

“Byblos Bank Armenia” cjsc

Financial Statements

for the six-month period ended

30 June 2012

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“Byblos Bank Armenia” cjsc
Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2012

		1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
		30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	Notes	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Interest income	4	1,001,228	1,893,151	707,129	1,327,648
Interest expense	4	(538,345)	(1,022,701)	(404,598)	(759,183)
Net interest income		462,883	870,450	302,531	568,465
Fee and commission income	5	20,173	35,708	20,853	43,023
Fee and commission expense	6	(11,241)	(20,843)	(11,994)	(22,926)
Net fee and commission income		8,932	14,865	8,859	20,097
Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	7	-	-	(14,539)	(29,556)
Net foreign exchange income	8	10,532	19,862	29,944	57,353
Net gain from available-for-sale financial assets		5,409	5,409	-	1,414
Net change in fair value of investment property	9	(170,120)	(170,120)	-	-
Other operating income / (loss)	10	142,311	130,077	1,949	(3,431)
Operating income		459,947	870,543	328,744	614,342
Impairment (losses) / release	11	(20,630)	(24,452)	64,850	48,247
Personnel expenses	12	(219,163)	(374,931)	(150,379)	(332,393)
Other general administrative expenses	13	(156,298)	(283,497)	(99,138)	(182,060)
Profit before income tax		63,856	187,663	144,077	148,136
Income tax expense	14	(8,884)	(35,070)	(36,386)	(42,585)
Profit for the period		54,972	152,593	107,691	105,551
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax					
Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets:					
- Net change in fair value	14	(62,952)	(66,006)	(240)	(3,833)
- Net change in fair value transferred to profit or loss	14	(2,242)	(2,242)	-	(14,607)
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax		(65,194)	(68,248)	(240)	(18,440)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the period		(10,222)	84,345	107,451	87,111

The financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 53 were approved by management on 13 July 2012 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ararat Ghukasyan
Chief Executive Officer

Hayk Stepanyan
Head of Finance and Administration

The interim statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of the interim financial statements.

“Byblos Bank Armenia” cjsc
Interim Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2012

	Notes	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	5,198,268	4,301,241
Available-for-sale financial assets	16	2,512,374	2,048,323
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	17	885,835	804,415
Loans and advances to banks	18	9,900,252	9,303,338
Loans to customers	19	25,135,305	20,122,283
Investment property	20	273,448	-
Property, equipment and intangible assets	21	1,151,442	1,144,989
Other assets	22	156,492	95,689
Deferred tax assets	14	38,027	-
Total assets		45,251,443	37,820,278
LIABILITIES			
Deposits and balances from banks	23	9,166,010	7,451,441
Current accounts and deposits from customers	24	21,087,225	16,188,674
Other borrowed funds	25	5,686,471	5,052,992
Other liabilities	26	283,324	156,171
Deferred tax liability	14	-	26,932
Total liabilities		36,223,030	28,876,210
EQUITY			
Share capital	27	8,125,100	8,125,100
Share premium		257,149	257,149
Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets		(19,165)	49,083
Retained earnings		665,329	512,736
Total equity		9,028,413	8,944,068
Total liabilities and equity		45,251,443	37,820,278

The interim statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the interim financial statements.

“Byblos Bank Armenia” cjsc
Interim Statement of Cash Flows for the six-month period ended 30 June 2012

	1 January 2012 30 June 2012 AMD'000	1 January 2011 30 June 2011 AMD'000
Notes		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest receipts	1,882,802	1,274,509
Interest payments	(1,168,139)	(651,914)
Fee and commission receipts	34,971	28,101
Fee and commission payments	(20,664)	(18,010)
Recovery of assets, previously written-off	1,325	1,918
Net receipts from available-for-sale financial assets	5,575	2,001
Net receipts from foreign exchange	20,706	26,761
Tax payments (other than income tax)	(26,479)	(26,915)
Salaries and other payments to employees	(342,494)	(294,773)
Other general administrative expenses payments	(199,144)	(151,529)
Other income receipts	637	9,266
(Increase) / decrease in operating assets		
Available-for-sale financial assets	(528,377)	(629,434)
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	(81,976)	(1,030,877)
Loans and advances to banks	510,301	(3,387,409)
Loans to customers	(3,978,190)	(2,269,477)
Other assets	(72,401)	15,811
Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	(29,056)
Deposits and balances from banks	680,552	3,203,897
Current accounts and deposits from customers	3,740,486	1,477,119
Receipts from other borrowed funds	289,448	1,004,549
Other liabilities	24	(1,551)
Net cash provided from / (used in) operating activities before income tax paid	748,963	(1,447,013)
Income tax paid	(54,504)	(107,418)
Cash flows from operations	694,459	(1,554,431)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets	(51,673)	(92,352)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(51,673)	(92,352)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	254,242	124,419
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4,300,977	5,196,694
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5,198,005	3,674,330

The interim statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the interim financial statements.

“Byblos Bank Armenia” cjsc
Interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the six-month period ended 30 June 2012

AMD'000	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2011	8,125,100	257,149	38,617	246,344	8,667,210
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(18,440)	105,551	87,111
Balance as at 30 June 2011	8,125,100	257,149	20,177	351,895	8,754,321
 Balance as at 1 January 2012	 8,125,100	 257,149	 49,083	 512,736	 8,944,068
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(68,248)	152,593	84,345
Balance as at 30 June 2012	8,125,100	257,149	(19,165)	665,329	9,028,413

The interim statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the interim financial statements.

1 Background

(a) Organisation and operations

The principal activities of “Byblos Bank Armenia” cjsc (the “Bank”) are deposit taking and customer accounts maintenance, lending, cash and settlement operations and operations with securities and foreign exchange. The activities of the Bank are regulated by the Central Bank of Armenia (CBA). The Bank has a general banking license, and is a member of the state deposit insurance system in the Republic of Armenia.

The Bank has four branches. The registered address of the Bank’s head office is 18/3 Amiryan Street, Yerevan, Republic of Armenia. The majority of the assets and liabilities are attracted in the Republic of Armenia.

The average number of persons employed by the Bank during the period was 93 (2011: 88).

(i) Shareholders

In August 2007 Byblos Bank SAL purchased 100% of the shares of “ITB International Trade Bank” cjsc and the Bank was renamed “Byblos Bank Armenia” cjsc.

During the year ended 31 December 2008 the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the OPEC Fund for International Development acquired 25% and 10% of the ordinary shares of “Byblos Bank Armenia” cjsc, respectively. The current shareholder structure is as follows:

Byblos Bank SAL – 65%
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – 25%
OPEC Fund for International Development – 10%

The Bank is ultimately controlled by a single individual Francois Bassil.

(b) Armenian business environment

The Bank’s operations are primarily located in Armenia. Consequently, the Bank is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Armenia which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in the Armenia. The financial statements reflect management’s assessment of the impact of the Armenian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Bank. The future business environment may differ from management’s assessment.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that available-for-sale financial assets are stated at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Bank is the Armenian Dram (AMD) as, being the national currency of the Republic of Armenia, it reflects the economic substance of the majority of underlying events and circumstances relevant to them.

The AMD is also the presentation currency for the purposes of these financial statements. The Armenian Dram is not a convertible currency outside the Republic of Armenia.

Financial information presented in AMD is rounded to the nearest thousand.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies is described in note 19 “Loans to customers”.

(e) Changes in accounting policies and presentation

With effect from 1 January 2011, the Bank changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

- With effect from 1 January 2011, the Bank retrospectively applied a revised version of IAS 24 (issued in 2009) *Related Party Disclosures*. This change has not had a significant impact on the related party disclosures;
- With effect from 1 January 2011, the Bank retrospectively applied limited amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* issued as part of *Improvements to IFRSs 2010*. These amendments mainly relate to disclosures on collateral and other credit enhancements, as well as to renegotiated assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below are applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained in note 2(e), which addresses changes in accounting policies.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Bank at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances (nostro accounts) held with the Central Bank of Armenia and other banks. The minimum reserve deposit with the CBA is considered to be a cash equivalent due to the absence of restrictions on its withdrawability. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets or liabilities that are:

- acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term
- part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
- derivative financial instruments (except for derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective hedging instruments) or,
- upon initial recognition, designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank may designate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss where either:

- the assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or,
- the asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

All trading derivatives in a net receivable position (positive fair value), as well as options purchased, are reported as assets. All trading derivatives in a net payable position (negative fair value), as well as options written, are reported as liabilities.

