager

29 April 2024

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousand Armenian drams

	Notes	2023	2022
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	6	39,155,699	32,690,014
Interest expense	6	(23,592,409)	(19,818,798)
Net interest income		15,563,290	12,871,216
Fee and commission income	7	5,951,229	4,551,003
Fee and commission expense	7	(2,090,915)	(1,512,407)
Net fee and commission income		3,860,314	3,038,596
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		129,042	374,451
Net foreign currency income	8	2,381,544	3,982,348
Net gain from derecognition of financial assets measured at FVOCI		30,662	30,818
Other income	9	700,178	494,070
Credit loss expenses	10	(1,693,649)	(245,905)
Loss from credit concession	11	(399,343)	-
Personnel expenses	12	(6,898,603)	(5,776,068)
Depreciation of property and equipment	22	(1,929,992)	(1,613,658)
Amortization of intangible assets	23	(229,018)	(182,116)
Other expenses	13	(4,737,235)	(4,050,258)
Profit before income tax		6,777,190	8,923,494
Income tax expense	14	(2,037,102)	(1,811,677)
Profit for the year		4,740,088	7,111,817

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (continued)

In thousand Armenian drams

	Notes	2023	2022
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Revaluation of property and equipment		4,827,028	-
Income tax relating to items not reclassified		(868,865)	-
Net gain from items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		3,958,163	-
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments)			
Net change in fair value of instrument securities at FVOCI		1,157,857	(1,084,519)
Net gain reclassified in profit or loss from sale of debt instruments measured at FVOCI		(12,847)	(21,343)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		(109,562)	48,146
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified		(186,381)	190,389
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		849,067	(867,327)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		4,807,230	(867,327)
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,547,318	6,244,490
Earnings per share	15	0.35	3.21

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 15 to 80.

Statement of financial position

In thousand Armenian drams	Notes	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Assets			
Cash	16	71,569,185	69,081,631
Derivative financial assets	17	1,326	67
Amounts due from financial institutions	18	5,926,385	11,448,364
Reverse repurchase agreements	19	12,464,832	6,381,390
Loans and advances to customers	20	291,399,069	259,413,495
Investment securities	21	23,546,194	4,125,187
Securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements	21	36,659,534	43,253,667
Property and equipment	22	17,267,014	12,531,014
Intangible assets	23	1,054,183	811,161
Other assets	24	5,009,369	2,293,742
Total assets		464,897,091	409,339,718
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities	17	15,184	1,083
Debt securities issued	25	11,295,283	8,517,115
Repurchase agreements	19	34,127,375	38,713,408
Amounts due to financial institutions	26	158,676,902	146,618,966
Amounts due to customers	27	183,942,323	156,197,592
Current income tax liabilities		1,112,304	806,153
Deferred income tax liabilities	14	1,187,997	177,446
Subordinated debt	28	9,679,494	3,971,329
Other liabilities	29	4,394,506	5,226,329
Total liabilities		404,431,368	360,229,421

Statement of financial position (continued)

In thousand Armenian drams	Notes	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Equity			
Share capital	30	28,132,240	26,652,068
Share premium		2,265,076	745,223
Statutory general reserve		3,952,000	3,663,000
Fair value reserve		(379,408)	(1,228,475)
Other reserves		6,896,366	3,112,039
Retained earnings		19,599,449	16,166,442
Total equity		60,465,723	49,110,297
Total liabilities and equity		464,897,091	409,339,718

The financial statements were approved on 29 April 2024 by:

Artak Arakelyan
Chief Executive Officer

Nona Galstyan
Chief Accountant

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 15 to 80.

Statement of changes in equity

In thousand Armenian drams	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory general reserve	Revaluation reserve for investment securities	Revaluation reserve of property and equipment	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as of 01 January 2023	26,652,068	745,223	3,663,000	(1,228,475)	3,112,039	16,166,442	49,110,297
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	4,740,088	4,740,088
Other comprehensive income:							
Revaluation of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	4,827,028	-	4,827,028
Adjustment to reserve on depreciation of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	(173,836)	173,836	-
Net change in fair value of instrument securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	1,157,857	-	-	1,157,857
Net gain reclassified in profit or loss from sale of debt instruments measured at FVOCI	-	-	-	(12,847)	-	-	(12,847)
Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses of instrument securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	(109,562)	-	-	(109,562)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(186,381)	(868,865)	-	(1,055,246)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	849,067	3,784,327	4,913,924	9,547,318
Increase in shares capital	1,480,172	1,519,853	-	-	-	-	3,000,025
Distribution to reserve	-	-	289,000	-	-	(289,000)	-
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(1,191,917)	(1,191,917)
Total transactions with owners	1,480,172	1,519,853	289,000	-	-	(1,480,917)	1,808,108
Balance as of 31 December 2023	28,132,240	2,265,076	3,952,000	(379,408)	6,896,366	19,599,449	60,465,723

Statement of changes in equity (continued)

In thousand Armenian drams	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory general reserve	Revaluation reserve for investment securities	Revaluation reserve of property and equipment	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2022	26,107,555	289,718	3,481,000	(361,148)	3,214,025	10,513,873	43,245,023
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	7,111,817	7,111,817
Other comprehensive income:							
Adjustment to reserve on amortization of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	(101,986)	101,986	-
Net change in fair value of instrument securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	(1,084,519)	-	-	(1,084,519)
Net gain reclassified in profit or loss from sale of debt instruments measured at FVOCI	-	-	-	(21,343)	-	-	(21,343)
Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses of instrument securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	48,146	-	-	48,146
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	190,389	-	-	190,389
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(867,327)	(101,986)	7,213,803	6,244,490
Increase in shares capital	544,513	455,505	-	-	-	-	1,000,018
Distribution to reserve	-	-	182,000	-	-	(182,000)	-
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(1,379,234)	(1,379,234)
Total transactions with owners	544,513	455,505	182,000	-	-	(1,561,234)	(379,216)
Balance as of 31 December 2022	26,652,068	745,223	3,663,000	(1,228,475)	3,112,039	16,166,442	49,110,297

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 15 to 80.

Statement of cash flows

In thousand Armenian drams

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	6,777,190	8,923,494
Adjustments for		
Depreciation allowances	1,929,992	1,613,658
Amortization allowances	229,018	182,116
(Gain)/loss from disposal of property, equipment and intangible assets	48,819	(38,542)
Loss from credit concession	399,343	-
Impairment losses of financial assets	1,693,649	245,905
Foreign currency translation net loss	304,026	809,484
Net gain from financial assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL	(129,042)	(374,451)
Net gain from derecognition of financial assets measured at FVOCI	(30,662)	(30,818)
Interest receivable	(683,743)	(450,394)
Interest payable	1,011,140	1,248,205
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	11,549,730	12,128,657
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Derivative financial assets	156,426	474,661
Amounts due from financial institutions	5,754,658	(4,023,750)
Reverse repurchase agreements	(6,022,791)	1,335,923
Loans and advances to customers	(33,757,884)	(55,847,123)
Other assets	217,175	(532,120)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Repurchase agreements	(4,600,073)	4,591,803
Amounts due to customers	26,032,937	31,769,453
Other liabilities	(1,091,399)	84,698
Net cash flow used in operating activities before income tax	(1,761,221)	(10,017,798)
Income tax paid	(1,775,646)	(1,060,832)
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,536,867)	(11,078,630)

Statement of cash flows (continued)

In thousand Armenian drams

	2023	2022
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investment securities	(55,054,703)	(46,446,705)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	43,380,939	40,798,970
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,177,789)	(932,603)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	108,787	126,289
Purchase of intangible assets	(472,892)	(299,894)
Net cash used in investing activities	(13,215,658)	(6,753,943)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase in share capital	3,000,025	1,000,018
Prepayment for the issuance of shares	168	1,000,022
Amounts due to financial institutions	9,762,517	28,494,093
Proceeds from debt securities issued	6,400,173	7,315,960
Repayment of debt securities issued	(3,931,116)	(4,362,786)
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,001,530)	(809,687)
Proceeds from subordinated debt	6,007,459	901,918
Repayment of subordinated debt	(603,524)	(329,948)
Dividends paid	(1,150,794)	(1,349,276)
Net cash from financing activities	18,483,378	31,860,314
Net increase in cash	1,730,853	14,027,741
Cash at the beginning of the year	69,081,631	63,399,890
Effect of changes in impairment allowance on cash	20,186	(18,452)
Effect of exchange differences on cash	736,515	(8,327,548)
Cash at the end of the year (note 16)	71,569,185	69,081,631
Supplementary information:		
Interest received	38,471,956	32,239,620
Interest paid	(22,581,269)	(18,570,593)

The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 15 to 80.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Principal activities

“ARMECONOMBANK” OJSC (the “Bank”) was incorporated in the Republic of Armenia in 1991, on the basis of USSR Armenian Republican Bank “State Social Bank” (1991-1993 “Armstatecombank” CJSC) and in 1995 restructured to an open joint stock company. The Bank is regulated by the legislation of RA and conducts its business under license number 1, granted by the Central Bank of Armenia (the “CBA”).

The Bank accepts deposits and extends credit (transfers and exchange transactions in the Republic of Armenia and abroad) as well as provides other banking services to its corporate and retail customers.

On February 22 2023 Fitch Ratings has improved the rating outlook of the Bank from “Stable” to “Positive” and has confirmed the long-time foreign currency default rating of B class(Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer

On February 1st, 2023 Fitch Ratings assigned the Bank a Long- Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) of 'B' with a Stable Outlook and a Viability Rating (VR) of 'b'

On February 1st, 2023 Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") affirmed ARMECONOMBANK OJSC's B1 long-term local and foreign currency bank deposit ratings and changed the outlook on these ratings to stable from negative.

Concurrently, Moody's affirmed the Bank's b1 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) and Adjusted BCA, Not Prime (NP) short-term local and foreign currency bank deposit ratings, the Bank's Ba3/NP long-term and short-term local and foreign currency Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs) and the Ba3(cr)/NP(cr) long-term and short-term Counterparty Risk Assessments (CR Assessments).

The Bank has 53 branches and head office through which it carries out its activities. The registered office of the Bank is located at Amiryan str. 23/1, Yerevan.

As of 31 December 2023 the number of employees of the Bank was 886 (2022: 824).

2 Armenian business environment

The changes in political and economic environment and the development of the legal, tax and legislative systems in Armenia have continuing nature and the stability and development of the Armenian economy largely depends on these changes.

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

Despite the complex challenges, the Armenian economy has shown and continues to show quite high sustainability due to the effective macroeconomic policy and adequate actions constantly implemented by the Government of Armenia and the Central Bank of Armenia. The rates of economic growth and activity remain high, also due to the large inflow of foreign citizens. There are no restrictions on the right of foreign citizens to own, establish or manage business interests in Armenia. Business registration procedures are generally simple. As a result of serving foreign citizens, in 2022-2023, Armenian banks recorded a significant increase in income from intermediary activities.

On 25 August 2023, Standard & Poor's raised Armenia's credit rating to "BB-" with a stable outlook. Moody's Armenia's credit rating was last set at the "Ba3" level with a stable outlook on 22 June 2023. Fitch Ratings upgraded Armenia's issuer default rating from "B+" to "BB-" in July 2023 with a stable outlook. The rating upgrade by international rating agencies reflects the strong economic growth prospects, the stabilization of state debt at below-average levels, the outlook for sustainable fiscal performance and the improvement of the external balance.

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

3 Basis of preparation

3.1 Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as management is satisfied that the Bank has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, management has considered a wide range of information including projection of profitability, regulatory capital requirements and funding needs. The assessment also includes consideration of reasonably possible downside economic scenarios and their potential impacts on the profitability, capital and liquidity of the Bank.

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

3.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a fair value basis for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income. Other financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortized cost and non-financial assets and liabilities are stated at historical cost with the exception of land and buildings, which are stated at revalued amount.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

3.4 Changes in material accounting policies

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17) is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (life, non-life 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. Limited scope exceptions apply. Other than the exceptions outlined below, the Bank has not identified contracts that result in the transfer of significant insurance risk, and therefore it has concluded that IFRS 17 does not have a material impact on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

As part of this determination, the Bank assessed credit cards and similar products that include insurance coverage. 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. The Bank has determined that insurance risk associated with an individual customer has not been assessed in setting the price of the contracts as these products are offered at the same price to all applicants, and therefore they are exempt from IFRS 17.

