

ACCOUNTING ISSUER'S STATEMENT
DOCUMENTS INCLUDING MATERIAL FACTS AND INFORMATION
ARMENIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY

ARMECONOMBANK OJSC

23/1 Amiryan Str., 0002 Yerevan, Republic of Armenia

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Report including essential facts and events No 2, 15 July 2019

Class of securities: common shares (stock security) and preference shares (stock security)

Number of securities: common shares – 1,852,533 preference shares- 424,600

Nominal value of securities (currency): common shares – AMD 10,400
preference shares – AMD 15,000"

“To the best of our knowledge the financial statements give a true and fair view of ARMECONOMBANK OJSC's assets and liabilities, financial state, income and expenses, and the information included in the Quarterly report of managerial bodies is fair and true”.

Authorized signatories:

Artak Araqelyan Deputy CEO -Treasurer (signature) 15.07.2019 (date)
(name, surname) (position)

Onik Chichyan Deputy CEO for Corporate (signature) 15.07.2019 (date)
and Retail Business
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Ruben Badalyan Deputy CEO for Operations (signature) 15.07.2019 (date)
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Astghik Manrikyan Deputy CEO for International
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Arpine Pilosyan Deputy CEO for
Technologies and Security (signature) 15.07.2019(date)

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Mikael Poghosyan Chief Accountant (signature) 15.07.2019(date)

(name, surname) (position)

Head of Strategy and

Hayk Avetisyan Risk Management Department (signature) 15.07.2019(date)

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Vrej Jhangiryan Head of Legal Department (signature) 15.07.2019(date)

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Aram Khachatryan CEO (signature) 15.07.2019(date)

(name, surname) (position)

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Interim Report

On Financial State

30 June 2019

ARMECONOMBANK OJSC 23/1 Amiryan Str., Yerevan

	Name	Note	As of the end of current interim period (unaudited)	As of the end of previous fiscal year (audited)
1	Assets			
1.1	Cash and balances with CBA	13	35,044,724	38,158,045
1.2	Standard bank precious metal bullions and coins		98,566	116,058
1.3	Due from banks and other financial institutions	14	12,420,669	13,175,950
1.4	Reverse repurchase agreements	14.1	5,521,355	3,882,703
1.5	Financial assets at fair value calculated through profit or loss	15		17,468
1.5.1	Other financial assets calculated with amortized cost		471,969	
1.6	Loans and advances at amortized value provided to customers	16	147,845,979	133,629,775
1.7	Financial assets at fair value rated through other comprehensive financial results	1.7	3,665,436	2,298,018
1.7.1	Securities pledged under repurchase agreement	17.1	19,393,485	17,454,208
1.9	Non-current assets held for sale		719,349	802,163
1.10	Fixed assets	20	10,675,025	10,330,854
1.10.1	Intangible assets	20	495,841	506,593
1.12	Other assets	21	1,041,971	1,325,562
	Total assets		237,394,369	221,697,397
2	Liabilities			
2.1	Liabilities to banks and financial institutions	22	31,901,800	34,085,791
2.2	Loans and deposits from international financial institutions	22.1	31,820,198	24,059,690
2.3	Loans from RA Central Bank and RA Government	22.2	6,290,725	6,055,317
2.4	Repurchase agreement	22.3	22,274,376	20,519,048
2.5	Liabilities to customers	23	100,455,842	95,828,768
2.3	Subordinate borrowing	23.1		3,382,149

2.7	Liabilities for current profit tax		144,496	273,836
2.8	Securities issued by the Bank	24	4,310,763	2,060,960
2.9	Financial liabilities at fair value recalculated through profit or loss	25	13,017	
2.10	Amounts payable	26	685,453	280,380
2.11	Deferred tax liabilities	11	808,985	849,982
2.12	Reserves	30	59,554	61,891
2.9	Other liabilities	27	1,239,601	1,226,268
	Total Liabilities		190,744,770	188,684,080
3	Capital			
3.1	Chartered capital	28	25,635,343	22,266,343
3.2	Emission income			
3.3	Reserves			
3.3.1	Main reserve		3,105,000	3,000,000
3.3.2	Revaluation reserve		4,670,806	4,556,554
3.4	Undistributed profit(loss)		3,978,410	3,190,420
	Total capital		37,389,559	33,013,317
	Total liabilities and capital		237,394,369	221,697,397