Management determines the appropriate classification of financial instruments in this category at the time of the initial recognition. Derivative financial instruments and financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition are not reclassified out of at fair value through profit or loss category. Financial assets that would have met the definition of loan and receivables may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale category if the entity has an intention and ability to hold it for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Other financial instruments may be reclassified out of at fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances. Rare circumstances arise from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those that the Bank:

- intends to sell immediately or in the near term
- upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss
- upon initial recognition designates as available- for-sale, or
- may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than those that:

- the Bank upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss
- the Bank designates as available-for-sale, or
- meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases of financial assets are accounted for at the settlement date.

(iii) Measurement

A financial asset or liability is initially measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets, including derivatives that are assets, are measured at their fair values, without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on sale or other disposal, except for:

- loans and receivables which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method
- held-to-maturity investments that are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method
- investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value can not be reliably measured which are measured at cost.

All financial liabilities, other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset carried at fair value does not qualify for derecognition, are measured at amortised cost.

(iv) *Amortised cost*

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment. Premiums and discounts, including initial transaction costs, are included in the carrying amount of the related instrument and amortised based on the effective interest rate of the instrument.

(v) *Fair value measurement principles*

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction on the measurement date.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm’s length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Bank, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Assets and long positions are measured at a bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an asking price. Where the Bank has positions with offsetting risks, mid-market prices are used to measure the offsetting risk positions and a bid or asking price adjustment is applied only to the net open position as appropriate. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Bank entity and the counterparty where appropriate. Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the Bank believes a third-party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction.

(vi) *Gains and losses on subsequent measurement*

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or liability is recognised as follows:

- a gain or loss on a financial instrument classified as at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss
- a gain or loss on an available-for-sale financial asset is recognised as other comprehensive income in equity (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on debt financial instruments available-for-sale) until the asset is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss. Interest in relation to an available-for-sale financial asset is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

For financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset or liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(vii) *Derecognition*

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the statement of financial position. The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised.

In transactions where the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognises the asset if control over the asset is lost.

In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Bank continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred assets.

The Bank writes off assets deemed to be uncollectible.

(viii) *Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements*

Securities sold under sale and repurchase (repo) agreements are accounted for as secured financing transactions, with the securities retained in the statement of financial position and the counterparty liability included in amounts payable under repo transactions within deposits and balances from banks or current accounts and deposits from customers, as appropriate. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices represents interest expense and is recognised in profit or loss over the term of the repo agreement using the effective interest method.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repo) are recorded as amounts receivable under reverse repo transactions within loans and advances to banks or loans to customers, as appropriate. The difference between the purchase and resale prices represents interest income and is recognised in profit or loss over the term of the repo agreement using the effective interest method.

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

(ix) Offsetting

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

(d) Property and equipment

(i) Owned assets

Items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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.

(ii) 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. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

— buildings	50 years
— computers and computer equipment	1-5 years
— fixtures and fittings	5-10 years
— motor vehicles	5 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and lease term.

(e) 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.

Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful lives range from 1-10 years.

(f) Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production of supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business. Investment property is measured at fair value with differences recognized in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment

(i) *Financial assets carried at amortised cost*

Financial assets carried at amortised cost consist principally of loans and other receivables (loans and receivables). The Bank reviews its loans and receivables, to assess impairment on a regular basis. A loan or receivable is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loan or receivable and that event (or events) has had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loan that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, breach of loan covenants or conditions, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, deterioration in the value of collateral, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans and receivables that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for loans and receivables that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loan or receivable, whether significant or not, it includes the loan in a group of loans and receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Loans and receivables that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a loan or receivable has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the loan or receivable and the present value of estimated future cash flows including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral discounted at the loan or receivable's original effective interest rate. Contractual cash flows and historical loss experience adjusted on the basis of relevant observable data that reflect current economic conditions provide the basis for estimating expected cash flows.

In some cases the observable data required to estimate the amount of an impairment loss on a loan or receivable may be limited or no longer fully relevant to current circumstances. This may be the case when a borrower is in financial difficulties and there is little available historical data relating to similar borrowers. In such cases, the Bank uses its experience and judgement to estimate the amount of any impairment loss.

All impairment losses in respect of loans and receivables are recognised in profit or loss and are only reversed if a subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

When a loan is uncollectable, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. The Bank writes off a loan balance (and any related allowances for loan losses) when management determines that the loans are uncollectible and when all necessary steps to collect the loan are completed.

(ii) *Financial assets carried at cost*

Financial assets carried at cost include unquoted equity instruments included in available-for-sale financial assets that are not carried at fair value because their fair value can not be reliably measured. If there is objective evidence that such investments are impaired, the impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

All impairment losses in respect of these investments are recognised in profit or loss and cannot be reversed.

(iii) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that is recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income. For an investment in an equity security available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income

(iv) *Non financial assets*

Other non financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of non financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

(h) *Provisions*

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Bank has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs are not provided for.

(i) Credit related commitments

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into credit related commitments, comprising undrawn loan commitments, letters of credit and guarantees.

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

A financial guarantee liability is recognised initially at fair value net of associated transaction costs, and is measured subsequently at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation or the amount of provision for losses under the guarantee. Provisions for losses under financial guarantees and other credit related commitments are recognised when losses are considered probable and can be measured reliably.

Financial guarantee liabilities and provisions for other credit related commitment are included in other liabilities.

Loan commitments are not recognised, except for the followings:

- loan commitments that the Bank designates as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- if the Bank has a past practice of selling the assets resulting from its loan commitments shortly after origination, then the loan commitments in the same class are treated as derivative instruments
- loan commitments that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument
- commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate.

(j) Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares

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

(ii) Share premium

Any amount paid in excess of par value of shares issued is recognised as share premium.

(iii) 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.

(k) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items of other comprehensive income or transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised within other comprehensive income or directly within equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit and temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries where the parent is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(l) Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Loan origination fees, loan servicing fees and other fees that are considered to be integral to the overall profitability of a loan, together with the related transaction costs, are deferred and amortised to interest income over the estimated life of the financial instrument using the effective interest method.

Other fees, commissions and other income and expense items are recognised in profit or loss when the corresponding service is provided.

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the dividend is declared.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(m) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective as at 30 June 2012, and are not applied in preparing these financial statements. Of these pronouncements, potentially the following will have an impact on the financial position and performance. The Bank plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The new standard is to be issued in phases and is intended ultimately to replace International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The first phase of IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and relates to the classification and measurement of financial assets. The second phase regarding classification and measurement of financial liabilities was published in October 2010. The remaining parts of the standard are expected to be issued during 2012. The Bank recognises that the new standard introduces many changes to the accounting for financial instruments and is likely to have a significant impact on Bank's financial statements. The impact of these changes will be analysed during the course of the project as further phases of the standard are issued. The Bank does not intend to adopt this standard early.
- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The new standard replaces the fair value measurement guidance contained in individual IFRSs with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. It provides a revised definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not introduce new requirements to measure assets or liabilities at fair value, nor does it eliminate the practicability exceptions to fair value measurement that currently exist in certain standards. The standard is applied prospectively with early adoption permitted. Comparative disclosure information is not required for periods before the date of initial application. The Bank has not yet analysed the likely impact of the new standard on its financial position or performance.
- Amendment to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*. The amendment requires that an entity present separately items of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future from those that will never be reclassified to profit or loss. Additionally, the amendment changes the title of the statement of comprehensive income to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. However, the use of other titles is permitted. The amendment shall be applied retrospectively from 1 July 2012 and early adoption is permitted. The amendment will not have any impact on financial position or performance of the Bank.
- Amendment to IFRS 7 *Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets* introduces additional disclosure requirements for transfers of financial assets in situations where assets are not derecognised in their entirety or where the assets are derecognised in their entirety but a continuing involvement in the transferred assets is retained. The new disclosure requirements are designated to enable the users of financial statements to better understand the nature of the risks and rewards associated with these assets. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011. The Bank has not yet analysed the likely impact of the amendment on its financial position or performance.
- Various *Improvements to IFRSs* have been dealt with on a standard-by-standard basis. All amendments, which result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes, will come into effect not earlier than 1 January 2012. The Bank has not yet analysed the likely impact of this improvements on its financial position or performance.

