

**“AMUNDI-ACBA ASSET MANAGEMENT”
Closed Joint-Stock Company**

Financial statements

*For the year ended 31 December 2020
together with independent auditor's report*

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
"AMUNDI-ACBA ASSET MANAGEMENT" CJSC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of "AMUNDI-ACBA ASSET MANAGEMENT" CJSC (hereinafter, the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

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

Responsibilities of management and the Board of Directors for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company'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 Company 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 the Board of Directors 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.

Ernst & Young CJSC
Yerevan, Armenia

Partner

Marchello Gelashvili

General Director
Partner (Assurance)

Eric Hayrapetyan

16 April 2021

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	76,471	64,677
Amounts due from financial institutions	8	605,281	207,653
Investments measured at FVOCI	9	1,387,790	1,254,455
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	10	58,351	64,016
Deferred tax asset	11	5,975	4,589
Other assets	12	182,110	119,564
Total assets		2,315,978	1,714,954
Liabilities			
Current income tax liability		118,001	48,962
Other liabilities	13	192,002	147,083
Total liabilities		310,003	196,045
Equity			
Share capital	14	800,000	800,000
General reserve		34,514	13,330
Revaluation reserve of investment securities	9	415,223	281,887
Retained earnings		756,238	423,692
Total equity		2,005,975	1,518,909
Total equity and liabilities		2,315,978	1,714,954

Signed and authorised for release by the Company's Executive Director and Chief Accountant on 16 April 2021.



Jean Mazedjian
Executive Director




Mariam Ghazaryan
Chief Accountant

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Fee and commission income	15	1,693,453	1,135,608
Interest and similar income		36,317	19,715
Income from financial advisory		7,535	-
Other income		3,254	86
Net loss from foreign currency transactions		(13,975)	(249)
Staff costs	16	(94,428)	(79,239)
Administrative and other expenses	17	(696,840)	(541,326)
Profit before income tax		935,316	534,595
Income tax expense	11	(179,078)	(110,903)
Profit for the year		756,238	423,692
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Unrealised gains on investments measured at FVOCI		133,336	130,490
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		133,336	130,490
Total comprehensive income for the year		889,574	554,182

The accompanying notes on pages 5-24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	<i>Share capital AMD'000</i>	<i>Revaluation reserve of investment securities AMD'000</i>	<i>General reserve AMD'000</i>	<i>Retained earnings AMD'000</i>	<i>Total equity AMD'000</i>
Balance as at 31 December 2018	800,000	151,397	-	266,596	1,217,993
Profit for the year	-	-	-	423,692	423,692
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	13,330	(13,330)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	130,490	-	-	130,490
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	130,490	13,330	410,362	554,182
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(253,266)	(253,266)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	800,000	281,887	13,330	423,692	1,518,909
Profit for the year	-	-	-	756,238	756,238
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	21,184	(21,184)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	133,336	-	-	133,336
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	133,336	21,184	735,054	889,574
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(402,508)	(402,508)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	800,000	415,223	34,514	756,238	2,005,975

The accompanying notes on pages 5-24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows**For the year ended 31 December 2020**

	<i>Notes</i>	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		935,316	534,595
<i>Adjustments</i>			
Depreciation	17	29,377	29,146
Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost	17	1,756	931
Interest receivable		(29,130)	(15,416)
Interest payable	17	5,169	6,301
Net (loss)/gain from foreign currency translation differences		9,093	249
Gain on PPE disposal		(1,645)	-
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		949,936	555,806
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>			
Other assets		(62,415)	(9,971)
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>			
Other liabilities		53,937	70,536
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax		941,458	616,371
Income tax paid		(111,422)	(134,430)
Net cash flows from operating activities		830,036	481,941
Cash flows from investing activities			
Deposits placed in banks		(840,000)	(420,000)
Proceeds from deposits placed in banks		469,788	429,584
Purchase of investment at FVOCI		-	(250,000)
Disposal of PPE		1,645	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(20,117)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(388,684)	(240,416)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to the shareholders		(402,508)	(253,266)
Payment of principal portion of lease liability		(22,177)	(16,333)
Interest paid on lease liability		(5,169)	(6,301)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(429,854)	(275,900)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		11,498	(34,375)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		64,677	100,460
Effect of ECL on cash and cash equivalents		(3)	49
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents		299	(1,457)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	76,471	64,677

The accompanying notes on pages 5-24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Principal activities

“AMUNDI-ACBA ASSET MANAGEMENT” closed joint-stock company (the “Company”) was incorporated in 2013 and is regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia (“RA”). The Company was registered on 19 November 2013 by the Central Bank of Armenia under license number 2.