For loan contracts that meet the definition of an insurance contract, but limit the compensation for insured events to the amount otherwise required to settle the policyholder's obligation created by the contract, e.g., a loan with waiver on death, there is a choice to apply either IFRS 9 or IFRS 17 to such contracts. This choice is made at a portfolio level and is irrevocable. The Bank has made an irrevocable choice to apply IFRS 9 to each portfolio of these products.

Financial guarantee contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make a payment when due, meet the definition of an insurance contract. They are, however, outside the scope of IFRS 17 and within the scope of IFRS 9, unless the issuer has previously asserted explicitly that it regards such contracts as insurance contracts. When IFRS 17 becomes effective, the Bank can choose to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17. The Bank has made an irrevocable choice to apply IFRS 9 to each financial guarantee contracts.

Initially non-financial guarantees are considered as insurance contracts as they are associated with significant insurance risk and an insured event may entail the payment by the Bank of additional amounts that are significant in any particular scenario and comply with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. However, if the issuer concludes that it has not accepted insurance risk from the policyholder, or that the insurance risk is not considered to be significant, or contracts have the legal form of insurance, but return all significant insurance risk to the policyholder through non-cancellable and enforceable mechanisms that adjust future payments by the policyholder to the issuer as a direct result of insured losses, the issuer should account for these guarantee contracts as a loan commitment by applying IFRS 9. The Bank has concluded that non-financial guarantee contracts issued are meet the definition of loan commitment and apply IFRS 9.

Other new standards and amendments described below and applied for the first time in 2023, did not have a material impact on the annual consolidated financial statements of the Bank.

- *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)*
- *Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)*
- *Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)*
- *International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12).*

3.5 Standards and interpretations not yet applied by the Bank

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

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

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

- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)*
- *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)*
- *Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)*
- *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)*
- *Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)*
- *IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures.*

4 Summary of material accounting policies

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

4.1 Recognition of income and expenses

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

The effective interest rate method

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

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

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

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

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

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

Calculation of interest income and expense

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

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

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

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

Other interest income

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

Fee and commission income and expense

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

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

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

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

Net gain from derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

Net gain from derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes.

Net foreign currency income

Net foreign currency income includes net gain from trading in foreign currencies and also foreign exchange translation gain or loss and is recognized in profit or loss when the corresponding service is provided.

4.2 Foreign currency

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

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

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

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

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

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
AMD/1 US Dollar	404.79	393.57
AMD/1 EUR	447.90	420.06
AMD/1 RUB	4.50	5.59

4.3 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 Financial instruments

4.4.1 Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

4.4.2 Classification

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Business model assessment

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

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

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

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

In making the assessment, the Bank considers:

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

Reclassifications

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

Financial liabilities

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

4.4.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

4.4.4 Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

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

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, The Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (refer to note 4.4.6), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

Financial liabilities

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

4.4.5 Offsetting

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

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

4.4.6 Impairment

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

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

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

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

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

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

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

Measurement of ECL

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

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is further explained in note 37.1.2.

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

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, The Bank recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, The Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs.

- POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

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

PD (the Probability of Default) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

EAD (the Exposure at Default) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

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

The PD, the EAD and the LGD are further explained in note 37.1.2.

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised (refer to note 4.4.4) and ECL are measured as follows.

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

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

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

- The market’s assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies’ assessments of creditworthiness.

- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.

Presentation of allowances for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
  - When estimating LTECLs for undrawn loan commitments, The Bank estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.
  - where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and The Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: The Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision;
  - The Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, The Bank estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within provisions.

Write-offs

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

4.5 Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand, balances on correspondent accounts with the Central Bank of Armenia (excluding those funds deposited for the settlement of ArCa payment cards), and amounts due from other banks with no restriction.

Cash is carried at amortised cost.

4.6 Amounts due from financial institutions

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

4.7 Trading assets and liabilities

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

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

4.8 Loans and advances

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

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

4.9 Investment securities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10 Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

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

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

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

4.11 Leases

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

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

Measurement and recognition of leases

Bank as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.12 Precious metals

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

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

4.13 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The Bank's buildings are stated at fair value less accumulated depreciation. If the recoverable value of property and equipment is lower than its carrying amount, due to circumstances not considered to be temporary, the respective asset is written down to its recoverable value. Land is carried at fair value. It has unlimited useful life and thus is not depreciated.

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

	Useful life (years)	Rate (%)
Buildings	50	2
Computers	3-5	33.3-20
Vehicles	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 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when 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.

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 statement of income, in which case the increase is recognised in the statement of income. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of income, except that a deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus on the same asset is directly offset against the surplus in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment.

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.

4.14 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software, licences and other.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic lives, during 1-10 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.

4.15 Repossessed assets

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

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

4.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

Other non-financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of non-financial assets is the greater of their air value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

All impairment losses in respect of non-financial assets are recognised in profit or loss and reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any impairment loss reversed is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised

4.17 Borrowings

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

4.18 Financial guarantees and loan commitments

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

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

Non-financial guarantee agreements issued by the Bank meet the definition of a loan commitment, therefore the Bank applies IFRS 9.

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

4.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. Provisions also include liabilities arising from financial guarantees and loan commitments as provided in note 4.18.

4.20 Equity

Share capital

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

Share premium

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

Retained earnings

Include accumulated 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 approved by the Board of the Bank. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the balance sheet date or proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Dividends on preferred shares are paid out of capital and have a guaranteed annual dividend of at least 14% of their nominal value per share.

Property revaluation surplus

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

Fair value reserve for investments securities at FVOCI

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

4.21 Segment reporting

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

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

5.1 Judgements

Classification of financial assets

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

Establish criteria for calculating ECL

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

5.2 Assumptions and estimations uncertainty

Measurement of fair values

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (refer to note 34).

Useful life of property and equipment

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

Extension options for leases

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

Impairment of financial instruments

The Bank assess of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL (refer to note 37.1.2), as well as the key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows (refer to note 4.4.6).

Tax legislation

Armenian tax legislation is subject to varying interpretations. Refer to note 32.

6 Net interest income

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate		
Loans and advances to customers	33,075,269	27,389,833
Amounts due from financial institutions	682,823	640,414
Reverse repurchase agreements	874,826	792,412
Investment securities at FVOCI	2,187,963	1,927,796
Investment securities at amortised cost	2,256,245	1,857,650
Other interest income	78,573	81,909
Total interest income	39,155,699	32,690,014
Current accounts and deposits from customers	7,579,766	5,888,787
Deposits and balances in banks	8,683,575	7,419,000
Repurchase agreements	2,886,840	2,550,967
Subordinated debt	649,867	349,962
Loans from CBA and Government of the Republic of Armenia	2,044,766	1,729,724
Loans from international financial institutions	862,857	1,285,292
Debt securities issued	727,079	430,111
Lease liabilities	157,659	151,359
Other interest expenses	-	13,596
Total interest expenses	23,592,409	19,818,798
Total net interest income	15,563,290	12,871,216

7 Fee and commission income and expense

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Wire transfer fees	2,136,435	1,852,430
Cash out operations	345,272	509,467
Plastic cards operations	3,178,773	2,018,762
Guarantees and letters of credit	289,613	167,772
Other commission income	1,136	2,572
Total fee and commission income	5,951,229	4,551,003
Plastic cards operations	1,640,112	971,579
Costs associated with getting loans	88,942	97,484
Wire transfer fees	189,423	139,282
Guarantees and letters of credit	24,082	40,095
Cash out operations	132,556	227,855
Service fees for correspondent accounts	951	16,615
Other commission expenses	14,849	19,497
Total fee and commission expense	2,090,915	1,512,407

8 Net foreign currency income

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Net gain from trading in foreign currencies	2,685,570	4,791,832
Foreign exchange translation loss	(304,026)	(809,484)
Total net foreign currency income	2,381,544	3,982,348

9 Other income

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Fines and penalties received	450,095	332,205
Income from operations in precious metals	26,808	-
Other income	223,275	161,865
Total other income	700,178	494,070

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

In thousand Armenian drams					2023
	Note	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash	16	(20,186)	-	-	(20,186)
Amounts due from financial institutions	18	(21,592)	-	-	(21,592)
Reverse repurchase agreements	19	8,324	-	-	8,324
Loans and advances to customers	20	2,889,637	154,239	(1,104,779)	1,939,097
Investment securities	21	(92,579)	-	-	(92,579)
Other assets	24	(35,299)	-	-	(35,299)
Financial guarantees and loan commitments	31	(84,116)	-	-	(84,116)
Total credit loss expense /(reversal of credit loss expense)		2,644,189	154,239	(1,104,779)	1,693,649

In thousand Armenian drams					2022
	Note	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash	16	18,452	-	-	18,452
Amounts due from financial institutions	18	18,184	-	-	18,184
Reverse repurchase agreements	19	(23,818)	-	-	(23,818)
Loans and advances to customers	20	246,314	478,666	(506,889)	218,091
Investment securities	21	39,870	-	-	39,870
Other assets	24	(50,939)	-	-	(50,939)
Financial guarantees and loan commitments	31	26,065	-	-	26,065
Total credit loss expense/ (reversal of credit loss expense)		274,128	478,666	(506,889)	245,905

11 Loss from credit concession

On 19 September 2023, Azerbaijan initiated renewed military operations in the territory of Nagorno Karabagh, leading to the displacement of its population from their residences. In response to the escalating situation, the President of Nagorno Karabagh issued a decree for the dissolution of all state institutions and organizations under departmental subordination, effective until 1 January 2024.

In December 2023, recognizing the significance of recovering the losses incurred by the impacted financial institutions and their consequential impact on economic development, the Government of the Republic of Armenia initiated measures to support financial organizations affected by the armed conflict.

In December 2023, the Government of the Republic of Armenia made a decision to issue long-term state treasury bonds with a coupon yield of 9.6% in exchange for the concession of financial claims (property rights) held by financial organizations of the Republic of Armenia against the Government of Nagorno-Karabakh, its foundations, individual legal entities, and individuals, for the purpose of placement.

According to the above decision as of 31 December 2023 the Bank assigned to the Government of the Republic of Armenia the right of claim for investments in securities issued by the Government of Nagorno-Karabakh (refer to note 21) and its funds with a carrying amount of AMD 639,648 thousand and loans of AMD 691,493 thousand to individuals (refer to notes 20), in exchange for which it received from the Government of the Republic of Armenia government bonds issued for a total amount of AMD 931,798 thousand nominal value. The nominal value of the received bonds at the time of exchange corresponded to 70% of the assigned claim, as a result of which the Bank incurred a loss of AMD 399,343 thousand (refer to note 20, 21) from the assignment of debt as at the date of the transaction.

12 Personnel expenses

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Compensations of employees, related taxes included	6,867,300	5,737,902
Personnel training and other expenses	31,303	38,166
Total personnel expenses	6,898,603	5,776,068

13 Other expenses

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Repair and maintenance of property and equipment	993,288	1,097,086
Charity expenses	218,645	168,003
Advertising and representative costs	483,481	298,611
Expenses for cash collection services	347,255	346,064
Security	402,641	332,192
Taxes, other than income tax, duties	446,690	386,479
VISA membership and card issuance costs	451,775	333,803
Guarantee payments to deposit guarantee fund	247,746	230,421
Insurance costs	180,239	153,310
Office supplies	279,845	259,812
Communications	130,962	118,655
Business trip expenses	51,499	44,991
Consulting and professional services	28,477	27,718
Other operating expenses	474,692	253,113
Total other expense	4,737,235	4,050,258

14 Income tax expense

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Current tax expense	2,057,386	1,560,858
Adjustments of current income tax of prior years	24,411	58,861
Deferred tax expense written-off/(recovered)	(44,695)	191,958
Total income tax expense	2,037,102	1,811,677

The corporate income tax within the Republic of Armenia is levied at the rate of 18% (2022: 18%). Differences between IFRS and RA statutory tax regulations give rise to certain temporary differences between the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for profit tax purposes. Deferred income tax is calculated using the principal tax rate of 18%.

