

**HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC**  
Annual Report and Accounts 2020

## **The HSBC Group**

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HSBC Bank Armenia is a member of HSBC Group, one of the largest banking and financial services organisations in the world. HSBC Group international network covers 64 countries and territories.

### **HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC**

*Registered in the Republic of Armenia: number 67*

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## Statement of management's responsibilities

The management of HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC (the "Bank") is responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Bank, in all material respects. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select appropriate accounting policies, present them for the Board's approval and apply them consistently;
- make reasonable judgments and estimates;
- keep proper accounting records;
- comply with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards and, in case discrepancies exist, disclose them in the notes to the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business;
- design, implement and maintain an effective and reliable internal control system relevant to the internal control minimum requirements specified by the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia;
- set up an effective accounting system complying with the requirements of the Republic of Armenia legislation and International Financial Reporting Standards, as well providing timely and accurate information on the Bank's financial position;
- take such steps within its authorities to safeguard the assets of the Bank and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



Irina Seylanyan  
Chief Executive Officer

Sofya Sargsyan  
Acting Chief Financial Officer

**Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.

**Opinion on compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Armenia on internal controls**

This opinion is prepared based on the results of internal audits and continuing monitoring completed by the Internal Audit function during 2020. It is confirmed that the function had appropriate resources for this activity.

Based on the above, in our opinion, the Bank's activity during 2020 was generally in compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements. Any identified issues with this regard have been escalated to the Board and management through internal audit reports. Appropriate management remediating actions have been agreed and either completed or are in progress.

Internal Audit Department

## **Business review and financial analysis**

2020 was a uniquely challenging year in which unprecedented events and uncertain environment meant that we had to adapt quickly to new ways of working and deploy innovative practices to meet and exceed our customers' expectations.

The Covid-19 pandemic and geo-political tensions has impacted our customers, our colleagues and the community we serve. The priority was, and remains, dealing with the public health crisis, but the economic and geo-political crisis that unfolded simultaneously has also been unprecedented in recent times. Following the robust expansion in 2018 and 2019 of 5.2% and 7.6%, respectively, Armenia has registered an annual economic decline of 7.6% in 2020.

The financial services industry has been at the forefront of helping businesses and individuals through the difficulties they have faced. We are enormously proud of our employees, who acted with the professionalism, dedication and energy in helping to ensure our customers received the support they needed, while managing their own, at times extremely difficult situations at home. On behalf of the Board, we would like to express deepest thanks to them all for the exceptional way they are responding to these most challenging circumstances.

Against the backdrop, HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC (the "Bank") demonstrated a resilient performance. Profit before tax was AMD3,247 million, which is 34% up from the previous year. The Bank also retained market share in target areas along with a strong capital position. Our diversified business model, effective risk management and cost discipline form the foundation for our current and future progress and position HSBC in Armenia well to deal with challenging economic and financial conditions.

We continue to actively play our part in the Armenian financial sector, improve its risk management and control framework and reinforce its standards of business conduct.

We provide banking and financial services to our customers and continuously strive to enhance the quality of the products and services that we offer in Armenia. Throughout 2020, with 8 offices in Yerevan and 336 employees, we continued to serve over 30,000 customers through our three Global Businesses: Wealth and Personal Banking, Commercial Banking and Global Banking and Markets. As a member of HSBC Group we continued to closely cooperate with other banks and financial institutions within the HSBC Group aiming to provide various high quality services to customers.

We are the country's leading international bank for trade finance and cash management. For the third year in a row, we have been ranked number one Domestic Cash Manager for Corporates by Euromoney magazine's cash management survey. The Euromoney Cash Management Awards are voted for by cash managers, treasury professionals and financial officers around the world, allowing them to comment on the standard of the cash management services they receive, as well as rate the financial institution they bank with. HSBC Armenia was also recognized as number one bank for Service for Corporates in Armenia for the second year in a row.

Supporting our customers throughout the pandemic and geo-political tensions was our most pressing priority. We were able to support clients across all segments with short and long-term funding and liquidity needs. Despite the very challenging year, there have been a number of successful business outcomes in Commercial Banking and Global Banking and Markets, as well as several very successful campaigns in Wealth and Personal Banking. On the corporate side, we have remained focused on internationally minded businesses - helping customers benefit from our network and expertise and connecting customers to opportunities.

We continued investing in innovation and technology to serve our customers better, as well as enhance security around financial transactions and customer data.

Our mobile and internet banking solutions will continue to be a key focus for us, as more and more of our customers are choosing these channels to do their everyday banking. We have also launched a remote customer servicing process. It replaces paper and ink signature processes with fully automated electronic signature workflow, which becomes especially handy in post-COVID world, where digital channels are rapidly replacing physical presence and face to face interactions.

We continued an upgrade of our Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) and related software, which aims to effectively meet our customers' evolving needs by aligning customer experience to the best international standards and providing outstanding service in this sphere.

We are continuing to take concerted action to improve anti-money laundering and sanctions compliance controls. We are safer today and better protected from the threat of financial crime because of the investments we have been making in this programme. We remain absolutely committed to ensuring financial crime risk is clearly understood and addressed throughout our network.

At HSBC, we recognise that how we do business is as important as what we do. We have a responsibility to our customers, employees and the communities in which we operate and we understand that to achieve success in the long term, economic growth must also be sustainable. We also aim to minimise our impact on the environment by supporting the global transition to a low-carbon economy. We are mindful of our social responsibilities and committed to high standards of governance.

Being part of the HSBC Group, we continue to carry on HSBC's long history of supporting communities in which we operate. In 2020, our community activities have been particularly focused on the following priorities: Development of future skills, Emergency relief, Employee initiatives and volunteering. In 2020 the Bank made a total of AMD176.5 million philanthropic donations either directly or via HSBC Group in support and for the prosperity of the local communities. We continued cooperation with our charity partners on a number of important community projects which were successfully adapted to the remote environment. We continuously make both financial and volunteering contributions for the prosperity of largely disadvantaged regions of Armenia. Despite time and work pressures many of our employees have been active volunteers supporting the communities throughout the very challenging year.

On behalf of the Management and the Board, we thank our 30,000 customers for their trust and commitment. None of this would have been possible without their commercial success, loyalty and support. We also owe a huge thanks to our 336 colleagues, who have delivered all of the above activities at the same time working tirelessly to meet the expectations of our customers.

## **Financial review**

The Bank's net profit after tax for the year was AMD2,277 million compared to AMD1,875 million in the prior year. Better performance compared to last year was achieved thanks to improvements in number of areas, including 16% increase in revenues and lower operating expenses.

Impairment charges were AMD1,750 million versus AMD494 million in 2019. Personnel and other administrative expenses were AMD8,512 million, a 2.6% decrease from the previous year.

Total assets as of 31 December 2020 were AMD239 billion, a 12% increase over 2019. Loans to customers amounted to AMD144 billion, a 21% increase over the last year. The gross corporate loan portfolio increased by 27% and amounted to AMD119 billion. The gross retail loan portfolio showed a 6% increase amounting to AMD32 billion. Current accounts and deposits from customers were 171million, a 5% increase from the previous year.

The loan portfolio of HSBC Bank plc, UK to Armenian businesses as at 31 December 2020 amounted to AMD64 billion. This loan portfolio and related profit are not part of the financial statements of the Bank, however they are part of the management information used by HSBC Group for Armenian subsidiary business.

Total assets including loans to customers provided by HSBC Bank plc to Armenian businesses as at 31 December 2020 amounted to AMD303 billion versus AMD270 billion in 2019.

## Looking Ahead

We are embarking on the execution of our Safe Growth strategy and look forward to continuing the progress made in 2020, including investing to meet the changing needs of our customers, continuing our leadership in the banking solutions and supporting communities in which we operate.

We remain dedicated to operate in a sustainable, climate-aware fashion, aligning our activities to the Group's ambition to be net zero in operations and supply chain by 2030, and in financed emissions by 2050, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate.



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Andrew Beane  
Board Member



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Ara Alexanian  
Board Member



## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and Management of HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

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#### Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC (the "Bank") as at 31 December 2020, and the Bank's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### What we have audited

The Bank's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Basis for opinion

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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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of the Auditor's Professional Ethics Code and Auditor's Independence Rules that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Republic of Armenia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

#### Other information

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Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do 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 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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### 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

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### 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 scepticism 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.

Alexey Rusanov

Director



*PricewaterhouseCoopers Armenia LLC*

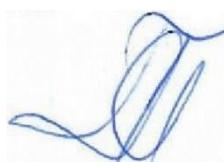
26 April 2021

Yerevan, Republic of Armenia

**HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC**  
**Statement of Financial Position**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	38,918,509	39,454,938
Loans and advances to banks	8	9,666,154	17,278,393
Investments in debt securities	9	31,417,813	24,456,299
Investments in equity securities	10	32,221	32,069
Loans and advances to customers	11	143,745,937	118,921,797
Other assets	12	10,985,673	7,996,334
Right of use assets	14	474,269	874,025
Deferred income tax asset	25	-	498,067
Property, equipment and intangible assets	13	3,709,047	4,064,431
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>238,949,623</b>	<b>213,576,353</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Due to other banks	15	13,591,168	26,457
Current accounts and deposits from customers	16	170,863,821	162,843,540
Deferred income tax liabilities	25	447,107	-
Other liabilities	17	10,279,830	9,164,153
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>195,181,926</b>	<b>172,034,150</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	18	18,434,350	18,434,350
Retained earnings		24,904,661	22,627,633
Share-based payments reserve		117,315	111,003
Revaluation reserve for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19	(10,921)	54,786
Revaluation reserve for land and buildings	19	322,292	314,431
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>43,767,697</b>	<b>41,542,203</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>238,949,623</b>	<b>213,576,353</b>

Approved for issue by the Board of the Bank and signed by the Management of the Bank on 26 April 2021.



Irina Seylanyan  
Chief Executive Officer




Sofya Sargsyan  
Acting Chief Financial Officer

**HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	20	12,700,764	11,356,660
Other similar income	20	71,003	80,440
Interest expense	20	(2,721,548)	(2,917,522)
Other similar expense	20	(65,850)	(95,820)
<b>Net margin on interest and similar income</b>		<b>9,984,369</b>	<b>8,423,758</b>
Credit loss allowance		(1,750,402)	(493,775)
<b>Net margin on interest and similar income after credit loss allowance</b>		<b>8,233,967</b>	<b>7,929,983</b>
Fee and commission income	21	2,479,004	2,460,906
Fee and commission expense	21	(636,959)	(572,686)
Gains less losses from financial derivatives		1,247,582	(48,436)
Gains less losses from investments		(13,610)	13,718
Gains less losses from trading in foreign currencies	22	420,932	830,322
Other operating income	24	28,252	544,157
Personnel expenses		(3,894,026)	(4,565,678)
Other general administrative expenses	22	(4,617,945)	(4,175,331)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>3,247,197</b>	<b>2,416,955</b>
Income tax expense	25	(970,169)	(541,483)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>2,277,028</b>	<b>1,875,472</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss):</b>			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
- Gains less losses arising during the year	19	(65,707)	2,733
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Revaluation of land and buildings:		7,861	80,659
<b>Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>		<b>(57,846)</b>	<b>83,392</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>2,219,182</b>	<b>1,958,864</b>

**HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**

		Share capital	Share-based payments reserve	Revaluation reserve for securities at FVOCI	Revaluation reserve for land and buildings	Retained earnings	Total
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>							
	<b>Note</b>						
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>		<b>18,434,350</b>	<b>83,371</b>	<b>52,053</b>	<b>233,772</b>	<b>20,752,161</b>	<b>39,555,707</b>
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	1,875,472	1,875,472
Other comprehensive income	19	-	-	2,733	80,659	-	83,392
Total comprehensive income for 2019		-	-	2,733	80,659	1,875,472	1,958,864
Share-based payments		-	27,632	-	-	-	27,632
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>		<b>18,434,350</b>	<b>111,003</b>	<b>54,786</b>	<b>314,431</b>	<b>22,627,633</b>	<b>41,542,203</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>		<b>18,434,350</b>	<b>111,003</b>	<b>54,786</b>	<b>314,431</b>	<b>22,627,633</b>	<b>41,542,203</b>
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	2,277,028	2,277,028
Other comprehensive income	19	-	-	(65,707)	7,861	-	(57,846)
Total comprehensive income for 2020		-	-	(65,707)	7,861	2,277,028	2,219,182
Share-based payments		-	6,312	-	-	-	6,312
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>		<b>18,434,350</b>	<b>117,315</b>	<b>(10,921)</b>	<b>322,292</b>	<b>24,904,661</b>	<b>43,767,697</b>

**HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method received		11,876,543	10,595,257
Interest paid		(2,784,069)	(3,066,674)
Fees and commissions received		2,248,132	2,556,329
Fees and commissions paid		(662,141)	(552,251)
Income received /(Interest paid) from financial derivatives		438,805	(83,713)
Income received from trading in foreign currencies		1,707,083	777,177
Net other operating income received		92,416	586,388
Staff costs paid		(4,130,358)	(4,200,043)
Administrative expenses paid		(3,326,179)	(3,226,284)
Income tax paid			
<b>Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		<b>5,460,232</b>	<b>3,386,186</b>
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in:</i>			
- investments in debt securities at fair value through profit or loss		132,174	276,286
- loans and advances to banks		8,203,492	(8,887)
- loans and advances to customers		(17,482,957)	(15,420,514)
- other assets		32,973	1,540,097
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in:</i>			
- due to other banks		12,012,383	(400,525)
- current accounts and deposits from customers		(3,537,958)	10,918,375
- other liabilities		(641,621)	(712,618)
<b>Net cash from/(used in) operating activities</b>		<b>4,178,718</b>	<b>(421,600)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, equipment and intangible assets	13	(507,831)	(2,128,468)
Proceeds from disposal of property, equipment and intangible assets	13	1,268	26,786
Acquisition of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		(27,671,382)	(22,142,364)
Proceeds from redemption of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		21,974,264	20,254,031
Acquisition of debt securities carried at amortised cost		(10,373,381)	(7,062,745)
Proceeds from redemption of debt securities carried at amortised cost		9,184,315	8,036,410
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(7,392,747)</b>	<b>(3,016,350)</b>
<b>Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,683,716</b>	<b>(187,559)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(530,313)</b>	<b>(3,625,509)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		38,991,586	42,617,095
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38,461,273</b>	<b>38,991,586</b>

## **1 Introduction**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2020 for HSBC Bank Armenia CJSC (the “Bank”).

The Bank was incorporated and is domiciled in the Republic of Armenia. The Bank is a closed joint stock company and was set up in accordance with Armenian regulations.

The Bank is owned by HSBC Europe B.V. (70%) and Wings Establishment (30%). As of 31 December 2020 and 2019 the Bank’s immediate and ultimate parent company was HSBC Europe B.V. and the Bank was ultimately controlled by HSBC Holdings PLC.

**Principal activity.** The Bank’s principal business activity is commercial and retail banking operations within the Republic of Armenia. The Bank has operated under a full banking licence issued by the Central Bank of Armenia (“CBA”) since 1995.

The Bank has 8 branches and a National Service Center (2019: 8 branches and a National Service Center) within the Republic of Armenia. The Bank had 352 average number of employees during the year 2020 (2019: 392 employees).

**Registered address and place of business.** The Bank’s registered address is: 66 Teryan Street, Yerevan 0009, Republic of Armenia.

**Presentation currency.** These financial statements are presented in Armenian Drams (“AMD”), unless otherwise stated.

## **2 Operating Environment of the Bank**

**Republic of Armenia.** The Republic of Armenia displays certain characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to frequent changes and varying interpretations (Note 28). The economic environment of the Republic of Armenia is significantly influenced by the level of business activity in the Russian Federation and significant cash movements flow from the Russian Federation to the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, ongoing political tension in the region, international sanctions, stock market volatility and other risks experienced in the Russian Federation could have a negative effect on the financial and corporate sectors of the Republic of Armenia.

**COVID-19.** In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of COVID-19 a global pandemic. In response to the pandemic, the Armenian authorities implemented numerous measures attempting to contain the spreading and impact of COVID-19, such as travel bans and restrictions, quarantines, shelter-in-place orders and limitations on business activity, including closures. These measures have, among other things, severely restricted economic activity in the Republic of Armenia and have negatively impacted, and could continue to negatively impact businesses, market participants, clients of the Bank, as well as the Armenian and global economy for an unknown period of time.

Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Bank’s operations and support its customers and employees:

- Maintenance of operations

In the new COVID-19 reality, the Bank worked hard to continue offering full range of banking services to its customers and providing for the business continuity on one hand and ensuring health and safety of employees and customers on the other. The four branches of the Bank were closed for a short period during the year since March 2020 and were re-opened in May 2020.

Currently the Branch Network operates in a completely new working environment by minimizing direct interaction with customers and with each other, maintaining social distance and ensuring other safety rules. Since March, 25%-50% of the Branch Network employees have been providing uninterrupted service to the customers by working in shifts, ensuring branch network business continuity and sustainability and having minimum cases of infections among the staff.

## **2 Operating Environment of the Bank (Continued)**

In the meantime, Contact Centre has fully shifted to homeworking at the same time serving 40% more calls than usual. Contact Centre have succeeded in providing quality service to customers, maintaining green servicing KPIs, and ensuring the Bank's availability 24/7.

- Increase in the capability of digital services

Most of the Bank customers shifted to digital channels, as a result, transactions via Internet banking and Phone Banking increased during the year.

- Offering payment holidays on consumer loans

The Bank offered payment holidays on consumer loans by not applying contractual penalties for non-payment of the obligations as per loan repayment and by providing tailored solutions to customers

- Customer support programmes implemented

As a result of the pandemic-related country lockdown, many of Wealth and Personal Banking customers have been encountering difficulties in serving their loans. In order to support the customers in difficult times, the Bank decided to stop applying contractual penalties on overdue obligations until 1 July. Since March, more than 450 customer relief program applications have been approved and processed.

**War in Nagorny Karabakh and its consequences.** In September 2020 the war in Nagorny Karabakh started and continued until November 2020 when a statement was signed by the leaders of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation. According to the statement a number of territories located in Nagorny Karabakh region were transferred to Azerbaijan, and economic and transport connections in the region shall be unblocked. Decisions about unblocking of economic and transport connections are currently being developed by the expert groups. All these events and activities significantly affect the economy of the Republic of Armenia.

Activities of the Bank are not affected significantly by the mentioned events. The results of our analysis of liquidity and capital positions under a number of possible risk scenarios, including a sufficiently long stalemate in the economic environment and a reasonably severe depreciation of the local currency, make us confident that the Bank is in a comfortable position to withstand potential shocks.

The future effects of the current economic situation and the measures taken by the Government are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

**Expected credit losses.** For the purpose of measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") on the Bank's loans, receivables and similar assets the Bank uses supportable forward-looking information, including forecasts of macroeconomic variables. As with any economic forecast, however, the projections and likelihoods of their occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different from those projected. Note 26 provides more information of how the Bank incorporated forward-looking information in the ECL models.

## **3 Significant Accounting Policies**

**Basis of preparation.** These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value, and by the revaluation of land and buildings, financial instruments categorised at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. Refer to Note 5.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Financial instruments – key measurement terms.** Depending on their classification financial instruments are carried at fair value or amortised cost as described below.

*Fair value* is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity. This is the case even if a market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees, are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Refer to Note 31.