Chairman of the Executive Board (CEO)

A. Khachatryan

Chief Accountant

M. Poghosyan

Approval date

12 July 2019

Interim Report
On Financial Results
30 June 2019
ARMECONOMBANK OJSC 23/1 Amiryan Str., Yerevan

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Name	Note	Current interim period	Accounting period	Comparable current interim period of the previous financial year	Previous period
Interest and similar income	3	5,107,490	9,876,575	4,109,567	8,041,966
Interest and similar expenses	3	(2,623,484)	(5,132,029)	(2,226,657)	(4,386,135)
Net interest and similar income		2,484,006	4,744,547	1,882,909	3,655,832
Income as commissions and other fees	4	599,163	1,128,094	741,687	1,407,714
Expenses as commissions and other fees	4	(154,171)	(275,612)	(118,923)	(246,458)
Net commission and other fees		444,992	852,482	622,763	1,161,255
Net commercial income	5	537,802	1,005,340	441,694	754,001
Other operational income	6	57,239	113,405	59,818	128,432
Operational income		3,524,039	6,715,773	3,007,185	5,699,520
Net allocations to possible asset loss provisions	7	(100,361)	(93,451)	(25,670)	(98,765)
Total administrative expenses	8	(1,810,320)	(3,548,268)	(1,672,331)	(3,250,432)
Other operational expenses	9	(648,266)	(1,225,469)	(626,030)	(1,178,291)
Operational profit		1,165,814	1,848,585	683,153	1,172,032
Profit(loss) before taxation		1,165,814	1,848,585	683,153	1,172,032
Profit tax expenses (compensation)	11	(285,924)	(421,747)	(167,151)	(218,417)
Profit for period		879,890	1,426,838	516,003	953,614

Chairman of the Executive Board (CEO)

A. Khachatryan

Chief Accountant

M. Poghosyan

Approval date

12 July 201

Interim Report
On Other Comprehensive Financial Results
30 June 2019
ARMECONOMBANK OJSC 23/1 Amiryan Str., Yerevan

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Name	Note	Current interim period	Accounting period	Comparable current interim period of the previous financial year	Previous period
Other comprehensive financial result					
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value calculated through other comprehensive financial result		23,631	(305,479)	(399,274)	(81,735)
Depreciation of financial assets at fair value calculated through other comprehensive financial result		764	40,578	5,903	5,903
Profit on non-current assets			394,415	3,787	(15,149)
Profit tax on other comprehensive income		(4,726)	61,096	79,855	16,347
Other comprehensive financial result after taxation		19,669	190,610	(309,729)	(74,634)
Comprehensive financial result		899,559	1,617,448	206,273	878,980

Chairman of the Executive Board (CEO)

A. Khachatryan

Chief Accountant

M. Poghosyan

Approval date

12 July 2019

Interim report
On cash flows
30 June 2019
ARMECONOMBANK OJSC 23/1 Amiryan Str., Yerevan