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	Effective rate (%)	2022	Effective rate (%)
Profit before tax	6,777,190		8,923,494	
Income tax	1,219,894	18	1,606,229	18
Non-taxable income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(22,383)	-	(57,051)	(1)
Non-deductible expenses	760,455	11	57,931	1
Foreign exchange losses	54,725	1	145,707	2
Non-deductible expenses of previous year	24,411	-	58,861	1
Income tax expense	2,037,102	30	1,811,677	21

Deferred tax calculation in respect of temporary differences:

In thousand Armenian drams				2023		
	01 January 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	247,035	45,266	-	292,301	292,301	-
Right-of-use assets	73,867	54,058	-	127,925	127,925	-
Loans and advances to customers	(198,951)	(69,549)	-	(268,500)	-	(268,500)
Cash	6,068	(3,576)	-	2,492	2,492	-
Investment securities	366,281	(14,893)	(186,381)	165,007	165,007	-
Contingent liabilities	(10,313)	(11,892)	-	(22,205)	-	(22,205)
Amounts due from financial institutions	9,202	7,121	-	16,323	16,323	-
Property and equipment	(670,635)	38,160	(868,865)	(1,501,340)	-	(1,501,340)
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	(177,446)	44,695	(1,055,246)	(1,187,997)	604,048	(1,792,045)

In thousand Armenian drams	01 January 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	2022 Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	217,341	29,694	-	247,035	247,035	-
Right-of-use assets	47,482	26,385	-	73,867	73,867	-
Loans and advances to customers	78,131	(277,082)	-	(198,951)	-	(198,951)
Cash	3,872	2,196	-	6,068	6,068	-
Investments in securities	168,327	7,565	190,389	366,281	366,281	-
Contingent liabilities	(10,764)	451	-	(10,313)	-	(10,313)
Amounts due from financial institutions	13,960	(4,758)	-	9,202	9,202	-
Property and equipment	(694,226)	23,591	-	(670,635)	-	(670,635)
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	(175,877)	(191,958)	190,389	(177,446)	702,453	(879,899)

15 Earnings per share

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Profit for the year	4,740,088	7,111,817
Accrued dividends on preferred shares	(891,660)	(891,660)
Net profit attributable to owners of ordinary shares	3,848,428	6,220,157
Weighted average number of ordinary shares*	10,869,430	1,936,058
Earnings per share – basic	0.35	3.21

*The increase in the number of shares is due to the registration of a stock split in the ratio of 1 share to 5 shares.

16 Cash

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Correspondent accounts with banks	1,722,339	1,754,509
Correspondent account with the CBA	53,348,800	52,069,393
Cash on hand	16,529,115	15,308,984
	71,600,254	69,132,886
Less loss allowance	(31,069)	(51,255)
Total cash	71,569,185	69,081,631

As of 31 December 2023 correspondent account with Central Bank of Armenia represents the obligatory minimum reserve deposits with the CBA, which as of 31 December is computed at 4% of the Bank obligations denominated in Armenian drams and 18% of the Bank obligations, denominated in foreign currency. The banks are required to maintain 6% of amounts attracted in foreign currency as cash deposit with CBA in Armenian drams, and 12% - in the foreign currency.

There are no restrictions on the withdrawal of funds from the CBA, however, if minimum average requirement is not met, the Bank could be subject to penalties. For the obligatory reserve maintained in foreign currencies the Bank is required to maintain a minimum balance at the end of each day. As of 31 December 2023 the reserves amounted to AMD 26,496,582 thousand (as of 31 December 2022: AMD 26,404,957 thousand).

As of 31 December 2023 the amounts of correspondent accounts in amounts of AMD 1,422,452 thousand (83%) (2022: AMD 1,556,794 thousand (89%) three banks) were due from two commercial banks.

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2023		2022	
	Stage 1	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Total**
ECL allowance as of 1 January	51,255	51,255	32,803	32,803
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(20,186)	(20,186)	18,452	18,452
Balance as of 31 December	31,069	31,069	51,255	51,255

Non-cash transactions performed by the Bank during 2023 are represented by:

- repayment of loan by collaterals valued at AMD 2,435,818 thousand (2022: AMD 264,464 thousand) (refer to note 20).

17 Derivative financial instruments

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

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

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Notional amount	**Fair value of assets**	**Fair value of liabilities**	**Notional amount**	**Fair value of assets**	**Fair value of liabilities**
Foreign exchange contracts						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	1,701,769	829	13,518	-	-	-
Other derivative instruments	1,042,006	497	1,666	268,405	67	1,083
Total derivative financial instruments		1,326	15,184		67	1,083

18 Amounts due from financial institutions

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans to banks and financial institutions	620,821	8,231,863
Deposited funds on card clearing transactions	2,391,966	1,180,278
Payment system receivables	2,945,644	2,047,606
Other amounts receivable from financial institutions	22,667	64,922
	5,981,098	11,524,669
Less loss allowance on amounts due from financial institutions	(54,713)	(76,305)
Total amounts due from financial institutions	5,926,385	11,448,364

Deposited funds on card clearing transactions include a guaranteed deposit for settlements via ArCa, Visa and Mastercard payment system.

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2023		2022	
	Stage 1	Total	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as of 1 January	76,305	76,305	58,121	58,121
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(21,592)	(21,592)	18,184	18,184
Balance as of 31 December	54,713	54,713	76,305	76,305

19 Reverse repurchase/repurchase agreements

The Bank has transactions under repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. The securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements are transferred to a third party in exchange for cash received by the Bank. These financial assets may be repledged or resold by counterparties in the absence of default by the Bank, but the counterparty has an obligation to return the securities at the maturity of the contract. The Bank has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities and therefore has not derecognised them. These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard lending, and securities borrowing and lending activities, as well as requirements determined by exchanges where the Bank acts as intermediary.

Reverse repurchase agreements

As of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 the Bank had reverse repurchase agreements:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Reverse repurchase agreements with financial institutions	12,523,116	6,466,417
Reverse repurchase agreements with other otganizations	35,067	-
Total reverse repurchase agreements	12,558,183	6,466,417
Less loss allowance	(93,351)	(85,027)
Total amounts due from financial institutions	12,464,832	6,381,390

Fair value of securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and carrying value of loans provided are presented as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	2023		2022	
	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of loans
RA state securities	13,024,793	11,711,800	6,365,340	6,050,267
Corporate bonds	317,646	846,383	438,673	416,150
Total	13,342,439	12,558,183	6,804,013	6,466,417

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on loans under reverse repurchase agreements as follow:

In thousand Armenian drams	2023		2022	
	Stage 1	Total	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as of 1 January	85,027	85,027	108,845	108,845
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	8,324	8,324	(23,818)	(23,818)
Balance as of 31 December	93,351	93,351	85,027	85,027

Repurchase agreements

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Repurchase agreements with the CBA	20,527,311	21,025,586
Repurchase agreements with the financial institutions	13,600,064	17,687,822
Total repurchase agreements	34,127,375	38,713,408

The loans attracted under repurchase agreements are secured by investment securities at amortised cost in the amount of AMD 29,943,888 thousand (2022: AMD 23,177,584 thousand) and investment securities at FVOCI in the amount of AMD 6,938,430 thousand (2022: AMD 20,332,774 thousand) pledged by the Bank. Refer to note 21.

20 Loans and advances to customers

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount
Mortgage and consumer lending						
Mortgage	45,990,803	(257,282)	45,733,521	38,159,721	(115,105)	38,044,616
Consumer lending	66,929,717	(1,197,813)	65,731,904	58,160,405	(1,933,418)	56,226,987
	112,920,520	(1,455,095)	111,465,425	96,320,126	(2,048,523)	94,271,603
Commercial lending						
Trading	47,450,546	(384,315)	47,066,231	47,595,662	(209,583)	47,386,079
Manufacture	28,710,284	(70,499)	28,639,785	38,812,899	(361,862)	38,451,037
Construction	34,332,533	(371,013)	33,961,520	23,358,190	(163,277)	23,194,913
Agriculture	32,652,067	(3,289,577)	29,362,490	29,227,458	(525,097)	28,702,361
Other	40,953,882	(50,264)	40,903,618	27,657,980	(250,478)	27,407,502
	184,099,312	(4,165,668)	179,933,644	166,652,189	(1,510,297)	165,141,892
Total	297,019,832	(5,620,763)	291,399,069	262,972,315	(3,558,820)	259,413,495

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

During the year ended 31 December 2023 the Bank obtained assets by taking possession of collateral for loans to customers. As of 31 December 2023 the carrying amount of such assets was AMD 2,435,818 thousand (2022: AMD 264,464 thousand). The Bank is intended to sell these assets in a short period. Refer to note 16.

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank had a concentration of loans represented by AMD 66,253,775 thousand due from the ten largest third party entities and parties related with them (22.3% of gross loan portfolio) (2022: AMD 56,349,626 thousand or 21.4% due from the ten largest third party entities and parties related with them). An allowance on these loans amounts to AMD 3,376,646 thousand (2022: AMD 477,050 thousand).

As of 31 December 2023, the loans to customers with a carrying amount of AMD 24,963,031 thousand (2022: AMD 19,493,006 thousand) were the transfer of rights to borrowed funds, and AMD 26,583,641 thousand (2022: AMD 23,684,905 thousand) were the transfer of rights to loans from the Central Bank within the framework of international programs (refer to note 26).

As of 31 December 2023 the Bank assigned to the Government of the Republic of Armenia the right to claim loans to individuals in the total amount of AMD 691,493 thousand based on the RA Government's decision, in exchange for which it received state bonds issued by the Government of the Republic of Armenia with a nominal value of AMD 484,045 thousand (refer to note 9). The incurred loss of this transaction amounted to AMD 207,448 thousand.

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage and consumer lending				
Balance at of 1 January	91,731,922	2,054,118	2,534,086	96,320,126
New assets originated or purchased	80,033,496	144,589	30,531	80,208,616
Assets repaid	(67,025,909)	(287,522)	(13,029)	(67,326,460)
Transfer to Stage 1	2,505	(2,505)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(949,874)	952,152	(2,278)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(252,174)	(345,017)	597,191	-
Change in balance of asset from interest and foreign exchange	7,050,453	(548,278)	(2,771,406)	3,730,769
Recoveries	-	-	508,374	508,374
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(520,905)	(520,905)
Balance as of 31 December	110,590,419	1,967,537	362,564	112,920,520

In thousand Armenian drams	2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commercial lending				
Balance at of 1 January	165,912,676	448,923	290,590	166,652,189
New assets originated or purchased	296,052,693	36,899	-	296,089,592
Assets repaid	(293,646,294)	(32,444)	(4,934)	(293,683,672)
Transfer to Stage 1	472	(472)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(257,369)	257,369	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(43,383)	(87,573)	130,956	-
Change in balance of asset from interest and foreign exchange	15,568,446	(148,517)	(514,103)	14,905,826
Recoveries	-	-	227,387	227,387
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(92,010)	(92,010)
Balance as of 31 December	183,587,241	474,185	37,886	184,099,312

In thousand Armenian drams	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage and consumer lending				
Balance at of 1 January	79,657,479	1,552,644	3,219,754	84,429,877
New assets originated or purchased	74,850,191	781,108	149,509	75,780,808
Assets repaid	(60,793,650)	(1,108,522)	(460,902)	(62,363,074)
Transfer to Stage 1	920,063	(915,201)	(4,862)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,826,900)	1,826,984	(84)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(693,992)	(111,088)	805,080	-
Change in balance of asset from interest and foreign exchange	(381,269)	28,193	(582,947)	(936,023)
Recoveries	-	-	257,098	257,098
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(848,560)	(848,560)
Balance as of 31 December	91,731,922	2,054,118	2,534,086	96,320,126

In thousand Armenian drams				2022
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Commercial lending				
Balance at of 1 January	137,930,883	1,575,703	328,284	139,834,870
New assets originated or purchased	286,216,272	488,469	36,823	286,741,564
Assets repaid	(250,488,681)	(525,867)	(61,375)	(251,075,923)
Transfer to Stage 1	1,490,936	(1,490,936)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(171,884)	171,884	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(78,627)	(55,847)	134,474	-
Change in balance of asset from interest and foreign exchange	(8,986,223)	285,517	(704,199)	(9,404,905)
Recoveries	-	-	731,482	731,482
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(174,899)	(174,899)
Balance as of 31 December	165,912,676	448,923	290,590	166,652,189

An analysis of changes in ECL allowances as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 is as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams				2023
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Mortgage and consumer lending				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	643,853	388,946	1,015,724	2,048,523
Transfer to Stage 1	980	(980)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(14,208)	14,228	(20)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(4,124)	(82,070)	86,194	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(232,016)	103,043	(852,115)	(981,088)
Net remeasurement of loss allowances on new originated financial assets	300,960	75,708	23,523	400,191
Recoveries	-	-	508,374	508,374
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(520,905)	(520,905)
Balance as of 31 December	695,445	498,875	260,775	1,455,095

In thousand Armenian drams				2023
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Commercial lending				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	1,196,643	175,717	137,937	1,510,297
Transfer to Stage 1	196	(196)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,573)	1,573	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(304)	(26,238)	26,542	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	2,581,373	(73,398)	(285,862)	2,222,113
Net remeasurement of loss allowances on new originated financial assets	239,320	48,886	9,675	297,881
Recoveries	-	-	227,387	227,387
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(92,010)	(92,010)
Balance as of 31 December	4,015,655	126,344	23,669	4,165,668

In thousand Armenian drams				2022
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage and consumer lending				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	522,895	91,980	1,493,200	2,108,075
Transfer to Stage 1	13,011	(12,709)	(302)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(16,971)	17,024	(53)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(10,723)	(23,946)	34,669	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(276,328)	194,332	39,424	(42,572)
Net remeasurement of loss allowances on new originated financial assets	411,969	122,265	40,248	574,482
Recoveries	-	-	257,098	257,098
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(848,560)	(848,560)
Balance as of 31 December	643,853	388,946	1,015,724	2,048,523

In thousand Armenian drams				2022
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commercial lending				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	932,463	182,723	152,347	1,267,533
Transfer to Stage 1	155,417	(155,417)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,190)	1,190	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(720)	(14,848)	15,568	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(563,589)	33,280	(600,564)	(1,130,873)
Net remeasurement of loss allowances on new originated financial assets	674,262	128,789	14,003	817,054
Recoveries	-	-	731,482	731,482
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(174,899)	(174,899)
Balance as of 31 December	1,196,643	175,717	137,937	1,510,297

The increase in ECLs of the portfolio was driven by an increase in the gross size of the portfolio and movements between stages as a result of increases in credit risk and deterioration in economic conditions. Further analysis of economic factors is outlined in note 37.1.2.