4 Net interest income

	1 April 2012 30 June 2012 AMD'000	1 January 2012 30 June 2012 AMD'000	1 April 2011 30 June 2011 AMD'000	1 January 2011 30 June 2011 AMD'000
Interest income				
Loans to customers	692,873	1,290,694	520,312	1,005,912
Loans and advances to banks	183,209	361,866	116,903	199,530
Available-for-sale financial assets	85,216	158,666	42,047	75,953
Cash and cash equivalents	22,966	44,551	14,445	31,018
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	16,964	37,374	11,610	13,423
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,812	1,812
	1,001,228	1,893,151	707,129	1,327,648
Interest expense				
Current accounts and deposits from customers	289,936	551,054	217,336	400,953
Deposits and balances from banks	137,212	262,221	138,415	268,476
Other borrowed funds	111,197	209,426	46,450	86,962
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	-	-	2,102	2,102
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	295	690
	538,345	1,022,701	404,598	759,183
	462,883	870,450	302,531	568,465

5 Fee and commission income

	1 April 2012 30 June 2012 AMD'000	1 January 2012 30 June 2012 AMD'000	1 April 2011 30 June 2011 AMD'000	1 January 2011 30 June 2011 AMD'000
Credit card maintenance	6,767	11,845	4,814	8,340
Remittances	5,972	10,798	6,028	10,594
Cash entry and withdrawal	3,886	6,945	2,670	4,871
Account servicing	2,839	4,748	1,894	3,820
Guarantee and letter of credit issuance	472	806	5,251	15,019
Other	237	566	196	379
	20,173	35,708	20,853	43,023

6 Fee and commission expense

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Plastic card services	7,649	14,610	7,394	13,419
Remittances	1,649	3,006	1,191	2,106
Guarantee and letter of credit issuance	148	180	2,041	4,916
Other	1,795	3,047	1,368	2,485
	11,241	20,843	11,994	22,926

7 Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Derivative instruments	-	-	(14,539)	(29,556)
	-	-	(14,539)	(29,556)

8 Net foreign exchange income

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Gain on spot transactions	11,478	20,706	16,523	26,761
(Loss) / gain from revaluation of financial assets and liabilities	(946)	(844)	13,421	30,592
	10,532	19,862	29,944	57,353

9 Net change in fair value of investment property

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Net change in fair value of investment property	(170,120)	(170,120)	-	-
	(170,120)	(170,120)	-	-

10 Other operating income / (loss)

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Early repayment or late payment penalties	153,520	156,263	13,234	17,170
Other operating loss	(11,209)	(26,186)	(11,285)	(20,601)
	142,311	130,077	1,949	(3,431)

11 Impairment (losses) / release

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Loans to customers	(24,173)	(27,212)	63,906	47,791
Other assets	3,543	2,760	944	456
	(20,630)	(24,452)	64,850	48,247

12 Personnel expenses

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Employee compensation	205,843	351,459	140,537	311,637
Payroll related taxes	13,320	23,472	9,842	20,756
	219,163	374,931	150,379	332,393

13 Other general administrative expenses

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Professional services	26,415	52,097	9,659	15,809
Depreciation and amortisation	25,429	47,653	16,866	33,809
Advertising and marketing	27,448	43,356	17,244	28,805
Trainings	16,577	18,563	222	255
Repairs and maintenance	8,866	18,405	6,564	11,297
Maintenance of accounting application	7,224	14,241	6,045	11,982
Security	7,041	13,742	4,461	9,122
Communications and information services	6,766	13,640	6,600	13,243
Insurance	6,695	13,233	5,861	12,319

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Office supplies	3,522	9,842	4,751	8,361
Maintenance of cars	4,384	8,503	4,988	8,792
Taxes other than on income	3,319	6,467	3,253	5,699
Travel expenses	3,816	6,244	4,676	6,258
Operating lease expense	3,009	6,009	3,900	7,800
Other	5,787	11,502	4,048	8,509
	156,298	283,497	99,138	182,060

14 Income tax expense

	1 April 2012	1 January 2012	1 April 2011	1 January 2011
	30 June 2012	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Current year tax expense	(60,670)	(82,967)	(3,310)	(3,310)
Deferred taxation movement due to origination and reversal of temporary differences	51,786	47,897	(33,076)	(39,275)
Total income tax expense	(8,884)	(35,070)	(36,386)	(42,585)

In 2012 applicable tax rate for current and deferred tax is 20% (2011: 20%).

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	30 June 2012	%	30 June 2011	%
	AMD'000		AMD'000	
Profit before tax	187,663		148,136	
Income tax at the applicable tax rate	(37,533)	(20%)	(29,627)	(20%)
Non-deductible costs	2,463	1%	(12,958)	(9%)
	(35,070)	(19%)	(42,585)	(29%)

(a) Deferred tax asset and liability

Temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes give rise to net deferred tax assets as at 30 June 2012 and deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December 2011.

The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation.

Movements in temporary differences during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011 are presented as follows:

AMD’000	Balance 1 January 2012	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance 30 June 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,862)	(727)	-	(2,589)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(12,556)	285	17,062	4,791
Loans and advances to banks	(18,075)	(1,577)	-	(19,652)
Loans to customers	(7,332)	35,600	-	28,268
Property and equipment	273	(491)	-	(218)
Other assets	(189)	(292)	-	(481)
Other liabilities	12,809	15,099	-	27,908
	(26,932)	47,897	17,062	38,027

AMD’000	Balance 1 January 2011	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance 30 June 2011
Cash and cash equivalents	(3,754)	2,981	-	(773)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(9,952)	11	4,610	(5,331)
Loans and advances to banks	(11,311)	(6,862)	-	(18,173)
Loans to customers	(8,675)	(36,211)	-	(44,886)
Property and equipment	2,121	(1,361)	-	760
Other assets	(234)	74	-	(160)
Other liabilities	9,534	2,093	-	11,627
	(22,271)	(39,275)	4,610	(56,936)

(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive loss

The tax effects relating to components of other comprehensive loss for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2012 and 2011 comprise the following:

AMD’000	30 June 2012			30 June 2011		
	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount net-of-tax	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount net-of-tax
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(82,507)	16,501	(66,006)	(4,791)	958	(3,833)
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets transferred to profit or loss	(2,803)	561	(2,242)	(18,259)	3,652	(14,607)
Other comprehensive loss	(85,310)	17,062	(68,248)	(23,050)	4,610	(18,440)

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Cash on hand	414,316	498,492
Nostro accounts with the CBA	3,489,577	2,871,293
Nostro accounts with other banks		
- OECD banks	312,143	149,570
- Other foreign banks	140,141	315,482
- Largest 10 Armenian banks	419,741	465,572
- Small and medium size Armenian banks	422,087	568
Total nostro accounts with other banks	1,294,112	931,192
Total cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of cash flows	5,198,005	4,300,977
Accrued interest	263	264
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,198,268	4,301,241

The nostro accounts represent balances with the Central Bank of Armenia related to settlement activity and were available for withdrawal at the yearend.

None of cash and cash equivalents are impaired or past due.

As at 30 June 2012 the Bank has one bank (31 December 2011: one), whose balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 30 June 2012 is AMD 3,489,577 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 2,871,293 thousand).

16 Available-for-sale financial assets

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Debt and other fixed-income instruments		
- Government securities of the Republic of Armenia	2,499,214	2,035,163
	2,499,214	2,035,163
Equity investments		
- Corporate shares	13,160	13,160
	13,160	13,160
	2,512,374	2,048,323

Included in available-for-sale assets are non-quoted equity securities:

Name	Country of incorporation	Main activity	% Controlled		30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
			30 June 2012	31 December 2011		
ArCa	Republic of Armenia	Payment system	2%	2%	12,143	12,143
SWIFT	Belgium	Money transfer	0%	0%	1,017	1,017
					13,160	13,160

Investment without a determinable fair value

Available-for-sale equity investments stated at cost comprise unquoted equity securities in the money transfer industry. There is no market for these investments and there have not been any recent transactions that provide evidence of the current fair value. In addition, discounted cash flow techniques yield a wide range of fair values due to the uncertainty regarding future cash flows in this industry.

17 Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements

	30 June 2012	31 December 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	885,835	804,415

Collateral pledged

As at 30 June 2012 Armenian Government securities with a fair value of AMD 862,166 thousand are pledged as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements (31 December 2011: AMD 786,148 thousand).

18 Loans and advances to banks

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Credit card settlement deposit with the CBA	74,264	127,832
Loans and deposits		
Largest 10 Armenian banks	4,233,008	6,005,708
Small and medium size Armenian banks	5,063,711	3,117,914
OECD banks	56,220	51,884
Other foreign banks	473,049	-
Total loans and deposits	9,825,988	9,175,506
Total loans and advances to banks	9,900,252	9,303,338

As at 30 June 2012 included in loans and deposits with OECD banks is AMD 56,220 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 51,884 thousand) which represents a blocked deposit in HSBC Bank Plc for membership in Europay International.