The principal activity of the Company is the management of mandatory pension funds. Clauses regarding the obligation to make mandatory payments according to the law on “Funded pensions” were effective from 1 January 2014, consequently the main activity of the company started thereafter. Within the frames of mandatory funded pension system the following three funds are under the management of the Company:

- ▶ “AMUNDI-ACBA ASSET MANAGEMENT” CJSC fixed income pension fund;
- ▶ “AMUNDI-ACBA ASSET MANAGEMENT” CJSC conservative pension fund;
- ▶ “AMUNDI-ACBA ASSET MANAGEMENT” CJSC balanced pension fund.

The Company’s main office is located in Yerevan. The registered office of the Company is located at 10 V. Sargsyan street, 100-101, Yerevan, RA.

2. Armenian business environment

Armenia continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks. The future stability of the Armenian economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government.

Management believes that it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Company’s business in the current circumstances.

3. Basis of preparation

Effect of COVID-19 pandemic

Due to the rapid spread of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 many governments, including the Armenian Government, have introduced various measures to combat the outbreak, including travel restrictions, quarantines, closure of business and other venues and lockdown of certain areas. These measures have affected the global supply chain, demand for goods and services, as well as scale of business activity. It is expected that pandemic itself as well as the related public health and social measures may influence the business of the entities in a wide range of industries.

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

Statement of compliance

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

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

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a fair value basis for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income, except those for which a reliable measure of fair value is not available. Other financial assets and liabilities, as well as non-financial assets and liabilities are stated at historical cost.

Functional and presentation currency

Functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The Company’s functional currency and the Company’s presentation currency is Armenian Drams (“AMD”), since this currency best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and transactions of the Company. The financial statements are presented in thousands of AMD, which is not convertible outside Armenia.

4. Summary of accounting policies

Fund management

The Company manages assets held in investment funds on behalf of investors. The financial statements of these structures are not included in these financial statements as the Company is acting as agent for the investors in the funds.

Recognition of income and expenses

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

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within ‘interest income’ and ‘interest expense’ in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Fund management fees

Income from Fund management is recognised as earned, based on the amount of revenue that the Company is entitled to receive for the period. Fund management fees are calculated based on the contractual rates of fees applicable on the net asset value of the managed funds.

Fee and commission income

Fees, commissions and other income and expense items are generally recorded on an accrual basis when the service has been provided.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances on correspondent accounts with the RA commercial banks and short term time deposits up to three months, which can be converted into cash at short notice.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

Leases

i. Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities

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

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

Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign currency translation

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

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

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

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
1 EUR/AMD	641.11	537.26

Taxation

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

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

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

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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

The RA also has various operating taxes, which are relevant for the Company's activities. These taxes are included as a component of other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition

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

Initial measurement

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

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

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

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

Amounts due from credit institutions

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

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

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

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

The SPPI test

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

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

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

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

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

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Impairment assessment under IFRS 9

The Company calculates ECL based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

PD	The <i>Probability of Default</i> is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
EAD	The <i>Exposure at Default</i> is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
LGD	The <i>Loss Given Default</i> is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL).

The Company applies ratings for counterparties, issued by International external rating agencies.

The Company performs an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Company groups its assets into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

Stage 1:	When assets are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12mECL. Stage 1 assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the assets has been reclassified from Stage 2.
Stage 2:	When an assets has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECL. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the assets has been reclassified from Stage 3.
Stage 3:	Assets considered credit-impaired. The Company records an allowance for the LTECL.
POCI:	Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest revenue is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECL are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the lifetime expected credit losses.

Definition of default

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The Company considers amounts due from banks defaulted and takes immediate action when the required intraday payments are not settled by the close of business as outlined in the individual agreements.