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022 the estimated fair value of loans and advances to customers approximates it carrying amount. Refer to note 34.

Maturity analysis of loans and advances to customers are disclosed in note 36.

Credit, currency and interest rate analyses of loans and advances to customers are disclosed in note 37. The information on related party balances is disclosed in note 33.

21 Investment securities

Investment securities measured at amortised cost

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Investment securities measured at amortised cost		
RA state bonds	8,634,533	443,770
RA corporate bonds	-	494,646
Less loss allowance	(64,241)	(13,351)
Total investment securities at amortised cost	8,570,292	925,065
Investment securities measured at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements		
RA state bonds	29,943,888	23,177,584
Less loss allowance	(222,784)	(256,691)
Total investment securities at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements	29,721,104	22,920,893
Total investment securities at amortised cost	38,291,396	23,845,958

Investment securities measured at FVOCI

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Investment securities measured at FVOCI		
RA state bonds	14,863,645	3,088,204
Equity instruments	112,257	111,918
Total investment securities at FVOCI	14,975,902	3,200,122
Debt securities measured at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements		
RA state bonds	6,938,430	20,332,774
Total investment securities measured at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements	6,938,430	20,332,774
Total investment securities measured at FVOCI	21,914,332	23,532,896
Total investment securities	23,546,194	4,125,187
Total securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements	36,659,534	43,253,667

As of 31 December 2023 the Bank assigned to the Government of the Republic of Armenia the right to claim investments in securities in amount of AMD 639,648 thousand issued by the Government of the Republic of Nagorno Karabagh and its foundations (refer to note 9), in exchange for which it received government bonds issued by the Government of the Republic of Armenia with a nominal value of AMD 447,753 thousand. The incurred loss of this transaction amounted to AMD 191,895 thousand. The received securities were classified as investment securities measured at amortized cost. According to the management's assessment, the nominal value of the bonds received at the time of replacement was not significantly different from the real value of the bonds.

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2023		2022	
	Stage 1	Total	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as of 1 January	270,042	270,042	278,318	278,318
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	16,983	16,983	(8,276)	(8,276)
Balance as of 31 December	287,025	287,025	270,042	270,042

Investment securities measured at amortised cost by effective profitability and maturity terms:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	%	Maturity	%	Maturity
RA state bonds	6.56-12.34		3.81-12.61	2024-2047
RA corporate bonds	-	-	9.3	2023

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2023		2022	
	Stage 1	Total	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as of 1 January	276,555	276,555	228,409	228,409
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(109,562)	(109,562)	48,146	48,146
Balance as of 31 December	166,993	166,993	276,555	276,555

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

All debt securities have fixed coupons.

The Bank has not reclassified any financial assets measured at amortised cost rather than fair value during the year (2022: nil).

Investment securities measured at FVOCI upon profitability and maturity comprise:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	%	Maturity	%	Maturity
RA state bonds	2.94-12.17	2024-2050	2.54-10.5	2023-2050

Equity instruments included in investment securities measured at FVOCI are non-quoted equity securities as follows;

Name	Country of incorporation	% controlled		In thousand Armenian drams	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
ArCa	Republic of Armenia	6.25	6.25	82,500	82,500
ACRA Credit Reporting	Republic of Armenia	4.58	4.58	23,255	23,255
SWIFT			-	6,502	6,163
				112,257	111,918

The Bank's management believes that estimated fair values of these instruments approximates to their costs as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

22 Property and equipment

In thousand Armenian drams	Land and buildings	Vehicles	Computers	Leasehold improve-ments	Other	Right-of-use assets Land and buildings	Total
Cost or revalued amount							
Balance 1 January 2022	8,681,662	1,007,933	4,035,777	690,530	2,520,410	3,027,057	19,963,369
Additions	80,337	228,083	328,003	131,034	165,146	40,130	972,733
Disposals	(37,671)	(50,419)	(617)	-	-	(43,790)	(132,497)
Remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-	565,409	565,409
As of 31 December 2022	8,724,328	1,185,597	4,363,163	821,564	2,685,556	3,588,806	21,369,014
Additions	51,202	327,249	422,412	69,370	307,556	44,506	1,222,295
Disposals	-	(245,394)	(354,773)	(106,705)	(377,073)	(23,789)	(1,107,734)
Revaluation	4,827,028	-	-	-	-	-	4,827,028
Depreciation adjustment due to revaluation	(961,532)	-	-	-	-	-	(961,532)
Remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-	773,423	773,423
As of 31 December 2023	12,641,026	1,267,452	4,430,802	784,229	2,616,039	4,382,946	26,122,494
Accumulated depreciation							
As of 1 January 2022	671,966	396,961	2,824,552	165,754	1,626,593	1,583,266	7,269,092
Expenses for the year	239,225	124,342	349,902	58,729	194,305	647,155	1,613,658
Disposals	(1,098)	(42,419)	(511)	-	-	(722)	(44,750)
As of 31 December 2022	910,093	478,884	3,173,943	224,483	1,820,898	2,229,699	8,838,000
Expenses for the year	333,263	145,140	353,488	51,952	203,410	842,739	1,929,992
Depreciation adjustment due to revaluation	(961,532)	-	-	-	-	-	(961,532)
Disposals	-	(175,796)	(349,551)	(57,256)	(368,377)	-	(950,980)
As of 31 December 2023	281,824	448,228	3,177,880	219,179	1,655,931	3,072,438	8,855,480
Carrying amount							
As of 31 December 2022	7,814,235	706,713	1,189,220	597,081	864,658	1,359,107	12,531,014
As of 31 December 2023	12,359,202	819,224	1,252,922	565,050	960,108	1,310,508	17,267,014

Revaluation of assets

The land and buildings owned by the Bank are represented by a revalued amount. Land and buildings were evaluated by an independent appraiser in May 2023 using the comparative sales methods resulting in a revaluation of AMD 4,827,028 thousand. Management has based their estimate of the fair value of the land and buildings on the results of the independent appraisal.

If the land and buildings were presented with the difference between the initial cost and the accumulated depreciation, as of 31 December 2023 the carrying amount would amount to AMD 3,948,941 thousand (2022: AMD 3,648,936 thousand).

Right-of-use assets

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

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

Fully depreciated items

As of 31 December 2023 property and equipment included fully depreciated assets in cost amount of AMD 471,348 thousand (2022: 696,321 thousand).

Restrictions on title of fixed assets

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank does not possess any fixed assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted (2022: either).

Contractual commitments

As of 31 December 2023 the Bank had no contractual commitments in respect of acquisition of property and equipment (2022: either).

23 Intangible assets

In thousand Armenian drams

	Licenses	Software	Other	Total
Cost				
As of 1 January 2022	617,458	561,478	30,550	1,209,486
Additions	127,954	169,509	2,431	299,894
Disposals	(31,798)	-	-	(31,798)
As of 31 December 2022	713,614	730,987	32,981	1,477,582
Additions	113,506	359,386	-	472,892
Disposals	(27,181)	-	-	(27,181)
As of 31 December 2023	799,939	1,090,373	32,981	1,923,293
Accumulated amortisation				
As of 1 January 2022	328,809	163,967	23,327	516,103
Amortisation charge	124,998	55,082	2,036	182,116
Disposals	(31,798)	-	-	(31,798)
As of 31 December 2022	422,009	219,049	25,363	666,421
Amortisation charge	130,766	96,100	2,152	229,018
Disposals	(26,329)	-	-	(26,329)
As of 31 December 2023	526,446	315,149	27,515	869,110
Carrying amount				
As of 31 December 2022	291,605	511,938	7,618	811,161
As of 31 December 2023	273,493	775,224	5,466	1,054,183

Contractual commitments

As of 31 December 2023 the Bank did not have a contractual commitment to invest in property and equipment. (2022: either).

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank does not possess any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted (2022: either).

As of 31 December 2023, the cost of fully depreciated assets included in intangible assets amounted to AMD 306,536 thousand (2022: AMD 258,914 thousand).

24 Other assets

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Settlements with employees	31,370	27,690
Amounts receivable	72,227	185,173
Less loss allowance on other assets	(1,036)	(7,825)
Total other financial assets	102,561	205,038
Repossessed assets	2,963,269	1,193,115
Prepayments and other debtors	439,759	261,904
Materials	493,357	327,451
Precious metals	396,358	443
Prepaid taxes	254,669	180,817
Other assets	359,396	124,974
Total non-financial assets	4,906,808	2,088,704
Total other assets	5,009,369	2,293,742

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

In thousand Armenian drams	2023		2022	
	Stage 1	Total	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as of 1 January	7,825	7,825	8,648	8,648
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(35,299)	(35,299)	(50,939)	(50,939)
Amounts written-off	(144)	(144)	(67)	(67)
Recovery	28,654	28,654	50,183	50,183
Balance as of 31 December	1,036	1,036	7,825	7,825

Details of non-financial assets obtained by the Bank during the year by taking possession of collateral held as security against loans and advances as of 31 December are shown below:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Real estate	72,096	96,539
Buildings	2,890,649	1,096,576
Car	524	-
Total repossessed assets	2,963,269	1,193,115

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

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

25 Debt securities issued

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank had issued interest-bearing bonds with following terms:

Date of issue	Currency	Per value	Quantity	%	Maturity of bonds	Total nominal value
18.07.2023	AMD	10,000	150,000	11.25	18.07.2026	1,500,000,000
18.07.2023	USD	100	50,000	5.00	18.07.2026	5,000,000
03.10.2022	AMD	10,000	100,000	11.00	03.10.2025	1,000,000,000
03.10.2022	USD	100	75,000	5.00	03.10.2025	7,500,000
04.05.2022	USD	100	50,000	5.25	04.05.2025	5,000,000
04.05.2022	AMD	10,000	150,000	10.50	04.05.2025	1,500,000,000

The Bank's bonds are quoted and listed on Armenia Stock Exchange.

The Bank has not repurchased any of its own bonds during the year (2022: either).

The Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the period (2022: either).

26 Amounts due to financial institutions

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans from the CBA	37,158,135	27,027,381
Advances from Government of Republic of Armenia	-	41,181
Total loans from CBA and Government of Republic of Armenia	37,158,135	27,068,562
Loans from financial institutions	33,075,623	25,012,816
Deposits from financial institutions	33,302,456	28,751,030
Current accounts of financial institutions	6,545,832	5,994,544
Correspondent accounts of other banks	54,923	18,299
Other	204,558	199,687
Total amounts due to financial institutions	73,183,392	59,976,376
Loans from international financial institutions	48,335,375	59,574,028
Total amounts due to financial institutions	158,676,902	146,618,966

Loans from CBA and RA Government include loans received within the scope of “Small and medium business loan project” and "Small, Medium Business Energy Efficiency Support" borrowings within the scope of "Renewable energy", "Agricultural support" and "Women's SME Support" loan programs of German-Armenian fund.

As of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 loans and deposits from financial institutions represent loans and deposits from financial institutions.