Concentration of loans and advances to banks

As at 30 June 2012 the Bank has six banks (31 December 2011: six banks), whose balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross values of these balances as at 30 June 2012 are AMD 9,296,719 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 8,624,832 thousand).

19 Loans to customers

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Loans to corporate customers		
Loans to large corporate	18,022,063	14,092,845
Loans to small and medium size companies	930,865	758,380
Total loans to corporate customers	18,952,928	14,851,225
Loans to retail customers		
Mortgage loans	4,010,212	3,218,000
Consumer loans secured by real estate	1,361,096	1,262,386
Auto loans	744,681	808,676
Consumer loans with salary domiciliation	248,523	230,988
Credit card loans	224,619	194,381
Small business loans	199,129	153,698
Other	7,171	1,621
Total loans to retail customers	6,795,431	5,869,750
Gross loans to customers	25,748,359	20,720,975
Impairment allowance	(613,054)	(598,692)
Net loans to customers	25,135,305	20,122,283

Movements in the loan impairment allowance by classes of loans to customers for the six-month period ended 30 June 2012 are as follows:

	Loans to corporate customers AMD'000	Loans to retail customers AMD'000	Total AMD'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	480,754	117,938	598,692
Net charge	2,697	24,515	27,212
Write-offs	-	(12,850)	(12,850)
Balance at the end of the period	483,451	129,603	613,054

Movements in the loan impairment allowance by classes of loans to customers for the six-month period ended 30 June 2011 are as follows:

	Loans to corporate customers AMD'000	Loans to retail customers AMD'000	Total AMD'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	526,532	62,882	589,414
Net (reversal) / charge	(68,490)	20,699	(47,791)
Recoveries	-	122	122
Balance at the end of the period	458,042	83,703	541,745

As at 30 June 2012, interest accrued on impaired loans amounts to AMD 13,212 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 9,218 thousand).

(a) Credit quality of loans to customers

The following table provides information on the credit quality of loans to customers as at 30 June 2012:

	Gross loans AMD'000	Impairment allowance AMD'000	Net loans AMD'000	Impairment allowance to gross loans %
Loans to corporate customers				
Loans to large corporates				
Loans without individual signs of impairment	16,364,039	(81,820)	16,282,219	0.5%
Impaired loans:				
- not overdue	1,557,779	(311,556)	1,246,223	20.0%
- overdue more than 1 year	100,245	(80,196)	20,049	80.0%
Total impaired loans	1,658,024	(391,752)	1,266,272	23.6%
Total loans to large corporates	18,022,063	(473,572)	17,548,491	2.6%
Loans to small and medium size companies				
Loans without individual signs of impairment	875,865	(4,379)	871,486	0.5%
Impaired loans:				
- overdue less than 90 days	55,000	(5,500)	49,500	10.0%
Total impaired loans	55,000	(5,500)	49,500	10.0%
Total loans to small and medium size companies	930,865	(9,879)	920,986	1.1%
Total loans to corporate customers	18,952,928	(483,451)	18,469,477	2.55%

	Gross loans	Impairment allowance	Net loans	Impairment allowance to gross loans
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	%
Loans to retail customers				
Mortgage loans				
- not overdue	3,849,985	(38,500)	3,811,485	1.0%
- overdue less than 30 days	29,507	(5,901)	23,606	20.0%
- overdue 30-89 days	6,109	(1,222)	4,887	20.0%
- overdue 90-179 days	74,748	(14,950)	59,798	20.0%
- overdue 180-360 days	49,863	(9,973)	39,890	20.0%
Total mortgage loans	4,010,212	(70,546)	3,939,666	1.8%
Consumer loans secured by real estate				
- not overdue	1,349,562	(13,496)	1,336,066	1.0%
- overdue less than 30 days	6,699	(1,340)	5,359	20.0%
- overdue 180-360 days	4,835	(967)	3,868	20.0%
Total consumer loans secured by real estate	1,361,096	(15,803)	1,345,293	1.2%
Auto loans				
- not overdue	702,669	(14,053)	688,616	2.0%
- overdue less than 30 days	20,681	(8,272)	12,409	40.0%
- overdue 180-360 days	4,421	(1,768)	2,653	40.0%
- overdue more than 360 days	16,910	(6,764)	10,146	40.0%
Total auto loans	744,681	(30,857)	713,824	4.1%
Consumer loans with salary domiciliation				
- not overdue	245,473	(4,909)	240,564	2.0%
- overdue less than 30 days	1,649	(824)	825	50.0%
- overdue 30-89 days	761	(381)	380	50.0%
- overdue 90-179 days	640	(320)	320	50.0%
Total consumer loans with salary domiciliation	248,523	(6,434)	242,089	2.6%
Credit card loans				
- not overdue	223,631	(4,473)	219,158	2.0%
- not overdue, but impaired	988	(494)	494	50.0%
Total credit card loans	224,619	(4,967)	219,652	2.2%
Small business loans				
- not overdue	199,129	(996)	198,133	0.5%
Total small business loans	199,129	(996)	198,133	0.5%
Other loans to retail customers				
- not overdue	7,171	-	7,171	0.0%
Total other loans to retail customers	7,171	-	7,171	0.0%
Total loans to retail customers	6,795,431	(129,603)	6,665,828	1.91%
Total loans to customers	25,748,359	(613,054)	25,135,305	2.38%

The following table provides information on the credit quality of loans to customers as at 31 December 2011:

	Gross loans AMD'000	Impairment allowance AMD'000	Net loans AMD'000	Impairment allowance to gross loans %
Loans to corporate customers				
Loans to large corporates				
Loans without individual signs of impairment	12,308,322	(61,542)	12,246,780	0.5%
Impaired loans:				
- not overdue	1,437,631	(143,763)	1,293,868	10.0%
- overdue more than 90 days and less than 1 year	11,713	(3,514)	8,199	30.0%
- overdue more than 1 year	335,179	(268,143)	67,036	80.0%
Total impaired loans	1,784,523	(415,420)	1,369,103	23.3%
Total loans to large corporates	14,092,845	(476,962)	13,615,883	3.4%
Loans to small and medium size companies				
Loans without individual signs of impairment	758,380	(3,792)	754,588	0.5%
Total loans to small and medium size companies	758,380	(3,792)	754,588	0.5%
Total loans to corporate customers	14,851,225	(480,754)	14,370,471	3.2%
Loans to retail customers				
Mortgage loans				
- not overdue	3,068,604	(30,686)	3,037,918	1.0%
- overdue less than 30 days	93,838	(18,768)	75,070	20.0%
- overdue 30-89 days	21,977	(4,395)	17,582	20.0%
- overdue 90-179 days	33,581	(6,716)	26,865	20.0%
Total mortgage loans	3,218,000	(60,565)	3,157,435	1.9%
Consumer loans secured by real estate				
- not overdue	1,251,827	(12,518)	1,239,309	1.0%
- overdue less than 30 days	2,166	(433)	1,733	20.0%
- overdue 30-89 days	7,267	(1,453)	5,814	20.0%
- overdue 90-179 days	1,126	(226)	900	20.0%
Total consumer loans secured by real estate	1,262,386	(14,630)	1,247,756	1.2%
Auto loans				
- not overdue	773,433	(15,469)	757,964	2.0%
- overdue less than 30 days	6,679	(2,672)	4,007	40.0%
- overdue 30-89 days	7,806	(3,122)	4,684	40.0%
- overdue 90-179 days	3,848	(1,540)	2,308	40.0%
- overdue more than 360 days	16,910	(6,764)	10,146	40.0%
Total auto loans	808,676	(29,567)	779,109	3.7%
Consumer loans with salary domiciliation				
- not overdue	226,880	(4,537)	222,343	2.0%
- overdue less than 30 days	2,210	(1,105)	1,105	50.0%
- overdue 30-89 days	971	(486)	485	50.1%
- overdue 90-179 days	927	(464)	463	50.1%

	Gross loans AMD'000	Impairment allowance AMD'000	Net loans AMD'000	Impairment allowance to gross loans %
Total consumer loans with salary domiciliation	230,988	(6,592)	224,396	2.9%
Credit card loans				
- not overdue	190,362	(3,807)	186,555	2.0%
- not overdue, but impaired	4,019	(2,009)	2,010	50.0%
Total credit cardloans	194,381	(5,816)	188,565	3.0%
Small business loans				
- not overdue	153,698	(768)	152,930	0.5%
Total small business loans	153,698	(768)	152,930	0.5%
Other loans to retail customers				
- not overdue	1,621	-	1,621	0.0%
Total other loans to retail customers	1,621	-	1,621	0.0%
Total loans to retail customers	5,869,750	(117,938)	5,751,812	2.0%
Total loans to customers	20,720,975	(598,692)	20,122,283	2.9%

(b) Key assumptions and judgments for estimating the loan impairment

(i) Loans to corporate customers

Loan impairment results from one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loan and that have an impact on the estimated future cash flows associated with the loan, and that can be reliably estimated. Loans without individual signs of impairment do not have objective evidence of impairment that can be directly attributed to them.