*Transaction costs* are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs.

*Amortised cost ("AC")* is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses. Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the statement of financial position.

*The effective interest method* is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument.

The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount, which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. For assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired ("POCI") at initial recognition, the effective interest rate is adjusted for credit risk, i.e. it is calculated based on the expected cash flows on initial recognition instead of contractual payments.

**Financial instruments – initial recognition.** Financial instruments at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

After the initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at AC and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention (“regular way” purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date on which the Bank commits to deliver a financial asset. All other purchases are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

**Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories.** The Bank classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Bank’s business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

**Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – business model.** The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the Bank’s objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets (“hold to collect contractual cash flows”), or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets (“hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell”) or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of “other” business model and measured at FVTPL.

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the Bank undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, past experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets’ performance is assessed and how managers are compensated. Refer to Note 4 for critical judgements applied by the Bank in determining the business models for its financial assets.

**Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics.** Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed. Refer to Note 4 for critical judgements applied by the Bank in performing the SPPI test for its financial assets.

**Financial assets – reclassification.** Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model.

**Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL.** The Bank assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantees, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position. For debt instruments at FVOCI, changes in amortised cost, net of allowance for ECL, are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in carrying value are recognised in OCI as gains less losses on debt instruments at FVOCI.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

The Bank applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter (“12 Months ECL”). If the Bank identifies a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any (“Lifetime ECL”). Refer to Note 26 for a description of how the Bank determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Bank determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. For financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired (“POCI Assets”), the ECL is always measured as a Lifetime ECL. Note 26 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, including an explanation of how the Bank incorporates forward-looking information in the ECL models.

Expected credit loss model is used to calculate impairment allowance for wholesale book and retail book. Under this model, the financial instruments are subdivided into three sub-portfolios, called stages henceforth, depending on the instruments’ increase in credit risk since their origination. ECL allowances on Wholesale portfolios are calculated on a collectively modelled basis for Stage 1 and Stage 2 financial instruments and on an individually assessed basis for Stage 3 credit-impaired financial instruments and POCIs. The impairment calculation is made at instrument level.

Retail ECL methodology is undertaken on a collectively modelled basis for all stages.

There are three stages to the proposed model to reflect the general pattern of deterioration of a financial instrument that ultimate defaults.

- Stage 1: non-impaired instruments where there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Good book).
- Stage 2: non-impaired instruments where there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Deteriorated book).
- Stage 3: impaired instruments, where an actual default event (or events) has occurred (Defaulted book).

For financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired (“POCI Assets”), the ECL is always measured as a Lifetime ECL.

Expected Credit Losses should be calculated using a small portfolio approach for all retail portfolios, except Credit Cards portfolio. Aggregated Risk-Based (Segment level) approach is applied for Credit Cards portfolio.

Three modelling approaches are adopted for forecasting PIT PDs (Point in Time Probability of Default) and PIT LGDs (Point in Time Loss Given Default) for wholesale book ECL calculation: Sovereign, Banks and Corporate.

The impairment allowance should reflect 12-month ECLs or lifetime ECLs, depending on whether the credit risk of the asset has significantly increased since initial recognition.

**Financial assets – write-off.** Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Bank exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Bank may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Bank seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

**Financial assets – derecognition.** The Bank derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expired or (b) the Bank has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose restrictions on the sale.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Financial assets – modification.** The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Bank assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (e.g. profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Bank derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Bank also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Bank compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial assets), and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. No loan was derecognized following the payment holidays granted by the Bank in response to COVID-19 pandemic.

**Financial liabilities – measurement categories.** Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

**Financial liabilities – derecognition.** Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

An exchange between the Bank and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

**Cash and cash equivalents.** Cash and cash equivalents are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, mandatory reserve deposits with the CBA, unrestricted balances (nostro accounts, overnight deposits and placements with original maturities of less than three months) held with the CBA and other banks. Funds restricted for a period of more than three months on origination are excluded from cash and cash equivalents, both in the statement of financial position and for the purposes of the statement of cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

The payments or receipts presented in the statement of cash flows represent transfers of cash and cash equivalents by the Bank, including amounts charged or credited to current accounts of the Bank's counterparties held with the Bank, such as loan interest income or principal collected by charging the customer's current account or interest payments or disbursement of loans credited to the customer's current account, which represents cash or cash equivalent from the customer's perspective.

**Mandatory cash balances with the CBA.** Mandatory cash balances with the CBA are carried at AC and represent non-interest bearing mandatory reserve deposits, which are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations, and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

**Loans and advances to banks.** Amounts of loans and advances to banks are recorded when the Bank advances money to counterparty banks. Amounts of loans and advances to banks are carried at AC when: (i) they are held for the purposes of collecting contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

**Investments in debt securities.** Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the Bank classifies investments in debt securities as carried at AC, FVOCI or FVTPL. Debt securities are carried at AC if they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and where those cash flows represent SPPI, and if they are not voluntarily designated at FVTPL in order to significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

Debt securities are carried at FVOCI if they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where those cash flows represent SPPI, and if they are not designated at FVTPL. Interest income from these assets is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss. An impairment allowance estimated using the expected credit loss model is recognised in profit or loss for the year. All other changes in the carrying value are recognised in OCI. When the debt security is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

Investments in debt securities are carried at FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria for AC or FVOCI. The Bank may also irrevocably designate investments in debt securities at FVTPL on initial recognition if applying this option significantly reduces an accounting mismatch between financial assets and liabilities being recognised or measured on different accounting bases.

**Investments in equity securities.** Financial assets that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective, i.e. instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay cash and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets, are considered as investments in equity securities by the Bank. Investments in equity securities are measured at FVTPL, except where the Bank elects at initial recognition to irrevocably designate an equity investments at FVOCI. The Bank's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for strategic purposes other than solely to generate investment returns. When the FVOCI election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses and their reversals, if any, are not measured separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends continue to be recognised in profit or loss when the Bank's right to receive payments is established except when they represent a recovery of an investment rather than a return on such investment.

**Loans and advances to customers.** Loans and advances to customers are recorded when the Bank advances money to purchase or originate a loan due from a customer. Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the Bank classifies loans and advances to customers into AC: loans that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI and loans that are not voluntarily designated at FVTPL.

Impairment allowances are determined based on the forward-looking ECL models. Note 26 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, including an explanation of how the Bank incorporates forward-looking information in the ECL models.

**Repossessed collateral.** Repossessed collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Bank in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in premises and equipment, other financial assets, investment properties or inventories within other assets depending on their nature and the Bank's intention in respect of recovery of these assets, and are subsequently remeasured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Loan commitments.** The Bank issues commitments to provide loans. These commitments are irrevocable or revocable only in response to a material adverse change. Such commitments are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination; such loan commitment fees are deferred and included in the carrying value of the loan on initial recognition. At the end of each reporting period, the commitments are measured at (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition, plus (ii) the amount of the loss allowance determined based on the expected credit loss model, unless the commitment is to provide a loan at a below market interest rate, in which case the measurement is at the higher of these two amounts. The carrying amount of the loan commitments represents a liability. For contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and where the Bank cannot separately distinguish the ECL on the undrawn loan component from the loan component, the ECL on the undrawn commitment is recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined ECLs exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, they are recognised as a liability.

**Financial guarantees.** Financial guarantees require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the guarantee for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee. At the end of each reporting period, the guarantees are measured at the higher of (i) the amount of the loss allowance for the guaranteed exposure determined based on the expected loss model and (ii) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition. In addition, an ECL loss allowance is recognised for fees receivable that are recognised in the statement of financial position as an asset.

**Performance guarantees.** Performance guarantees are contracts that provide compensation if another party fails to perform a contractual obligation. Such contracts transfer non-financial performance risk in addition to credit risk. Performance guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the contract. At the end of each reporting period, the performance guarantee contracts are measured at the higher of (i) the unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition and (ii) the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the contract at the end of each reporting period, discounted to present value. Where the Bank has the contractual right to revert to its customer for recovering amounts paid to settle the performance guarantee contracts, such amounts will be recognised as an asset upon transfer of the loss compensation to the guarantee's beneficiary. These fees are recognised within fee and commission income in profit or loss.

**Sale and repurchase agreements.** Sale and repurchase agreements ("repo agreements"), which effectively provide a lender's return to the counterparty, are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under such sale and repurchase agreements are not derecognised. The securities are reclassified as repurchase receivables in the statement of financial position if the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the securities. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to other banks or other borrowed funds.

Securities lent to counterparties for a fixed fee are retained in the financial statements in their original category in the statement of financial position unless the counterparty has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the securities, in which case they are reclassified and presented separately. Securities borrowed for a fixed fee are not recorded in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded in profit or loss for the year within gains less losses arising from trading securities. The obligation to return the securities is recorded at fair value in other borrowed funds.

Based on classification of securities sold under the sale and repurchase agreements, the Bank classifies repurchase receivables into one of the following measurement categories: AC, FVOCI, and FVTPL.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Property, equipment and intangible assets.** Items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for land and buildings, which are stated at revalued amounts as described below.

Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

**Revaluation.** Land and buildings are subject to revaluation on a regular basis. The frequency of revaluation depends on the movements in the fair values of the land and buildings being revalued. A revaluation increase on an item of land and building is recognised as other comprehensive income directly in equity except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrease recognised in profit or loss, in which case it is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation decrease on an item of land or buildings is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation increase recognised as other comprehensive income directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Management uses independent valuation firms to estimate the fair value of land and buildings. The valuation firms use the income approach and the comparable sales approach depending on availability and reliability of information.

At the end of each reporting period management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of premises and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year to the extent it exceeds the previous revaluation surplus in equity. An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell.

**Depreciation.** Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets. Depreciation commences on the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the asset useful life and lease term. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows.

- buildings	20 years
- leasehold improvements	up to 10 years
- equipment fixtures and fittings	4 to 7 years
- right-of-use assets	Shorter of useful life and the term of the underlying lease

**Intangible assets.** Acquired intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- computer software	3 to 5 years
- other	10 years

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Accounting for leases by the Bank as a lessee.** The Bank leases office premises. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Bank. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is recognised at cost and depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

As an exception to the above, the Bank accounts for short-term leases and leases of low value assets by recognising the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis.

In determining the lease term, management of the Bank considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

The Bank applied the Amendment to IFRS 16 to COVID-19 related rent concessions granted by lessors for the period April - June 2020. These concessions were recorded as a reduction in the lease liability and variable rent in the period in which they were granted.

**Due to other banks.** Amounts due to other banks are recorded when money or other assets are advanced to the Bank by counterparty banks.

**Current accounts and deposits from customers.** Current accounts and deposits from customers are non-derivative liabilities to individuals, state or corporate customers and are carried at AC.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL.** The Bank may designate certain liabilities at FVTPL at initial recognition. Gains and losses on such liabilities are presented in profit or loss except for the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk), which is recorded in OCI and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss.

**Derivative financial instruments.** Derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange contracts, forwards and spots, are carried at their fair value.

All derivative instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive, and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are included in profit or loss for the year (gains less losses on derivatives).

**Income taxes.** Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if the financial statements are authorised prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes other than on income are recorded within administrative and other operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilised.

Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

**Provisions for liabilities and charges.** Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. They are accrued when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, 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 the obligation can be made.

**Share capital.** Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

**Dividends.** The ability of the Bank to declare and pay dividends is subject to the rules and regulations of the Armenian legislation.

Dividends in relation to ordinary shares are reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings in the period when they are declared.

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Interest income and expense recognition.** Interest income and expense are recorded for all debt instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. This method defers, as part of interest income or expense, all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest income on debt instruments calculated at nominal interest rate is presented within 'other similar income' line in profit or loss.

Fees integral to the effective interest rate include origination fees received or paid by the entity relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial asset or issuance of a financial liability, for example fees for evaluating creditworthiness, evaluating and recording guarantees or collateral, negotiating the terms of the instrument and for processing transaction documents. Commitment fees received by the Bank to originate loans at market interest rates are integral to the effective interest rate if it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination. The Bank does not designate loan commitments as financial liabilities at FVTPL.

For financial assets that are originated or purchased credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the expected cash flows (including the initial expected credit losses) to the fair value on initial recognition (normally represented by the purchase price). As a result, the effective interest is credit-adjusted.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for (i) financial assets that have become credit impaired (Stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their AC, net of the ECL provision, and (ii) financial assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the AC.

**Fee and commission income.** Fee and commission income is recognised over time on a straight line basis as the services are rendered, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Bank's performance. Such income includes recurring fees for account maintenance, account servicing fees, account subscription fees, premium service package fees, etc. Variable fees are recognised only to the extent that management determines that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Other fee and commission income is recognised at a point in time when the Bank satisfies its performance obligation, usually upon execution of the underlying transaction. The amount of fee or commission received or receivable represents the transaction price for the services identified as distinct performance obligations. Such income includes fees for arranging a sale or purchase of foreign currencies on behalf of a customer, fees for processing payment transactions, fees for cash settlements, collection or cash disbursements.

**Fiduciary assets and custody services.** Assets held by the Bank in its own name, but on the account of third parties, are not reported in the statement of financial position. The amount of the fee received or receivable represents the consideration for the services.

These fees are recognised over time, on a straight-line basis, when the services are rendered because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Bank performs. Fees from fiduciary activities are presented within fee and commission income.

**Sales and purchases of foreign currencies and currency conversion.** The Bank sells and purchases foreign currencies in the cash offices and through the bank accounts, as well as exchanges foreign currencies. The transactions are performed at the exchange rates established by the Bank, which are different from the official spot exchange rates at the particular dates. The differences between the official rates and Bank rates are recognised as gains less losses from trading in foreign currencies at a point in time when a particular performance obligation is satisfied.

**Foreign currency translation.** The functional currency of the Bank's is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Bank and the Bank's presentation currency, is the national currency of the Republic of Armenia, Armenian Dram ("AMD").

### **3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into each entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the CBA at the end of the respective reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into the Bank's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the CBA, are recognised in profit or loss for the year (as foreign exchange translation gains less losses). Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, including equity investments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Effects of exchange rate changes on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.

At 31 December 2020, the principal rate of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances was USD 1 = AMD 522.59 (2019: USD 1 = AMD 479.7), EUR 1 = AMD 641.11 (2019: EUR 1=AMD 537.26), GBP 1 = 709.47 (2019: GBP 1 = AMD 629.13).

**Offsetting.** Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) the event of default and (iii) the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

**Staff costs and related contributions.** Wages, salaries, contributions to the Republic of Armenian state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Bank.

**Presentation of statement of financial position in order of liquidity.** The Bank does not have a clearly identifiable operating cycle and therefore does not present current and non-current assets and liabilities separately in the statement of financial position. Instead, assets and liabilities are presented in order of their liquidity. Refer to Note 26 for analysis of financial instruments by expected maturity.

**Changes in presentation.** Where necessary, corresponding figures have been adjusted to conform to the presentation of the current year amounts.

### **4 Critical Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies**

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

**ECL measurement.** Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, models and data inputs. Details of ECL measurement methodology are disclosed in Note 26. The following components have a major impact on credit loss allowance: definition of default, SICR, probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD"), and loss given default ("LGD"), as well as models of macro-economic scenarios. The Bank regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience.

#### **4 Critical Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)**

As part of HBEU international sites approach for IFRS 9, the following changes were implemented in the year 2020.

- Change of the PIT PD calculation for the international sites to ensure better alignment of the PIT PD with the characteristics of the local portfolios. The formula used to calculate CPD for international sites have been updated.
- Scalar set to 1 for all sites to account for the current economic environment and the uncertainty in the rapport between proxy and target sites going forward.

HSBC uses multiple economic scenarios to reflect assumptions about future economic conditions, starting with three economic scenarios based on consensus forecast distributions, supplemented by alternative or additional economic scenarios and/or management adjustments where the consensus forecast distribution does not adequately capture the relevant risks. The methodology in relation to the generation of economic scenarios has not changed significantly since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the exceptional nature of the current economic environment has led to extensive application of management's judgement in determining the number and severity of scenarios selected and the probability weights assigned. In particular, from Q2 2020 an Alternative Downside scenario or 'Downside 2 scenario' has been used which assumes that a number of HSBC's top risks crystallise simultaneously and results in an extremely severe and prolonged recession.

From Q2 2020 we have diverged from the 10-80-10 probabilities and higher probability weights have been assigned to the Downside scenarios.

The management judgement on probability-weights is based on 3 critical factors: External benchmark scenarios, Early Warning Indicators and any material changes in June consensus forecast. The key judgement in setting weights is whether the economic effects of the pandemic are more likely to be temporary or prolonged, and the shape of recovery.

**Customer relief measures.** Taking into account the fact that due to the situation around the spread of coronavirus /COVID-19/, some customers of the Bank may face issues in meeting the loan obligations stipulated in their agreements, as well as with the purpose of assisting our customers in overcoming their financial difficulties, the Bank did not apply contractual penalties for non-payment of the obligations as per loan repayment schedules for retail customer credit facilities for the period of March - June 2020. At the same time, the Bank provided tailored solutions to its customers by deferring due principal and interest payments, as well as by extending the facility maturity date where required.

Loans to individuals who applied for the relief amounted to AMD 2,721,864 thousands as of 31 December 2020. Loans to legal entities who applied for the relief amounted to AMD 19,847,285 thousands as of 31 December 2020. The impact is considered to be immaterial in terms of ECL

**Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR").** Financial instruments are allocated into appropriate stages before ECL calculations are performed. Stage allocation reflects whether the instrument constitutes part of the 'Good', 'Deteriorated' or 'Credit-Impaired' book based on approved stage allocation/transfer criteria. Stage allocation comprises a series of quantitative and qualitative criteria that are applied to identify significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, and determine whether an instrument is to be allocated to Stage 1 or Stage 2 for up to 12 months or lifetime ECL calculation respectively.

The below listed indicators are considered to determine whether an instrument is allocated to Stage 1 or Stage 2.

- Residual average forward looking point in time PD (primary indicator)
- CRR deterioration
- Watch/Worry list (backstop/secondary indicator)
- 30+DPD (backstop/secondary indicator)

#### **4 Critical Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)**

Under IFRS 9, when assessing whether credit risk has significantly increased on a financial instrument since initial recognition the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the instrument is considered, particularly, a comparison is made between a Residual Average Term Forward Probability of Default (RAT FPD) projected (i) at point of origination and (ii) at the reporting date.

RAT FPD represents the average of 1 year forward PDs calculated over the residual life of the instrument. The change in RAT FPD indicates whether 'significant increase in credit risk' thresholds have been exceeded and determines whether the instrument must be allocated into Stage 1 or Stage 2, for calculation of up to 12 months or life time ECL respectively.

The quantitative comparison above is the primary stage allocation trigger. In addition, the CRR deterioration between origination date and reporting date is a further quantitative criterion

The 'Watch/Worry' and '30+ DPD' indicators are the secondary/qualitative measures that must be applied for stage allocation. Once the RAT FPD has been applied, and Stage 2 cases identified, the measures of Watch/Worry and 30+ DPD must be used to further identify cases which, whilst they have not met the primary test of significant credit deterioration, are nevertheless regarded as having deteriorated and must be reported in Stage 2.