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

As of 31 December 2023 loans from financial institutions are secured with the transfer of rights of loans from customers in gross amount of AMD 24,963,031 thousand (2022: AMD 19,493,006 thousand) (refer to note 20).

As of 31 December 2023 loans from the CBA are secured with the transfer of rights of loans from customers in gross amount of AMD 26,583,641 thousand (2022: AMD 23,684,905 thousand) (refer to note 20).

The Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to amounts due to international financial institutions for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: either).

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022 loans from international financial institutions, including accrued interest, with stipulated compliance with certain capital and financial covenants as per respective loan agreements are presented below:

In thousand Armenian drams	Currency	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		Maturity	Carrying amount	Maturity	Carrying amount
Dual Return Fund S.I.C.A.V	USD	1-3 years	4,073,911	2 years	2,000,025
AFD-PROPARCO	USD	5 years	4,086,086	6 years	3,964,227
ResponsAbility Global Micro and SME Finance Fund	USD	2-3 years	6,156,410	3 years	5,967,801
Covid-19 Emerging and Frontier Markets MSME Support Fund SCSp SICAV-RAIF	USD	3 years	2,034,705	4 years	1,974,245
EBRD	AMD	2-3 years	2,855,617	3 years	3,952,237
Symbiotics SA	AMD	-	-	Less than 1 year	1,660,894
FMO	USD	1-2 years	3,286,950	1-3 years	6,940,947
DEG	USD	1-2 years	1,271,628	2 years	2,034,530
INCOFIN CVBA	USD	2-3 years	6,126,170	1-4 years	6,349,080
BSTDB	USD	Less than 1 year	1,382,820	1-2 years	2,643,774
FMO	EUR	1-2 years	1,123,843	2-3 years	1,754,182
Blue Orchard MicrofinanceFund LLC	USD	3-4 years	6,167,821	4 years	5,937,804
Asian development Bank	USD	1-3 years	3,969,013	2-3 years	5,565,735
MSME BSA	USD	Less than 1 year	3,018,062	1-2 years	6,132,136
Microfinance Enhancement Facility S.A., SICAV-SIF	USD	1-2 years	2,058,573	2 years	1,995,555
Symbiotics SICAV II	USD	1-2 years	723,766	2 years	700,856
Total			48,335,375		59,574,028

The Bank is obligated to comply with financial covenants in relation to the above borrowed funds. These covenants include stipulated ratios, debt to equity ratios and various other financial performance ratios. At As of 31 December 2023 the Bank had not breached these covenants (2022: either).

27 Amounts due to customers

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Corporate customers		
Current/Settlement accounts	59,050,927	47,944,563
Time deposits	19,346,014	15,683,389
	78,396,941	63,627,952
Individual customers		
Current/Settlement accounts	36,547,548	31,005,538
Time deposits	68,997,834	61,564,102
	105,545,382	92,569,640
Total amounts due to customers	183,942,323	156,197,592

Deposits of corporate and individual customers carry fixed interest rates.

As of 31 December 2023 included in amounts due to corporate/individual customers are deposits amounting to AMD 2,788,823 thousand (2022: AMD 8,799,759 thousand) held as security against loans, guarantees and other related instruments. The fair value of those deposits approximates their carrying amount.

As of 31 December 2023 the aggregate balance of top ten customers of the Bank (including relating parties, refer to note 33) amounts to AMD 50,228,108 thousand (2022: AMD 39,617,556 thousand) or 27.3% of total customer accounts (2022: 25.4%).

As of 31 December 2023 the Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities to customers during the period (2022: either).

28 Subordinated debt

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Subordinated debt provided by international financial institutions	2,032,400	1,971,498
Subordinate debt from the individual	609,385	592,516
Subordinate debt from the related party	7,037,709	1,407,315
Total subordinated debt	9,679,494	3,971,329

Subordinate debt represents a long term borrowing agreement, which, in case of the Bank's default, would be secondary to the Bank's other obligations, including deposits and other debt instruments.

Maturity for subordinated debt attracted by international financial institutions is set up in 2028.

Maturity for subordinated debt attracted by individuals is set up in 2029.

Maturity for subordinated debt attracted by related parties is set up in 2030.

The Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches during the period (2022: nil).

29 Other liabilities

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Remuneration payable to employees	1,497,355	1,281,163
Amounts due to individuals	479,638	468,650
Advances received from the issuance of shares	168	1,000,022
Dividends payable	541,207	500,084
Amounts payable	59,878	57,710
Lease liabilities	1,426,082	1,475,813
Total other financial liabilities	4,004,328	4,783,442
Tax payable, other than income tax	370,908	339,501
Provisions*	19,270	103,386
Total other non-financial liabilities	390,178	442,887
Total other liabilities	4,394,506	5,226,329

*Provisions have been made in respect of costs arising from financial guarantees and undrawn credit line limits. An analysis of changes in the ECLs on undrawn credit line limits and financial guarantees refer to note 31.

Lease liabilities

The Bank has leases for the branches. Each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Bank classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property and equipment (refer to note 22).

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

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

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
As of 1 January – effect of adoption of IFRS 16	1,475,813	1,572,752
Additions	45,850	40,130
Remeasurement	773,423	565,409
Termination	(25,133)	(44,150)
Accretion of interest	157,659	151,359
Payments	(1,001,530)	(809,687)
Total lease liabilities as of 31 December	1,426,082	1,475,813

In 2023 the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised under IFRS 16 is 10.25% (2022: 10.25%).

Lease liabilities are secured by the respective assets that are the subject of the contract. The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities as of 31 December 2023 is disclosed in the note 37.3.

30 Equity

As of 31 December 2023 the Bank's declared share capital was AMD 29,539,335 thousand, from which fully paid-in and registered was AMD 28,132,240 thousand. In accordance with the Bank's statues, the share capital consists of 10,463,096 ordinary shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 2,080 each and 424,600 preference shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 15,000.

The respective shareholders were as follows*:*

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Paid-in share capital	**% of total paid-in capital**	**Paid-in share capital**	**% of total paid-in capital**
Saribek Sukiasyan	9,836,884	34.97	9,646,907	36.20
Khachatur Sukiasyan	4,638,533	16.49	4,638,533	17.40
Robert Sukiasyan	205,040	0.73	52,000	0.20
Eduard Sukiasyan	3,432,828	12.20	3,299,146	12.38
ZRL Beteiligungs AG	1,427,171	5.07	1,427,171	5.35
Other shareholders	8,591,784	30.54	7,588,311	28.47
	28,132,240	100	26,652,068	100

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank did not repurchased any of its own shares.

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

In 2023 the shareholders of the Bank increased its share capital by issuing preference shares in amount of AMD 1,480,172 thousand (2022: preference shares amounted to AMD 544,513 thousand).

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. Preference shares are non-voting and guarantee annual dividends of not less than 14% of their nominal amount.

The amount of declared and paid dividends on preference shares recognized in the financial statements as of 31 December 2023 amounted to AMD 891,660 thousand (2022: AMD 891,660 thousand) (refer to note 4.20).

The amount of declared and paid dividends on ordinary shares recognized in the financial statements as of 31 December 2023 amounted to AMD 300,257 thousand (2022: AMD 487,574 thousand), which was paid based on 2022 financial results.

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, which is created as required by the statutory regulations, in respect of general banking risks, including future losses and other unforeseen risks or contingencies. The reserve has been created in accordance with the Bank's statutes that provide for the creation of a reserve for these purposes of not less than 15% of the Bank's share capital reported in statutory books.

31 Loan commitments and financial guarantee

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

As of 31 December the nominal or contract amounts were:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Undrawn loan commitments	941,322	5,864,608
Guarantees provided	14,126,256	11,399,125
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	15,067,578	17,263,733

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on loan commitment included in allowances of loans and advances to customers (refer to note 20).

The changes in the ECLs on financial guarantees and letters of credit are presented in other liabilities. An analysis of these changes as follow:

In thousand Armenian drams		2023		2022
		Stage 1		Stage 1
Financial guarantees				
ECL allowance as of 1 January	103,386	103,386	77,321	77,321
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(84,116)	(84,116)	26,065	26,065
Balance as of 31 December	19,270	19,270	103,386	103,386

ECLs on guarantees are included in "Other liabilities" (refer to note 29).

32 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Tax and legal matters

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

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

Management believes that the Bank has complied with all regulations and has completely settled all its tax liabilities.

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

Insurance

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

However as of 31 December 2023 the Bank had insurance for its head office building and branches, transportation means. The Bank also had insurance for total liabilities of the Bank, electronic and computer crime and professional responsibility.

33 Transactions with related parties

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

The Sukiasyan family is a direct significant participant of the bank, which controls the bank.

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

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

In thousand Armenian drams		2023		2022
	Shareholders and parties related with them	**Key management personnel and parties related with them**	**Shareholders and parties related with them**	**Key management personnel and parties related with them**
Statement of financial position				
Loans and advances to customers				
Loans outstanding as of 1 January gross	6,895,807	418,212	4,604,405	409,763
Loans issued during the year	3,268,289	1,432,483	3,706,457	431,670
Loan repayments during the year	(2,780,797)	(1,423,067)	(1,415,055)	(423,221)
Loans outstanding as of 31 December gross	7,383,299	427,628	6,895,807	418,212
Less loss allowance	(10,008)	(1,860)	(49,878)	(1,199)
Loans outstanding as of 31 December	7,373,291	425,768	6,845,929	417,013
Amounts due from financial institutions				
As of 1 January	227,716	-	209,297	-
Increase during the year	14,320,652	-	14,056,011	-
Decrease during the year	(14,271,415)	-	(14,037,592)	-
Balance as of 31 December	276,953	-	227,716	-
Amounts due to customers				
Deposits as of 1 January	3,489,963	598,712	2,422,509	685,922
Deposits received during the year	39,195,334	3,480,660	33,550,320	3,084,584
Deposits repaid during the year	(39,314,217)	(3,373,852)	(32,482,866)	(3,171,794)
Deposits as of 31 December	3,371,080	705,520	3,489,963	598,712

In thousand Armenian drams	2023		2022	
	Shareholders and parties related with them	Key management personnel and parties related with them	Shareholders and parties related with them	Key management personnel and parties related with them
Subordinated debt				
As of 01 January	1,407,315	-	482,788	-
Received during the year	6,685,086	-	1,129,620	-
Repaid during the year	(1,054,381)	-	(205,093)	-
As of 31 December	7,038,020	-	1,407,315	-
Issuance of debt securities	-	144,532	-	103,993
Guarantees issued	98,652	-	258,929	-
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income				
Interest and similar income	694,139	46,538	562,902	42,966
Interest and similar expenses	498,567	36,573	177,029	23,151
(Credit loss expense)/ reversal of credit loss expense	39,870	(661)	(17,098)	(59)
Advertising expenses	52,500	-	53,400	-
Insurance expenses	180,239	-	153,310	-
Finance lease expenses	456,001	-	381,001	-
Business trip expenses	12,471	19,470	10,504	20,305
Other expenses	891,513	15,717	236,129	24,343

The loans issued to the Bank's related party are repayable over 1-10 years and have interest rates of 5.5-21.5%.

Compensation of key management personnel was comprised of the following:

In thousand Armenian drams	2023	2022
Salaries and bonuses	1,121,777	907,309
Total key management compensation	1,121,777	907,309

34 Fair value measurement

Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are presented below in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. 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).

34.1 Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

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

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Financial assets					
Cash	-	71,569,185	-	71,569,185	71,569,185
Amounts due from financial institutions	-	5,926,385	-	5,926,385	5,926,385
Reverse repurchase agreements	-	12,464,832	-	12,464,832	12,464,832
Loans and advances to customers	-	290,453,818	-	290,453,818	291,399,069
Investments securities measured at amortised cost including the pledged securities		36,516,570	-	36,516,570	38,291,396
Other financial assets	-	102,561	-	102,561	102,561
Financial liabilities					
Debt securities issued	-	11,103,870	-	11,103,870	11,295,283
Repurchase agreements	-	34,127,375	-	34,127,375	34,127,375
Amounts due to financial institutions	-	158,676,902	-	158,676,902	158,676,902
Amounts due to customers	-	182,340,469	-	182,340,469	183,942,323
Subordinated debt	-	11,328,321	-	11,328,321	9,679,494
Lease liabilities	-	1,426,082	-	1,426,082	1,426,082
Other financial liabilities	-	2,578,246	-	2,578,246	2,578,246

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Financial assets					
Cash	-	69,081,631	-	69,081,631	69,081,631
Amounts due from financial institutions	-	11,448,364	-	11,448,364	11,448,364
Reverse repurchase agreements	-	6,381,390	-	6,381,390	6,381,390
Loans and advances to customers	-	258,549,644	-	258,549,644	259,413,495
Investments securities measured at amortised cost including the pledged securities		20,712,075	-	20,712,075	23,845,958
Other financial assets	-	205,038	-	205,038	205,038

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Financial liabilities					
Debt securities issued	-	8,509,513	-	8,509,513	8,517,115
Repurchase agreements	-	38,713,408	-	38,713,408	38,713,408
Amounts due to financial institutions	-	146,618,966	-	146,618,966	146,618,966
Amounts due to customers	-	157,923,167	-	157,923,167	156,197,592
Subordinated debt	-	4,117,995	-	4,117,995	3,971,329
Lease liabilities	-	1,475,813	-	1,475,813	1,475,813
Other financial liabilities	-	3,307,629	-	3,307,629	3,307,629

Amounts due from and to financial institutions

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

Loans and advances to customers

The fair value of floating rate instruments is normally their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Discount rates used depend on credit risk of the counterparty and ranged from 5% to 24% per annum (2022: 4% to 24% per annum).