The objective indicators of loan impairment for loans to corporate customers include the following:

- overdue payments under the loan agreement
- significant difficulties in the financial conditions of the borrower
- deterioration in business environment, negative changes in the borrower's markets.

The Bank estimates loan impairment for loans to corporate customers based on an analysis of the future cash flows for impaired loans and based on its past loss experience for portfolios of loans for which no indications of impairment has been identified.

In determining the impairment allowance for loans to corporate customers, management makes the following key assumptions:

- for non-impaired loans the Bank creates a collective provision of 0.5% considering the economic environment and market loss experience
- for impaired loans a discount of 25% to 50% to the originally appraised value if the property pledged is sold and a delay of up to 15 months in obtaining proceeds from the foreclosure of collateral.

Changes in these estimates could effect the loan impairment provision. For example, to the extent that the net present value of the estimated cash flows differs by one percent, the impairment allowance on loans to corporate customers as at 30 June 2012 would be AMD 184,695 thousand lower/higher (31 December 2011: AMD 143,705 thousand lower/higher).

(ii) *Loans to retail customers*

The Bank estimates loan impairment for loans to retail customers based on its past historical and market loss experience on each type of loan. The significant assumptions used by management in determining the impairment losses for loans to retail customers include the following loss estimates:

- Loans secured by real estate not past due – 1.0%
- The cost associated with the collection of the past due loans secured by real estate will not exceed 20.0% of the outstanding exposure
- Auto loans not past due – 2.0%
- The cost associated with the collection of the past due auto loans will not exceed 40.0% of the outstanding exposure
- Credit card and consumer loans with salary domiciliation not past due– 2.0%
- The cost associated with the collection of the past due credit card and consumer loans with salary domiciliation will not exceed 50.0% of the outstanding exposure

Changes in these estimates could affect the loan impairment provision. For example, to the extent that the net present value of the estimated cash flows differs by plus/minus three percent, the impairment allowance on loans to retail customers as at 30 June 2012 would be AMD 199,975 thousand lower/higher (31 December 2011: AMD 172,554 thousand).

(c) *Analysis of collateral*

(i) *Loans to corporate customers*

The following table provides information on collateral securing loans to corporate customers, net of impairment, by types of collateral as at 30 June 2012:

	30 June 2012	31 December 2011
	Loans to customers, net AMD'000	Loans to customers, net AMD'000
Real estate	16,028,443	13,239,711
No collateral	1,664,181	576,551
Other collateral	776,853	554,209
	18,469,477	14,370,471

Loan with no collateral is provided to a reputable Armenian company. The bank does not expect any adverse changes in payment status or default of the obligations by the borrower.

Loans to corporate customers that are past due or impaired

Impaired or overdue loans to corporate customers are secured by collateral with a fair value of AMD 1,652,250 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 1,831,250 thousand), excluding the effect of overcollateralisation.

Loans to corporate customers that are neither past due or impaired

As at 30 June 2012 the fair value of cash balances serving as collateral for loans to corporate customers with a net carrying amount of AMD 10,951 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 30,853 thousand) is AMD 41,801 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 38,577 thousand).

For remaining loans to corporate customers with a net carrying amount of AMD 17,142,754 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 12,970,515 thousand) which are neither past due nor impaired, the fair value of collateral was estimated at the inception of the loans and is not adjusted for subsequent changes. The recoverability of these loans is primarily dependent on the creditworthiness of the borrowers rather than the value of collateral, and the current value of the collateral does not impact the impairment assessment.

As at 30 June 2012, for loans to corporate customers with net carrying amounts of AMD 17,153,705 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 13,001,368 thousand) management estimates that the fair value of collateral is at least equal to their carrying amounts.

Collateral obtained

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2012 the Bank obtained assets with a fair value of AMD 273,448 thousand by taking possession of collateral of loans to corporate customers (31 December 2011: nil). As at 30 June 2012 these assets are classified as investment property. Investment property is measured at fair value with any change recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) *Loans to retail customers*

Mortgage loans are secured by the underlying housing real estate. Auto loans are secured by the underlying cars. Consumer loans with salary domiciliation and credit card loans are secured by salaries.

Mortgage loans

For mortgage loans with a net carrying amount of AMD 3,939,666 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 3,157,435 thousand) management believes that the fair value of collateral is at least equal to the carrying amount of individual loans at the reporting date.

The Bank updates the appraised values of collateral at inception of the loans to the current values considering the approximate changes in property values.

Auto loans

For auto loans with a net carrying amount of AMD 713,824 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 779,109 thousand) management believes that the fair value of collateral is at least equal to the carrying amount of individual loans at the reporting date.

The Bank updates the appraised values of collateral at inception of the loans to the current values considering the approximate changes in prices and aging of cars.

Collateral obtained

During the six-month period ended ended 30 June 2012 the Bank did not obtain any assets by taking possession of collateral for loans to retail customers (31 December 2011: nil).

(d) Industry and geographical analysis of the loan portfolio

Loans to customers were issued primarily to customers located within the Republic of Armenia who operate in the following economic sectors:

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Trade	8,520,805	6,942,020
Manufacturing	3,244,950	2,842,077
Agriculture, forestry and timber	3,008,979	1,748,670
Transport	2,116,371	2,573,292
Energy and gas	1,672,544	579,448
Public catering and other services	389,279	165,718
Loans to retail customers	6,795,431	5,869,750
	25,748,359	20,720,975
Impairment allowance	(613,054)	(598,692)
	25,135,305	20,122,283

(e) Significant credit exposures

As at 30 June 2012 the Bank has eight borrowers or groups of connected borrowers (31 December 2011: four), whose loan balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these loans as at 30 June 2012 is AMD 11,129,470 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 5,253,416 thousand).

(f) Loan maturities

The maturity of the loan portfolio is presented in note 28 (d), which shows the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity of the loans.

20 Investment property

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Investment property	273,448	-

Investment property was obtained by taking possession of collateral for loans to corporate customers.

21 Property, equipment and intangible assets

AMD'000	Land and buildings	Computers and communication equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Intangible assets	Total
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2012	926,946	272,418	220,893	68,800	26,961	160,230	1,676,248
Additions	1,453	27,442	23,455	-	-	1,868	54,218
Disposals	-	(13,752)	(15,037)	(15,100)	(5,768)	-	(49,657)
Balance at 30 June 2012	928,399	286,108	229,311	53,700	21,193	162,098	1,680,809
Depreciation							
Balance at 1 January 2012	(86,542)	(150,187)	(136,025)	(62,163)	(18,116)	(78,226)	(531,259)
Depreciation for the period	(8,719)	(14,961)	(13,313)	(5,370)	(1,180)	(4,110)	(47,653)
Disposals	-	13,686	14,990	15,100	5,769	-	49,545
Balance at 30 June 2012	(95,261)	(151,462)	(134,348)	(52,433)	(13,527)	(82,336)	(529,367)
Carrying amount							
Balance at 30 June 2012	833,138	134,646	94,963	1,267	7,666	79,762	1,151,442
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2011	627,603	207,504	176,888	68,800	26,744	159,377	1,266,916
Additions	299,343	86,306	51,526	-	217	853	438,245
Disposals	-	(21,392)	(7,521)	-	-	-	(28,913)
Balance at 31 December 2011	926,946	272,418	220,893	68,800	26,961	160,230	1,676,248
Depreciation							
Balance at 1 January 2011	(74,337)	(147,999)	(124,741)	(51,423)	(15,767)	(69,885)	(484,152)
Depreciation for the year	(12,205)	(23,413)	(17,927)	(10,740)	(2,349)	(8,341)	(74,975)
Disposals	-	21,225	6,643	-	-	-	27,868
Balance at 31 December 2011	(86,542)	(150,187)	(136,025)	(62,163)	(18,116)	(78,226)	(531,259)
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2011	840,404	122,231	84,868	6,637	8,845	82,004	1,144,989

There are no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of plant and equipment during the six-month period ended 30 June 2012 (31 December 2011: nil).