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. If the recoverable value of PPE is lower than its carrying amount, due to circumstances not considered to be temporary, the respective asset is written down to its recoverable value.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the asset. Useful lives of the assets were changed in 2017, in order to provide more fair presentation of PPE. The following depreciation rates have been applied during the current period:

	<i>Useful life (years)</i>	
	2020	2019
Computers	5.0	5.0
Vehicles	5.0	5.0
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of useful life and the term of underlying lease	Shorter of useful life and the term of underlying lease
Office equipment and other fixed assets	5.0	5.0

Leasehold improvements are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives on a straight-line basis.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is incurred and when it satisfies the criteria for asset recognition. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Share capital

Share capital

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

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity at the balance sheet date only if they are declared before or on the balance sheet date. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the balance sheet date or proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.

4. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Share capital (continued)

General reserve

The General reserve has been created in accordance with Armenian legislation and the charter of the Company which provides that the created reserve should not be less than 15% of the Share capital of the Company. If the reserve is less than mentioned amount then contributions should be not less than 5% of profit for the year. The General reserve should not be used for other purposes than covering Company's losses, redeeming Company's bonds and buying back Company's shares, if the profits and other reserves are not sufficient for such purposes.

Revaluation reserve of investment securities

Revaluation reserve of investment securities represents difference between the fair value of the Company's investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at reporting date and their fair value at initial recognition.

Offsetting

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

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

Related party transactions

The Company recognises related party transactions, for which the applicable standards do not require initial measurement at fair value, at the actual consideration stated in any agreement related to the transaction.

5. Changes in accounting policies

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first time certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. The nature and the impact of each amendment is described below:

Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence 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.”

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Company.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

The *Conceptual Framework* is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the *Conceptual Framework* is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

5. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

The revised *Conceptual Framework* includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

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

As part of its 2018-2020 Annual Improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

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

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

Fair value measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (see Note 20).

6. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Related party transactions

In the normal course of business the Company enters into transactions with its related parties. These transactions are priced predominantly at market rates. Judgement is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates, where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgement is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analysis. Related party transactions are presented in Note 19.

Leases – estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company ‘would have to pay’, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary’s stand-alone credit rating). More details are provided in Note 5.

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

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

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Bank accounts	76,549	64,751
Less – allowance for impairment	(78)	(74)
Total cash and cash equivalents	76,471	64,677

Cash and cash equivalents are held at financial institution with rating B1 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: B1). All balances of cash equivalents are allocated to Stage 1. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during 2019 and 2020 is, as follows:

	AMD'000
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2020	74
Changes in ECL	4
At 31 December 2020	78
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	123
Changes in ECL	(49)
At 31 December 2019	74

8. Amounts due from financial institutions

	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Deposits in banks	608,366	209,025
Less – allowance for impairment	(3,085)	(1,372)
Total amounts due from financial institutions	605,281	207,653

Amounts due from financial institutions are held at financial institution with rating B1 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: B1).

8. Amounts due from financial institutions (continued)

All balances of amounts due from financial institutions are allocated to Stage 1. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during 2020 and 2019 is, as follows:

	<i>AMD'000</i>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2020	1,372
Changes in ECL	1,713
At 31 December 2020	3,085
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	435
Changes in ECL	937
At 31 December 2019	1,372

9. Investments measured at FVOCI

	<i>2020 AMD'000</i>	<i>2019 AMD'000</i>
Investments in pension funds		
AMUNDI-ACBA Conservative	1,284,058	1,160,327
AMUNDI-ACBA Balanced	54,673	49,438
AMUNDI-ACBA Fixed Income	49,059	44,690
Total investments	1,387,790	1,254,455

Each of these funds is a pension fund that has been legally established and conducts its trading activities in RA. The funds invest for the purpose of long-term capital growth and do not employ significant leverage. None of the funds are quoted in active markets.

The aggregate net asset value (NAV) of all of the funds managed by the Company as at 31 December 2020 is AMD 188,253,934 thousand (2019: AMD 127,485,168 thousand).

According to RA appropriate legislation the Company is required to maintain a minimum level of investment of 1% in each of the funds that it manages, which cannot be redeemed prior to their termination and dissolution. The Company's maximum exposure to losses related to the funds is represented by the total of its investment in fund units and amounts due from funds.

The Company accumulated unrealized gains reserve in the amount of AMD 415,223 thousand for those investments as at 31 December 2020 (2019: AMD 281,887 thousand).

10. Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use asset

<i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Leasehold improve- ments</i>	<i>Computers</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Office equipment and other fixed assets</i>	<i>Right-of-use asset</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2019	27,734	589	13,523	24,338	56,265	122,449
Additions	-	-	-	61	10,825	10,886
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	-	(108)	-	(108)
Balance at 31 December 2019	27,734	589	13,523	24,291	67,090	133,227
Additions	-	415	19,000	702	3,595	23,712
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(13,523)	-	-	(13,523)
Balance at 31 December 2020	27,734	1,004	19,000	24,993	70,685	143,416
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 1 January 2019	9,051	589	12,602	17,903	-	40,145
Charge for the year	5,608	-	921	3,867	18,750	29,146
Accrual on disposals	-	-	-	(80)	-	(80)
Balance at 31 December 2019	14,659	589	13,523	21,690	18,750	69,211
Charge for the year	5,608	75	819	1,095	21,780	29,377
Accrual on disposals	-	-	(13,523)	-	-	(13,523)
Balance at 31 December 2020	20,267	664	819	22,785	40,530	85,065
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2019	13,075	-	-	2,601	48,340	64,016
At 31 December 2020	7,467	340	18,181	2,208	30,155	58,351

11. Taxation

	<i>2020 AMD'000</i>	<i>2019 AMD'000</i>
Current tax charge	(180,464)	(113,035)
Deferred tax benefit	1,386	2,132
Income tax expense	(179,078)	(110,903)

The corporate income tax within the Republic of Armenia is levied at the rate of 18% (2019: 20%). Differences between IFRS and RA statutory tax regulations give rise to certain temporary differences between the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for profit tax purposes. Deferred income tax is calculated using the principal tax rate of 18%.

Numerical reconciliation between the tax benefit and accounting loss is provided below:

	<i>2020 AMD'000</i>	<i>2019 AMD'000</i>
Profit before tax	935,316	534,595
Income tax at the rate of 18%	(168,357)	(106,919)
Non-deductible expenses	(8,405)	(3,365)
Foreign exchange loss	(2,316)	(107)
Effect of changes in income tax rate	-	(512)
Total income tax expense	(179,078)	(110,903)

11. Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 31 December and their movements for the respective years comprise:

	2019 AMD'000	Recognized in profit or loss AMD'000	2020 AMD'000
Property, plant and equipment	(7,124)	3,558	(3,566)
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1	14
Other assets	23	8	31
Other liabilities	11,430	(2,489)	8,941
Amounts due from financial institutions	247	308	555
Total deferred tax assets	4,589	1,386	5,975

	2018 AMD'000	Recognized in profit or loss AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Property, plant and equipment	539	(7,663)	(7,124)
Cash and cash equivalents	25	(12)	13
Other assets	17	6	23
Other liabilities	1,789	9,641	11,430
Amounts due from financial institutions	87	160	247
Total deferred tax assets	2,457	2,132	4,589

12. Other assets

	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Fund management fee receivables	167,884	114,062
Other receivables	7,693	–
Less – allowance for impairment of other financial assets	(169)	(130)
Total other financial assets	175,408	113,932
Prepayments	4,087	4,042
Other non-financial assets	2,615	1,590
Total other non-financial assets	6,702	5,632
Total other assets	182,110	119,564

All other assets are allocated to Stage 1. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during 2020 and 2019 is, as follows:

	AMD'000
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2020	130
Changes in ECL	39
At 31 December 2020	169
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	87
Changes in ECL	43
At 31 December 2019	130

13. Other liabilities

	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Creditors and other payables	142,149	85,691
Lease liability	32,175	50,757
Total other financial liabilities	174,324	136,448
Salary payable and other non-financial liabilities	17,678	10,635
Total other non-financial liabilities	17,678	10,635
	192,002	147,083

The movements in provisions included in line Salary payable and other non-financial liabilities were as follows:

	Unused vacations AMD'000	Accrued bonuses AMD'000	Total AMD'000
At 1 January 2019	492	5,490	5,982
Accrued during the year	5,920	7,150	13,070
Extinguished	(5,690)	(6,500)	(12,190)
At 31 December 2019	722	6,140	6,862
Accrued during the year	7,549	8,875	16,424
Extinguished	(4,671)	(6,140)	(10,811)
At 31 December 2020	3,600	8,875	12,475

14. Equity

As of 31 December 2020 and 2019 the Company's registered and paid-in share capital amounted to AMD 800,000 thousand. In accordance with the Company's statutes the share capital consists of 2,500 ordinary shares, all of which have par value of AMD 320,000.

