

Byblos Bank Armenia cjsc
Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Byblos Bank Armenia cjsc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Byblos Bank Armenia cjsc (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:


Irina Gevorgyan
Engagement Partner


Tigran Gasparyan
Director



KPMG Armenia LLC
21 March 2019

Byblos Bank Armenia cjsc
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the the year ended 31 December 2018

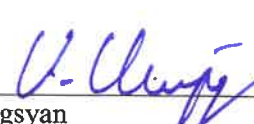
	Notes	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	5	6,457,425	5,298,404
Interest expense	5	(4,135,986)	(3,253,244)
Net interest income	5	2,321,439	2,045,160
Fee and commission income		116,732	110,131
Fee and commission expense		(68,513)	(67,911)
Net fee and commission income		48,219	42,220
Net foreign exchange gain		44,909	67,499
Net realised gain on investment securities		602,813	417,857
Other operating expenses, net		(97,988)	(193,741)
Operating income		2,919,392	2,378,995
Impairment losses on investment securities and other financial assets, loans to customers and loan commitments	6	(242,027)	(664,400)
Personnel expenses		(663,822)	(572,950)
Other general administrative expenses	7	(529,649)	(491,337)
Profit before income tax		1,483,894	650,308
Income tax (expense)/benefit	8	(250,236)	372,848
Profit for the year		1,233,658	1,023,156
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of income tax			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Movement in fair value reserve for investment securities:			
- net change in fair value		261,174	982,064
- net amount reclassified to profit or loss		(496,419)	(344,213)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of income tax		(235,245)	637,851
Total comprehensive income for the year		998,413	1,661,007

* The Bank has initially applied IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018. Under the transition method chosen, comparative information is not restated (see Note 2(e)). As a result of adoption of IFRS 9 the Bank changed presentation of certain captions, comparative information is re-presented accordingly (see Note 3(s)).

The financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 75 were approved by management on 21 March 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:


Hayk Stepanyan
Chief Executive Officer




Ani Sargsyan
Head of Finance and Administration

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

Byblos Bank Armenia ejsc
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	11,197,943	7,408,502
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	10	5,645,497	10,049,975
Loans to banks	11	9,251,050	11,291,962
Loans to customers	12	34,744,258	28,540,823
Investment securities	13	30,954,555	26,078,994
Property, equipment and intangible assets	14	1,357,260	952,209
Repossessed assets	12	914,284	707,953
Other assets	15	208,576	89,421
Total assets		94,273,423	85,119,839
LIABILITIES			
Deposits and balances from banks	16	1,044,673	703,902
Current accounts and deposits from customers	17	53,623,256	45,269,985
Other borrowed funds	18	4,188,692	4,857,638
Subordinated loans from Parent	19	7,836,837	10,554,309
Deferred tax liabilities	8	169,806	-
Other liabilities		264,586	195,391
Total liabilities		67,127,850	61,581,225
EQUITY			
Share capital	20	26,249,100	23,825,100
Share premium		257,149	257,149
Fair value reserve for investment securities		1,359,192	1,491,396
Accumulated losses		(719,868)	(2,035,031)
Total equity		27,145,573	23,538,614
Total liabilities and equity		94,273,423	85,119,839

* The Bank has initially applied IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018. Under the transition method chosen, comparative information is not restated (see Note 2(e)). As a result of adoption of IFRS 9 the Bank changed presentation of certain captions, comparative information is re-presented accordingly (see Note 3(s)).

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

	Notes	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest receipts		6,505,048	5,294,355
Interest payments		(3,811,460)	(2,945,371)
Fee and commission receipts		116,715	109,790
Fee and commission payments		(68,484)	(67,877)
Net receipts from operations with investment securities		605,031	417,857
Net receipts from foreign exchange		53,827	34,323
Tax payments (other than income tax)		(16,340)	(14,645)
Salaries and other payments to employees		(697,556)	(472,079)
Other general administrative expenses payments		(480,087)	(391,088)
Other payments		(95,259)	(46,654)
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Investment securities		(5,336,804)	(3,797,505)
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements		4,404,416	(8,128,458)
Loans to banks		2,040,812	(9,108,065)
Loans to customers		(6,415,037)	(6,335,412)
Repossessed assets		(661,752)	445,385
Other assets		(62,877)	(46,913)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Deposits and balances from banks		346,862	(11,622)
Current accounts and deposits from customers		8,080,475	15,643,567
Other liabilities		15,861	(18,082)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operations		4,523,391	(9,438,494)
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property, equipment and intangible assets		(26,467)	(76,864)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(26,467)	(76,864)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Receipt of other borrowed funds		24,300	3,322,795
Repayment of other borrowed funds		(682,448)	(559,867)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(658,148)	2,762,928
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(49,191)	71,791
Effect of changes in credit loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents		(41)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year**		7,408,399	14,089,141
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	11,197,943	7,408,502

* The Bank has initially applied IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018. Under the transition method chosen, comparative information is not restated (see Note 2(e)). As a result of adoption of IFRS 9 the Bank changed presentation of certain captions, comparative information is re-presented accordingly (see Note 3(s)).