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

Investment securities measured at amortised cost

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

Due to customers

The fair value of deposits from financial institutions and customers is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates that are offered for deposits of similar maturities and terms. The fair value of deposits payable on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

Due to financial institutions

The estimated fair value of borrowing with fixed and unquoted interest rates is determined by calculating expected future cash flows which are discounted by interest rates on new debt instruments with a similar maturity.

Debt securities issued

The estimated fair value of the debt securities issued is determined on the basis of the expected future cash flows, which are discounted by the corresponding interest rates at the end of the year, which mainly coincide with the current interest rates.

34.2 Financial instruments that are measured at fair value

In thousand Armenian drams				31 December 2023
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
State bonds	-	21,802,075	-	21,802,075
Equity instruments	-	-	112,257	112,257
Derivative financial assets	-	1,326	-	1,326
Total	-	21,803,401	112,257	21,915,658
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	15,184	-	15,184
Total	-	15,184	-	15,184
	-			
Net fair value	-	21,788,217	112,257	21,900,474

In thousand Armenian drams				31 December 2022
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
State bonds	-	23,420,978	-	23,420,978
Equity instruments	-	-	111,918	111,918
Derivative financial assets	-	67	-	67
Total	-	23,421,045	111,918	23,532,963
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	1,083	-	1,083
Total	-	1,083	-	1,083
	-		-	
Net fair value	-	23,419,962	111,918	23,531,880

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

Unquoted debt securities

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

Unquoted equity investments

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

Derivatives

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

34.3 Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

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

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

The land and buildings was revalued in May 2023.

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

35 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023					
	Gross amount of recognised financial assets/ liabilities	Gross amount of recognised financial assets/ liabilities in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/ liabilities in the statement of financial position	Related amounts that are not offset in the statement of financial position		
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net
Financial assets						
Reverse repurchase agreements (note 19)	12,558,183	-	12,558,183	-	13,342,439	784,256
Total	12,558,183	-	12,558,183	-	13,342,439	784,256
Financial liabilities						
Repurchase agreements (note 19, 21)	34,127,375	-	34,127,375	36,882,318	-	(2,754,943)
Total	34,127,375	-	34,127,375	36,882,318	-	(2,754,943)

In thousand Armenian drams						31 December 2022
	Gross amount of recognised financial assets/ liabilities	Gross amount of recognised financial assets/ liabilities in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/ liabilities in the statement of financial position	Related amounts that are not offset in the statement of financial position		
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net
Financial assets						
Reverse repurchase agreements (note 19)	6,446,417	-	6,446,417	-	6,804,013	357,596
Total	6,446,417	-	6,446,417	-	6,804,013	357,596
Financial liabilities						
Repurchase agreements (note 19, 21)	38,713,408	-	38,713,408	43,510,358	-	(4,796,950)
Total	38,713,408	-	38,713,408	43,510,358	-	(4,796,950)

As of 31 December 2022 the loans of AMD 27,764 thousand provided by the Bank were offset against the liabilities of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, as the Bank is the servicing agent of these loans and these loans were provided by the Government of the Republic of Armenia within the framework of measures to neutralize the economic effects of the coronavirus.

36 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. Refer to note 37.3 for the Bank’s contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

In thousand Armenian drams							31 December 2023
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	Subtotal less than 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 12 months	Total
Assets							
Cash	71,569,185	-	71,569,185	-	-	-	71,569,185
Derivative financial assets	1,326	-	1,326	-	-	-	1,326
Amounts due from financial institutions	3,306,962	477,764	3,784,726	19,159	2,122,500	2,141,659	5,926,385
Reverse repurchase agreements	12,464,832	-	12,464,832	-	-	-	12,464,832
Loans and advances to customers	7,298,125	58,998,921	66,297,046	136,815,989	88,286,034	225,102,023	291,399,069
Investment securities							
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,938,430	3,137,282	10,075,712	5,751,259	6,087,361	11,838,620	21,914,332
- Investments securities at amortised cost	29,721,104	-	29,721,104	3,736,439	4,833,853	8,570,292	38,291,396
Other financial assets	93,946	8,144	102,090	471	-	471	102,561
	131,393,910	62,622,111	194,016,021	146,323,317	101,329,748	247,653,065	441,669,086

In thousand Armenian drams	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	Subtotal less than 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 12 months	Total
							31 December 2023
Liabilities							
Derivative financial liabilities	15,184	-	15,184	-	-	-	15,184
Debt securities issued	122,508	106,403	228,911	11,066,372	-	11,066,372	11,295,283
Repurchase agreements	34,127,375	-	34,127,375	-	-	-	34,127,375
Amounts due to financial institutions	14,619,284	44,421,821	59,041,105	84,574,449	15,061,348	99,635,797	158,676,902
Amounts due to customers	93,086,447	68,888,074	161,974,521	21,388,383	579,419	21,967,802	183,942,323
Subordinated debt	68,012	18,628	86,640	2,013,772	7,579,082	9,592,854	9,679,494
Lease liabilities	13,914	385,085	398,999	798,771	228,312	1,027,083	1,426,082
Other financial liabilities	2,506,134	70,210	2,576,344	1,541	361	1,902	2,578,246
	144,558,858	113,890,221	258,449,079	119,843,288	23,448,522	143,291,810	401,740,889
Net position	(13,164,948)	(51,268,110)	(64,433,058)	26,480,029	77,881,226	104,361,255	39,928,197
Accumulated gap	(13,164,948)	(64,433,058)		(37,953,029)	39,928,197		

In thousand Armenian drams	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	Subtotal less than 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 12 months	Total
							31 December 2022
Assets							
Cash	69,081,631	-	69,081,631	-	-	-	69,081,631
Derivative financial assets	67	-	67	-	-	-	67
Amounts due from financial institutions	5,982,800	4,118,406	10,101,206	166,880	1,180,278	1,347,158	11,448,364
Reverse repurchase agreements	6,381,390	-	6,381,390	-	-	-	6,381,390
Loans and advances to customers	7,539,245	54,644,337	62,183,582	119,739,149	77,490,764	197,229,913	259,413,495
Investment securities							
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,332,774	405,663	20,738,437	570,016	2,224,443	2,794,459	23,532,896
- Investment securities at amortised cost	23,153,692	692,266	23,845,958	-	-	-	23,845,958
Other financial assets	202,168	2,399	204,567	471	-	471	205,038
	132,673,767	59,863,071	192,536,838	120,476,516	80,895,485	201,372,001	393,908,839

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022						
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	Subtotal less than 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 12 months	Total
Liabilities							
Derivative financial assets	1,083	-	1,083	-	-	-	1,083
Debt securities issued	-	2,497,438	2,497,438	6,019,677	-	6,019,677	8,517,115
Repurchase agreements	38,713,408	-	38,713,408	-	-	-	38,713,408
Amounts due to financial institutions	10,641,880	44,008,970	54,650,850	77,760,726	14,207,390	91,968,116	146,618,966
Amounts due to customers	84,521,339	57,748,053	142,269,392	13,358,298	569,902	13,928,200	156,197,592
Subordinated debt	15,923	18,974	34,897	-	3,936,432	3,936,432	3,971,329
Lease liabilities	2,124	227,114	229,238	807,523	439,052	1,246,575	1,475,813
Other financial liabilities	3,264,136	43,493	3,307,629	-	-	-	3,307,629
	137,159,893	104,544,042	241,703,935	97,946,224	19,152,776	117,099,000	358,802,935
Net position	(4,486,126)	(44,680,971)	(49,167,097)	22,530,292	61,742,709	84,273,001	35,105,904
Accumulated gap	(4,486,126)	(49,167,097)		(26,636,805)	35,105,904		

The gap of 1 to 12 months is due to the short terms of customer deposits, which are periodically extended and the Bank has the opportunity to repay them in full upon request.

37 Risk management

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

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

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

Risk management structure

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

Board

The Board is responsible for monitoring the overall risk management, approval of strategy and risk management principles. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments.

Executive Board

The Executive Board has the responsibility to monitor the uninterrupted risk management process within the Bank. It is responsible for elaboration and application of the risk management strategy, principles, policies and limits. The Executive Board is responsible for solving problems related with risk management and monitors the application of respective decisions made with respect to them.

Risk Management Subdivision

Risk management is carried out by Strategy Risk Management Administration under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Strategy and Risk Management Department diagnoses, identifies, analyses, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating departments. The Risk Management Subdivision is responsible for monitoring risk management principles, policy and the Bank's risk limits, as well as implementing and realizing procedures connected with risk management.

Internal audit

Internal audit is responsible for the independent assessment of risk management and monitoring for the overall environment. Risk management processes throughout the Bank are audited annually by the internal audit, which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Bank's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the respective management body.

Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Bank's risks are measured using a method which reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models. The Bank also runs worst case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries.

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyze, control and identify early risks. The report includes aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, hold limit exceptions, VaR, liquidity ratios and risk profile changes. On a monthly basis detailed reporting of industry, customer and geographic risks takes place. The Executive Body receives a comprehensive risk report once a month which is designed to provide all the necessary information to assess and conclude on the risks of the Bank. A daily briefing is given to the Management Board and all other relevant employees of the Bank on the utilization of market limits, analysis of VaR, proprietary investments and liquidity, plus any other risk developments.

Risk mitigation

As part of its overall risk management, the Bank uses derivatives and other instruments to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity risks, credit risks, and exposures arising from forecast transactions. The Bank actively uses collateral to reduce its credit risks (see below for more detail).

Excessive risk concentration

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

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

37.1 Credit risk

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

37.1.1 Credit quality analysis

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

Explanation of internal rating grades is included in note 37.1.2.