All instruments that are 30+ days in arrears at the end of the reporting period must be allocated to Stage 2 in order to receive a lifetime ECL calculation, irrespective of whether or not the primary indicator has breached the significant increase in credit risk threshold, or the obligor has been placed on the Worry or Watch list.

Where primary or secondary stage allocation measures outlined above are no longer present at the reporting date, the financial instrument must be reported as Stage 1 for appropriate ECL calculation (excludes POCI assets which are not subject to the normal staging model given ECL will always be measured on a lifetime basis).

In case of Retail portfolio, Stage allocation is determined for all accounts as follows:

- Exposures 90+ Days Past Due are assigned to Stage 3
- Exposures 1+ Days Past Due are assigned to Stage 2
- Up-to-Date exposures are assigned to Stage 1

**Write-off policy.** Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

Write-off (or, synonymously, charge-off) is defined as the removal from the books of all or part of the value of a financial instrument, and of any related ECL allowances.

Financial instruments are to be fully written off when, after realisation of any available security, there is no realistic prospect of further recoveries. Partial write-offs may be made where appropriate.

Any portion of an instrument that is not covered by security should be written off when there is no realistic prospect of further recovery, and final write - off should occur upon receipt of proceeds following the realisation of security. Recovery activity may continue after write-off.

Unsecured retail accounts should normally be fully written off at 180 days past due. In the case of some products, e.g. credit cards, it is common for accounts to be written off at the end of the month in which they fall six months past due, or for some other technical feature of a product to give rise to a similar short excess over the 180-day 'norm'.

#### **4 Critical Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)**

In the case of secured retail facilities, any portion of the balance not covered by security should be written off when there is no realistic prospect of further recovery, and final write-off should occur upon:

- Repossession of collateral, or
- Receipt of proceeds via settlement; or
- Determination that recovery of the collateral will not be pursued; or
- Within 60 months of the default at the latest (i.e. 90 + 1825 = 1915 days past due).

**Determining lease term.** The Bank determines non-cancellable lease period for leases, taking into consideration penalties that would be incurred upon termination, including economic disincentives such as leasehold improvements, cost of relocating or the importance of the premises to the Bank's operations. As a result, the lease term for most significant office buildings has been determined as a period of 3-5 years.

#### **5 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations**

The following amended standards became effective from 1 January 2020, but did not have any material impact on the Bank:

**Amendments to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (issued on 29 March 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).** The revised Conceptual Framework includes a new chapter on measurement; guidance on reporting financial performance; improved definitions and guidance - in particular the definition of a liability; and clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting.

**Definition of a business – Amendments to IFRS 3 (issued on 22 October 2018 and effective for acquisitions from the beginning of annual reporting period that starts on or after 1 January 2020).** The amendments revise definition of a business. A business must have inputs and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The new guidance provides a framework to evaluate when an input and a substantive process are present, including for early stage companies that have not generated outputs. An organised workforce should be present as a condition for classification as a business if there are no outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is narrowed to focus on goods and services provided to customers, generating investment income and other income, and it excludes returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits. It is also no longer necessary to assess whether market participants are capable of replacing missing elements or integrating the acquired activities and assets. An entity can apply a 'concentration test'. The assets acquired would not represent a business if substantially all of the fair value of gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single asset (or a group of similar assets).

**Definition of material – Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 (issued on 31 October 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).** The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards. Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

**Interest rate benchmark reform – Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 (issued on 26 September 2019 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).** The amendments were triggered by replacement of benchmark interest rates such as LIBOR and other inter-bank offered rates ('IBORs'). The amendments provide temporary relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by the IBOR reform.

## **5 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations (Continued)**

**COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment to IFRS 16 (issued on 28 May 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020).** The amendment provides lessees with relief in the form of an optional exemption from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for rent concessions in the same way as if they were not lease modifications. The practical expedient only applies to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and only if all of the following conditions are met: the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; any reduction in lease payments affects only payments due on or before 30 June 2021; and there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

The Bank negotiated various rent concessions with lessors for leases of properties and concluded that some of these concessions qualified for applying the practical expedient in the IFRS 16 amendment. As a result, the Bank reduced the lease liability as of 31 December 2020 by AMD 7,428 thousand and recognised the following amounts in the income statement:

- i) forgiveness of rent payments in the amount of AMD 7,428 thousand recognised as a gain on partial derecognition of the lease liability in Other operating income.

The application of the amendment did not have any impact on the right-of-use asset.

## **6 New Accounting Pronouncements**

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 or later, and which the Bank has not early adopted.

**IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (issued on 18 May 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).** IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, which has given companies dispensation to carry on accounting for insurance contracts using existing practices. As a consequence, it was difficult for investors to compare and contrast the financial performance of otherwise similar insurance companies. IFRS 17 is a single principle-based standard to account for all types of insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts that an insurer holds. The standard requires recognition and measurement of groups of insurance contracts at: (i) a risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus (if this value is a liability) or minus (if this value is an asset) (ii) an amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin). Insurers will be recognising the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period they provide insurance coverage, and as they are released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, an entity will be recognising the loss immediately. The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

**Amendments to IFRS 17 and an amendment to IFRS 4 (issued on 25 June 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).** The amendments include a number of clarifications intended to ease implementation of IFRS 17, simplify some requirements of the standard and transition. The amendments relate to eight areas of IFRS 17, and they are not intended to change the fundamental principles of the standard. The following amendments to IFRS 17 were made:

- **Effective date:** The effective date of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) has been deferred by two years to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; and the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 has also been deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
- **Expected recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows:** An entity is required to allocate part of the acquisition costs to related expected contract renewals, and to recognise those costs as an asset until the entity recognises the contract renewals. Entities are required to assess the recoverability of the asset at each reporting date, and to provide specific information about the asset in the notes to the financial statements.

## **6 New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)**

- *Contractual service margin attributable to investment services:* Coverage units should be identified, considering the quantity of benefits and expected period of both insurance coverage and investment services, for contracts under the variable fee approach and for other contracts with an ‘investment-return service’ under the general model. Costs related to investment activities should be included as cash flows within the boundary of an insurance contract, to the extent that the entity performs such activities to enhance benefits from insurance coverage for the policyholder.
- *Reinsurance contracts held – recovery of losses:* When an entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, or on addition of onerous underlying contracts to a group, an entity should adjust the contractual service margin of a related group of reinsurance contracts held and recognise a gain on the reinsurance contracts held. The amount of the loss recovered from a reinsurance contract held is determined by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held. This requirement would apply only when the reinsurance contract held is recognised before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.
- *Other amendments:* Other amendments include scope exclusions for some credit card (or similar) contracts, and some loan contracts; presentation of insurance contract assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position in portfolios instead of groups; applicability of the risk mitigation option when mitigating financial risks using reinsurance contracts held and non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss; an accounting policy choice to change the estimates made in previous interim financial statements when applying IFRS 17; inclusion of income tax payments and receipts that are specifically chargeable to the policyholder under the terms of an insurance contract in the fulfilment cash flows; and selected transition reliefs and other minor amendments.

The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

***Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).*** These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business. A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are held by a subsidiary. The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

***Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 23 January 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).*** These narrow scope amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Liabilities are non-current if the entity has a substantive right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement for at least twelve months. The guidance no longer requires such a right to be unconditional. Management’s expectations whether they will subsequently exercise the right to defer settlement do not affect classification of liabilities. The right to defer only exists if the entity complies with any relevant conditions as of the end of the reporting period. A liability is classified as current if a condition is breached at or before the reporting date even if a waiver of that condition is obtained from the lender after the end of the reporting period. Conversely, a loan is classified as non-current if a loan covenant is breached only after the reporting date. In addition, the amendments include clarifying the classification requirements for debt a company might settle by converting it into equity. ‘Settlement’ is defined as the extinguishment of a liability with cash, other resources embodying economic benefits or an entity’s own equity instruments. There is an exception for convertible instruments that might be converted into equity, but only for those instruments where the conversion option is classified as an equity instrument as a separate component of a compound financial instrument. The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

***Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, deferral of effective date – Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 15 July 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).*** The amendment to IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current was issued in January 2020 with an original effective date 1 January 2022. However, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the effective date was deferred by one year to provide companies with more time to implement classification changes resulting from the amended guidance. The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

## **6 New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)**

***Proceeds before intended use, Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract, Reference to the Conceptual Framework – narrow scope amendments to IAS 16, IAS 37 and IFRS 3, and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 – amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 (issued on 14 May 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).*** The amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. The proceeds from selling such items, together with the costs of producing them, are now recognised in profit or loss. An entity will use IAS 2 to measure the cost of those items. Cost will not include depreciation of the asset being tested because it is not ready for its intended use. The amendment to IAS 16 also clarifies that an entity is ‘testing whether the asset is functioning properly’ when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. An asset might therefore be capable of operating as intended by management and subject to depreciation before it has achieved the level of operating performance expected by management.

The amendment to IAS 37 clarifies the meaning of ‘costs to fulfil a contract’. The amendment explains that the direct cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract; and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling. The amendment also clarifies that, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, an entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract, rather than on assets dedicated to that contract.

IFRS 3 was amended to refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in order to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination. Prior to the amendment, IFRS 3 referred to the 2001 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. In addition, a new exception in IFRS 3 was added for liabilities and contingent liabilities. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, rather than the 2018 Conceptual Framework. Without this new exception, an entity would have recognised some liabilities in a business combination that it would not recognise under IAS 37. Therefore, immediately after the acquisition, the entity would have had to derecognise such liabilities and recognise a gain that did not depict an economic gain. It was also clarified that the acquirer should not recognise contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.

The amendment to IFRS 9 addresses which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. Costs or fees could be paid to either third parties or the lender. Under the amendment, costs or fees paid to third parties will not be included in the 10% test.

Illustrative Example 13 that accompanies IFRS 16 was amended to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. The reason for the amendment is to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

IFRS 1 allows an exemption if a subsidiary adopts IFRS at a later date than its parent. The subsidiary can measure its assets and liabilities at the carrying amounts that would be included in its parent’s consolidated financial statements, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. IFRS 1 was amended to allow entities that have taken this IFRS 1 exemption to also measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS. The amendment to IFRS 1 extends the above exemption to cumulative translation differences, in order to reduce costs for first-time adopters. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption.

The requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41 was removed. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis. The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

## **6 New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)**

**Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform – phase 2 amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (issued on 27 August 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).** The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one. The amendments cover the following areas:

- *Accounting for changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform:* For instruments to which the amortised cost measurement applies, the amendments require entities, as a practical expedient, to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform by updating the effective interest rate using the guidance in paragraph B5.4.5 of IFRS 9. As a result, no immediate gain or loss is recognised. This practical expedient applies only to such a change and only to the extent it is necessary as a direct consequence of IBOR reform, and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. Insurers applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 are also required to apply the same practical expedient. IFRS 16 was also amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of IBOR reform.
- *End date for Phase 1 relief for non-contractually specified risk components in hedging relationships:* The Phase 2 amendments require an entity to prospectively cease to apply the Phase 1 reliefs to a non-contractually specified risk component at the earlier of when changes are made to the non-contractually specified risk component, or when the hedging relationship is discontinued. No end date was provided in the Phase 1 amendments for risk components.
- *Additional temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirements:* The Phase 2 amendments provide some additional temporary reliefs from applying specific IAS 39 and IFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform.
- *Additional IFRS 7 disclosures related to IBOR reform:* The amendments require disclosure of: (i) how the entity is managing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, its progress and the risks arising from the transition; (ii) quantitative information about derivatives and non-derivatives that have yet to transition, disaggregated by significant interest rate benchmark; and (iii) a description of any changes to the risk management strategy as a result of IBOR reform.

The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Bank's financial statements.

**7 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Cash on hand	5,623,736	4,832,370
Cash balances with the CBA (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	24,087,351	24,673,642
Mandatory cash balances with CBA	545,000	543,500
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks	8,750,186	9,485,574
Less credit loss allowance	(87,764)	(80,148)
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>38,918,509</b>	<b>39,454,938</b>

The table below discloses the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents balances based on credit risk grades at 31 December 2020. Refer to Note 26 for the description of the Bank's credit risk grading system.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Cash balances with the CBA, including mandatory reserves</b>	<b>Correspondent accounts and overnight placements</b>	<b>Total</b>
- Strong	-	7,249,736	7,249,736
- Satisfactory	24,632,351	-	24,632,351
- Sub-standard	-	1,500,450	1,500,450
Less credit loss allowance	(87,637)	(127)	(87,764)
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand</b>	<b>24,544,714</b>	<b>8,750,059</b>	<b>33,294,773</b>

For the purpose of ECL measurement cash and cash equivalents balances are included in Stage 1. Refer to Note 26 for the ECL measurement approach.

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents balances at 31 December 2019, was as follows:

**7 Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Cash balances with the CBA, including mandatory reserves</b>	<b>Correspondent accounts and overnight placements</b>	<b>Total</b>
- Strong	-	9,485,574	9,485,574
- Satisfactory	25,217,142	-	25,217,142
Less credit loss allowance	(79,596)	(552)	(80,148)
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand</b>	<b>25,137,546</b>	<b>9,485,022</b>	<b>34,622,568</b>

Amounts of cash and cash equivalents are not collateralised.

Mandatory cash balances with the CBA include mandatory minimum reserve deposits calculated in accordance with regulations promulgated by the CBA at 2% to 18% (31 December 2019: 2% to 18%) from the attracted funds for AMD and foreign currency funds correspondingly, depending on currency. Withdrawal from such reserves is not restricted; however, the Bank is subject to penalties if the required minimum average balance is not periodically maintained.

At 31 December 2020 the Bank had no counterparty bank (2019: one bank) whose balance exceeded 10% of equity. The total aggregate amount of this balance was nil (2019: AMD 4,798,130 thousand).

Interest rate analysis of cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 26. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 33.

**8 Loans and Advances to Banks**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Placements with other banks with original maturities of less than three months	9,666,538	12,514,695
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements with other banks with original maturities of less than three months	-	4,764,237
Less credit loss allowance	(384)	(539)
<b>Total loans and advances to banks</b>	<b>9,666,154</b>	<b>17,278,393</b>

The following table contains an analysis of loans and advances to banks balances by credit quality at 31 December 2020 based on credit risk grades and discloses loans and advances to banks balances by three stages for the purpose of ECL measurement. Refer to Note 26 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Bank and the approach to ECL measurement, including the definition of default and SICR as applicable to loans and advances to banks balances. The carrying amount of loans and advances to banks balances at 31 December 2020 below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

**8 Loans and Advances to Banks (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Placements with other banks</b>		
- Strong	48,333	48,333
- Satisfactory	9,618,205	9,618,205
<b>Total loans and advances to banks (gross carrying amount)</b>	<b>9,666,538</b>	<b>9,666,538</b>
Credit loss allowance	(384)	(384)
<b>Total loans and advances to banks (carrying amount)</b>	<b>9,666,154</b>	<b>9,666,154</b>

Analysis by credit quality of loans and advances to banks outstanding at 31 December 2019, is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Placements with other banks</b>		
- Strong	8,768	8,768
- Satisfactory	13,527,828	13,527,828
- Sub-standard	3,742,336	3,742,336
<b>Total loans and advances to banks (gross carrying amount)</b>	<b>17,278,932</b>	<b>17,278,932</b>
Credit loss allowance	(539)	(539)
<b>Total loans and advances to banks (carrying amount)</b>	<b>17,278,393</b>	<b>17,278,393</b>

As at 31 December 2020 the Bank had two banks (2019: one bank) whose balances exceeded 10% of equity. These balances as at 31 December 2020 were AMD 9,618,205 thousand (2019: AMD 7,066,627 thousand).

The loans and advances to local banks as at 31 December 2020 have been repaid by 31 January 2021 and 31 December 2019 were repaid by 31 January 2020.

The Bank had no loans and advances to local banks secured by Armenian government treasury bonds as at 31 December 2020 (2019: AMD 4,764,237 thousand). At 31 December 2020 due from other banks balances are not collateralised. At 31 December 2019 except for reverse sale and repurchase agreements, due from other banks balances are not collateralised.

Refer to Note 31 for the estimated fair value of each class of amounts loans and advances to banks. Interest rate analysis of loans and advances to is disclosed in Note 26. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 33.

**9 Investments in Debt Securities**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Debt securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL	309,215	456,900
Debt securities at FVOCI	25,830,934	19,947,823
Debt securities at AC	5,277,664	4,051,576
<b>Total investments in debt securities</b>	<b>31,417,813</b>	<b>24,456,299</b>

The table below discloses investments in debt securities at 31 December 2020 by measurement categories and classes:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Debt securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL</b>	<b>Debt securities at FVOCI</b>	<b>Debt securities at AC</b>	<b>Total</b>
Armenian government bonds	309,215	25,830,934	5,279,586	31,419,735
Total investments in debt securities at 31 December 2020 (fair value or gross carrying value)	309,215	25,830,934	5,279,586	31,419,735
Credit loss allowance	-	-	(1,922)	(1,922)
<b>Total investments in debt securities at 31 December 2020 (carrying value)</b>	<b>309,215</b>	<b>25,830,934</b>	<b>5,277,664</b>	<b>31,417,813</b>

The table below discloses investments in debt securities at 31 December 2019 by measurement categories and classes:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Debt securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL</b>	<b>Debt securities at FVOCI</b>	<b>Debt securities at AC</b>	<b>Total</b>
Armenian government bonds	456,900	19,947,823	4,053,641	24,458,364
Total investments in debt securities at 31 December 2019 (fair value or gross carrying value)	456,900	19,947,823	4,053,641	24,458,364
Credit loss allowance	-	-	(2,065)	(2,065)
<b>Total investments in debt securities at 31 December 2019 (carrying value)</b>	<b>456,900</b>	<b>19,947,823</b>	<b>4,051,576</b>	<b>24,456,299</b>

**9 Investments in Debt Securities (Continued)**

**(a) Investments in debt securities at FVTPL**

Debt securities mandatorily classified as at FVTPL by the Bank represent securities held for trading and securities in a 'held to sell' business model.

Debt securities at FVTPL are carried at fair value, which also reflects any credit risk related write-downs and best represents Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The debt securities at FVTPL are not collateralised.

**(b) Investments in debt securities at FVOCI**

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at FVOCI at 31 December 2020, for which an ECL allowance is recognised, based on credit risk grades. Refer to Note 26 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Bank and the approach to ECL measurement, including the definition of default and SICR as applicable to debt securities at FVOCI:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armenian government bonds</b>		
- Strong	25,889,600	25,889,600
Total AC gross carrying amount	25,889,600	25,889,600
Plus fair value adjustment from AC to FV	(58,666)	(58,666)
Carrying value (fair value)	25,830,934	25,830,934
<b>Total investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI (fair value)</b>	<b>25,830,934</b>	<b>25,830,934</b>

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at FVOCI at 31 December 2019, for which an ECL allowance is recognised, based on credit risk grades.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armenian government bonds</b>		
- Strong	19,904,689	19,904,689
Total AC gross carrying amount	19,904,689	19,904,689
Plus fair value adjustment from AC to FV	43,134	43,134
Carrying value (fair value)	19,947,823	19,947,823
<b>Total investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI (fair value)</b>	<b>19,947,823</b>	<b>19,947,823</b>

The debt securities at FVOCI are not collateralised.