Name	Not e	Accounting period (unaudited)	Previous period (unaudited)
1. Cash flows from operations			
Profit of the year		1,426,838	953,614
Expenses from profit tax		421,747	218,417
Loss from interest assets devaluation		93,451	98,765
Wear and amortization		398,044	351,717
Profit(loss) from the disposal of fixed assets		(11,888)	3,157
Income from grants			
Net profit from foreign currency conversion		35,830	(34,073)
Net profit from financial assets available for sale		(317,533)	(320,834)
Other incomes		(16,933)	(395,750)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets or liabilities		2,029,556	875,014
2. Changes in operational assets and liabilities			
Increase/decrease of operational assets			
Claims from financial institutions		866,499	588,970
Reverse repurchase agreements		(1,632,196)	4,297,513
Loans to customers		(13,375,919)	(20,394,965)
Repurchase agreements		(1,939,277)	201,452
Other assets		487,033	732,227
Increase/decrease of operational liabilities			
Liabilities to financial institutions		(2,318,545)	5,218,673
Repurchase agreements		1,751,638	(2,663,079)
Liabilities to customers		3,975,539	(1,734,210)
Other liabilities		26,813	28,010
Cash used in operating activities before taxation		-10,128,858	-12,850,395
Paid income tax		(622,190)	(561,848)
Net cash used in operating activities;		-10,751,048	-13,412,243
3. Cash flows from investment operations			
Decrease/increase in available-for-sale securities at fair value through profit/loss		(805,502)	360,550
Decrease/increase of other financial assets calculated at amortized cost		(470,537)	49,957
Acquisition of fixed assets		(558,298)	(1,073,194)
Funds from the sale of fixed assets		66,197	121,105
Acquisition of intangible assets		(49,709)	(49,679)
Net cash (used) / (received from operation)in investment operation		-1,817,848	-591,261
4. Cash flows from financial operations			
Receiving loans from the Central Bank and RA Government		235,408	408,835
Receives / repayments from loans received from international financial institutions		7,434,117	5,658,371
Subordinate debt entries		(3,369,000)	(3,046,696)
Increase/decrease of securities issued by the bank		2,198,017	400,052
Paid dividends		(225,205)	(3,544)
Release of privileged shares		3,369,000	3,000,000
Net cash flows from financial operations		9,643,433	6,417,017
Impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on cash and its equivalents		-210,918	-128,890

Interim report
On Equity Changes
30 June 2019
ARMECONOMBANK OJSC 23/1 Amiryan Str., Yerevan

Equity elements	Chartered capital			Main reserve	Revaluation of financial assets at fair value rated through other comprehensive financial result	Profit from the revaluation of non current assets	Undistributed profit (loss)	Total	Total capital
	Chartered capital	Net amount	Emission profit/loss						
Articles	1	3	4	5	7	9	10	12	14

Comparable current interim period of the previous financial year (ascending from the beginning of the year) (I table)

Balance as of the beginning of the financial year	13,708,744	13,708,744	33,438	6,000,000	1,531,277	3,157,776	4,597,371	29,028,606	29,0258,606
01 January 2018 (audited)									
Reserve amount from changes in IFRS					208,675		(32,151)	176,524	176,524
Recalculated balance	13,708,744	13,708,744	33,438	6,000,000	1,739,952	3,157,776	4,565,220	29,205,130	29,205,130
Investment in chartered capital and other increase of chartered capital	3,000,000	3,000,000						3,000,000	3,000,000
Comprehensive income		-	-	-	(59,485)	(15,149)	953,614	878,980	878,980
Dividends							(277,880)	(277,880)	(277,880)
Internal movements including:						44,230	44,230		
Decrease in the growth of value from the revaluation of fixed assets and intangible assets						(44,230)	44,230		
Balance as of the end of interim accounting period	16,708,744	16,708,744	33,438	6,000,000	1,680,467	3,098,397	5,285,184	32,806,230	32,806,230
30/06/2018 (unaudited)									

Interim period of the current year (ascending from the beginning of the year) (II table)

Balance as of the beginning of the financial year 01 January 2019 (unaudited)	22,266,343	22,266,343		3,000,000	1,501,220	3,055,334	3,190,420	33,013,317	33,013,317
Reserve amount from changes in IFRS									
Recalculated balance	22,266,343	22,266,343	-	3,000,000	1,501,220	3,055,334	3,190,420	33,013,317	33,013,317
Transactions with shares(stock) with shareholders (owners) including:	3,369,000	3,369,000						3,369,000	3,369,000
Investments in chartered capital and other increase of chartered capital	3,369,000	3,369,000						3,369,000	3,369,000
Comprehensive income					(203,803)	394,415	1,426,836	1,617,448	1,617,448
Dividends							(610,206)	(610,206)	(610,206)

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A. Khachatryan

Chief Accountant

M. Poghosyan

Approval date 12 July 2019

Estimating ARMECONOMBANK's performance over the accounting quarter, we have to admit that over that period the Bank has had a certain growth of main indicators and development paces.