In thousand Armenian drams				31 December 2023
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash				
High	16,529,115	-	-	16,529,115
Standard	55,071,139	-	-	55,071,139
Gross carrying amount	71,600,254	-	-	71,600,254
Loss allowance	(31,069)	-	-	(31,069)
Net carrying amount	71,569,185	-	-	71,569,185
Amounts due from financial institutions				
Standard	5,981,098	-	-	5,981,098
Gross carrying amount	5,981,098	-	-	5,981,098
Loss allowance	(54,713)	-	-	(54,713)
Net carrying amount	5,926,385	-	-	5,926,385
Reverse repurchase agreements				
Standard grade	12,558,183	-	-	12,558,183
Gross carrying amount	12,558,183	-	-	12,558,183
Loss allowance	(93,351)	-	-	(93,351)
Net carrying amount	12,464,832	-	-	12,464,832
Loans to mortgage and consumer customers				
High grade	110,519,176	-	-	110,519,176
Standard grade	71,243	1,822,066	-	1,893,309
Low grade	-	145,471	-	145,471
Non-performing grade	-	-	362,564	362,564
Gross carrying amount	110,590,419	1,967,537	362,564	112,920,520
Loss allowance	(695,445)	(498,875)	(260,775)	(1,455,095)
Net carrying amount	109,894,974	1,468,662	101,789	111,465,425
Loans to commercial customers				
High grade	180,772,367	-	-	180,772,367
Standard grade	2,814,874	433,981	-	3,248,855
Low grade	-	40,204	-	40,204
Non-performing grade	-	-	37,886	37,886
Gross carrying amount	183,587,241	474,185	37,886	184,099,312
Loss allowance	(4,015,655)	(126,344)	(23,669)	(4,165,668)
Net carrying amount	179,571,586	347,841	14,217	179,933,644

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023			
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt investment securities at amortised cost including pledged securities				
Standard	38,578,421	-	-	38,578,421
Gross carrying amount	38,578,421	-	-	38,578,421
Loss allowance	(287,025)	-	-	(287,025)
Net carrying amount	38,291,396	-	-	38,291,396
Debt investment securities at FVOCI including pledged securities				
Standard	21,914,332	-	-	21,914,332
Carrying amount-fair value	21,914,332	-	-	21,914,332
Loss allowance	(166,993)	-	-	(166,993)
Other financial assets				
Standard grade	103,597	-	-	103,597
Gross carrying amount	103,597	-	-	103,597
Loss allowance	(1,036)	-	-	(1,036)
Net carrying amount	102,561	-	-	102,561
Loan commitments and financial guarantee				
Standard grade	15,067,578	-	-	15,067,578
Gross carrying amount	15,067,578	-	-	15,067,578
Loss allowance*	(19,270)	-	-	(19,270)

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022			
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash				
High	15,308,984	-	-	15,308,984
Standard	53,823,902	-	-	53,823,902
Gross carrying amount	69,132,886	-	-	69,132,886
Loss allowance	(51,225)	-	-	(51,225)
Net carrying amount	69,081,631	-	-	69,081,631
Amounts due from financial institutions				
Standard	11,524,669	-	-	11,524,669
Gross carrying amount	11,524,669	-	-	11,524,669
Loss allowance	(76,305)	-	-	(76,305)
Net carrying amount	11,448,364	-	-	11,448,364
Reverse repurchase agreements				
Standard	6,466,417	-	-	6,466,417
Gross carrying amount	6,466,417	-	-	6,466,417
Loss allowance	(85,027)	-	-	(85,027)
Net carrying amount	6,381,390	-	-	6,381,390

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2022			
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to mortgage and consumer customers				
High grade	91,653,105	-	-	91,653,105
Standard grade	78,817	1,916,313	-	1,995,130
Low grade	-	137,805	-	137,805
Non-performing grade	-	-	2,534,086	2,534,086
Gross carrying amount	91,731,922	2,054,118	2,534,086	96,320,126
Loss allowance	(643,853)	(388,946)	(1,015,724)	(2,048,523)
Net carrying amount	91,088,069	1,665,172	1,518,362	94,271,603
Loans to commercial customers				
High grade	165,887,310	-	-	165,887,310
Standard grade	25,366	357,319	-	382,685
Low grade	-	91,604	-	91,604
Non-performing grade	-	-	290,590	290,590
Gross carrying amount	165,912,676	448,923	290,590	166,652,189
Loss allowance	(1,196,643)	(175,717)	(137,937)	(1,510,297)
Net carrying amount	164,716,033	273,206	152,653	165,141,892
Debt investment securities at amortised cost including pledged securities				
Standard	24,116,000	-	-	24,116,000
Gross carrying amount	24,116,000	-	-	24,116,000
Loss allowance	(270,042)	-	-	(270,042)
Net carrying amount	23,845,958	-	-	23,845,958
Debt investment securities at FVOCI including pledged securities				
Standard	23,532,896			23,532,896
Carrying amount-fair value	23,532,896			23,532,896
Loss allowance	(276,555)	-	-	(276,555)
Other financial assets				
Standard grade	212,863	-	-	212,863
Gross carrying amount	212,863	-	-	212,863
Loss allowance	(7,825)	-	-	(7,825)
Net carrying amount	205,038	-	-	205,038
Loan commitments, financial guarantees and letters of credit				
Standard grade	17,263,733	-	-	17,263,733
Carrying amount-fair value	17,263,733	-	-	17,263,733
Loss allowance*	(103,386)	-	-	(103,386)

* Standard grade includes allowance on financial guarantees (refer to note 31).

37.1.2 Impairment assessment

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

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Bank measures credit risk using Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD") and Loss Given Default ("LGD"). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring ECL under IFRS 9.

In accordance with the IFRS 9 the Bank uses a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Bank.
- If a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are creditimpaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

For undrawn loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, ECL is measured based on Credit Conversion Factor of 100%.

Due from financial institutions, interbank deposits and corresponding accounts, investment in debt securities are subject to impairment based on 12-months ECL. The estimates of probability default and loss given default for clients are derived from credit rating information supplied by international rating agencies (Moody's, Fitch, S&P).

Allowance for expected credit losses on other receivables is estimated individually using the loan loss allowance rate of the client. If the client does not have loan exposure in the bank, than the credit rating of the client and the corresponding probability of default and loss given default are used. In addition, expected period of exposure for receivable is estimated. Finally, PDs, LGDs and expected period of exposure are multiplied to calculate expected credit allowance for receivables.

Loans to customers

To assess credit risk of exposures to the borrowers the Bank has developed methodology in accordance with IFRS 9.

Bank measures expected credit losses on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans, that share similar credit risk characteristics.

Individually significant exposures are considered borrowers/group of related borrowers which exposure exceeds 0.3% of regulatory capital. Besides, they should have the signs of significant increase in credit risk, such as increase in overdue days or significant financial difficulties.

Due to the deteriorating financial condition of the borrower, the Bank can subjectively classify loans in a more severe stage, as well as, in the absence of deterioration of the borrowers' financial condition, loans can be reclassified to the previous stage.

To determine whether exposure has indicators of significant increase in credit risk or impairment loss event has been incurred, information about the borrowers' liquidity, solvency and business and financial risk exposures, overdue, restructuring, credit ratings and the fair value of collaterals are analyzed by Risk Management department.

ECLs on individually significant exposures with the signs of significant increase in credit risk are measured on an individual basis. ECLs on individually significant exposures without signs of significant increase in credit risk are measured on a collective basis.

Measurement of ECL on an individual basis

For individually assessed loans, ECLs are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the bank expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted using effective interest rate. Besides, the repayments and realization of any assets held as collateral against the loan are taking into account.

The Bank generally assesses liquidation value of the collaterals considering based on the actual sale dates of previous similar collateral. The general approach is overridden individually if other circumstances demonstrate that generic time to collect period and valuation haircut is not reasonable.

Measurement of ECL on a collective basis

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Loss given default (LGD);
- Exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information.

Collective assessment is performed on a borrower level rather than contract level.

Segmentation

Collectively assessed loans are grouped together according to their credit risk characteristics. Such characteristics are:

- Segment
- Days past due
- Restructuring
- Collateralization

Portfolio subject to collective assessment of ECL is divided into 5 segments: Consumer, Mortgage, Manufacturing, Agriculture, Other.

Definition of default

Critical to the determination is the definition of default. The definition of default is incorporated in measuring the amount of ECL. The Bank considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank for collective assessed loans;
- The borrower's loan was restructured more than once;

When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Bank takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The Bank uses a variety of sources of information to assess default which are either developed internally or obtained from external sources.

The information assessed depends on the materiality of exposure too. Qualitative indicators, such as external information about possible deterioration of financial situation of borrower are significant inputs in the analysis and are used for identification of loans for individual assessment of ECL if the borrower's exposure is above materially significant threshold.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank monitors financial assets that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Bank will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable. Significant deterioration of credit rating of borrower, material decrease the price of collateral could be considered as the qualitative signs of significant increase in credit risks and are used for identification of loans for individual assessment of ECL if the borrowers exposure is above materially significant threshold.

When an asset becomes more than 30 days past due, the Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred and the asset is in stage 2 of the impairment model, i.e. the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL.

Renegotiated loans and advances

Loans and advances are generally renegotiated either as part of an ongoing customer relationship or in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the borrower. In the latter case, renegotiation can result in an extension of the due date of payment or repayment plans under which the Bank offers a concessionary rate of interest to genuinely distressed borrowers. This will result in the asset continuing to be overdue and will be individually impaired where the renegotiated payments of interest and principal will not recover the original carrying amount of the asset. In other cases, renegotiation will lead to a new agreement, which is treated as a new loan.

The carrying amount of renegotiated loans to customers as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 were AMD 1,552,203 thousand and AMD 1,128,416 thousand, respectively.

Probability of default (PD)

To determine the PD rates for each group, the Bank utilizes migration matrices methodology, which employs statistical analyses of historical data and experience of delinquency and default to reliably estimate the amount of the loans that will eventually be defaulted as a result of the events occurring before the balance sheet date. Observation period for homogenous group was taken as six years from January 2018 to December 2023. During the observation period, the one month migration matrices were generated.

Migrations matrices are used to calculate 12-months probability of default (PD) for each group of collective assessment. Based on that, is calculated marginal PDs for next years until the maturity of portfolio is expired. For calculations of PDs, default was determined as 90 days overdue. The borrower that has defaulted at least once during observation period is considered defaulted during the remaining observation period.

To estimate Point in Time PDs the Bank incorporates of forward looking information under different macro scenarios.

Loss given default (LGD)

Another component of impairment model is LGD (loss given default), that's is an estimate of the loss arising on default. To measure it, defaulted exposures by segments is reduced by deposits pledged and the discounted liquidation value of properties pledged using the actual sale dates of previous similar collaterals. LGD models for unsecured assets considers recovery rates of defaulted assets. LGDs are measured on segment rather than on a borrower level.

Exposure at default (EAD)

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization.

Forward-looking information

The Bank uses forward-looking information in its measurement of ECL. The information used includes economic data and economic indicators prognoses published by monetary authorities. Four macroeconomic variables were sued for determining the probability of default: Consumer Price Index (CPI), inflows from money transfers, exchange rate of USD/AMD and RUB/AMD. They will lead to a different probability of default. Weighting of these different variables forms the basis of a weighted average probability of default that is used in calculations of ECL. 12-month ECL (stage 1 loans) is measured only with twelve month PDs. Lifetime ECL (stages 2 and 3 loans) are measured with all annual marginal PDs until the maturity of loan expires.

Macroeconomic indicators prognoses with different scenarios and their weights are published by Armenian Statistical Agency Armstat.

Calculation of ECL

When the marginal PDs and LGD are determined for each group/segment, final calculations of loan loss allowance is made. It depends on risk characteristics of groups: 12 months ECL is calculated for Stage 1 groups (overdue less than 31 days) and lifetime ECLs for stage 2 or 3 groups (overdue more than 90 days or restructured loans). The results of LLP calculation on loan portfolio allows to derive the average impairment rates for each of 9 groups of collective assessment. These rates are used for formation of loan loss allowance until next recalculation of whole model. Recalculation of impairment model was carried out once in 2022 and the last one was done in December 2023 based on last available information.

37.1.3 Risk concentrations

Geographical sectors

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

In thousand Armenian drams	Armenia	Other non-OECD countries	OECD countries	Total
Cash	69,943,174	1,124,217	501,794	71,569,185
Derivative financial assets	1,326	-	-	1,326
Amounts due from financial institutions	5,259,767	287,679	378,939	5,926,385
Reverse repurchase agreements	12,464,832	-	-	12,464,832
Loans and advances to customers	291,335,671	40,939	22,459	291,399,069
Investment securities				
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,907,830	-	6,502	21,914,332
- Investment securities at amortised cost	38,291,396	-	-	38,291,396
Other financial assets	102,188	-	373	102,561
As of 31 December 2023	439,306,184	1,452,835	910,067	441,669,086
As of 31 December 2022	387,787,217	288,599	5,833,023	393,908,839

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

Industry sectors

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank's main credit exposure, classified by economic sectors, are concentrated in the financial sector, except for loans. For distribution of industry sectors for loans, refer to note 20.

37.1.4 Collateral and other credit enhancement

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

The main types of collateral obtained are, as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions, cash or securities
- For commercial lending, charges over real estate properties, movable properties, equipment, inventory and trade receivables and, in special circumstances, government guarantees
- For consumer lending residential properties.
- For mortgages over residential properties

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

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

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

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

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans collateralized by real estate	116,384,578	105,074,753
Loans collateralized by guarantees	96,445,054	82,581,403
Loans collateralized by jewellery and other gold items	16,489,411	15,642,548
Loans collateralized by vehicles (cars)	2,580,196	2,284,747
Loans collateralized by cash	692,105	2,652,823
Loans collateralized by materials	4,787,837	5,606,914
Loans collateralized by equipment	5,143,109	3,484,666
Loans collateralized by other securities	17,364	13,535
Loans collateralized by state bonds	1,419	3,119
Other collateral	41,318,662	29,743,699
Unsecured loans	13,160,097	15,884,108
Total loans and advances to customers (gross)	297,019,832	262,972,315

As of 31 December 2023, the net carrying amount of credit-impaired loans and advances to customers amounted to 400,450 thousand (2022: 2,820,824 thousand) and the value of identifiable collateral (mainly commercial properties) held against those loans and advances amounted to 1,400,867 thousand (2022: 3,723,771 thousand).