22 Other assets

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Receivables under money transfer and clearing systems	1,705	2,334
Other receivables	13,141	10,627
Total other financial assets	14,846	12,961
Prepayments	121,027	73,979
Other	20,619	8,749
Total other non-financial assets	141,646	82,728
Total other assets	156,492	95,689

23 Deposits and balances from banks

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Loans and term deposits	9,165,616	7,451,070
Vostro accounts	394	371
	9,166,010	7,451,441

As at 30 June 2012 the Bank has two banks (31 December 2011: two), whose balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 30 June 2012 is AMD 8,944,917 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 6,722,474 thousand).

24 Current accounts and deposits from customers

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Current accounts and demand deposits		
- Retail	3,415,226	2,141,115
- Corporate	1,999,718	1,094,663
Term deposits		
- Retail	12,086,179	9,433,546
- Corporate	3,586,102	3,519,350
	21,087,225	16,188,674

As of 30 June 2012, the Bank maintained customer deposit balances of AMD 55,177 thousand that serve as collateral for loans and unrecognised credit instruments granted by the Bank (31 December 2011: AMD 51,272 thousand).

As of 30 June 2012 the Bank has three customers (31 December 2011: two customers), whose balances exceed 10% of equity. These balances as at 30 June 2012 are AMD 5,279,761 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 3,614,451 thousand).

25 Other borrowed funds

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Loans from other financial institutions	<u>5,686,471</u>	<u>5,052,992</u>

As at 30 June 2012 the Bank has three financial institutions (31 December 2011: two), whose balances exceed 10% of equity. These balances as at 30 June 2012 are AMD 5,201,382 thousand (2010: AMD 3,873,658 thousand).

26 Other liabilities

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Payables to suppliers	82,755	25,542
Salary and similar payables	50,944	39,001
Other financial liabilities	49,415	12,339
Total other financial liabilities	<u>183,114</u>	<u>76,882</u>
Income taxes payable	46,037	17,574
Deferred income	30,472	35,615
Other taxes payable	15,206	17,509
Other non-financial liabilities	8,495	8,591
Total other non-financial liabilities	<u>100,210</u>	<u>79,289</u>
Total other liabilities	<u>283,324</u>	<u>156,171</u>

27 Share capital

(a) Issued capital and share premium

The authorized, issued and outstanding share capital comprises 81,251 ordinary shares (31 December 2011: 81,251). All shares have a nominal value of AMD 100,000. 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.

(b) Dividends

Dividends payable are restricted to the maximum retained earnings of the Bank, which are determined according to legislation of the Republic of Armenia. In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, as at the reporting date, reserves available for distribution amounted to AMD 657,699 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 499,416 thousand).

28 Risk management

Management of risk is fundamental to the business of banking and is an essential element of the Bank's operations. The major risks faced by the Bank are those related to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Risk management policies and procedures

The Bank's risk management policies aim to identify, analyze and manage the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to continuously monitor risk levels and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management framework, overseeing the management of key risks and reviewing its risk management policies and procedures as well as approving significantly large exposures.

The Management Committee with the support of the Assets and Liability Committee (ALCO Committee) is responsible for monitoring and implementation of risk mitigation measures and making sure that the Bank operates within the established risk parameters.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity financial instruments, which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market prices.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimizing the return on risk.

Overall authority for market risk management is vested in the ALCO Committee. Market risk limits are approved by the ALCO Committee.

The Bank manages its market risk by setting open position limits in relation to financial instrument, interest rate maturity and currency positions and stop-loss limits. These are monitored on a regular basis and reviewed and approved by the ALCO Committee.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Bank is exposed 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 also reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements occur.

Interest rate gap analysis

Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps. A summary of the interest gap position for major financial instruments is as follows:

AMD'000	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying amount
30 June 2012						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,198,268	-	-	-	-	5,198,268
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	2,023,982	488,392	2,512,374
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	885,835	-	-	-	-	885,835
Loans and advances to banks	1,754,657	3,417,001	4,598,110	-	130,484	9,900,252
Loans to customers	1,841,957	1,598,743	3,555,084	14,604,931	3,534,590	25,135,305
	9,680,717	5,015,744	8,153,194	16,628,913	4,153,466	43,632,034
LIABILITIES						
Deposits and balances from banks	1,300,086	36,719	4,950,774	2,878,431	-	9,166,010
Current accounts and deposits from customers	10,033,367	3,082,240	4,421,390	3,541,822	8,406	21,087,225
Other borrowed funds	7,555	684,362	663,381	4,061,626	269,547	5,686,471
	11,341,008	3,803,321	10,035,545	10,481,879	277,953	35,939,706
Interest rate gap	(1,660,289)	1,212,423	(1,882,351)	6,147,034	3,875,513	7,692,328
31 December 2011						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	4,301,241	-	-	-	-	4,301,241
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	194,291	-	1,340,234	513,798	2,048,323
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	804,415	-	-	-	-	804,415
Loans and advances to banks	636,682	5,015,010	3,471,930	-	179,716	9,303,338
Loans to customers	1,015,828	1,630,324	2,669,759	11,794,857	3,011,515	20,122,283
	6,758,166	6,839,625	6,141,689	13,135,091	3,705,029	36,579,600
LIABILITIES						
Deposits and balances from banks	667,463	2,727,845	712,473	3,343,660	-	7,451,441
Current accounts and deposits from customers	8,216,561	1,498,300	3,385,302	3,088,511	-	16,188,674
Other borrowed funds	21,925	279,098	604,335	3,958,490	189,144	5,052,992
	8,905,949	4,505,243	4,702,110	10,390,661	189,144	28,693,107
Interest rate gap	(2,147,783)	2,334,382	1,439,579	2,744,430	3,515,885	7,886,493

Average interest rates

The table below displays average effective interest rates for interest bearing assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2011. These interest rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

	30 June 2012			31 December 2011		
	Average effective interest rate, %			Average effective interest rate, %		
	AMD	USD	Other currencies	AMD	USD	Other currencies
Interest bearing assets						
Nostro accounts with banks	-	3.7%	0.1%	-	1.5%	0.1%
Available-for-sale financial assets	14.3%	-	-	13.6%	-	-
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	10.8%	-	-	11.0%	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	8.6%	-	-	8.4%	0.5%
Loans to customers	14.7%	10.5%	10.1%	14.6%	10.6%	19.2%
Interest bearing liabilities						
Deposits and balances from banks	8.0%	6.9%	3.3%	7.8%	6.5%	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers						
- Current accounts and demand deposits	4.1%	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%	0.4%
- Term deposits	11.6%	6.9%	4.4%	11.5%	7.2%	4.4%
Other borrowed funds	11.1%	6.9%	-	10.5%	6.9%	-

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The management of interest rate risk based on interest rate gap analysis is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities.

An analysis of sensitivity of profit or loss and equity (net of 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 yield curves and positions of interest-bearing assets and liabilities existing as at 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2011 as follows:

	30 June 2012	31 December 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000
100 bp parallel fall	6,889	5,750
100 bp parallel rise	(6,889)	(5,750)

An analysis of sensitivity of profit or loss and equity as a result of changes in fair value of financial assets available for sale due to changes in the interest rates based on positions existing at 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2011 and a simplified scenario of a 100 bp symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves is as follows:

	30 June 2012		31 December 2011	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
100 bp parallel fall	-	57,168	-	43,157
100 bp parallel rise	-	(57,168)	-	(43,157)

(ii) Currency risk

The Bank has assets and liabilities denominated in several foreign currencies.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Bank does not hedge its exposure to currency risk.

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2012:

	USD	EUR	Other	Total
	AMD'000	AMD'000	currencies	AMD'000
			AMD'000	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,550,181	211,438	29,568	1,791,187
Loans and advances to banks	9,352,939	473,049	-	9,825,988
Loans to customers	19,301,061	169,679	-	19,470,740
Other financial assets	3,122	83	1	3,206
Total assets	30,207,303	854,249	29,569	31,091,121
Liabilities				
Deposits and balances from banks	8,944,803	262	10,566	8,955,631
Current accounts and deposits from customers	16,853,024	836,927	6,958	17,696,909
Other borrowed funds	4,324,356	-	-	4,324,356
Other financial liabilities	64,784	17,667	-	82,451
Total liabilities	30,186,967	854,856	17,524	31,059,347
Net position	20,336	(607)	12,045	31,774

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2011:

	USD	EUR	Other	Total
	AMD'000	AMD'000	currencies	AMD'000
			AMD'000	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,068,929	112,078	23,223	1,204,230
Loans and advances to banks	8,676,717	498,788	-	9,175,505
Loans to customers	14,279,948	1,473	-	14,281,421
Other financial assets	11,281	144	-	11,425
Total assets	24,036,875	612,483	23,223	24,672,581
Liabilities				
Deposits and balances from banks	7,223,935	249	219	7,224,403
Current accounts and deposits from customers	12,927,152	621,050	10,594	13,558,796
Other borrowed funds	3,873,657	-	-	3,873,657
Other financial liabilities	2,631	4,290	432	7,353
Total liabilities	24,027,375	625,589	11,245	24,664,209
Net position	9,500	(13,106)	11,978	8,372

A weakening of the AMD, as indicated below, against the following currencies at 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2011 would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Bank considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	30 June 2012	31 December 2011
	AMD'000	AMD'000
10% appreciation of USD against AMD	2,034	950
10% appreciation of EUR against AMD	(61)	(1,311)

A strengthening of the AMD against the above currencies at 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2011 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Bank has policies and procedures for the management of credit exposures (both for recognised financial assets and unrecognised contractual commitments).