**9 Investments in Debt Securities (Continued)**

**(c) Investments in debt securities at AC**

The following table contains an analysis of debt securities at AC by credit quality at 31 December 2020 based on credit risk grades and discloses the balances by three stages for the purpose of ECL measurement. Refer to Note 26 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Bank and the approach to ECL measurement, including the definition of default and SICR as applicable to debt securities at AC. The carrying amount of debt securities at AC at 31 December 2020 below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armenian government bonds</b>		
- Strong	5,279,586	5,279,586
<b>Total investments in debt securities measured at AC (gross carrying amount)</b>	<b>5,279,586</b>	<b>5,279,586</b>
Credit loss allowance	(1,922)	(1,922)
<b>Total investments in debt securities measured at AC (carrying amount)</b>	<b>5,277,664</b>	<b>5,277,664</b>

The following table contains an analysis of debt securities at AC by credit quality at 31 December 2019 based on credit risk grades and discloses the balances by three stages for the purpose of ECL measurement. The carrying amount of debt securities at AC at 31 December 2019 below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armenian government bonds</b>		
- Strong	4,053,641	4,053,641
<b>Total investments in debt securities measured at AC (gross carrying amount)</b>	<b>4,053,641</b>	<b>4,053,641</b>
Credit loss allowance	(2,065)	(2,065)
<b>Total investments in debt securities measured at AC (carrying amount)</b>	<b>4,051,576</b>	<b>4,051,576</b>

The debt securities at AC are not collateralised.

**10 Investments in Equity Securities**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Equity securities at FVOCI	32,221	32,069
<b>Total investments in equity securities</b>	<b>32,221</b>	<b>32,069</b>

The table below discloses investments in equity securities at 31 December 2020 by measurement categories and classes:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Equity securities at FVOCI</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Corporate shares</i>		
ACRA credit bureau	19,140	19,140
Armenian Card	12,143	12,143
SWIFT	938	938
<b>Total investments in equity securities at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>32,221</b>	<b>32,221</b>

The table below discloses investments in equity securities at 31 December 2019 by measurement categories and classes:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Equity securities at FVOCI</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Corporate shares</i>		
ACRA credit bureau	19,140	19,140
Armenian Card	12,143	12,143
SWIFT	786	786
<b>Total investments in equity securities at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>32,069</b>	<b>32,069</b>

**Investments in equity securities at FVOCI**

At 31 December 2020 securities at FVOCI include equity securities with a carrying value of AMD 32,221 thousand (2019: AMD 32,069 thousand) which are not publicly traded. Due to the nature of the local financial markets, it is not possible to obtain current market value for these investments. For these investments, fair value is estimated by reference to the discounted operating cash flows of the investee, the earnings of the investee, the investee's net asset value. Refer to Note 31.

None of these strategic investments was disposed of during 2020 and 2019, and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
Gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers at AC	150,664,219	124,027,402
Less credit loss allowance	(6,918,282)	(5,105,605)
<b>Total loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>143,745,937</b>	<b>118,921,797</b>

The carrying amount presented in the statement of financial position best represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk arising from loans and advances to customers.

Gross carrying amount and credit loss allowance amount for loans and advances to customers at AC by classes at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are disclosed in the table below:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>31 December 2020</b>			<b>31 December 2019</b>		
	<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>Credit loss allowance</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>Provision for loan impairment</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>
<i>Loans to corporate customers</i>						
Loans to large corporates	89,081,669	(2,747,010)	86,334,659	71,429,234	(2,542,799)	68,886,435
Loans to SME	29,657,467	(3,954,941)	25,702,526	22,378,161	(2,330,441)	20,047,720
<i>Loans to individuals</i>						
Mortgage loans	21,460,017	(115,288)	21,344,729	17,241,617	(139,494)	17,102,123
Credit cards	1,523,743	(25,055)	1,498,688	1,612,187	(14,058)	1,598,129
Construction loans	1,704,077	(28,859)	1,675,218	981,060	(32,000)	949,060
Car loans	120,557	(363)	120,194	140,047	(442)	139,605
Consumer loans	4,324,439	(29,071)	4,295,368	7,132,550	(33,215)	7,099,335
Other loans to retail customers	2,792,250	(17,695)	2,774,555	3,112,546	(13,156)	3,099,390
<b>Total loans and advances to customers at AC</b>	<b>150,664,219</b>	<b>(6,918,282)</b>	<b>143,745,937</b>	<b>124,027,402</b>	<b>(5,105,605)</b>	<b>118,921,797</b>

More detailed explanation of classes of loans to legal entities is provided below:

- Loans to large corporates – loans issued to large commercial entities under the standard terms, mainly for working capital financing;
- Loans to SME – loans issued to small and medium-sized enterprises, where the Bank defines such as average number of employees no greater than 250, prior year profit no greater than AMD 1,500,000 thousand or total assets at prior year end no greater than AMD 1,000,000 thousand.

The Bank has a right to sell or repledge securities with a fair value of AMD 3,540,427 thousand (2019: AMD 3,024,471 thousand) received under reverse sale and repurchase agreements.

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

The following table discloses the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount for loans and advances to customers carried at amortised cost between the beginning and the end of the reporting period.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12- months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total
<b>Loans to corporate customers</b>								
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<b>(1,087,379)</b>	<b>(6,781)</b>	<b>(3,779,082)</b>	<b>(4,873,242)</b>	<b>76,326,304</b>	<b>299,606</b>	<b>16,805,551</b>	<b>93,431,461</b>
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	270,502	(270,502)	-	-	(24,514,923)	24,514,923	-	-
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)	(5,724)	5,724	-	-	1,580,407	(1,580,407)	-	-
New originated or purchased	(150,980)	-	-	(150,980)	18,110,322	-	-	18,110,322
Derecognised during the period	5,930	902	7,350	14,182	(6,011,682)	(183,859)	(567,999)	(6,763,540)
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions	729,145	(715,052)	(1,699,471)	(1,685,378)	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of ECL arising from transfer of stage	1,099	(139,514)	-	(138,415)	-	-	-	-
Other movements	(264,830)	268,178	97,244	100,592	9,639,407	(2,631,018)	109,046	7,117,435
<b>Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period</b>	<b>585,142</b>	<b>(850,264)</b>	<b>(1,594,877)</b>	<b>(1,859,999)</b>	<b>(1,196,469)</b>	<b>20,119,639</b>	<b>(458,953)</b>	<b>18,464,217</b>
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Foreign exchange and other movements	(51,489)	(48,230)	(454,389)	(554,108)	4,358,818	845,051	1,143,494	6,347,363
Unwinding of discount (for Stage 3)	-	-	585,398	585,398	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>(553,726)</b>	<b>(905,275)</b>	<b>(5,242,950)</b>	<b>(6,701,951)</b>	<b>79,488,653</b>	<b>21,264,296</b>	<b>17,490,092</b>	<b>118,243,041</b>

The movements in gross carrying amount do not include movements of the accrued interests of the loans to corporates. As at 31 December 2020 this amount was AMD 496,094 thousand.

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1 (12- months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>								
<b>Loans to Individuals</b>								
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<b>(56,043)</b>	<b>(7,830)</b>	<b>(168,492)</b>	<b>(232,365)</b>	<b>29,078,536</b>	<b>106,329</b>	<b>717,280</b>	<b>29,902,145</b>
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	2,010	(2,010)	-	-	(932,686)	932,686	-	-
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	-	14,908	(14,908)	-	(41)	(277,128)	277,169	-
- to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)	(89,587)	11,262	78,325	-	698,608	(364,804)	(333,804)	-
New originated or purchased	(15,468)	-	-	(15,468)	10,995,125	-	-	10,995,125
Derecognised during the period	8,977	2,585	3,305	14,867	(3,164,498)	(17,591)	(11,725)	(3,193,814)
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions	(64,149)	20,439	(50,802)	(94,512)	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of ECL arising from transfer of stage	83,662	(39,333)	(4)	44,325	-	-	-	-
Other movements	87,492	(24,133)	(61,150)	2,209	(6,342,778)	(13,875)	74,483	(6,282,170)
<b>Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period</b>	<b>12,937</b>	<b>(16,282)</b>	<b>(45,234)</b>	<b>(48,579)</b>	<b>1,253,730</b>	<b>259,288</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>1,519,141</b>
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Write-offs	-	-	65,492	65,492	-	-	(65,492)	<b>(65,492)</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	(528)	(36)	(315)	(879)	328,230	203	1,829	<b>330,262</b>
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>(43,634)</b>	<b>(24,148)</b>	<b>(148,549)</b>	<b>(216,331)</b>	<b>30,660,496</b>	<b>365,820</b>	<b>659,740</b>	<b>31,686,056</b>

The movements in gross carrying amount do not include movements of the accrued interests of the loans to individuals. As at 31 December 2020 this amount was AMD 239,028 thousand.

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

Movements in the provision for loan impairment of loans to customers during 2019 are as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12- months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total
<b>Loans to corporate customers</b>								
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>(674,671)</b>	<b>(485,545)</b>	<b>(5,605,425)</b>	<b>(6,765,641)</b>	<b>53,038,196</b>	<b>8,742,178</b>	<b>24,373,456</b>	<b>86,153,830</b>
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	40,229	(40,229)	-	-	(1,522,157)	1,522,157	-	-
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	-	56,527	(56,527)	-	(3,082)	(702,178)	705,260	-
- to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)	(370,788)	370,788	-	-	5,697,448	(5,697,448)	-	-
New originated or purchased	(599,091)	-	-	(599,091)	49,934,527	-	-	49,934,527
Derecognised during the period	100,155	23,358	1,873,079	1,996,592	(12,721,959)	(2,082,975)	(5,446,352)	(20,251,286)
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions	252,838	63,135	(2,453,475)	(2,137,502)	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of ECL arising from transfer of stage	161,396	-	-	161,396	-	-	-	-
Other movements	394	-	-	394	(17,830,175)	(1,397,021)	(861,546)	(20,088,742)
<b>Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period</b>	<b>(414,867)</b>	<b>473,579</b>	<b>(636,923)</b>	<b>(578,211)</b>	<b>23,554,602</b>	<b>(8,357,465)</b>	<b>(5,602,638)</b>	<b>9,594,499</b>
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Write-offs	-	-	1,694,211	1,694,211	-	-	(1,694,211)	(1,694,211)
Foreign exchange and other movements	2,159	5,185	58,801	66,145	(266,494)	(85,107)	(271,056)	(622,657)
Unwinding of discount (for Stage 3)	-	-	710,254	710,254	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(1,087,379)</b>	<b>(6,781)</b>	<b>(3,779,082)</b>	<b>(4,873,242)</b>	<b>76,326,304</b>	<b>299,606</b>	<b>16,805,551</b>	<b>93,431,461</b>

The movements in gross carrying amount do not include movements of the accrued interests of the loans to corporates. As at 31 December 2019 this amount was AMD 375,934 thousand.

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1 (12- months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im- paired)	Total
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>								
<b>Loans to Individuals</b>								
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>(42,452)</b>	<b>(7,238)</b>	<b>(159,053)</b>	<b>(208,743)</b>	<b>23,198,973</b>	<b>126,158</b>	<b>603,384</b>	<b>23,928,515</b>
<i>Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	1,325	(1,325)	-	-	(592,929)	592,929	-	-
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	4,148	17,717	(21,865)	-	(9,583)	(416,533)	426,116	-
- to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)	(11,631)	4,132	7,499	-	137,389	(117,717)	(19,672)	-
New originated or purchased	(21,543)	-	-	(21,543)	14,244,711	-	-	14,244,711
Derecognised during the period	6,539	5,058	52,705	64,302	(2,150,925)	(41,330)	(208,304)	(2,400,559)
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions	(58)	(4,672)	(72,007)	(76,737)	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of ECL arising from transfer of stage	7,445	(21,502)	(6)	(14,063)	-	-	-	-
Other movements	107	-	-	107	(5,713,724)	(36,844)	(59,576)	(5,810,144)
<b>Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period</b>	<b>(13,668)</b>	<b>(592)</b>	<b>(33,674)</b>	<b>(47,934)</b>	<b>5,914,939</b>	<b>(19,495)</b>	<b>138,564</b>	<b>6,034,008</b>
<i>Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:</i>								
Write-offs	-	-	24,227	24,227	-	-	(24,227)	(24,227)
Foreign exchange and other movements	77	0	8	85	(35,376)	(334)	(441)	(36,151)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(56,043)</b>	<b>(7,830)</b>	<b>(168,492)</b>	<b>(232,365)</b>	<b>29,078,536</b>	<b>106,329</b>	<b>717,280</b>	<b>29,902,145</b>

The movements in gross carrying amount do not include movements of the accrued interests of the loans to individuals. As at 31 December 2019 this amount was AMD 317,862 thousand.

## **11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

The credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customers recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, details of ECL measurement are provided in Note 26. Below main movements in the table are described:

- Transfers between Stage 1, 2 and 3 due to balances experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes to model assumptions, including changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from update of inputs to ECL models;
- Unwinding of discount due to the passage of time because ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange translations of assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of loans and advances to customers measured at AC and for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The carrying amount of loans and advances to customers below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these loans.

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

The credit quality of loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2020:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)</b>	<b>Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Loans to large corporates</b>				
- Strong	2,387,075	-	-	2,387,075
- Satisfactory	64,709,786	5,631,177	-	70,340,963
- Sub-standard	925,044	8,555,134	-	9,480,178
- Credit impaired	-	-	6,873,453	6,873,453
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>68,021,905</b>	<b>14,186,311</b>	<b>6,873,453</b>	<b>89,081,669</b>
Credit loss allowance	(487,067)	(618,997)	(1,640,946)	(2,747,010)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>67,534,838</b>	<b>13,567,314</b>	<b>5,232,507</b>	<b>86,334,659</b>
<b>Loans to SME</b>				
- Strong	1,104	-	-	1,104
- Good	43	-	-	43
- Satisfactory	11,209,791	626,887	-	11,836,678
- Sub-standard	1,940	6,989,997	-	6,991,937
- Credit impaired	-	-	10,827,705	10,827,705
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>11,212,878</b>	<b>7,616,884</b>	<b>10,827,705</b>	<b>29,657,467</b>
Credit loss allowance	(66,663)	(286,278)	(3,602,000)	(3,954,941)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>11,146,215</b>	<b>7,330,606</b>	<b>7,225,705</b>	<b>25,702,526</b>

The credit quality of loans to individuals carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2020:

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
<b>Mortgage loans</b>				
- Strong	20,797,736	-	-	20,797,736
- Satisfactory	-	202,562	-	202,562
- Credit impaired	-	-	459,719	459,719
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>20,797,736</b>	<b>202,562</b>	<b>459,719</b>	<b>21,460,017</b>
Credit loss allowance	(15,036)	(7,330)	(92,922)	(115,288)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>20,782,700</b>	<b>195,232</b>	<b>366,797</b>	<b>21,344,729</b>
<b>Credit cards</b>				
- Strong	9,268	-	-	9,268
- Good	1,466,450	28,247	-	1,494,697
- Satisfactory	-	4	-	4
- Sub-standard	-	19,470	-	19,470
- Credit impaired	-	-	304	304
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>1,475,718</b>	<b>47,721</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1,523,743</b>
Credit loss allowance	(7,562)	(17,353)	(140)	(25,055)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,468,156</b>	<b>30,368</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1,498,688</b>
<b>Construction loans</b>				
- Strong	1,547,921	-	-	1,547,921
- Credit impaired	-	-	156,156	156,156
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>1,547,921</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156,156</b>	<b>1,704,077</b>
Credit loss allowance	(1,140)	-	(27,719)	(28,859)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,546,781</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128,437</b>	<b>1,675,218</b>

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**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
<b>Car loans</b>				
- Strong	120,557	-	-	120,557
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>120,557</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120,557</b>
Credit loss allowance	(363)	-	-	(363)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>120,194</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120,194</b>
<b>Consumer loans</b>				
- Strong	3,795,002	-	-	3,795,002
- Good	469,165	4,869	-	474,034
- Satisfactory	-	49,600	-	49,600
- Sub-standard	-	1,248	-	1,248
- Credit impaired	-	-	4,555	4,555
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>4,264,167</b>	<b>55,717</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>4,324,439</b>
Credit loss allowance	(17,534)	(7,223)	(4,314)	(29,071)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>4,246,633</b>	<b>48,494</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>4,295,368</b>
<b>Other loans to retail customers</b>				
- Strong	2,657,794	-	-	2,657,794
- Satisfactory	-	64,701	-	64,701
- Credit impaired	-	-	69,755	69,755
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>2,657,794</b>	<b>64,701</b>	<b>69,755</b>	<b>2,792,250</b>
Credit loss allowance	(2,003)	(2,198)	(13,494)	(17,695)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>2,655,791</b>	<b>62,503</b>	<b>56,261</b>	<b>2,774,555</b>

For description of the credit risk grading used in the tables above refer to Note 26.

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

Analysis of loans by credit quality at 31 December 2019 is disclosed as follows:

The credit quality of loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2019:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)</b>	<b>Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Loans to large corporates</b>				
- Strong	1,357,847	-	-	1,357,847
- Satisfactory	61,060,477	-	-	61,060,477
- Sub-standard	2,324,725	300,012	-	2,624,737
- Credit impaired	-	-	6,386,173	6,386,173
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>64,743,049</b>	<b>300,012</b>	<b>6,386,173</b>	<b>71,429,234</b>
Credit loss allowance	(893,051)	(6,782)	(1,642,966)	(2,542,799)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>63,849,998</b>	<b>293,230</b>	<b>4,743,207</b>	<b>68,886,435</b>
<b>Loans to SME</b>				
- Strong	1,528,433	-	-	1,528,433
- Satisfactory	10,323,898	-	-	10,323,898
- Sub-standard	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	10,525,830	10,525,830
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>11,852,331</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,525,830</b>	<b>22,378,161</b>
Credit loss allowance	(194,330)	-	(2,136,111)	(2,330,441)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>11,658,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,389,719</b>	<b>20,047,720</b>

The credit quality of loans to individuals carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2019:

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
<b>Mortgage loans</b>				
- Strong	16,581,552	-	-	16,581,552
- Satisfactory	-	70,583	-	70,583
- Credit impaired	-	-	589,482	589,482
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>16,581,552</b>	<b>70,583</b>	<b>589,482</b>	<b>17,241,617</b>
Credit loss allowance	(13,103)	(3,164)	(123,227)	(139,494)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>16,568,449</b>	<b>67,419</b>	<b>466,255</b>	<b>17,102,123</b>
<b>Credit cards</b>				
- Strong	4,031	-	-	4,031
- Good	1,589,345	5,683	-	1,595,028
- Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
- Sub-standard	-	12,111	-	12,111
- Credit impaired	-	-	1,017	1,017
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>1,593,376</b>	<b>17,794</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,612,187</b>
Credit loss allowance	(9,479)	(4,116)	(463)	(14,058)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,583,897</b>	<b>13,678</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1,598,129</b>
<b>Construction loans</b>				
- Strong	824,904	-	-	824,904
- Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	156,156	156,156
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>824,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156,156</b>	<b>981,060</b>
Credit loss allowance	(595)	-	(31,405)	(32,000)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>824,309</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124,751</b>	<b>949,060</b>

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)</b>	<b>Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Car loans</b>				
- Strong	140,047	-	-	140,047
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>140,047</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140,047</b>
Credit loss allowance	(442)	-	-	(442)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>139,605</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139,605</b>
<b>Consumer loans</b>				
- Strong	6,557,711	-	-	6,557,711
- Good	564,514	909	-	565,423
- Satisfactory	-	7,885	-	7,885
- Sub-standard	-	1,531	-	1,531
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>7,122,225</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,132,550</b>
Credit loss allowance	(29,970)	(3,245)	-	(33,215)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>7,092,255</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,099,335</b>
<b>Other loans to retail customers</b>				
- Strong	3,051,891	-	-	3,051,891
- Satisfactory	-	9,602	-	9,602
- Credit impaired	-	-	51,053	51,053
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>3,051,891</b>	<b>9,602</b>	<b>51,053</b>	<b>3,112,546</b>
Credit loss allowance	(2,454)	(368)	(10,334)	(13,156)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>3,049,437</b>	<b>9,234</b>	<b>40,719</b>	<b>3,099,390</b>

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio are as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>%</b>
Trade	45,987,113	31	36,228,729	29
Food and beverages	22,115,617	15	19,478,212	16
Services	15,724,174	10	11,855,140	10
Manufacturing	14,523,161	10	9,612,583	8
Energy	8,631,050	6	3,238,947	2
Construction	3,471,130	2	2,019,223	2
Finance	3,366,294	2	2,882,577	2
Other	3,238,350	2	6,075,100	5
Agriculture	1,682,246	1	2,416,884	2
Loans to individuals	31,925,084	21	30,220,007	24
<b>Total gross loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>150,664,219</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124,027,402</b>	<b>100</b>

As at 31 December 2020 the Bank had six borrowers or groups of connected borrowers (2019: five) with loan balances of each exceeding 10% of equity. The gross value of these loans as at 31 December 2020 was AMD 32,978,459 thousand (2019: AMD 26,093,630 thousand).