The shareholders of the Company as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	Paid-in share capital AMD'000	% of total paid-in capital
"AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT" joint stock company (France)	408,000	51%
"ACBA Bank" OJSC (Armenia)	392,000	49%
	800,000	100%

At the Shareholders' meeting in October 2020 the Company declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019, totaling AMD 402,508 thousand on ordinary shares (AMD 161 thousand per share). Dividends declared in April 2019 totaled AMD 253,266 thousand in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018 (AMD 101.3 thousand per share).

15. Fee and commission income

	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Fund management fees	1,693,453	1,123,954
Other fees and commissions	–	11,654
Total fee and commission income	1,693,453	1,135,608

16. Staff costs

	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Compensations of employees	83,282	67,386
Other staff costs	11,146	11,853
Total staff costs	94,428	79,239

17. Administrative and other expenses

	2020 AMD'000	2019 AMD'000
Custody fee	230,423	152,875
Investment management delegation fee	128,747	85,455
Labor outsourcing	72,216	73,690
Fund administration and accounting expenses	59,895	43,500
Technical program processing fee	48,443	41,308
Charity	42,150	7,220
Depreciation expenses	29,377	29,146
Representative and advertising expenses	21,986	25,562
Professional services	16,080	14,880
Communications	15,595	15,678
Taxes, other than income tax, duties	10,050	12,160
Finance cost	5,169	6,301
Fixed assets maintenance	4,516	5,290
Insurance	4,039	3,939
Credit loss expense and other impairment and provisions (Notes 7, 8, 12)	1,756	931
Operating lease	–	6,478
Business trip expenses	–	6,069
Other expenses	6,398	10,844
Total other expenses	696,840	541,326

18. Commitments and contingencies

Tax and legal matters

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

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

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

As of 31 December 2020 and 2019 there were no legal actions and complaints taken against the Company. Therefore, the Company has not made any respective provision related to such tax and legal matters.

19. Transactions with related parties

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

The parent of the Company is "AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT" joint stock company (France). The ultimate controlling party of the Company is SAS RUE LA BOETIE.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business.

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

	2020		2019	
	AMD'000		AMD'000	
	Parent	Other related parties	Parent	Other related parties
Statement of financial position				
Cash and cash equivalents				
At 1 January	-	64,677	-	100,460
Increase	-	2,582,474	-	1,827,093
Decrease	-	(2,570,680)	-	(1,862,876)
At 31 December	-	76,471	-	64,677
Amounts due from financial institutions				
At 1 January	-	207,653	-	202,758
Increase	-	869,130	-	435,416
Decrease	-	(471,502)	-	(430,521)
At 31 December	-	605,281	-	207,653
Other assets				
At 1 January	-	-	-	-
Increase	-	7,693	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	-	7,693	-	-
Statement of comprehensive income				
Interest and similar income	-	36,317	-	19,715
Expected credit loss	(1,717)	-	(888)	-
Fee and commission income	-	-	11,654	-
Income from financial advisory	-	7,535	-	-
Net (loss)/gain on foreign currency transactions	(6,153)	457	631	-
Labor outsourcing	(72,216)	-	(73,690)	-
Administrative and other expenses	(182,576)	(14,022)	(132,132)	(12,084)

During the year ended 31 December 2020 the Company placed time deposits with annual interest rate ranging from 6.9-8.9% (2019: 6.9-8.9%).

Compensation of key management personnel was comprised of the following:

	2020	2019
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Salary and other related payments	42,839	41,207
Other compensations	2,058	2,851
Total key management compensation	44,897	44,058

20. Fair value of financial instruments

Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are presented below. This hierarchy groups financial and non-financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- ▶ Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ▶ Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset and liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- ▶ Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

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

<i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Total fair value</i>	<i>Total carrying amount</i>
At 31 December 2020			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	76,471	76,471	76,471
Amounts due from financial institutions	597,086	597,086	605,281
Other financial assets	175,408	175,408	175,408
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	174,324	174,324	174,324

<i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Total fair value</i>	<i>Total carrying amount</i>
At 31 December 2019			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	64,677	64,677	64,677
Amounts due from financial institutions	200,890	200,890	207,653
Other financial assets	113,932	113,932	113,932
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	136,448	136,448	136,448

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

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value

<i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 31 December 2020		
Financial assets		
Investments measured at FVOCI	1,387,790	1,387,790
At 31 December 2019		
Financial assets		
Investments measured at FVOCI	1,254,455	1,254,455

Investments

For investments measured at FVOCI that are not traded on an active market, the fair value was estimated based on the net asset value (NAV) of pension funds.

21. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

<i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Within 1 year</i>	<i>More than 1 year</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 31 December 2020			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	76,471	–	76,471
Amounts due from financial institutions	605,281	–	605,281
Investments at FVOCI	–	1,387,790	1,387,790
Property, plant and equipment	–	58,351	58,351
Deferred tax asset	–	5,975	5,975
Other assets	182,110	–	182,110
Total assets	863,862	1,452,116	2,315,978
Liabilities			
Current income tax liability	118,001	–	118,001
Other liabilities	184,698	7,304	192,002
Total liabilities	302,699	7,304	310,003
Net position	561,163	1,444,812	2,005,975
<hr/>			
<i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Within 1 year</i>	<i>More than 1 year</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 31 December 2019			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	64,677	–	64,677
Amounts due from financial institutions	207,653	–	207,653
Investments at FVOCI	–	1,254,455	1,254,455
Property, plant and equipment	–	64,016	64,016
Deferred tax asset	–	4,589	4,589
Other assets	119,564	–	119,564
Total assets	391,894	1,323,060	1,714,954
Liabilities			
Current income tax liability	48,962	–	48,962
Other liabilities	116,325	30,758	147,083
Total liabilities	165,287	30,758	196,045
Net position	226,607	1,292,302	1,518,909

22. Risk management

Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Company's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems.

The Company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The most important types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risks.

22. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Company calculates ECL allowance based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The Company classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. As of 31 December 2020 and 2019 the Company had no financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates.

Currency risk

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

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Company had significant exposure at 31 December 2020 and 2019 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculated the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Armenian Dram, with all other variables held constant on the income. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in income statement or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

<i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Change in currency rate in % 2020</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax 2020</i>	<i>Change in currency rate in % 2019</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax 2019</i>
Currency				
EUR	8.5%	(5,803)	6.5%	(2,316)
	-8.5%	5,803	-6.5%	2,316
USD	5%	23	3%	8
	-5%	(23)	-3%	(8)

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

<i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Armenian Dram</i>	<i>Euro</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	75,873	140	458	76,471
Amounts due from financial Institutions	605,281	-	-	605,281
Investments at FVOCI	1,387,790	-	-	1,387,790
Other financial assets	167,715	7,693	-	175,408
Total	2,236,659	7,833	458	2,244,950
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	98,223	76,101	-	174,324
Total	98,223	76,101	-	174,324
Net position as at 31 December 2020	2,138,436	(68,268)	458	2,070,626
Net position as at 31 December 2019	1,539,624	(35,625)	270	1,504,269

22. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances.

The liquidity management of the Company requires considering the level of liquid assets necessary to settle obligations as they fall due; maintaining access to a range of funding sources. The Company maintains a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow.

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Company's lease liabilities at 31 December 2020 and 2019 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

AMD'000	<i>Demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>From 1 to 3 months</i>	<i>From 4 to 12 months</i>	<i>More than 1 year</i>	<i>Total</i>
As of 31 December 2020					
Lease liabilities	2,557	5,114	19,581	7,483	34,735
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	2,557	5,114	19,581	7,483	34,735
AMD'000	<i>Demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>From 1 to 3 months</i>	<i>From 4 to 12 months</i>	<i>More than 1 year</i>	<i>Total</i>
As of 31 December 2019					
Lease liabilities	2,240	4,480	20,160	31,077	57,957
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	2,240	4,480	20,160	31,077	57,957

Operational risk

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

23. Capital adequacy

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

The equity consists of share capital and retained earnings, revaluation reserves.

The Central Bank of Armenia has set the minimal required total capital for mandatory pension fund managers at AMD 500,000 thousand. As of 31 December 2020 and 2019 the capital of the Company corresponded to the requirements set forth by the legislation.

24. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	<i>Total liabilities from financing activities AMD'000</i>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	50,757
Recognition of lease liability	3,595
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(22,177)
Interest paid on lease liability	(5,169)
Other	5,169
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	32,175