Corporate loan credit applications are originated and analyzed by the relevant relationship managers from the Commercial Banking Department, which is responsible for the corporate loan portfolio. Analysis reports are based on a structured analysis focusing on the customer's business and financial performance. The loan credit application and the report are then independently reviewed by the Risk Management Department and a second opinion is given accompanied by verification that credit policy requirements are met. The Management Committee reviews the loan credit application on the basis of submissions by the Commercial Banking Department. Individual transactions are also reviewed by the Legal Unit, depending on the specific risks and pending final approval of the Management Committee.

The Bank continuously monitors the performance of individual credit exposures and regularly reassesses the creditworthiness of its customers. The review is based on the customer's most recent financial statements and other information submitted by the borrower, or otherwise obtained by the Bank. The current market value of collateral is regularly assessed by either independent appraisal companies or the Bank's specialists.

Retail loan credit applications are reviewed by the Retail Approval Unit, Retail Approval Committee and Management Committee based on the authorized limits.

Apart from individual customer analysis, the whole credit portfolio is assessed by the Risk Management Department with regard to credit concentration and market risks.

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.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from financial assets at the reporting date is as follows:

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,198,268	4,301,241
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,512,374	2,048,323
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	885,835	804,415
Loans and advances to banks	9,900,252	9,303,338
Loans to customers	25,135,305	20,122,283
Other financial assets	14,846	12,961
Total maximum exposure	43,646,880	36,592,561

The Bank holds collateral against loans to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. Estimates of value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired.

Collateral generally is not held against investments in securities, and loans and advances to banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase activities.

For the analysis of collateral held against loans to customers and concentration of credit risk in respect of loans to customers refer to note 19.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from unrecognised contractual commitments at the reporting date is presented in note 30.

As at 30 June 2012 the bank doesn't have any debtor or group of connected debtor (31 December 2011: nil), credit risk exposure to whom exceeds 10% of maximum credit risk exposure (31 December 2011: nil).

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.. Liquidity risk exists when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to liquidity management. It is unusual for financial institutions 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 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 liquidity policy is reviewed and approved by the ALCO Committee.

The Bank seeks to actively support a diversified and stable funding base comprising long-term and short-term loans from other banks, core corporate and retail customer deposits, 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 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.

The Treasury Unit receives information from business units regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. The Treasury Unit then provides for an adequate portfolio of short-term liquid assets to be maintained, largely made up of short-term liquid trading securities, loans and advances to banks and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank as a whole.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions is performed by the Treasury Unit. Under the normal market conditions, liquidity reports covering the liquidity position of the Bank are presented to senior management on a weekly basis. Decisions on the liquidity management are made by the ALCO Committee, based on the reports of Risk Management and Treasury Unit.

The following tables show the undiscounted cash flows on financial assets and liabilities and credit-related commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The total gross inflow and outflow disclosed in the tables is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial asset, liability or commitment. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee can be called.

The maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 30 June 2012 is as follows:

AMD'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross amount outflow	Carrying amount
30 June 2012							
Non-derivative liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	479,778	834,795	37,891	5,190,567	3,384,447	9,927,478	9,166,010
Current accounts and deposits from customers	7,427,106	2,639,164	3,148,800	4,648,543	4,370,857	22,234,470	21,087,225
Other borrowed funds	1,715	5,960	703,493	705,806	5,233,644	6,650,618	5,686,471
Other financial liabilities	85,471	50,151	-	47,492	-	183,114	183,114
Total liabilities	7,994,070	3,530,070	3,890,184	10,592,408	12,988,948	38,995,680	36,122,820
Credit related commitments	1,316,364	-	-	-	-	1,316,364	1,316,364

The maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2011 is as follows:

AMD'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross amount outflow	Carrying amount
31 December 2011							
Non-derivative liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	667,392	212	2,778,234	757,452	3,985,160	8,188,450	7,451,441
Current accounts and deposits from customers	4,463,517	3,797,545	1,536,462	3,581,392	3,943,619	17,322,535	16,188,674
Other borrowed funds	18,990	2,986	284,160	642,914	5,030,582	5,979,632	5,052,992
Other financial liabilities	65,289	11,593	-	-	-	76,882	76,882
Total liabilities	<u>5,215,188</u>	<u>3,812,336</u>	<u>4,598,856</u>	<u>4,981,758</u>	<u>12,959,361</u>	<u>31,567,499</u>	<u>28,769,989</u>
Credit related commitments	<u>2,857,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,857,958</u>	<u>2,857,958</u>

In accordance with Armenian legislation, individuals can withdraw their term deposits at any time, losing in most of the cases the accrued interest. These deposits are classified in accordance with their contractual maturity dates. As at 30 June 2012 the principal amount of such deposits, by each time band, is as follows:

- less than 1 month: AMD 1,189,418 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 270,190 thousand)
- from 1 to 3 months: AMD 2,309,990 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 2,118,494 thousand)
- from 3 to 6 months: AMD 2,267,147 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 1,324,183 thousand)
- from 6 to 12 months: AMD 2,532,641 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 2,353,870 thousand)
- more than 1 year: AMD 3,500,151 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 3,078,512 thousand)

The table below shows an analysis, by expected maturities, of the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012:

AMD'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Overdue	Total
Non-derivative assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	5,198,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,198,268
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	2,023,982	475,232	13,160	-	2,512,374
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	885,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	885,835
Loans and advances to banks	1,754,657	-	8,015,111	-	-	130,484	-	9,900,252
Loans to customers	632,588	1,209,369	5,153,827	14,501,029	3,534,590	-	103,902	25,135,305
Investment property	-	-	273,448	-	-	-	-	273,448
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,151,442	-	1,151,442
Other assets	31,452	20,956	43,604	57,966	-	2,514	-	156,492
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	38,027	-	38,027
Total assets	8,502,800	1,230,325	13,485,990	16,582,977	4,009,822	1,335,627	103,902	45,251,443
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits and balances from banks	479,764	820,322	4,987,493	2,878,431	-	-	-	9,166,010
Current accounts and deposits from customers	7,421,750	2,611,617	7,503,630	3,541,822	8,406	-	-	21,087,225
Other borrowed funds	1,712	5,843	1,347,743	4,061,626	269,547	-	-	5,686,471
Other liabilities	101,325	52,046	121,677	840	7,436	-	-	283,324
Total liabilities	8,004,551	3,489,828	13,960,543	10,482,719	285,389	-	-	36,223,030
Net position	498,249	(2,259,503)	(474,553)	6,100,258	3,724,433	1,335,627	103,902	9,028,413

The table below shows an analysis, by expected maturities, of the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011:

AMD'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Overdue	Total
Non-derivative assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	4,301,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,301,241
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	194,291	1,340,234	500,638	13,160	-	2,048,323
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	804,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	804,415
Loans and advances to banks	636,682	-	8,486,940	-	-	179,716	-	9,303,338
Loans to customers	371,271	644,557	4,300,083	11,486,428	3,011,515	-	308,429	20,122,283
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,144,989	-	1,144,989
Other assets	11,250	43,506	32,711	5,432	-	2,790	-	95,689
Total assets	6,124,859	688,063	13,014,025	12,832,094	3,512,153	1,340,655	308,429	37,820,278
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits and balances from banks	667,254	209	3,440,318	3,343,660	-	-	-	7,451,441
Current accounts and deposits from customers	4,460,758	3,755,803	4,883,602	3,088,511	-	-	-	16,188,674
Other borrowed funds	18,987	2,938	883,433	3,958,490	189,144	-	-	5,052,992
Other liabilities	83,782	13,561	26,582	24,675	7,571	-	-	156,171
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	26,932	-	26,932
Total liabilities	5,230,781	3,772,511	9,233,935	10,415,336	196,715	26,932	-	28,876,210
Net position	894,078	(3,084,448)	3,780,090	2,416,758	3,315,438	1,313,723	308,429	8,944,068

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of highly liquid assets to demand liabilities. For this purpose highly liquid assets include cash, nostro accounts, gold bullion, debt securities issued by the Government of Armenia, CBA and other corporate debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market, which are not pledged or the use of which is not restricted in any way. Demand liabilities include current accounts and demand deposits of customers, as well as any other liability that is payable on demand. The reported ratios of highly liquid assets to demand liabilities for June 2012 and 31 December 2011 and during the reporting period are as follows:

	30 June 2012	31 December 2011
At reporting month	220.6%	224.3%
Average for the period	244.7%	315.1%
Maximum for the period	276.8%	471.9%
Minimum for the period	209.7%	224.3%

The above ratio is also used to measure compliance with the liquidity limit established by the CBA.