During the period under review the Bank started to issue **Contactless** visa cards.

The accounting quarter was notable in terms of cooperation with international financial institutions, the existing programs expanded and a new cooperation in the area of banking services was started. Particularly, the Bank and the Dutch Development Bank (FMO) signed a \$ 20.0 million loan agreement. US dollar loan agreement, which will be directed to lending business to micro and small enterprises in Armenia.

ARMECONOMBANK OJSC will continue its progress in the area of implementation and development of new loan projects and adoption of new markets of resource attraction.

Being a universal-type Bank, ARMECONOMBANK performs actively in all bank service sectors. The bank holds its positions of steady developer in currency, security and inter-bank markets. The Bank is also active in financing, service rendering, new types of remittances and plastic card service sectors.

The efficiency of measures taken for the execution of the bank's prospective and short- time (current) objectives is conditioned with the existing risk management optimal system which is used to ensure the continuity of the bank's operations in terms of optimal proportion of risk acceptable level and risk-income.

The risk management culture of the Bank is in continuous progress based on the steady, reliable, effective and safe operational objectives. The effectiveness of the risk management system of the Bank is based on the continuous development works in compliance with the internationally accepted standards, as well as pursuant to the Basel Committee Agreements on Banking Supervision and ISO/IEC 27001 (Information Security System) international standards and on other similar requirements. For the effective risk management, the Bank defines the acceptable risk level and risk- income optimal correlation, which will ensure the implementation of current strategic issues and steady development of the Bank.

The risk management process includes phases aimed to reveal, identify, assess, and respond to possible risks in the bank's operations. At that, the response phase may be accomplished through risk avoidance, reduction, acceptance, or transfer options. Risk management is a continuous process conducted throughout the phases of setting of strategic goals, development of procedures regulating the banking operations, other internal judicial acts, and projects, execution of banking operations, and control.

The economic and mathematical modelling, regulation, analyses and forecast of processes as well as on the improvement of the instruments of the internal control system allows the Bank to ensure risk-income optimal correlation in conditions of acceptable risk level and to ensure the performance of the requirements of existing standards, and the acceptable levels profitability, reliability, security and the factors of solvency.

The main principles of risk management, assessment and management approaches of separate risk types as well as the methods and models are fixed in the internal legal acts of the bank and paralleled with the assessment of the bank's gross risk and the measures of its optimal management. The Bank's gross risk is managed by an appropriate economic-mathematical through identification and monitoring of material levels of foreign currency, credit, liquidity, and interest rate fluctuation risks and their aggregate – gross risk level.

In compliance with ARMECONOMBANK OJSC Risk Management Policy and with due consideration of the principles of risk management of Basel Committee on Banking

Supervision and GARP (Generally Accepted Risk Principles), the following models of assessment and management of basic risks has been adopted:

- Credit risk;
- Interest rate change risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Foreign currency risk;
- Price risk
- Operational risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possible danger of repayment of a loan, accrued interest, or a part thereof later than due under the agreement or their full or partial loss conditioned by worsening of the borrower's financial condition, devaluation of the collateral, or other similar reasons.

Stress tests of different scenarios widely used in international practice are applied to estimate the impact of possible changes in credit portfolio on the current indicators of the Bank. The aforementioned methodology enables to calculate the impact of certain shock situations on the standards of minimum capital level and capital adequacy and to evaluate any probabilities and extents of divergence from the standards and additional allocations to provisions. Within the limits of the aforementioned stress scenario analysis, calculation and analysis of the critical points for deviations from the standards is performed to provide data on the probability of deviations for the day as a unique estimate of credit risk.

On the purpose of monitoring the quality of the loan portfolio, correlation dynamics analysis between average weighted actual interest rates and the ratios of non-performing loans (per loan types), as well as monthly studies on migration flows and their changes in classification of loans (among classes) are carried out.

Thanks to the efficient risk management system the quality loan portfolio remains high and the risk level- low.