** The balance as at 1 January 2018 includes the effect of initially applying IFRS 9 (see Note 4).

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

AMD'000	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve for investment securities	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2017	23,825,100	257,149	853,545	(3,058,187)	21,877,607
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,023,156	1,023,156
Other comprehensive income					
Fair value reserve for available-for-sale financial assets:					
Net change in fair value, net of deferred tax	-	-	982,064	-	982,064
Net amount reclassified to profit or loss, net of deferred tax	-	-	(344,213)	-	(344,213)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	637,851	-	637,851
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	637,851	1,023,156	1,661,007
Balance as at 31 December 2017	23,825,100	257,149	1,491,396	(2,035,031)	23,538,614
Balance as at 31 December 2017	23,825,100	257,149	1,491,396	(2,035,031)	23,538,614
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9, net of tax (see Note 4)	-	-	103,041	81,505	184,546
Restated balance as at 1 January 2018	23,825,100	257,149	1,594,437	(1,953,526)	23,723,160
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,233,658	1,233,658
Other comprehensive loss					
Fair value reserve for investment securities:					
Net change in fair value, net of deferred tax	-	-	261,174	-	261,174
Net amount reclassified to profit or loss, net of deferred tax	-	-	(496,419)	-	(496,419)
Total other comprehensive loss	-	-	(235,245)	-	(235,245)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(235,245)	1,233,658	998,413
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Shares issued	2,424,000	-	-	-	2,424,000
Total transactions with owners	2,424,000	-	-	-	2,424,000
Balance as at 31 December 2018	26,249,100	257,149	1,359,192	(719,868)	27,145,573

* The Bank has initially applied IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018. Under the transition method chosen, comparative information is not restated (see Note 2(e)). As a result of adoption of IFRS 9 the Bank changed presentation of certain captions, comparative information is re-presented accordingly (see Note 3(s)).

1 Background

(a) Organisation and operations

Byblos Bank Armenia cjsc (the Bank) was established in 2007 under the laws of the Republic of Armenia.

The principal activities of the Bank are deposit taking and customer account maintenance, lending, cash and settlement transactions 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's registered head office is 18/3 Amiryan Street, Yerevan, Republic of Armenia. The Bank has two branches.

The majority of the assets and liabilities are located in the Republic of Armenia.

The Bank is wholly-owned by Byblos Bank SAL. The ultimate controlling party is a single individual Francois Bassil.

Related party transactions are described in detail in Note 25.

(b) Armenian business environment

The Bank's operations are 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 Armenia.

The financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of 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).

This is the first set of the Bank's annual financial statements in which IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 2(e).

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) 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.

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

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Bank's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these 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.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Applicable to 2018 only
 - classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding – Note 3(e)(i).
 - establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL – Note 21(b).

Assumptions and estimations uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 December 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Applicable to 2018 only
 - impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information – Note 21(b);
- Applicable to 2017 only
 - Impairment of financial instruments – Note 12.
- Applicable to 2018 and 2017
 - estimates of fair values of financial assets and liabilities – Note 26;
 - fair value of forward and option instruments of loans from a related party and subordinated loans from Parent – Notes 18 and 19.

(e) Changes in accounting policies and presentation

The Bank has initially adopted IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 from 1 January 2018. A number of other new standards are also effective from 1 January 2018 but they do not have a material effect on the Bank's financial statements.

Due to the transition methods chosen by the Bank in applying IFRS 9, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not generally been restated to reflect its requirements.

The effect of initially applying IFRS 9 is mainly attributed to the following:

- an increase in impairment losses recognised on financial assets (see Note 4);
- additional disclosures related to IFRS 9 (see Notes 21 (b) and 4).

The adoption of IFRS 15 did not impact the timing or amount of fee and commission income from contracts with customers and the related assets and liabilities recognised by the Bank.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from IAS 39. The new standard brings fundamental changes to the accounting for financial assets and to certain aspects of the accounting for financial liabilities.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the Bank has adopted consequential amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, which require separate presentation in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method. Previously, the Bank disclosed this amount in notes to the financial statements.