29 Capital management

The CBA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank.

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, which are based on Basle Accord principles, banks have to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets (statutory capital ratio) above the prescribed minimum level. As at 30 June 2012, this minimum level is 12%. The Bank is in compliance with the statutory capital ratios during the six-month period ended 30 June 2012 and the year ended 31 December 2011.

The following table shows the composition of the capital position calculated in accordance with the requirements of the CBA, as at 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2011:

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	8,125,100	8,125,100
Share premium	257,149	257,149
General reserve	41,684	28,364
Retained earnings	499,847	379,309
Deductions	(32,906)	(73,012)
Total tier 1 capital	8,890,874	8,716,910
Tier 2 capital		
Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets	(19,165)	49,083
Total tier 2 capital	(19,165)	49,083
Total capital	8,871,709	8,765,993
Total risk weighted assets	43,526,586	35,189,404
Total capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	20.4%	24.9%
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	20.4%	24.8%

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.

30 Commitments

The Bank has outstanding commitments to extend loans. These commitments take the form of approved loans and credit card limits and overdraft facilities.

The Bank provides financial guarantees and letters of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties. These agreements have fixed limits and generally extend for a period of up to one year.

The Bank applies the same credit risk management policies and procedures when granting credit commitments, financial guarantees and letters of credit as it does for granting loans to customers.

The contractual amounts of commitments are set out in the following table by category. The amounts reflected in the table for commitments assume that amounts are fully advanced. The amounts reflected in the table for guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted.

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	31 December 2011 AMD'000
Contracted amount		
Loan and credit line commitments	1,161,982	2,607,018
Credit card commitments	154,382	148,303
Guarantees and letters of credit	-	102,637
	1,316,364	2,857,958

The total outstanding contractual commitments above do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these commitments may expire or terminate without being funded.

Of these commitments, AMD 751,931 thousand (31 December 2011: AMD 1,771,049 thousand) are to three customers as at 31 December 2011 (31 December 2011: four customers). This exposure represents a significant credit risk exposure to the Bank.

31 Contingencies

(a) Insurance

The insurance industry in the Republic of Armenia is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Bank has up to AMD 500 million coverage for each type of insurance including for its premises and equipment, business interruption, third party liability in respect of property arising from accidents on the Bank's property or related to the Bank's operations. The Bank also has up to AMD 90 million insurance coverage of cash desks against physical damage and theft.

(b) Litigation

Management is unaware of any significant actual, pending or threatened claims against the Bank.

(c) Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in the Republic of Armenia is relatively new and is characterized by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are often unclear, 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. 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 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 these financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

32 Related party transactions

(a) Control relationships

The Bank’s parent Company is “Byblos Bank S.A.L”, which owns 65% of the share capital. The parent Company produces publicly available financial statements. The party with ultimate control over the Bank is Francois Bassil.

(b) Transactions with the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee

Total remuneration included in personnel expenses for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

	30 June 2012 AMD’000	30 June 2011 AMD’000
Short-term employee benefits	155,560	142,336

These amounts include non-cash benefits in respect of the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee.

The outstanding balances and average interest rates as at 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2011 for transactions with the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee are as follows:

	30 June 2012 AMD’000	Average interest rate, %	31 December 2011 AMD’000	Average interest rate, %
Statement of financial position				
Loans issued (gross)	126,249	9.1%	182,135	8.6%
Loan impairment allowance	(1,596)	-	(2,045)	-
Deposits received	433,267	7.5%	355,130	7.9%

Loans to related parties are in Armenian Dram and repayable from 1 to 15 years based on the type of the loan. Transactions with related parties are not secured.

Amounts included in profit or loss in relation to transactions with the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	30 June 2012 AMD'000	30 June 2011 AMD'000
Profit or loss		
Interest income	6,448	9,908
Interest expense	(15,867)	(4,016)

(c) Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties include the Parent company, its fellow subsidiaries and non-controlling shareholders. The outstanding balances and the related average interest rates as at 30 June 2012 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for the six-month period ended 30 June 2012 with other related parties are as follows:

	Parent company		Entity with significant influence over the Bank		Other subsidiaries of the parent company		Total
	Average interest rate, %		Average interest rate, %		Average interest rate, %		
	AMD'000	%	AMD'000	%	AMD'000	%	AMD'000
Statement of financial position							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents							
- in USD	100,039	0.1%	-	-	5,978	-	106,017
- in EUR	27,553	0.3%	-	-	1,385	-	28,938
- in other currencies	495	0.1%	-	-	-	-	495
Loans and advances to banks	473,049		-	-	-	-	473,049
LIABILITIES							
Deposits and balances from banks							
- in USD	4,746,472	8.9%	-	-	-	-	4,746,472
- in other currencies	233	3.3%	-	-	-	-	233
Current accounts and deposits from customers							
- in USD	-	-	-	-	1,526,789	6.5%	1,526,789
Other borrowed funds							
- in USD	-	-	3,905,274	7.0%	-	-	3,905,274
Other liabilities	41,801	-	-	-	-	-	41,801
Profit or loss							
Interest income	211		-		-		211
Interest expense	(173,570)		(133,297)		(45,132)		(351,999)
Fee expense	(10)		-		-		(10)
Other operating expense	(1,882)		(55)		(91)		(2,028)
Professional services	(39,797)		-		-		(39,797)

The outstanding balances and the related average interest rates as at 31 December 2011 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for the six-month period ended 30 June 2011 with other related parties are as follows:

	Parent company		Entity with significant influence over the Bank		Other subsidiaries of the parent company		Total
	Average		Average		Average		
	interest rate,		interest rate,		interest rate,		
	AMD'000	%	AMD'000	%	AMD'000	%	AMD'000
Statement of financial position							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents							
- in USD	286,344	0.2%	-	-	9,129	-	295,473
- in EUR	8,567	0.5%	-	-	3,583	-	12,150
- in other currencies	6,955	0.3%	-	-	-	-	6,955
LIABILITIES							
Deposits and balances from banks							
- in USD	3,950,741	8.7%	-	-	-	-	3,950,741
Current accounts and deposits from customers							
- in USD	-	-	-	-	1,373,997	7.0%	1,373,997
Other borrowed funds							
- in USD	-	-	3,873,658	6.9%	-	-	3,873,658
Profit or loss							
Interest income	255		-		5		260
Interest expense	(244,190)		(80,950)		(42,986)		(368,126)
Fee expense	(5,769)		-		(50)		(5,819)
Other operating expense	-		(4,972)		-		(4,972)
Professional services	(3,509)		-		-		(3,509)

Transactions with related parties are not secured.

33 Financial assets and liabilities: fair values and accounting classifications

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

The estimated fair value of all financial instruments except for unquoted equity securities available-for-sale approximate their carrying values. As disclosed in note 16 the fair value of unquoted equity securities available-for-sale with a carrying value of AMD 13,160 thousand could not be determined.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The Bank uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, like currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for debt securities and simple over the counter derivatives like currency swaps.

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

- discount rates of 8% and 11%-15% are used for discounting future cash flows from loans and advances to banks and loans to customers, respectively
- discount rates of 4%-11% are used for discounting future cash flows from liabilities.

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the amount for which a financial instrument can be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. However given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgment, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate sale of the assets or settlement of liabilities.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The Bank measures fair values for financial instruments recorded on the statement of financial position using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 30 June 2012, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

AMD '000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Debt instruments	-	2,499,214	-	2,499,214
	-	2,499,214	-	2,499,214

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2011 by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

AMD '000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Debt instruments	-	2,035,163	-	2,035,163
	-	2,035,163	-	2,035,163