The Bank's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Bank since the prior period. Description of collateral held for loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2020:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Loans and advances to customers, carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value of collateral assessed in the reporting period</b>
Cash and deposits	27,048	27,048
Armenian Government treasury bills	3,366,277	3,366,277
Real estate	80,528,259	80,528,259
Motor vehicles	2,154,979	2,154,979
Equipment	1,404,350	1,404,350
Stock	7,654,816	7,654,816
Other collateral	358,119	358,119
Corporate guarantees (unrated)	5,999,350	5,999,350
Bank guarantees	873,747	873,747
No collateral or other credit enhancement – personal guarantees	9,670,240	-
<b>Total loans and advances to corporate customers</b>	<b>112,037,185</b>	<b>102,366,945</b>

**11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)**

The following table provides fair value information on collateral and other credit enhancements securing loans to corporate customers, net of impairment, by types of collateral as at 31 December 2019.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Loans and advances to customers, carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value of collateral assessed in the reporting period</b>
Cash and deposits	104,484	104,484
Armenian Government treasury bills	2,881,993	2,881,993
Real estate	64,529,321	64,529,321
Motor vehicles	915,834	915,834
Equipment	1,693,786	1,693,786
Stock	3,773,046	3,773,046
Other collateral	13,033	13,033
Corporate guarantees (unrated)	7,241,068	7,241,068
Bank guarantees	1,681,314	1,681,314
No collateral or other credit enhancement – personal guarantees	6,100,276	-
<b>Total loans and advances to corporate customers</b>	<b>88,934,155</b>	<b>82,833,879</b>

The tables above exclude overcollateralisation. For loans secured by multiple types of collateral, collateral that is most relevant for impairment assessment is disclosed.

No collateral or other credit enhancement – personal guarantees line includes undercollateralised loans.

Loans secured with borrower settlement accounts also have other collateral pledged to the Bank.

The Bank can not reliably estimate the fair value of personal guarantees.

**Loans to retail customers**

Mortgage, construction and other loans to retail customers are secured by real estate. The Bank's policy is to issue mortgage and construction loans with a loan-to-value ratio of a maximum of 80%.

The fair value of collateral is at least equal to carrying amounts of individual mortgage and construction loans as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

For mortgage and construction loans past due more than 90 days the Bank updates the appraised values of collateral obtained at inception of the loans to the current values considering the approximate changes in property values. The Bank also obtains specific individual valuation of collateral at each reporting date for significant secured loans.

Credit card loans are not secured.

Auto loans are secured by the underlying cars. The Bank's policy is to issue auto loans with a loan-to-value ratio of a maximum of 70%.

Consumer loans represent unsecured personal loans.

## 11 Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

The outstanding contractual amounts of loans and advances to customers written off that are still subject to enforcement activity was as follows at 31 December 2020 and at 31 December 2019:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
<i>Loans to corporate customers</i>	26,028,768	24,000,301
<i>Loans to individuals</i>	249,507	345,827
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,278,275</b>	<b>24,346,128</b>

The Bank's policy is to complete legal enforcement steps that were initiated even though the loans were written off as there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Refer to Note 31 for the estimated fair value of each class of loans and advances to customers. Interest rate analysis of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 26. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 33.

## 12 Other Assets

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<i>Other financial assets at AC</i>			
Receivables for letters of credit		7,438,115	5,598,373
Accrued commissions		437,648	165,701
Receivables from HSBC Group		444,656	73,897
Other		462,416	414,815
Less credit loss allowance		(62,763)	(89,731)
<b>Total other financial assets at AC</b>		<b>8,720,072</b>	<b>6,163,055</b>
<i>Other financial assets at FVTPL</i>			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	30	961,108	159,653
<b>Total other financial assets at FVTPL</b>		<b>961,108</b>	<b>159,653</b>
<i>Other non-financial assets</i>			
Prepayments		84,655	184,671
Unified tax account		1,322	91,381
Materials and supplies		33,665	29,356
Repossessed collateral		1,184,851	1,368,218
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>1,304,493</b>	<b>1,673,626</b>
<b>Total other assets</b>		<b>10,985,673</b>	<b>7,996,334</b>

**12 Other Assets (Continued)**

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of other financial assets at AC at 31 December 2020:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Receivables for letters of credit</b>		
- Satisfactory	7,438,115	7,438,115
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>7,438,115</b>	<b>7,438,115</b>
Credit loss allowance	(62,763)	(62,763)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>7,375,352</b>	<b>7,375,352</b>

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of other financial assets at AC at 31 December 2019:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Receivables for letters of credit</b>		
- Satisfactory	5,598,373	5,598,373
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>5,598,373</b>	<b>5,598,373</b>
Credit loss allowance	(89,731)	(89,731)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>5,508,642</b>	<b>5,508,642</b>

For the purpose of ECL measurement all other assets are included in Stage 1 and except for receivables for letters of credit the Bank did not recognise any credit loss allowance for other assets.

Other financial assets are not collateralised. Settlements of receivables for letters of credit did not require the use of cash and cash equivalents and was excluded from the statement of cash flows.

Unified tax account represents off-budget deposit account operated by State Treasury the purpose of which is the settlement of tax payers' tax liability according to regulation defined by Armenian Tax code.

Repossessed collateral represents real estate assets acquired by the Bank in settlement of overdue loans. The Bank expects to dispose of the assets in the foreseeable future.

There are no counterparties in receivables for letters of credit whose balances exceed 10% of equity.

Receivables for letters of credit are represented by receivables from local Armenian companies.

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**13 Property, Equipment and Intangible Assets**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>No- te</b>	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Leasehold improvements</b>	<b>Equipment fixtures and fittings</b>	<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cost at 1 January 2019		1,499,918	2,825,426	3,887,531	4,120,421	12,333,296
Accumulated depreciation		(301,753)	(2,644,374)	(3,098,742)	(3,570,227)	(9,615,096)
<b>Carrying amount at 1 January 2019</b>		<b>1,198,165</b>	<b>181,052</b>	<b>788,789</b>	<b>550,194</b>	<b>2,718,200</b>
Revaluation		100,824	-	-	-	100,824
Additions		-	2,567	262,167	1,863,734	2,128,468
Disposals/write-offs		-	-	(687,336)	(1,228,411)	(1,915,747)
Depreciation and amortisation charge	22	(103,896)	(60,487)	(232,589)	(403,643)	(800,615)
Disposals/write-offs of depreciation		-	-	685,647	1,147,654	1,833,301
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019</b>		<b>1,195,093</b>	<b>123,132</b>	<b>816,678</b>	<b>1,929,528</b>	<b>4,064,431</b>
Cost at 31 December 2019		1,600,741	2,827,993	3,462,362	4,755,744	12,646,840
Accumulated depreciation		(405,648)	(2,704,861)	(2,645,684)	(2,826,216)	(8,582,409)
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019</b>		<b>1,195,093</b>	<b>123,132</b>	<b>816,678</b>	<b>1,929,528</b>	<b>4,064,431</b>
Additions		-	500	102,878	404,453	507,831
Disposals/write-offs		-	-	(93,008)	-	(93,008)
Depreciation and amortisation charge	22	(113,165)	(61,024)	(244,540)	(444,478)	(863,207)
Disposals/write-offs of depreciation		-	-	93,000	-	93,000
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>		<b>1,081,928</b>	<b>62,608</b>	<b>675,008</b>	<b>1,889,503</b>	<b>3,709,047</b>
Cost at 31 December 2020		1,600,741	2,828,493	3,472,232	5,160,197	13,061,663
Accumulated depreciation		(518,813)	(2,765,885)	(2,797,224)	(3,270,694)	(9,352,616)
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>		<b>1,081,928</b>	<b>62,608</b>	<b>675,008</b>	<b>1,889,503</b>	<b>3,709,047</b>

### **13 Property, Equipment and Intangible Assets (Continued)**

At 31 December 2019 land and buildings were revalued based on the results of an independent appraisal performed by an independent valuator. The resulting fair values were materially different from the carrying value of the land and buildings. Revaluation impact have been recorded in the financial statements accordingly.

Due to the nature of the land and buildings and lack of comparable market data, the fair value of the land and buildings was estimated based on the income capitalisation method, where the value was estimated from the expected market rental income streams from similar properties and capitalisation yields. The method considered net income generated by comparable property, capitalised to determine the value for property which was subject to the valuation.

The principal assumptions underlying the estimation of the fair value are those relating to the possible market rentals and appropriate discount rates. These valuations are regularly compared to actual market data and actual transactions by the Bank and those reported by the market.

The impact on the aggregate valuations of reasonably possible changes in these assumptions, with all other variables held constant, were as follows:

- The capitalisation rate was assumed to be 5%. Should this capitalisation rate increase / decrease by 1 percentage point, the carrying value of the land and buildings would be AMD 178,848 thousand lower / AMD 268,272 thousand higher.
- Should the rental income assumed in the valuation report increase / decrease by 10 percent, the carrying value of the land and buildings would be AMD 107,308 thousand higher / AMD 107,308 thousand lower.

At 31 December 2020 land and buildings were revalued based on the results of an independent appraisal performed by an independent valuator. The principal assumptions underlying the estimation of the fair value as at 31 December 2020 were the same as those for 31 December 2019. The resulting fair values were not materially different from the carrying value of the land and buildings and no revaluation impact was recorded in the financial statements.

The carrying value of land and buildings as of 31 December 2020, if the land and buildings would not have been revalued would be AMD 865,664 thousand (31 December 2019: AMD 937,360 thousand).

#### 14 Right of Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

The Bank leases various office premises. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 5 to 15 years, but may have extension options as described below.

All leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability from the date when the leased asset becomes available for use by the Bank.

The right of use assets by class of underlying items is analysed as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 1 January 2019</b>		<b>1,273,885</b>	<b>1,273,885</b>
Depreciation charge	<b>23</b>	(399,860)	(399,860)
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019</b>		<b>874,025</b>	<b>874,025</b>

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 1 January 2020</b>		<b>874,025</b>	<b>874,025</b>
Depreciation charge	<b>23</b>	(399,756)	(399,756)
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>		<b>474,269</b>	<b>474,269</b>

Interest expense on lease liabilities in 2020 was AMD 62,452 thousand (2019: AMD 95,820 thousand).

Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets are included in general and administrative expenses:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	43,206	41,684

Total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was AMD 450,943 thousand (2019: AMD 456,817 thousand).

The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as collateral for borrowings.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the Bank. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Bank's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Bank and not by the respective lessor.

**15 Due to Other Banks**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	187,280	19,553
Due to financial institutions	12,822,200	6,904
Government support programs	581,688	-
<b>Total due to other banks</b>	<b>13,591,168</b>	<b>26,457</b>

As at 31 December 2020 the Bank had one bank (31 December 2019: no bank), whose balances exceeded 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2020 was AMD 12,822,200 thousand (2019: nil).

Refer to Note 31 for the disclosure of the fair value of each class of amounts due to other banks. Interest rate analysis of due to other banks is disclosed in Note 26. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 33.

**16 Current Accounts and Deposits from Customers**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Current accounts</b>		
- Retail	56,088,605	48,189,880
- Corporate	39,659,215	42,209,534
<b>Term deposits</b>		
- Retail	62,086,139	62,621,473
- Corporate	12,942,435	9,731,495
- Other	87,427	91,158
<b>Total current accounts and deposits from customers</b>	<b>170,863,821</b>	<b>162,843,540</b>

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank maintained customer deposit balances of AMD 9,001,446 thousand (31 December 2019: AMD 514,696 thousand) that served as collateral for loans and unrecognised credit instruments granted by the Bank.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank had one customer (31 December 2019: two customers), whose balances exceeded 10% of equity. These balances as at 31 December 2020 were AMD 5,863,159 thousand (2019: AMD 12,538,916 thousand).

Refer to Note 31 for the disclosure of the fair value of each class of current accounts and deposits from customers. Interest rate analysis of current accounts and deposits from customers is disclosed in Note 26. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 33.

## 17 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the following:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note	2020	2019
<i>Other financial liabilities at AC</i>			
Payables for letters of credit		7,438,115	5,598,373
Payables to HSBC Group		1,080,803	934,699
Lease liability		516,484	910,848
Accrued expenses		97,582	87,273
Credit loss allowance		62,155	80,073
Other		19,704	56,809
<b>Total other financial liabilities at AC</b>		<b>9,214,843</b>	<b>7,668,075</b>
<i>Other financial liabilities mandatorily measured at FVTPL</i>			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	30	2,776	10,100
<b>Total other financial liabilities at FVTPL</b>		<b>2,776</b>	<b>10,100</b>
<i>Other non-financial liabilities</i>			
Accrued employee benefit costs		743,573	1,052,598
Contract liability - deferred income		155,796	202,076
Payable to Deposit Guarantee Fund		57,732	55,275
Prepayments received		105,110	176,029
<b>Total non-financial liabilities</b>		<b>1,062,211</b>	<b>1,485,978</b>
<b>Total other liabilities</b>		<b>10,279,830</b>	<b>9,164,153</b>

Refer to Note 28 for analysis of exposure from financial guarantees and loan commitments by credit risk grades.

Refer to Note 31 for disclosure of the fair value of each class of other financial liabilities.

## 18 Share Capital

### Issued capital

The authorised, issued and outstanding share capital comprises 609,400 ordinary shares of AMD 30.25 thousand each (2019: 609,400 of AMD 30.25 thousand each).

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

### Dividends

Dividends payable are restricted to the maximum retained earnings of the Bank determined according to legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

No dividends were declared and paid during 2020 (2019: nil).

## 19 Other Comprehensive Income Recognised in Each Component of Equity

An analysis of other comprehensive income by item for each component of equity is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Revaluation reserve for land and buildings	Revaluation reserve for investment securities at FVOCI	Total
<b>Year ended 31 December 2019</b>			
Securities as FVOCI:			
- Gains less losses arising during the year	-	2,733	<b>2,733</b>
Revaluation of land and buildings:	80,659	-	<b>80,659</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>80,659</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>83,392</b>

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Revaluation reserve for land and buildings	Revaluation reserve for investment securities at FVOCI	Total
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>			
Securities as FVOCI:			
- Gains less losses arising during the year	-	(65,707)	<b>(65,707)</b>
Revaluation of land and buildings:	7,861	-	<b>7,861</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>7,861</b>	<b>(65,707)</b>	<b>(57,846)</b>

## 20 Interest Income and Expense

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2020	2019
<b>Interest income calculated using the effective interest method</b>		
Loans and advances to customers at AC	10,555,625	9,249,332
Debt securities at FVOCI	1,360,501	1,197,519
Debt securities at AC	200,155	165,537
Loans and advances to banks at AC	584,483	744,272
<b>Total interest income calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>12,700,764</b>	<b>11,356,660</b>
<b>Other similar income</b>		
Debt securities at FVTPL	34,562	48,947
Cash and cash equivalents	36,441	31,493
<b>Total other similar income</b>	<b>71,003</b>	<b>80,440</b>
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>12,771,767</b>	<b>11,437,100</b>
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Current accounts and deposits from customers	2,705,218	2,877,239
Due to other banks	16,330	40,283
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>2,721,548</b>	<b>2,917,522</b>

**20 Interest Income and Expense (Continued)**

<b>Other similar expense</b>		
Lease expense	62,453	95,820
Reverse repurchase agreements	3,397	-
<b>Total other similar expense</b>	<b>65,850</b>	<b>95,820</b>
<b>Total interest and other similar expense</b>	<b>2,787,398</b>	<b>3,013,342</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>9,984,369</b>	<b>8,423,758</b>

**21 Fee and Commission Income and Expense**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>			<b>2019</b>		
	<b>Retail banking</b>	<b>Corporate banking</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Retail banking</b>	<b>Corporate banking</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Fee and commission income</b>						
<i>Fee and commission income not relating to financial instruments at FVTPL:</i>						
- Credit facilities	3,176	994,143	997,319	6,877	1,027,885	1,034,762
- Credit cards	617,327	132,593	749,920	665,250	133,658	798,908
- Remittances	113,209	179,251	292,460	132,196	189,868	322,064
- Letters of credit and guarantees (Note 28)	-	288,180	288,180	28	149,342	149,370
- Account services	78,287	12,418	90,705	70,804	9,425	80,229
- ATM services	10,079	-	10,079	15,103	-	15,103
- Insurance agency	10,520	-	10,520	8,924	-	8,924
- Other	37,034	2,787	39,821	36,895	14,651	51,546
<b>Total fee and commission income</b>	<b>869,632</b>	<b>1,609,372</b>	<b>2,479,004</b>	<b>936,077</b>	<b>1,524,829</b>	<b>2,460,906</b>
<b>Fee and commission expense</b>						
<i>Fee and commission expense not relating to financial instruments at FVTPL</i>						
- Card transactions fees	328,749	96,274	425,023	337,176	74,087	411,263
- Settlement transactions	-	117,270	117,270	-	101,094	101,094
- Loans and borrowings	-	74,514	74,514	-	28,811	28,811
- Concierge services	-	17,426	17,426	-	23,904	23,904
- Other	16	2,710	2,726	-	7,614	7,614
<b>Total fee and commission expense</b>	<b>328,765</b>	<b>308,194</b>	<b>636,959</b>	<b>337,176</b>	<b>235,510</b>	<b>572,686</b>
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>506,015</b>	<b>1,336,030</b>	<b>1,842,045</b>	<b>551,093</b>	<b>1,337,127</b>	<b>1,888,220</b>

## 22 Gains Less Losses from Trading in Foreign Currencies

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>		<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Gain on foreign exchange transactions		1,707,083	777,177
Net (loss)/gain from revaluation of financial assets and liabilities		(1,286,151)	53,145
<b>Total gains less losses from trading in foreign currencies</b>		<b>420,932</b>	<b>830,322</b>

## 23 Other General Administrative Expenses

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
HSBC Group IT support costs and other charges		2,068,915	1,489,021
Depreciation and amortisation of property, equipment and intangibles	13	863,207	800,615
Depreciation of Right of Use assets	14	399,756	399,860
Payments to Deposit Guarantee Fund		234,402	218,819
Communication and information services		106,507	126,653
Security		102,866	101,062
Insurance		72,840	65,921
IT related costs		71,607	103,280
Charity and sponsorship		64,908	19,142
Advertising and marketing		55,142	94,916
Professional services		54,775	81,062
Rent of property		52,159	41,684
Utilities		47,026	61,514
Repair and maintenance		37,586	78,433
Office supplies		23,625	34,903
Travel and entertainment expenses		22,577	78,371
Currency shipment charges		18,769	25,390
Training costs		16,506	50,676
Other		304,772	304,009
<b>Total other general administrative expenses</b>		<b>4,617,945</b>	<b>4,175,331</b>

## 24 Other operating income

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Gain on disposal of repossessed collaterals		37,623	441,265
Reimbursement from HSBC Group		27,904	60,343
Impairment on repossessed collateral		(64,791)	-
Other		27,516	42,549
<b>Total other operating income</b>		<b>28,252</b>	<b>544,157</b>

## 25 Income Taxes

### (a) Components of income tax expense

Income tax expense recorded in profit or loss for the year comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>		<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Withholding tax		1,044	805
Deferred tax		969,125	540,678
<b>Income tax expense for the year</b>		<b>970,169</b>	<b>541,483</b>

**25 Income Taxes (Continued)**

**(b) Reconciliation between the tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate**

The income tax rate applicable to the majority of the Bank's 2020 income is 18% (2019: 20%). A reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge is provided below.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>3,247,197</b>	<b>2,416,955</b>
Theoretical tax charge at statutory rate (2020: 18%; 2019: 20%)	584,495	483,391
Tax effect of items which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes:		
Non-deductible expenses, net	372,939	45,094
Over provided in prior years	12,735	12,998
<b>Income tax expense for the year</b>	<b>970,169</b>	<b>541,483</b>

The corporate income tax rate has been decreased from 20% to 18% effective since 1 January 2020. The impact of the change in tax rate presented above represents the effect of applying the reduced 18% tax rate to deferred tax balances as at 31 December 2019

**(c) Tax loss carry forwards**

According to Armenian tax legislation the maximum term for recovery of tax losses is 5 years. Based on the above, tax loss carry forwards expire as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Tax loss carry-forwards expiring by the end of:		
- 31 December 2021	61,703	453,960
- 31 December 2022	180,000	180,000
<b>Total tax loss carry forwards</b>	<b>241,703</b>	<b>633,960</b>

**(d) Deferred taxes analysed by type of temporary difference**

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations in Armenia give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below and is recorded at the rate of 18% (2019: 18%).