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

37.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The Bank classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. Non-trading positions are managed and monitored using other sensitivity analyses.

37.2.1 Market risk – Non-trading

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 Bank's Board has established limits on the interest rate gaps for stipulated periods. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within the established limits.

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

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held as of 31 December 2023.

The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluating fixed rate of financial assets measured at FVOCI as of 31 December 2023 based on the expected changes in the yield curve.

In thousand Armenian drams			31 December 2023
Currency	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Sensitivity of equity
AMD	+1	-	(687,245)
AMD	-1	-	746,126
Basic	+/-0.51	23,532	-
Average	+/-0.76	34,093	-
High	+/-1.01	44,670	-

In thousand Armenian drams			31 December 2022
Currency	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Sensitivity of equity
AMD	+1	-	(722,652)
AMD	-1	-	785,079
Basic	+/-0.96	129,757	-
Average	+/-1.21	163,522	-
High	+/-1.46	197,344	-

Average effective interest rates

The table below displays average interest rates for interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. These interest rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

	2023			2022		
	Average effective interest rate, %			Average effective interest rate, %		
	AMD	USD	Other currencies	AMD	USD	Other currencies
Interest earning assets						
Amounts due from financial institutions	12.9	9.9	-	13.1	6.9	-
Reverse repurchase agreements	10.5	2.5	-	12.2	6.0	-
Loans and advances to customers	13.9	9.2	16.7	13.7	9.0	16.7
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	10.4	2.9	-	8.2	7.2	-
Investments securities at amortised cost	9.2	-	-	7.8	9.3	-
Interest earning liabilities						
Loans from RA Government	7.4	-	-	6.8	-	-
Loans from financial institutions	7.2	6.3	-	6.8	3.0	-
Deposits from financial institutions	11.3	6.1	-	11.1	3.7	-
Amounts due to customers	10.1	4.1	4.8	9.6	4.1	5.0
Repurchase agreements	10.1	-	-	10.9	-	-
Debt securities issued	11.2	5.1	-	10.5	5.2	-
Subordinated debt	15.7	8.6	-	14.9	7.9	-

Currency risk

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

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Bank had significant exposure as of 31 December 2023 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculated the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Armenian dram, with all other variables held constant on the income statement (due to the fair value of currency sensitive non-trading monetary assets and liabilities) and equity (due to the change in fair value of currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts used as cash flow hedges, and equity instruments). A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in income statement or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
Currency	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
USD	10%	(362,540)	(362,540)	10%	(560,050)	(560,050)
EUR	10%	47,628	47,628	10%	(5,992)	(5,992)

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

In thousand Armenian drams	Armenian Dram	Freely convertible currencies	Non-freely convertible currencies	Total
Assets				
Cash	26,263,177	42,067,161	3,238,847	71,569,185
Amounts due from financial institutions	4,221,572	1,681,167	23,646	5,926,385
Reverse repurchase agreements	10,501,782	1,963,050	-	12,464,832
Loans and advances to customers	220,664,027	70,720,820	14,222	291,399,069
Investment securities				
- Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,496,067	418,265	-	21,914,332
- Investments securities at amortised cost	38,291,396	-	-	38,291,396
Other financial assets	82,614	19,634	313	102,561
	321,520,635	116,870,097	3,277,028	441,667,760
Liabilities				
Debt securities issued	4,121,014	7,174,269	-	11,295,283
Repurchase agreements	34,127,375	-	-	34,127,375
Amounts due to financial institutions	105,539,617	53,133,521	3,764	158,676,902
Amounts due to customers	128,723,693	52,877,405	2,341,225	183,942,323
Subordinated debt	3,037,190	6,642,304	-	9,679,494
Lease liabilities	1,426,082	-	-	1,426,082
Other financial liabilities	2,471,166	100,840	6,240	2,578,246
Total	279,446,137	119,928,339	2,351,229	401,725,705
Total effect of derivative financial instruments	(12,689)	1,040,837	(1,042,006)	(13,858)
Net position as of 31 December 2023	42,061,809	(2,017,405)	(116,207)	39,928,197
Commitments and contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2023	10,675,945	4,349,796	41,837	15,067,578
Total financial assets	263,593,702	128,080,249	2,234,821	393,908,772
Total financial liabilities	227,690,432	128,755,733	2,355,687	358,801,852
Total effect of derivative financial instruments	78,362	(79,378)	-	(1,016)
Net position as of 31 December 2022	35,981,632	(754,862)	(120,866)	35,105,904
Commitments and contingent liabilities As of 31 December 2022	10,565,744	6,550,687	147,302	17,263,733

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

37.3 Liquidity risk

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

The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Bank also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the Bank.

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

The indicators as of 31 December are as follows:

	Unaudited	
As of 31 December, these ratios were as follows:	**2023, %**	**2022, %**
N21- Total liquidity ratio (Highly liquid assets/ Total assets)	23.66	22.39
N22- Current liquidity ratio (Highly liquid assets /liabilities on demand)	100.52	89.59

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities as of 31 December 2023 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Refer to note 36 for the expected maturities of these liabilities. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Bank expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Bank could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Bank's deposit retention history.

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023					
	Demand and less than 1 month	**From 1 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total gross amount outflow**	**Carrying amount**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Debt securities issued	187,892	836,521	11,773,241	-	12,797,654	11,295,283
Repurchase agreements	34,182,223	-	-	-	34,182,223	34,127,375
Amounts due to financial institutions	16,402,765	53,946,013	105,159,003	21,031,348	196,539,129	158,676,902
Amounts due to customers	93,135,753	72,647,631	22,601,089	716,336	189,100,809	183,942,323
Subordinated debt	148,596	918,477	5,918,444	8,562,867	15,548,384	9,679,494
Lease liabilities	14,424	378,668	974,676	258,061	1,625,829	1,426,082
Other financial liabilities	2,506,134	70,210	1,541	361	2,578,246	2,578,246
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	146,577,787	128,797,520	146,427,994	30,568,973	452,372,274	401,725,705

In thousand Armenian drams

	31 December 2023					
	Demand and less than 1 month	**From 1 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total gross amount outflow**	**Carrying amount**
Derivative financial liabilities						
Derivative instruments						
Inflow	2,728,283	-	-	-	2,728,283	-
Outflow	(2,743,467)	-	-	-	(2,743,467)	(15,184)
Total derivative financial liabilities	(15,184)	-	-	-	(15,184)	(15,184)
Commitments and contingent liabilities	528,559	8,623,361	5,183,405	732,253	15,067,578	15,067,578

In thousand Armenian drams

	31 December 2022					
	Demand and less than 1 month	**From 1 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total gross amount outflow**	**Carrying amount**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Debt securities issued	50,406	2,999,115	6,655,747	-	9,705,268	8,517,115
Repurchase agreements	38,777,491	-	-	-	38,777,491	38,713,408
Amounts due to financial institutions	11,555,216	52,246,037	95,835,267	19,617,629	179,254,149	146,618,966
Amounts due to customers	86,259,968	60,662,203	13,987,474	722,349	161,631,994	156,197,592
Subordinated debt	22,670	281,501	1,823,529	3,390,597	5,518,297	3,971,329
Lease liabilities	55,299	519,257	895,992	220,928	1,691,476	1,475,813
Other financial liabilities	3,264,136	43,493	-	-	3,307,629	3,307,629
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	139,985,186	116,751,606	119,198,009	23,951,503	399,886,304	358,801,852
Derivative financial liabilities						
Derivative instruments						
Inflow	(268,405)	-	-	-	(268,405)	-
Outflow	269,488	-	-	-	269,488	(1,083)
Total derivative financial liabilities	(1,083)	-	-	-	(1,083)	(1,083)
Commitments and contingent liabilities	204,508	8,213,362	5,469,067	3,376,796	17,263,733	17,263,733

37.4 Operational risk

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

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

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

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

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

37.5 Climate-related risks

The Bank and its customers may face significant climate-related risks in the future. These risks include the threat of financial loss and adverse non-financial impacts that encompass the political, economic and environmental responses to climate change. The key sources of climate risks have been identified as physical and transition risks.

Physical risks arise as the result of acute weather events such as hurricanes, floods and wildfires, and longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures, heat waves, droughts and rising sea levels and risks.

Transition risks may arise from the adjustments to a net-zero economy, e.g., changes to laws and regulations, litigation due to failure to mitigate or adapt, and shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products and services due to changes in consumer behaviour and investor demand.

These risks are receiving increasing regulatory, political and societal scrutiny, both within the country and internationally. While certain physical risks may be predictable, there are significant uncertainties as to the extent and timing of their manifestation. For transition risks, uncertainties remain as to the impacts of the impending regulatory and policy shifts, changes in consumer demands and supply chains.

38 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

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

In thousand Armenian drams

	Debt securities issued	Subordinated debt	Amounts due to financial institutions	Lease liabilities	Dividends	Total
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	6,107,897	3,605,469	131,081,522	1,572,752	470,126	142,837,766
Proceeds	7,315,960	901,918	1,660,462,922	-	-	1,668,680,800
Redemption	(4,362,786)	(329,948)	(1,631,968,829)	(809,687)	(1,349,276)	(1,638,820,526)
Foreign currency translation	(572,665)	(216,823)	(13,493,829)	-	-	(14,283,317)
Other	28,709	10,713	537,180	712,748	1,379,234	2,668,584
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	8,517,115	3,971,329	146,618,966	1,475,813	500,084	161,083,307
Proceeds	6,400,173	6,007,459	1,566,631,212	-	-	1,579,038,844
Redemption	(3,931,116)	(603,524)	(1,556,868,695)	(1,001,530)	(1,150,794)	(1,563,555,659)
Foreign currency translation	(229,237)	(252,141)	(1,758,239)	-	-	(2,239,617)
Other	538,348	556,371	4,053,658	951,799	1,191,917	7,292,093
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	11,295,283	9,679,494	158,676,902	1,426,082	541,207	181,618,968

The ‘’Other’’ line includes new leased liabilities and non-cash lease remeasurements. It also includes the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on debt securities issued, subordinated debt, amounts due to financial liabilities and lease liabilities accrued but not yet paid. The Bank classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

39 Capital adequacy

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

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

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

The minimum ratio between total capital and risk weighted assets required by the Central Bank of Armenia is 11% (2022: 12%).

The Bank's regulatory capital is the sum of its Tier 1 and Tier 2 capitals. The Bank's Tier 1 capital is the sum of the Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 capitals after making appropriate deductions and adjustments.

Tier 2 capital includes long-term subordinated debts meeting the requirements of the regulation and the total reserve for potential losses formed according to the asset classification and provisioning procedure with appropriate weights.

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

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022 the amount of regulatory capital, risk waited assets and capital adequacy ratio calculated in accordance with the requirements of Central Bank of Armenia are provided below.

	Unaudited	
In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Common Equity Tier 1 (2022: Tier 1 capital)	50,738,376	45,344,802
Additional Tier 2 (2022: Tier 2 capital)	12,901,554	5,613,600
Total regulatory capital	63,639,930	50,958,402
Risk-weighted assets	393,089,042	354,221,999
Capital adequacy ratio	16.19%	14.39%

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

With the aim to enhance the efficiency of the banking system activity, strengthening the ability to resist the shocks in different economic situations, as well as providing more efficient and available banking services, the Board of RA Central Bank decided to establish the minimum size of total capital at 30,000,000 thousand Armenian drams for the banks.

40 Segment reporting

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

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

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

41 Events after the reporting period

Share capital

At the shareholders' meeting of the Bank on April 19, 2024, the increased share capital of AMD 30,801,895 thousand was approved.

Ratings

Fitch Ratings international rating agency on 08 February 2024 upgraded the Long-term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) of the bank by one notch from "B" to "B+" with a stable outlook. At the same time, the Bank's Viability Rating (VR) was raised from "b" to "b+".

Moody's Investors Service international rating agency on 31 January 2024 affirmed the B1 long-term local and foreign-currency deposit ratings of the Bank with Stable outlook, updating the Credit Opinion on the Bank: Concurrently, Moody's Investors Service affirmed the Bank's b1 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) and Adjusted BCA, Not Prime (NP) short-term local and foreign currency bank deposit ratings, the Bank's Ba3/NP long-term and short-term local and foreign currency Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs) and the Ba3(cr)/NP(cr) long-term and short-term Counterparty Risk Assessments (CR Assessments).