Interest Rate Change Risk

Interest rate change risk is the probability of negative impact of market interest rate fluctuations on net interest income and capital value.

By means of GAP model, widely used in international practice, interest rate change risk is assessed based on the analysis of disbalance, between assets and liabilities that are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

The interest rate change risk based on the Duration Model is assessed using the average weighted time indicators of assets and liabilities, reviewing the duration as an instrument for assessing the sensitivity of present values of assets and liabilities towards the interest rate change. The analysis of gaps of assets and liabilities expressed in individual currencies is performed to assess the impact of interest change rate on net income. The permanent analysis of durations of assets and liabilities enables to hedge the interest rate risk through optimal management of assets and liabilities.

The scenario analysis of impact on Bank's net income and capital, as well as stress tests of different scenarios are performed annually or quarterly, the result of which are included in

the Notes enclosed to the published Interim or Annual Financial Statements.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the probability that the bank may not be able to timely satisfy the claims of its borrowers without suffering additional losses that would have negative impact on the bank's profit and/or capital.

A methodology of assessment and management of liquidity indicators based on maturity gaps concept has been implemented in the bank; it allows assessing the impact of maturity gaps of assets and liabilities on the bank's liquidity based on temporal ranges of the indicators for instant, up to 90 days, and up to 1-year accumulating liquidity, which becomes a good basis for making optimal decisions on management of assets and liabilities.

To assess the changes of the standards and the probability of deviations in the event of pre-term withdrawal of term deposits by individuals and a portion of on-demand liabilities (as well as various possible combinations of such portions), scenario stress-test models are employed to calculate the critical points for deviations from liquidity standards as alternative values of the bank's liquidity risk based on the assessment of various probable shock situations on such standards. The assessment of critical points of standard deviation allows to obtain alternative values of the bank's liquidity risk by analyzing the impact of pre-term withdrawal of term deposits by individuals and legal entities and on-demand liabilities on the standards and the probability of their deviations.

Based on quantile analysis methods, the economic-mathematical model of assessment of the risk of concentration of on-demand and term resources attracted by the bank allows to assess the concentration levels of the resources attracted from individuals and corporate entities and so to analyze the impact of any withdrawal of such on the bank's operations. Also, scenario analysis of stress tests is carried out, which includes the impacts of outflow of on-demand and term deposits of 10% of major customers on the standards as well as the aggregate impact of the outflow of 1% of the deposits of the customers from the above four groups (individuals and corporate entities with term deposits and individuals and corporate entities with on-demand deposits) on the economic standard. Within the model of liquidity risk management, the scenario analysis of the outflow of means of major individuals and corporate entities is also carried out. Based on analysis results, the impact of the outflow of the means on the current economic standards is assessed.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the maximum possible loss from revaluation upon foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Foreign currency risk management is carried out by an alternative method of hedging, namely VAR methodology accepted in international practice as well as the methods of analysis of scenario of stress test are used. In the analysis of scenario of stress test the impact of rapid fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rate on the standards is reviewed. The scenario analysis of tests of valuation and depreciation of RA dram, as well as the scenario analysis of tests with the combination of the worst variants of foreign currency rate fluctuations per individual currencies are reviewed. For foreign currency risk assessment, an economic-mathematical model of assessment of possible losses caused by foreign currency fluctuations enables to assess the size of possible risk conditioned by the Bank's open positions.

The impact of foreign currency change risk on the Bank's profit is evaluated quarterly and annually by means of scenario analysis of stress tests the results of which are included in notes enclosed in interim and annual financial reports.

Price Risk

Price risk is the jeopardy to incur financial losses from adverse changes in market prices of securities, conditioned by security and its issuer, as well as factors related to general fluctuations of market prices of securities in circulation (taking into account the long or short positions of given security).

The possible minimum level of price risk is assured by the following undertaken measures:

- ✓ Analysis of dynamics of structural, volume and price indicators of financial market, liquidity of separate financial Instruments, revelation of existing tendencies,
- ✓ Assessment of possible losses,
- ✓ Application of hedging instruments,
- ✓ Establishment of limits of financial Instruments (per type of security operation, dealer, issuer, stop-loss),
- ✓ Diversification of security portfolio per security, industry sectors, terms, etc.