**25 Income Taxes (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	1 January 2020	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Credited/(charged) to other compre- hensive income	31 December 2020
<b>Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	(2,371)	3,363	-	992
Fair valuation of securities at FVTPL	(14,182)	3,868	-	(10,314)
Fair valuation of securities at FVOCI	(13,694)	-	16,090	2,396
Securities at AC	413	(67)	-	346
Loans and advances to banks	(24,904)	4,757	-	(20,147)
Loans and advances to customers	(430,704)	(354,602)	-	(785,306)
Property and equipment	142,344	(2,358)	7,861	147,847
Right of Use assets	(174,805)	89,437	-	(85,368)
Other assets	5,038	(144,380)	-	(139,342)
Other liabilities	376,972	(176,886)	-	200,086
Tax loss carry forwards	633,960	(392,257)	-	241,703
<b>Net deferred tax asset/(liability)</b>	<b>498,067</b>	<b>(969,125)</b>	<b>23,951</b>	<b>(447,107)</b>

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	1 January 2019	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Credited/(charged) to other compre- hensive income	31 December 2019
<b>Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	(19,071)	16,700	-	(2,371)
Fair valuation of securities at FVTPL	(11,439)	(2,743)	-	(14,182)
Fair valuation of securities at FVOCI	(13,011)	-	(683)	(13,694)
Securities at AC	569	(156)	-	413
Loans and advances to banks	(34,571)	9,667	-	(24,904)
Loans and advances to customers	(470,468)	39,764	-	(430,704)
Property and equipment	110,144	52,365	(20,165)	142,344
Right of Use assets	-	(174,805)	-	(174,805)
Other assets	(29,612)	34,650	-	5,038
Other liabilities	213,092	163,880	-	376,972
Tax loss carry forwards	1,313,960	(680,000)	-	633,960
<b>Net deferred tax asset/(liability)</b>	<b>1,059,593</b>	<b>(540,678)</b>	<b>(20,848)</b>	<b>498,067</b>

**(e) Current and deferred tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income**

Current and deferred tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income are as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2020			2019		
	Before-tax amount	Income tax (expense)/ benefit	Net-of-tax amount	Before-tax amount	Income tax (expense)/ benefit	Net-of-tax amount
Debt securities at FVOCI:						
- Gains arising during the year	(80,130)	14,423	(65,707)	3,416	(683)	2,733
Revaluation of fixed assets:	-	7,861	7,861	100,824	(20,165)	80,659
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(80,130)</b>	<b>22,284</b>	<b>(57,846)</b>	<b>104,240</b>	<b>(20,848)</b>	<b>83,392</b>

## **26 Financial Risk Management**

The risk management function within the Bank is carried out with respect to financial risks and non-financial risks. Financial risk comprises market risk, treasury risk, retail credit risk, wholesale credit risk and strategic risk. The primary function of financial risk management is to establish risk limits and to ensure that any exposure to risk stays within these limits. The non-financial risks management functions are intended to ensure the proper functioning of internal policies and procedures in order to minimise operational risks.

**Credit risk.** The Bank exposes itself to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation.

Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Bank's lending and other transactions with counterparties, giving rise to financial assets and off-balance sheet credit-related commitments.

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position. For financial guarantees issued, commitments to extend credit, undrawn credit lines and export/import letters of credit, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitment. *Credit risk management.* Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The estimation of credit risk for risk management purposes is complex and involves the use of models, as the risk varies depending on market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk for a portfolio of assets entails further estimations of the likelihood of defaults occurring, the associated loss ratios and default correlations between counterparties.

**Limits.** The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Limits on the level of credit risk by product and industry sector are approved regularly by management. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual, or more frequent, review.

Loan applications originating with the relevant client relationship managers are passed on to the relevant credit approving authorities for the approval of the credit limit. Exposure to credit risk is also managed, in part, by obtaining collateral as well as corporate and personal guarantees. In order to monitor exposure to credit risk, regular reports are produced by Finance, Risk and Commercial Banking departments based on a structured analysis focusing on the customer's business and financial performance. Any significant interaction with customers with deteriorating creditworthiness are reported to and reviewed by Risk Management and Commercial Banking senior executives, Regional Risk teams, Country Risk Management Meetings and any other not formal committees created for the management of such accounts.

**Credit risk grading system.** The bank's credit risk rating systems are an integral part of our sound management of risk and form a fundamental component of our capital management and business planning activities. Credit assessment via rating systems depends crucially on the right type of rating system being applied to the right borrower category.

Customer Risk Ratings (hereinafter - CRR) provide a summary indicator of risk, based on information about a borrower's financial condition including their cash flow, profitability and debt profile, market indicators, industry and operational background, management capabilities, and other indicators that help to assess the customer's repayment ability.

*The assignment of the CRR is an independent and objective exercise, taking into account all aspects of the borrower's risk profile. CRRs are re-assessed each time that a credit proposal is formally reviewed, but at a minimum annually. Wholesale lending*

**and derivatives-12-month Basel probability of default %**Each master scale credit risk grade is assigned a specific degree of creditworthiness:

- 'Strong' exposures demonstrate a strong capacity to meet financial commitments, with negligible or low probability of default and/or low levels of expected loss;
- 'Good' exposures require closer monitoring and demonstrate a good capacity to meet financial commitments, with low default risk;

## **26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

- ‘Satisfactory’ exposures require closer monitoring and demonstrate an average-to-fair capacity to meet financial commitments, with moderate default risk;
- ‘Sub-standard’ exposures require varying degrees of special attention and default risk is of greater concern;
- ‘Credit-impaired’ exposures have been assessed as described in Note 3.

**Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement.** ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights). An ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Bank: Probability of Default (“PD”), Exposure at Default (“EAD”), Loss Given Default (“LGD”) and Discount Rate.

EAD is an estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting period, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The EAD on credit related commitments is estimated using Credit Conversion Factor (“CCF”). CCF is a coefficient that shows the probability of conversion of the committed amounts to an on-balance sheet exposure within a defined period. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default to occur over a given time period. LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. The expected losses are discounted to present value at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate represents the effective interest rate (“EIR”) for the financial instrument or an approximation thereof.

Expected credit losses are modelled over instrument’s lifetime *period*. The lifetime *period* is equal to the remaining contractual period to maturity of debt instruments, adjusted for expected prepayments, if any. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, it is the contractual period over which an entity has a present contractual obligation to extend credit. As a matter of exception from determining the lifetime exposure based on contractual maturity, for credit cards issued to individuals, the lifetime exposure is measured over a period that is based on expected life of the credit card contracts, based on internal statistics.

Management models *Lifetime ECL*, that is, losses that result from all possible default events over the remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument. The *12-month ECL*, represents a portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period, or remaining *lifetime period* of the financial instrument if it is less than a year.

The ECLs that are estimated by management for the purposes of these financial statements are point-in-time estimates, rather than through-the-cycle estimates that are commonly used for regulatory purposes. The estimates consider *forward looking information*, that is, ECLs reflect probability weighted development of key macroeconomic variables that have an impact on credit risk.

The ECL modelling does not differ for POCI financial assets, except that (a) gross carrying value and discount rate are based on cash flows that were recoverable at initial recognition of the asset, rather than based on contractual cash flows, and (b) the ECL is always a lifetime ECL. POCI assets are financial assets that are credit-impaired upon initial recognition, such as impaired loans acquired in a past business combination.

For purposes of measuring PD, the Bank defines default as a situation when the exposure meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Deterioration in the financial condition or outlook of the borrower such that its ability to repay is considered doubtful;
- Known cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower;
- Contractual payments of either principal or interest being past due for more than 90 days;
- The probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other forms of creditor protection;
- A significant concession granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower’s

## **26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

- The Bank has sold the borrower's debt or its portion at a loss due to credit deterioration;
- The borrower meets the unlikeliness-to-pay criteria listed below:
  - the bank was forced to restructure the debt;
  - the borrower is deceased;
  - the borrower is insolvent;
  - the borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s);

For purposes of disclosure, the Bank fully aligned the definition of default with the definition of credit-impaired assets. The default definition stated above is applied to all types of financial assets of the Bank.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of twelve months. This period of twelve months has been determined based on an analysis that considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after curing by using different possible definitions of cures.

Financial instruments are allocated into appropriate stages before ECL calculations are performed. Stage allocation reflects whether the instrument constitutes part of the 'Good', 'Deteriorated' or 'Credit-Impaired' book based on Global Wholesale Credit Risk's approved stage allocation/transfer criteria. Stage allocation comprises a series of quantitative and qualitative criteria that are applied to identify significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, and determine whether an instrument is to be allocated to Stage 1 or Stage 2 for up to 12 months or lifetime ECL calculation respectively.

The below listed indicators are considered to determine whether an instrument is allocated to Stage 1 or Stage 2.

- Residual average forward looking point in time PD (primary indicator)
- CRR deterioration
- Watch/Worry list (backstop/secondary indicator)
- 30+ days past due (backstop/secondary indicator)

For loans to Individuals:

Stage allocation is determined for all accounts, particularly,

- Exposures 90+ Days Past Due are assigned to Stage 3
- Exposures 1+ Days Past Due are assigned to Stage 2
- Up-to-Date exposures are assigned to Stage 1

The Bank has two approaches for ECL measurement: (i) assessment on an individual basis; (ii) assessment on a portfolio basis: internal ratings are estimated on an individual basis but the same credit risk parameters (e.g. PD, LGD) will be applied during the process of ECL calculations for the same credit risk ratings and homogeneous segments of the loan portfolio. The Bank performs an assessment on an individual basis for defaulted corporate portfolio/accounts only.

ECL assessment on an individual basis is measured on a lifetime ECL basis using a Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") methodology. For Stage 3 credit-impaired financial instruments, an event must have occurred for an instrument to be identified as being in default/impaired (i.e. CRR 9 or 10). Under IFRS 9, a financial instrument or group of financial instruments are credit-impaired and Stage 3 individual ECL allowances are to be determined if there is evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the instrument, and this event(s) has a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of that instrument and the contractual cash flows are not anticipated to be collected as originally expected.

When assessment is performed on a portfolio basis, the Bank determines the staging of the exposures and measures the loss allowance on a collective basis. The Bank analyses its exposures by segments determined on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such that exposures within a group have homogeneous or similar risks. The key shared credit characteristics considered are: type of customer (such as wholesale or retail), product type, credit risk rating, term to maturity. The different segments also reflect differences in credit risk parameters such as PD and LGD. The appropriateness of groupings is monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by the Risk Management Department and Regional Model team.

## **26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

In general, ECL is the sum of the multiplications of the following credit risk parameters: EAD, PD and LGD, that are defined as explained above, and discounted to present value using the instrument's effective interest rate. The ECL is determined by predicting credit risk parameters (EAD, PD and LGD) for each future year during the lifetime period for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has been repaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future period, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed up.

**The key principles of calculating the credit risk parameters.** The EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. EAD is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis for amortising products and bullet repayment loans. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. For revolving products, the EAD is predicted by taking the current drawn balance and adding a CCF that accounts for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type, current limit utilisation and other borrower-specific behavioural characteristics.

Two types of PDs are used for calculating ECLs: 12-month and lifetime PD. An assessment of a 12-month PD is based on the latest available historic default data and adjusted for supportable forward-looking information when appropriate. Lifetime PDs represent the estimated probability of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument and it is a sum of the 12 months PDs over the life of the instrument. The Bank uses different statistical approaches depending on the segment and product type to calculate lifetime PDs, such as the extrapolation of 12-month PDs based on migration matrixes, developing lifetime PD curves based on the historical default data, hazard rate approach or other.

Simplified approach is used to calculate ECL for Stage 1 and Stage 2. Under this approach, PIT PDs is defined as a function of the TTC PD of each obligor, with the dynamic (PIT) part added as the difference PIT\_PD-TTC\_PD of the main sites. Scalar denotes the magnitude of the relationship existing between the risk parameters of the target portfolio and proxy country.

The scalar is used to shift the main site cumulative probability of default ("CPD") curve and derive the international site CPD and is typically around 1. The PIT CPD of the Armenia is calculated as the TTC PD plus the difference of the PIT CPD and the TTC PD of the proxy site.

The proxy country to be used for Armenia Portfolio is France.

**ECL measurement for financial guarantees and loan commitments.** The ECL measurement for these instruments includes the same steps as described above for on-balance sheet exposures and differs with respect to EAD calculation. The EAD is a product of credit conversion factor ("CCF") and amount of the commitment. CCF for undrawn credit lines of corporate customers, credit cards issued to individuals and for financial guarantees is defined based on statistical analysis of past exposures at default. CCF for overdrafts is defined as 100% since the limits can be used by the customers at any time.

**Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models.** The Bank in general applies three forward-looking global economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecast distributions representative of the Bank's view of forecast economic conditions, the consensus economic scenario approach. This approach is considered sufficient to calculate unbiased expected loss in most economic environments. They represent a most likely outcome (the Central scenario) and two, less likely, outer scenarios referred to as the Upside and Downside scenarios. The Central scenario is the basis for the annual operating planning process and, with regulatory modifications, will also be used in enterprise-wide stress tests. The Upside and Downside scenarios are constructed following a standard process supported by a scenario narrative reflecting the Bank's current top and emerging risks and by consulting external and internal subject matter experts. The economic factors include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product, unemployment, interest rates, inflation and commercial property prices across all the countries and territories in which HSBC operates.

In general, the consequences of the assessment of credit risk and the resulting ECL outputs will be probability-weighted using the standard probability weights. This probability weighting may be applied directly or the effect of the probability weighting determined on a periodic basis, at least annually, and then applied as an adjustment to the outcomes resulting from the central economic forecast. The central economic forecast is updated quarterly.

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

The Bank recognises that the consensus economic scenario approach using three scenarios will be insufficient in certain economic environments. Additional analysis may be requested at management's discretion, including the production of extra scenarios. If conditions warrant, this could result in alternative scenarios and probability weightings being applied in arriving at the ECL.

The Bank regularly reviews its methodology and assumptions to reduce any difference between the estimates and the actual loss of credit. Such back testing is performed at least once a year.

The results of back testing the ECL measurement methodology are communicated to Bank's Management and further steps for tuning models and assumptions are defined after discussions between authorised persons.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position and unrecognised contractual commitment amounts. The impact of possible netting of assets and liabilities to reduce potential credit exposure is not significant.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Stage 1 (12-months ECL)</b>	<b>Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)</b>	<b>Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand</b>	33,294,773	-	-	<b>33,294,773</b>
<b>Debt securities at FVOCI</b>	25,830,934	-	-	<b>25,830,934</b>
<b>Debt securities at AC</b>	5,277,664	-	-	<b>5,277,664</b>
<b>Loans and advances to banks</b>	9,666,154	-	-	<b>9,666,154</b>
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>				
- Strong	31,280,712	-	-	<b>31,280,712</b>
- Good	1,926,802	28,156	-	<b>1,954,958</b>
- Satisfactory	75,383,517	6,367,384	-	<b>81,750,901</b>
- Sub-standard	910,283	14,848,936	-	<b>15,759,219</b>
- Credit impaired	-	-	13,000,147	<b>13,000,147</b>
<b>Other financial assets</b>	8,720,072	-	-	<b>8,720,072</b>
<b>Credit related commitments and guarantees</b>	39,114,632	4,078,755	-	<b>43,193,387</b>
<b>Debt securities at FVTPL</b>	309,215	-	-	<b>309,215</b>
<b>Derivative financial assets</b>	961,108	-	-	<b>961,108</b>
<b>Total maximum exposure</b>	<b>232,675,866</b>	<b>25,323,231</b>	<b>13,000,147</b>	<b>270,999,244</b>

The maximum exposure to credit risk from financial assets as at 31 December 2019 is as follows:

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand</b>	34,622,568	-	-	<b>34,622,568</b>
<b>Debt securities at FVOCI</b>	19,947,823	-	-	<b>19,947,823</b>
<b>Debt securities at AC</b>	4,051,576	-	-	<b>4,051,576</b>
<b>Loans and advances to banks</b>	17,278,393	-	-	<b>17,278,393</b>
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>				
- Strong	30,001,255	-	-	<b>30,001,255</b>
- Good	2,142,952	5,461	-	<b>2,148,413</b>
- Satisfactory	70,330,427	83,625	-	<b>70,414,052</b>
- Sub-standard	2,291,317	301,555	-	<b>2,592,872</b>
- Credit impaired	-	-	13,765,205	<b>13,765,205</b>
<b>Other financial assets</b>	6,163,055	-	-	<b>6,163,055</b>
<b>Credit related commitments and guarantees</b>	38,418,294	4,849	53,805	<b>38,476,948</b>
<b>Debt securities at FVTPL</b>	456,900	-	-	<b>456,900</b>
<b>Derivative financial assets</b>	159,653	-	-	<b>159,653</b>
<b>Total maximum exposure</b>	<b>225,864,213</b>	<b>395,490</b>	<b>13,819,010</b>	<b>240,078,713</b>

**Market risk.** The Bank takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in (a) currency, (b) interest rates and (c) equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Bank manages its market risk by setting open position limits in relation to financial instrument, interest rate maturity and currency positions which are monitored on a regular basis. The Bank's market risk policy is in line with HSBC Group standards.

**Currency risk.** In respect of currency risk, management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total, which are monitored daily. The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of the reporting period:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	AMD	USD	EUR	Other currencies	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	16,151,090	13,072,547	7,434,300	2,260,572	38,918,509
Investments in debt securities	31,417,813	-	-	-	31,417,813
Investments in equity securities	31,283	-	938	-	32,221
Loans and advances to banks	-	9,639,553	7,187	19,414	9,666,154
Loans and advances to customers	59,025,645	63,385,444	21,164,521	170,327	143,745,937
Other financial assets	829,866	1,232,237	7,606,682	12,395	9,681,180
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>107,455,697</b>	<b>87,329,781</b>	<b>36,213,628</b>	<b>2,462,708</b>	<b>233,461,814</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Due to other banks	768,968	-	12,822,200	-	13,591,168
Current accounts and deposits from customers	59,264,650	89,736,001	20,557,693	1,305,477	170,863,821
Other financial liabilities	1,002,193	85,916	7,457,774	671,736	9,217,619
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>61,035,811</b>	<b>89,821,917</b>	<b>40,837,667</b>	<b>1,977,213</b>	<b>193,672,608</b>
<b>Net position as at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>46,419,886</b>	<b>(2,492,136)</b>	<b>(4,624,039)</b>	<b>485,495</b>	<b>39,789,206</b>
<b>The effect of derivatives held for risk management and regular way currency contracts</b>	<b>(8,867,635)</b>	<b>4,118,108</b>	<b>5,061,464</b>	<b>(311,937)</b>	<b>-</b>

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 31 December 2019:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>AMD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>Other currencies</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	20,949,884	13,556,031	2,522,946	2,426,077	39,454,938
Investments in debt securities	24,456,299	-	-	-	24,456,299
Investments in equity securities	31,283	-	786	-	32,069
Loans and advances to banks	14,966,958	962,270	1,346,451	2,714	17,278,393
Loans and advances to customers	37,079,969	64,628,314	17,147,273	66,241	118,921,797
Other financial assets	349,612	759,007	5,205,970	8,119	6,322,708
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>97,834,005</b>	<b>79,905,622</b>	<b>26,223,426</b>	<b>2,503,151</b>	<b>206,466,204</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Due to other banks	26,457	-	-	-	26,457
Current accounts and deposits from customers	55,678,414	85,012,428	20,445,624	1,707,074	162,843,540
Other financial liabilities	1,116,954	594,248	5,277,369	689,604	7,678,175
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>56,821,825</b>	<b>85,606,676</b>	<b>25,722,993</b>	<b>2,396,678</b>	<b>170,548,172</b>
<b>Net position as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>41,012,180</b>	<b>(5,701,054)</b>	<b>500,433</b>	<b>106,473</b>	<b>35,918,032</b>
<b>The effect of derivatives held for risk management and regular way currency contracts</b>	<b>(7,327,668)</b>	<b>7,886,587</b>	<b>(546,867)</b>	<b>(12,052)</b>	<b>-</b>

Derivatives presented above are monetary financial assets or monetary financial liabilities, but are presented separately in order to show the Bank's gross exposure.

Amounts disclosed in respect of derivatives represent the fair value, at the end of the reporting period, of the respective currency that the Bank agreed to buy (positive amount) or sell (negative amount) before netting of positions and payments with the counterparty. The amounts by currency are presented gross as stated in Note 30. The net total represents the fair value of the currency derivatives. The above analysis includes only monetary assets and liabilities. Investments in equities and non-monetary assets are not considered to give rise to any material currency risk.

The following table presents sensitivities of profit or loss and equity to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates applied at the end of the reporting period relative to the functional currency of the Bank, with all other variables held constant: The amounts below are presented gross.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>At 31 December 2020</b>		<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	
	<b>Impact on profit or loss</b>	<b>Impact on equity</b>	<b>Impact on profit or loss</b>	<b>Impact on equity</b>
US Dollar strengthening by 10% (2019: strengthening by 10%)	(162,597)	(162,597)	(218,553)	(218,553)
Euro strengthening by 10% (2019: strengthening by 10%)	(43,742)	(43,742)	4,643	4,643

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

**Interest rate risk.** The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. Management monitors on a daily basis and sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken.

The tables below summarise the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks. The tables present the aggregated amounts of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual interest repricing or maturity dates.

The Bank's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2020 is set out below:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Less than 3 months</b>	<b>3-12 months</b>	<b>1-5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Non-interest bearing</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	33,294,773	-	-	-	5,623,736	38,918,509
Investments in debt securities	11,977,507	16,308,631	3,131,675	-	-	31,417,813
Investments in equity securities	-	-	-	-	32,221	32,221
Loans and advances to banks	9,666,154	-	-	-	-	9,666,154
Loans and advances to customers	135,278,789	2,271,770	6,136,294	59,084	-	143,745,937
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	9,681,180	9,681,180
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>190,217,223</b>	<b>18,580,401</b>	<b>9,267,969</b>	<b>59,084</b>	<b>15,337,137</b>	<b>233,461,814</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Due to other banks	13,009,480	387,792	193,896	-	-	13,591,168
Current accounts and deposits from customers	34,320,082	43,462,335	1,901,682	-	91,179,722	170,863,821
Other financial liabilities	103,907	327,543	85,034	-	8,701,135	9,217,619
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>47,433,469</b>	<b>44,177,670</b>	<b>2,180,612</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99,880,857</b>	<b>193,672,608</b>
<b>Net interest sensitivity gap at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>142,783,754</b>	<b>(25,597,269)</b>	<b>7,087,357</b>	<b>59,084</b>	<b>(84,543,720)</b>	<b>39,789,206</b>

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

The Bank's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2019 is set out below:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Less than 3 months</b>	<b>3-12 months</b>	<b>1-5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Non-interest bearing</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	34,622,568	-	-	-	4,832,370	39,454,938
Investments in debt securities	7,337,227	15,850,664	1,268,408	-	-	24,456,299
Investments in equity securities	-	-	-	-	32,069	32,069
Loans and advances to banks	17,278,393	-	-	-	-	17,278,393
Loans and advances to customers	108,574,091	3,023,633	6,015,697	1,308,376	-	118,921,797
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	6,322,708	6,322,708
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>167,812,279</b>	<b>18,874,297</b>	<b>7,284,105</b>	<b>1,308,376</b>	<b>11,187,147</b>	<b>206,466,204</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Due to other banks	26,457	-	-	-	-	26,457
Current accounts and deposits from customers	36,938,949	38,877,889	3,291,257	-	83,735,445	162,843,540
Other financial liabilities	94,723	299,213	516,912	-	6,767,327	7,678,175
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>37,060,129</b>	<b>39,177,102</b>	<b>3,808,169</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90,502,772</b>	<b>170,548,172</b>
<b>Net interest sensitivity gap at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>130,752,150</b>	<b>(20,302,805)</b>	<b>3,475,936</b>	<b>1,308,376</b>	<b>(79,315,625)</b>	<b>35,918,032</b>

The management of interest rate risk based on interest rate gap analysis supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities. An analysis of sensitivity of profit or loss and equity (before taxes) to changes in interest rates (repricing risk) based on a simplified scenario of a 100 basis point (bp) symmetrical fall or rise in all positions of interest-bearing assets and liabilities, excluding financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income, existing as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>Profit or loss</b>	<b>Equity</b>	<b>Profit or loss</b>	<b>Equity</b>
100 bp parallel rise	1,175,776	1,175,776	892,995	892,995
100 bp parallel fall	(1,185,648)	(1,185,648)	(893,110)	(893,110)

An analysis of sensitivity of profit or loss and equity as a result of changes in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and FVOCI financial assets due to changes in the interest rates based on positions existing as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 and a simplified scenario of a 100 bp symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>Profit or loss</b>	<b>Equity</b>	<b>Profit or loss</b>	<b>Equity</b>
100 bp parallel rise	(15,545)	(124,492)	(18,636)	(89,030)
100 bp parallel fall	14,849	117,705	19,666	90,926

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

The Bank monitors interest rates for its financial instruments. The table below summarises interest rates at the respective reporting date based on reports reviewed by key management personnel. For securities, the interest rates represent yields to maturity based on market quotations at the reporting date:

<i>In % p.a.</i>	2020			2019		
	AMD	USD	Other	AMD	USD	Other
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	5.6	-	3.1	-	1.5	0.7
Investments in debt securities	5.8	-	-	6.2	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	3.3	-	5.7	2.3	0.8
Loans and advances to customers	10.6	6.8	5.2	11.1	6.8	5.1
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Due to other banks	-	-	(0.5)	10.4	-	-
Current accounts and deposits from accounts						
- current accounts and demand deposits	2.7	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.3
- term deposits	7.1	2.3	0.6	7.3	2.5	0.4
Other liabilities	9.5	-	-	9.5	-	-

The sign “-“ in the table above means that the Bank does not have the respective assets or liabilities in the corresponding currency.

**Other price risk.** The Bank is exposed to prepayment risk through providing fixed or variable rate loans, including mortgages, which give the borrower the right to repay the loans early. The Bank’s current year profit and equity at the end of the current reporting period would not have been significantly impacted by changes in prepayment rates because such loans are carried at amortised cost and the prepayment right is at, or close to, the amortised cost of the loans and advances to customers (2019: no material impact).

**Liquidity risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Bank maintains liquidity management with the objective of ensuring that funds will be available at all times to honor all cash flow obligations as they become due. The Bank’s liquidity policy is developed in accordance with HSBC Group policies and local regulations. The liquidity policy is reviewed and approved by the ALCO and the Board.

The Bank seeks to actively support a diversified and stable funding base comprising core corporate and retail customer deposits, debt securities in issue, long-term and short-term loans from other banks, accompanied by diversified portfolios of highly liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The liquidity management policy requires:

- projecting cash flows by major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto;
- maintaining a diverse range of funding sources;
- managing the concentration and profile of debts;
- maintaining debt financing plans;
- maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any interruption to cash flow;
- maintaining liquidity and funding contingency plans;
- monitoring liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements.

## **26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

Long-term, or structural, liquidity and funding risk management is the collective responsibility of ALCO. Main objectives of ALCO include managing the balance sheet with a view to enhance profitability and promote efficiency in the use of capital and funding by enhancing return on risk assets, reviewing all risks and ensuring their prudent management.

Global Markets department is responsible for the short-term or operational liquidity risk management of the Bank. Global Markets department should maintain adequate portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of: short-term liquid securities, loans and advances to banks and other inter-bank facilities. All significant transactions which can impact the Bank's liquidity position are pre-agreed with Global Markets department by Businesses.

The key measures used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk and funding risk are liquidity coverage ratio, liquid asset buffer ratio, net stable funding ratio, depositor and term funding maturity concentrations, which are monitored and managed on daily basis. Liquidity and funding risk appetite is defined by the Bank in a Risk Appetite Statement approved by the Board. The CBA sets and monitors liquidity requirements for the Bank. Under the current requirements set by the CBA, banks have to maintain the ratios of liquid assets to total assets and liquid assets to on demand liabilities above the prescribed minimum level. For this purpose liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents and Government treasury bills, which are not pledged or the use of which is not restricted in any way. As at 31 December 2020, this minimum level was 15% and 60% respectively. The Bank was in compliance with the statutory liquidity ratios as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 and over the periods.

The following table shows the liquidity ratios calculated in accordance with the requirements of the CBA, as at 31 December:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>At 31 December</b>		
Ratio of liquid assets to total assets	30%	32%
Ratio of liquid assets to on demand liabilities	70%	72%

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Regular liquidity stress testing under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions is performed and reviewed by ALCO quarterly. There is also a Contingency Funding Plan in place, which defines early warning indicators, crises management team, responsibilities, urgent liquidity sources, as well as crisis scenarios and Bank's mitigating actions.

The table below shows liabilities at 31 December 2020 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts of liabilities disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, including gross loan commitments and financial guarantees. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the amount in the statement of financial position is based on discounted cash flows. Financial derivatives are included at the contractual amounts to be paid or received, unless the Bank expects to close the derivative position before its maturity date in which case the derivatives are included based on the expected cash flows.

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

The maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Demand and less than 1 month</b>	<b>From 1 to 3 months</b>	<b>From 3 to 12 months</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Non-derivative liabilities</b>						
Due to other banks	6,598,380	6,411,100	387,792	193,896	-	13,591,168
Current accounts and deposits from customers	104,952,239	10,911,842	48,044,331	6,869,465	3,086,156	173,864,033
Other financial liabilities	1,334,857	41,421	4,954,290	2,896,403	-	9,226,971
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>112,885,476</b>	<b>17,364,363</b>	<b>53,386,413</b>	<b>9,959,764</b>	<b>3,086,156</b>	<b>196,682,172</b>
<b>Credit related commitments and letters of credit</b>	<b>36,032,230</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>36,032,230</b>
<b>Performance guarantees</b>	<b>6,674,704</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>6,674,704</b>
<b>Financial guarantees</b>	<b>486,453</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>486,453</b>

The maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2019 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Demand and less than 1 month</b>	<b>From 1 to 3 months</b>	<b>From 3 to 12 months</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Non-derivative liabilities</b>						
Due to other banks	24,289	202	2,045	-	-	26,536
Current accounts and deposits from customers	100,715,972	9,644,720	42,019,426	11,472,342	2,255,190	166,107,650
Other financial liabilities	2,090,398	209,960	1,412,899	3,975,514	-	7,688,771
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>102,830,659</b>	<b>9,854,882</b>	<b>43,434,370</b>	<b>15,447,856</b>	<b>2,255,190</b>	<b>173,822,957</b>
<b>Credit related commitments and letters of credit</b>	<b>34,016,381</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>34,016,381</b>
<b>Performance guarantees</b>	<b>3,748,103</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3,748,103</b>
<b>Financial guarantees</b>	<b>792,537</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>792,537</b>

The table below shows the maturity analysis of non-derivative financial assets at their carrying amounts and based on their contractual maturities, except for assets that are readily saleable if it should be necessary to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities. Such financial assets are included in the maturity analysis based on their expected date of disposal. Impaired loans are included at their carrying amounts net of impairment provisions, and based on the expected timing of cash inflows. Derivatives are presented based on their contractual maturities.

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

The maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Demand and less than 1 month</b>	<b>From 1 to 3 months</b>	<b>From 3 to 12 months</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>No maturity</b>	<b>Overdue</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	38,918,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,918,509
Investments in debt securities	5,433,099	6,544,408	16,308,631	3,131,675	-	-	-	31,417,813
Investments in equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	32,221	-	32,221
Loans and advances to banks	9,666,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,666,154
Loans and advances to customers	8,389,552	8,436,537	31,587,787	70,074,930	14,593,252	-	10,663,879	143,745,937
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,709,047	-	3,709,047
Other assets	1,627,896	162,447	6,343,602	2,813,762	-	37,966	-	10,985,673
Right of Use assets	-	-	-	-	-	474,269	-	474,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,035,210</b>	<b>15,143,392</b>	<b>54,240,020</b>	<b>76,020,367</b>	<b>14,593,252</b>	<b>4,253,503</b>	<b>10,663,879</b>	<b>238,949,623</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Due to other banks	6,598,380	6,411,100	387,792	193,896	-	-	-	13,591,168
Current accounts and deposits from customers	104,934,584	10,866,626	47,027,173	6,144,422	1,891,016	-	-	170,863,821
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	447,107	-	447,107
Other liabilities	1,510,350	811,982	5,027,728	2,929,770	-	-	-	10,279,830
<b>Total potential future payments for financial obligations</b>	<b>113,043,314</b>	<b>18,089,708</b>	<b>52,442,693</b>	<b>9,268,088</b>	<b>1,891,016</b>	<b>447,107</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>195,181,926</b>
<b>Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments</b>	<b>(49,008,104)</b>	<b>(2,946,316)</b>	<b>1,797,327</b>	<b>66,752,279</b>	<b>12,702,236</b>	<b>3,806,396</b>	<b>10,663,879</b>	<b>43,767,697</b>

**26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment disclosed in the above maturity analysis, because the Bank does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit as included in the above maturity table does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

The maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2019 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Demand and less than 1 month</b>	<b>From 1 to 3 months</b>	<b>From 3 to 12 months</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>No maturity</b>	<b>Overdue</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	39,454,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,454,938
Investments in debt securities	1,253,313	6,083,915	15,850,663	1,268,408	-	-	-	24,456,299
Investments in equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	32,069	-	32,069
Loans and advances to banks	17,278,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,278,393
Loans and advances to customers	7,489,533	7,461,019	34,067,676	49,456,377	12,116,282	-	8,330,910	118,921,797
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	498,067	-	498,067
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,064,431	-	4,064,431
Other assets	841,553	246,628	2,933,783	3,938,435	1,536	34,399	-	7,996,334
Right of Use assets	-	-	-	-	-	874,025	-	874,025
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,317,730</b>	<b>13,791,562</b>	<b>52,852,122</b>	<b>54,663,220</b>	<b>12,117,818</b>	<b>5,502,991</b>	<b>8,330,910</b>	<b>213,576,353</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Due to other banks	24,266	199	1,992	-	-	-	-	26,457
Current accounts and deposits from customers	100,695,112	9,600,779	41,053,925	10,150,092	1,343,632	-	-	162,843,540
Other liabilities	1,525,600	1,285,269	1,767,682	4,585,584	18	-	-	9,164,153
<b>Total potential future payments for financial obligations</b>	<b>102,244,978</b>	<b>10,886,247</b>	<b>42,823,599</b>	<b>14,735,676</b>	<b>1,343,650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>172,034,150</b>
<b>Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments</b>	<b>(35,927,248)</b>	<b>2,905,315</b>	<b>10,028,523</b>	<b>39,927,544</b>	<b>10,774,168</b>	<b>5,502,991</b>	<b>8,330,910</b>	<b>41,542,203</b>

Payments in respect of gross settled forwards will be accompanied by related cash inflows. Current accounts and deposits from customers are classified in the above analysis based on contractual maturities. However, in accordance with Armenian legislation, individuals have a right to withdraw their deposits prior to maturity if they forfeit their right to accrued interest. These deposits are classified in accordance with their stated maturity dates. The principal amount of such deposits, by each time band, is as follows:

## 26 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

- less than 1 month: AMD 8,003,601 thousand (2019: AMD 8,540,861 thousand);
- from 1 to 3 months: AMD 8,932,302 thousand (2019: AMD 8,131,432 thousand);
- from 3 to 12 months: AMD 36,837,582 thousand (2019: AMD 34,209,290 thousand);
- from 1 to 5 years: AMD 5,930,220 thousand (2019: AMD 9,948,350 thousand);
- more than 5 years: AMD 1,887,638 thousand (2019: AMD 1,340,409 thousand).