Operational Risk

Each main and auxiliary business operation of a bank contains certain operational risk that may lead to both small and big losses. For this reason, the Bank attributes great importance to the efficient management of operational risk management. Operational risk is the probability of direct or indirect losses caused by inadequate or wrong activities of the personnel, weaknesses of organization and performance of the bank's operations, breakdowns as well as by adverse activities and environmental conditions.

From the viewpoint of operational risk management, serious importance is attributed to the implementation of an audit system by means of daily control, regular and subjective revisions and consideration of prudent level of the existing regulation, identification of functions to be improved, revelation of possible risks and appropriate notification of responsible authorities

Taking into account the ongoing steady development strategy of the Bank its future planned performance is directed to strengthening and expansion of Bank's position in Armenian banking market, analysis for stepping into International markets, which mainly envisages future steady growth of assets /minimum 20-25%/ annual growth is stipulated/on the account of attracted resources /deposits, International Loan programs/, as well as accrued profit and equity.

ARMECONOMBANK OJSC, parallel with loan project, actively cooperates with EBRD under external trade letter of credit financing program. The bank also intends to expand its cooperation with such International financial Institutions as EBRD, IFC, German-Armenian Fund, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, FMO, Asian Development Bank and BLUEORCHARD MICROFINANCE FUND, SYMBIOTICS» SA, «MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES BONDS» S.A., DEG – Deutsche Investitions, Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH financial institutions, «INCOFIN CVBA», «EFA Financial Institutions Debt Fund PTE.» Ltd investment institutions. Together

with small and medium-size business finance the Bank plans to develop its mortgage finance program, as well as finance programs of other banking sectors.

The Bank envisages deriving the profit for future activities from interest income, plus profit from rendered services. New loan attraction technologies are analyzed and implemented at the Bank to increase loan interest income.

The income from rendered services is increased due to their diversification, expansion of the list of plastic card services, provision of individual safekeeping boxes, increase of the number of ATMs in trade and service outlets.

On purpose of realization of above mentioned tasks the Bank will continue its regular technical refurbishment, enhancement of Procedures, implementation of new banking technologies paying special attention to the application of modern digital technologies in the service toolkit, which will allow to ensure fast, high quality and round-the-clock service.

Being one of the steadiest members of Armenian banking system ARMECONOMBANK, using the existing economic opportunities, will continue rendering universal package of bank services ensuring high competitiveness in the financial and banking market.

One of the main prerequisites of efficient development for ARMECONOMBANK OJSC is implementation of new bank technologies and leading expertise. Taking this into account the Bank will ensure the continuity of new technologies placement process emphasizing the application of modern digital technologies in the service toolkit, which will allow to ensure fast, high quality and round-the-clock service to customers. All necessary capital investments are envisaged for the aforementioned, which as a result will enhance technical modernization.

The Bank will render new clearing services, payment system services, plastic card (local and International) services, acceptance of communal payments, etc.

Under its regional policy the Bank will continue to expand its branch network, aimed at assuring the presence of the Bank in the whole territory of Armenia. In line with the territorial expansion, the Bank will continue to carry out repair and reconstruction works in acting branches.

The main negative factors that will have an adverse effect on bank activities are political–economic processes, that is tendencies of further development of country’s economy.

To mitigate the above mentioned risks the Bank will carry out weighed attraction and investment policy, trying to forecast development tendencies, diversifying the risk, expanding the list of services, trying to avoid loan and deposit portfolio concentrations.

The Bank’s relevant specialized unit pays great attention to issues relating to implementation of the Bank’s new Programs, and enhancement of operating ones. Implementation and development of new technologies at the Bank has a scheduled character. The Bank constantly reviews perspective International practice per separate sectors of banking services, market research is made. The bank also elaborates precise procedures for implementation of services and technologies, realizing implementation expertise as well.

Active works are carried out at the Bank as well to improve the quality of new services considering the results of customer inquiries.