The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank. It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates.

Management believes that in spite of a substantial portion of customer accounts being on demand, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Bank would indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Bank.

## 27 Management of Capital

The Bank defines as capital those items defined by statutory regulation as capital for credit institutions. Under the current capital requirements set by the CBA, banks have to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets (statutory capital ratio) above the prescribed minimum level. As at 31 December 2020, this minimum level was 12%. The Bank was in compliance with the statutory capital ratio as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 and over the periods.

Regular stress testing covering both normal and more severe market conditions is performed to assess the impact on statutory capital ratio. The result of stress tests are reviewed by the ALCO on a quarterly basis and by the Board on an annual basis.

The following table shows the composition of the capital position calculated in accordance with the requirements of the CBA calculated based on reports provided to the CBA, as at 31 December:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2020	2019	2018
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>			
Share capital	18,434,350	18,434,350	18,434,350
Retained earnings	22,817,981	20,624,480	18,793,323
General Reserve (CBA)	2,086,680	2,003,153	1,958,838
Adjustment to CBA accounting principles	(4,881,430)	(3,437,069)	(3,232,133)
Other deductions	(3,454,910)	(4,154,643)	(3,161,953)
<b>Total tier 1 capital</b>	<b>35,002,671</b>	<b>33,470,271</b>	<b>32,792,425</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>			
Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets, gross of tax	(57,984)	34,508	56,323
Revaluation reserve for land and buildings	393,039	393,039	292,215
Share-based payment reserve	117,315	111,003	83,371
<b>Total tier 2 capital</b>	<b>452,370</b>	<b>538,550</b>	<b>431,909</b>
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>35,455,041</b>	<b>34,008,821</b>	<b>33,224,334</b>
<b>Risk weighted assets, combining credit, market and operational risks</b>	<b>216,545,671</b>	<b>195,047,643</b>	<b>171,311,916</b>
<b>Total capital ratio</b>	<b>16.37%</b>	<b>17.44%</b>	<b>19.39%</b>

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of risk weights classified according to the nature and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for unrecognised contractual commitments, with some adjustments, to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

## **28 Contingencies and Commitments**

**Legal proceedings.** From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Bank may be received. On the basis of its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice, management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims, and accordingly no provision has been made in these financial statements.

**Tax contingencies.** The taxation system in the Republic of Armenia continues to evolve and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are sometimes contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. A tax year remains open for review by the tax authorities during the three subsequent calendar years.

These circumstances may create tax risks in the Republic of Armenia that are substantially 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 the financial position, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, might be material but is unlikely to be significant.

The Armenian transfer pricing legislation is generally aligned with the international transfer pricing principles developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) although has specific characteristics. This legislation provides the possibility for tax authorities to make transfer pricing adjustments and impose additional tax liabilities in respect of controlled transactions (transactions with related parties and some types of transactions with unrelated parties), provided that the transaction price is not on an arm's length basis. The management has implemented an internal control system to meet the requirements of the current transfer pricing legislation. In respect of some types of transactions (including transactions with securities and derivative contracts) there are special rules for determination of the market prices.

Tax liabilities arising from transactions between companies are determined using actual transaction prices. It is possible, with the evolution of the interpretation of the transfer pricing rules, that such transfer prices could be challenged. The impact of any such challenge cannot be reliably estimated; however, it may be significant to the financial position and/or the overall operations of the Bank.

**Credit related commitments.** The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate or cash deposits and, therefore, carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments, if the unused amounts were to be drawn down. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit related commitments, because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

## 28 Contingencies and Commitments (Continued)

Outstanding credit related commitments are as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note	2020	2019
Loan and credit line commitments		23,194,204	16,914,115
Credit card commitments		5,332,092	4,881,628
Performance guarantees		6,674,704	3,748,103
Undrawn overdraft facilities		7,348,821	11,213,961
Letters of credit		219,268	1,006,677
Financial guarantees issued		486,453	792,537
Other commitments		-	-
Less: Provision for guarantees and other commitments	17	(11,679)	(19,452)
Less: Provision for loan commitments	17	(50,476)	(60,621)
<b>Total credit related commitments, net of provision and cash covered exposures</b>		<b>43,193,387</b>	<b>38,476,948</b>

Refer to Note 26 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Bank and the approach to ECL measurement, including the definition of default and SICR as applicable to credit related commitments.

The total outstanding contractual amount of undrawn credit lines, letters of credit, and guarantees does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these financial instruments may expire or terminate without being funded. The fair value of credit related commitments was AMD 323,505 thousand at 31 December 2020 (2019: AMD 175,502 thousand).

Of these commitments, AMD 20,999,938 thousand are top 10 customers as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: AMD 22,322,733 thousand are to 10 customers).

## 29 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar arrangements are as follows at 31 December 2020:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position (b)	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c) = (a) – (b)	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position Financial instruments (d)	Net amount of exposure (c) – (d) – (e) Cash collateral received (e)
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>					
- Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	3,364,264	-	3,364,264	(3,364,264)	-
<b>Other financial assets:</b>					
- Foreign exchange forward contracts	961,108	-	961,108	(961,108)	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING, MASTER NETTING AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT</b>	<b>4,325,372</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,325,372</b>	<b>(4,325,372)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Other financial liabilities:</b>					
Financial derivatives	2,776	-	2,776	(2,776)	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING, MASTER NETTING AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>(2,776)</b>	<b>-</b>

**29 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)**

Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar arrangements are as follows at 31 December 2019:

	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position (b)	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c) = (a) – (b)	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position		Net amount of exposure (c) – (d) – (e)
				Financial instruments (d)	Cash collateral received (e)	
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>						
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<b>Loans and advances to banks</b>						
- Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	4,762,802	-	4,762,802	(4,762,802)	-	-
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>						
- Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	2,878,917	-	2,878,917	(2,878,917)	-	-
<b>Other financial assets:</b>						
-Foreign exchange forward contracts	159,653	-	159,653	(159,653)	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING, MASTER NETTING AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT</b>	<b>7,801,372</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,801,372</b>	<b>(7,801,372)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
<b>Other financial liabilities:</b>						
Financial derivatives	10,100	-	10,100	(10,100)	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING, MASTER NETTING AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>(10,100)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The disclosure does not apply to loans and advances to customers and related customer deposits unless they are set off in the statement of financial position.

**30 Derivative Financial Instruments**

The table below sets out fair values, at the end of the reporting period, of currencies receivable or payable under foreign exchange forward contracts entered into by the Bank. The table reflects gross positions before the netting of any counterparty positions (and payments) and covers the contracts with settlement dates after the end of the respective reporting period. The contracts are short term in nature:

	Notes	2020		2019	
		Contracts with positive fair value	Contracts with negative fair value	Contracts with positive fair value	Contracts with negative fair value
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>					
<b>Foreign exchange forwards: fair values, at the end of the reporting period, of</b>					
- USD receivable on settlement (+)		771,363	(1,217)	152,462	(331)
- USD payable on settlement (-)		189,745	(1,559)	-	-
- EUR receivable on settlement (+)		-	-	7,187	(5)
- EUR payable on settlement (-)		-	-	4	(9,764)
<b>Net fair value of foreign exchange forwards</b>	<b>12, 17</b>	<b>961,108</b>	<b>(2,776)</b>	<b>159,653</b>	<b>(10,100)</b>

**30 Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)**

Foreign exchange derivative financial instruments entered into by the Bank are generally traded in an over-the-counter market with professional market counterparties on standardised contractual terms and conditions. Derivatives have potentially favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) conditions as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other variables relative to their terms. The aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

The table below summarises, by major currencies, the contractual amounts of forward currency contracts outstanding at 31 December 2020 and 2019 with details of the contractual exchange rates and remaining periods to maturity. Foreign currency amounts presented below are translated at rates ruling at the reporting date. The resultant unrealised gains and losses on these non-matured contracts, along with the amounts payable and receivable on the matured but unsettled contracts, are recognised in profit or loss and in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Notional amount</b>		<b>Weighted average contractual exchange rates</b>	
	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
<b>Buy USD sell AMD</b>				
Less than 3 months	3,553,473	3,196,095	494.0	476.5
Between 3 and 12 months	5,314,162	4,131,573	481.9	473.9
<b>Buy USD sell JPY</b>				
Less than 3 months	-	21,939	-	109.3
<b>Buy USD sell EUR</b>				
Less than 3 months	-	536,979	-	1.1
<b>Buy GBP sell EUR</b>				
Less than 3 months	-	2,328,164	-	1.2
<b>Buy EUR sell GBP</b>				
Less than 3 months	-	2,318,277	-	1.2
<b>Buy GBP sell USD</b>				
Less than 3 months	1,334,465	-	1.4	-
<b>Buy USD sell GBP</b>				
Less than 3 months	1,332,605	-	1.4	-
<b>Buy USD sell CAD</b>				
Less than 3 months	40,792	-	1.3	-
<b>Buy USD sell AUD</b>				
Less than 3 months	19,868	-	1.3	-
<b>Buy EUR sell USD</b>				
Less than 3 months	4,808,325	-	1.2	-
<b>Buy EUR sell JPY</b>				
Less than 3 months	253,139	-	126.6	-

### 31 Fair Value Disclosures

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). Management applies judgement in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

#### (a) Recurring fair value measurements

Recurring fair value measurements are those that the accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period. The level in the fair value hierarchy into which the recurring fair value measurements are categorised are as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	31 December 2020				31 December 20219			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE</b>								
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>								
<i>Investments in debt securities</i>								
- Armenian government bonds	31,417,813	-	-	31,417,813	24,456,299	-	-	24,456,299
<i>Investments in equity securities</i>								
- Corporate shares	-	32,221	-	32,221	-	32,069	-	32,069
<i>Other financial assets</i>								
- Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	966,483	-	966,483	-	159,653	-	159,653
<b>NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>								
- Land and buildings	-	-	1,081,928	1,081,928	-	-	1,195,093	1,195,093
<b>TOTAL ASSETS WITH FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS</b>	<b>31,417,813</b>	<b>998,704</b>	<b>1,081,928</b>	<b>33,498,445</b>	<b>24,456,299</b>	<b>191,722</b>	<b>1,195,093</b>	<b>25,843,114</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE</b>								
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>								
<i>Other financial liabilities</i>								
- Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	(2,776)	-	(2,776)	-	(10,100)	-	(10,100)
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES WITH FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,776)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,776)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,100)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,100)</b>

**31 Fair Value Disclosures (Continued)**

**(b) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed**

Fair values analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy and carrying value of assets not measured at fair value are as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	31 December 2020			Carrying value
	Level 2 fair value	Level 3 fair value	Total	
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	38,918,509	-	38,918,509	38,918,509
Loans and advances to banks	9,666,154	-	9,666,154	9,666,154
Loans and advances to customers at AC	-	143,745,937	143,745,937	143,745,937
Other financial assets	-	8,720,072	8,720,072	8,720,072
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,584,663</b>	<b>152,466,009</b>	<b>201,050,672</b>	<b>201,050,672</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>				
Due to other banks	13,591,168	-	13,591,168	13,591,168
Current accounts and deposits from customers	170,863,821	-	170,863,821	170,863,821
Other financial liabilities	-	9,214,843	9,214,843	9,214,843
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184,454,989</b>	<b>9,214,843</b>	<b>193,669,832</b>	<b>193,669,832</b>
<b>31 December 2019</b>				
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Level 2 fair value	Level 3 fair value	Total	Carrying value
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	39,454,938	-	39,454,938	39,454,938
Loans and advances to banks	17,278,393	-	17,278,393	17,278,393
Loans and advances to customers at AC	-	118,921,797	118,921,797	118,921,797
Other financial assets	-	6,163,055	6,163,055	6,163,055
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,733,331</b>	<b>125,084,852</b>	<b>181,818,183</b>	<b>181,818,183</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>				
Due to other banks	26,457	-	26,457	26,457
Current accounts and deposits from customers	162,843,540	-	162,843,540	162,843,540
Other financial liabilities	-	7,668,075	7,668,075	7,668,075
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162,869,997</b>	<b>7,668,075</b>	<b>170,538,072</b>	<b>170,538,072</b>

### 31 Fair Value Disclosures (Continued)

The fair values in level 2 and level 3 of fair value hierarchy were estimated using the discounted cash flows valuation technique. The fair value of floating rate instruments that are not quoted in an active market was estimated to be equal to their carrying amount. The fair value of unquoted fixed interest rate instruments was estimated based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

The following assumptions are used by management to estimate the fair values of financial instruments:

- discount rates of 0.0%-3.3% (31 December 2019: 0.8%-5.7%) and 5.2%-10.6% (31 December 2019: 5.1%-11.1%) are used for discounting future cash flows from loans and advances to banks and loans to customers, respectively; discount rates of (0.5%) - 7.1% (31 December 2019: 0.3% - 10.4%) are used for discounting future cash flows for liabilities;
- the fair value of variable rate instruments is not materially different from carrying amount;
- the fair value of government bonds is estimated based on government bonds yield curve.

### 32 Presentation of Financial Instruments by Measurement Category

For the purposes of measurement, IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” classifies financial assets into the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVTPL; (b) debt instruments at FVOCI, (c) equity instruments at FVOCI and (d) financial assets at AC. Financial assets at FVTPL have two sub-categories: (i) assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL, and (ii) assets designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently. In addition, finance lease receivables form a separate category.

The following table provides a reconciliation of financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2020:

	FVTPL (mandatory)	Debt instru- ments at FVOCI	Equity instru- ments at FVOCI	AC	Total
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>					
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	38,918,509	38,918,509
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	9,666,154	9,666,154
Investments in debt securities	309,215	25,830,934	-	5,277,664	31,417,813
Investments in equity securities	-	-	32,221	-	32,221
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	143,745,937	143,745,937
Other financial assets	961,108	-	-	8,720,072	9,681,180
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,270,323</b>	<b>25,830,934</b>	<b>32,221</b>	<b>206,328,336</b>	<b>233,461,814</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Due to other banks	-	-	-	13,591,168	13,591,168
Current accounts and deposits from customers	-	-	-	170,863,821	170,863,821
Other financial liabilities	2,776	-	-	9,214,843	9,217,619
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>193,669,832</b>	<b>193,672,608</b>

### 32 Presentation of Financial Instruments by Measurement Category (Continued)

The following table provides a reconciliation of financial assets with measurement categories at 31 December 2019:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	FVTPL (mandatory)	Debt instru- ments at FVOCI	Equity instru- ments at FVOCI	AC	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	39,454,938	39,454,938
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	17,278,393	17,278,393
Investments in debt securities	456,900	19,947,823	-	4,051,576	24,456,299
Investments in equity securities	-	-	32,069	-	32,069
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	118,921,797	118,921,797
Other financial assets	159,653	-	-	6,163,055	6,322,708
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>616,553</b>	<b>19,947,823</b>	<b>32,069</b>	<b>185,869,759</b>	<b>206,466,204</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Due to other banks	-	-	-	26,457	26,457
Current accounts and deposits from customers	-	-	-	162,843,540	162,843,540
Other financial liabilities	10,100	-	-	7,668,075	7,678,175
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>170,538,072</b>	<b>170,548,172</b>

As of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, all of the Bank's financial liabilities except for derivatives were carried at AC.

### 33 Related Party Transactions

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control, or one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

At 31 December 2020, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Entities under common control	Key management personnel	Other related parties
Cash and cash equivalents (contractual interest rate: 0.0%-3.1%)	6,658,695	-	-
Loans and advances to banks (contractual interest rate:0.0%)	37,739	-	-
Loans and advances to customers (contractual interest rate: 4.0 - 18.0%)	-	731,325	291,737
Credit loss allowance at 31 December 2020	-	(717)	(1,263)
Other assets	992,050	-	-
Due to other banks (contractual interest rate: (0.5%)-0.0%)	13,009,480	-	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers (contractual interest rate: 0.0%-7.5 %)	-	291,129	869,149
Provisions for liabilities and charges	-	2	471
Other liabilities	8,514,225	-	-

**33 Related Party Transactions (Continued)**

The income and expense items with related parties for 2020 were as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Entities under common control</b>	<b>Key management personnel</b>	<b>Other related parties</b>
Interest income	59,683	44,393	15,658
Interest expense	(10,118)	(3,887)	(1,237)
Credit loss allowance	-	39	(1,232)
Gains less losses from trading in foreign currencies	1,246,313	-	-
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses	116,321	536	6,701
Fee and commission expense	(132,775)	-	-
Provision for credit related commitments	-	(1)	453
Other operating income	28,049	389	4,550
Other general administrative expenses	(2,068,915)	-	-

At 31 December 2020, other rights and obligations with related parties were as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Entities under common control</b>	<b>Key management personnel</b>	<b>Other related parties</b>
Guarantees received by the Bank at the year end	3,769,997	-	-
Other commitments	-	12,706	412,445
Other contingent obligations	16,656,827	-	-

At 31 December 2019, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Entities under common control</b>	<b>Key management personnel</b>	<b>Other related parties</b>
Cash and cash equivalents (contractual interest rate: 0.0%-1.45%)	9,328,895	-	-
Loans and advances to banks (contractual interest rate:0.0%)	8,075	-	-
Loans and advances to customers (contractual interest rate: 4.0 - 18.0%)	-	645,369	9,227
Credit loss allowance at 31 December 2019	-	(756)	(31)
Other assets	159,653	-	-
Due to other banks (contractual interest rate: 0%)	19,553	-	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers (contractual interest rate: 0.0%-6.5 %)	-	293,943	738,092
Provisions for liabilities and charges	-	1	924
Other liabilities	6,511,662	-	-

The income and expense items with related parties for 2019 were as follows:

**33 Related Party Transactions (Continued)**

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Entities under common control</b>	<b>Key management personnel</b>	<b>Other related parties</b>
Interest income	247,124	30,955	4
Interest expense	(34,210)	(12,465)	(356)
Credit loss allowance	-	4,101	127
Gains less losses from trading in foreign currencies	(53,543)	-	-
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses	68,718	320	2,305
Fee and commission expense	(82,707)	-	(3,132)
Provision for credit related commitments	-	2	(924)
Other operating income	60,363	367	3,186
Other general administrative expenses	(1,490,459)	-	-

At 31 December 2019, other rights and obligations with related parties were as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>Entities under common control</b>	<b>Key management personnel</b>	<b>Other related parties</b>
Guarantees received by the Bank at the year end	2,200,000	-	-
Other commitments	-	61,674	361,163
Other contingent obligations	12,533,028	-	-

Key management compensation is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>Expense</b>	<b>Accrued liability</b>	<b>Expense</b>	<b>Accrued liability</b>
<i>Short-term benefits:</i>				
- Salaries	688,076	-	704,787	-
- Short-term bonuses	126,976	126,976	186,161	186,161
- Benefits in-kind	19,046	-	90,541	-
<i>Share-based compensation:</i>				
- Cash-settled share-based compensation	-	-	2,077	5,165
- Equity-settled share-based compensation	-	36,442	6,742	30,131
<b>Total</b>	<b>834,098</b>	<b>163,418</b>	<b>990,308</b>	<b>221,457</b>

Short-term bonuses fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which management rendered the related services.

**34 Events after the End of the Reporting Period**

There were no events after the reporting period that may require adjustment of or disclosure in the Bank's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.