Additionally, the Bank has adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* that are applied to disclosures about 2018 but have not been applied to the comparative information.

The key changes to the Bank's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 9 are summarised below.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the whole hybrid instrument is assessed for classification. For an explanation of how the Bank classifies financial assets under IFRS 9, see Note 3(e)(i).

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities. However, although under IAS 39 all fair value changes of liabilities designated under the fair value option were recognised in profit or loss, under IFRS 9 fair value changes are generally presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income; and
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

For an explanation of how the Bank classifies financial liabilities under IFRS 9, see Note 3(e)(i).

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the ‘incurred loss’ model in IAS 39 with an ‘expected credit loss’ model. The new impairment model also applies to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments.

Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39. For an explanation of how the Bank applies the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, see Note 3(e)(iv).

Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below.

- Comparative periods have not been restated. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 and therefore is not comparable to the information presented as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 under IFRS 9.

The Bank used the exemption not to restate comparative periods but considering that the amendments made by IFRS 9 to IAS 1 introduced the requirement to present ‘interest income calculated using the effective interest rate’ as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the Bank has changed the description of the line item from ‘interest income’ reported in 2017 to ‘interest income calculated using the effective interest method’.

- The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.
 - The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
 - The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as at FVOCI.
- If a debt security had low credit risk at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, then the Bank has assumed that credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition.

For more information and details on the changes and implications resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9, see Note 4.

3 Significant accounting policies

Except for the changes disclosed in Note 2(e), the Bank has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency 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 amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized 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 recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments unless the difference is due to impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances (nostro accounts) held with the CBA and other banks. The minimum reserve deposit with the CBA is not considered to be a cash equivalents, due to restrictions on its withdrawability. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(c) Interest

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Effective interest rate

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

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

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

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

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The ‘amortised cost’ of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance (or impairment allowance before 1 January 2018).

The ‘gross carrying amount of a financial asset’ measured at amortised cost is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

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

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

For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, see Note 3(e)(iv).

Presentation

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes:

- interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Interest expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

The policy applicable before 1 January 2018 was the same except that:

- ‘effective interest rate’ was the rate that exactly discounted the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimated future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses;
- purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate were not defined.

(d) Fees and commission

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate (see Note 3(c)).

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

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

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

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities

i. Classification

Financial assets – Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

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

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

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

When a debt financial asset measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Business model assessment

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

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

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

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

Reclassification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets – Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

The Bank classified its financial assets into one of the following categories:

- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity;
- available-for-sale; and
- at FVTPL, and within this category as:
 - held for trading; or
 - designated as at FVTPL.

See Note 3(g),(h).

Financial liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

Reclassification

Financial liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

ii. Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

From 1 January 2018 any cumulative gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities, as explained in Note 3(e)(i). Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

iii. Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different (referred to as 'substantial modification'), then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

Changes in cash flows on existing financial assets or financial liabilities are not considered as modification, if they result from existing contractual terms, e.g. changes in interest rates initiated by the Bank due to changes in the CBA key rate, if the loan agreement entitles the Bank to do so.

The Bank performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial, i.e. whether the cash flows of the original financial asset and the modified or replaced financial asset are substantially different. The Bank assesses whether the modification is substantial based on quantitative and qualitative factors in the following order: qualitative factors, quantitative factors, combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset deemed to have expired. In making this evaluation the Bank analogizes to the guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities.

The Bank concludes that the modification is substantial as a result of the following qualitative factors:

- change the currency of the financial asset;
- change in collateral or other credit enhancement
- change of terms of financial asset that lead to non-compliance with the SPPI criterion.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Bank plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see below for write-off policy). This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases. The Bank further performs qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest method.

For fixed-rate loans, where the borrower has an option to prepay the loan at par without significant penalty, the Bank treats the modification of an interest rate to a current market rate using the guidance on floating-rate financial instruments. This means that the effective interest rate is adjusted prospectively.

Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

Bank performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial considering qualitative factors, quantitative factors and combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. The Bank concludes that the modification is substantial as a result of the following qualitative factors:

- change the currency of the financial liability;
- change in collateral or other credit enhancement;
- inclusion of conversion option;
- change in the subordination of the financial liability.

For the quantitative assessment the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset were modified, then the Bank evaluated whether the cash flows of the modified asset were substantially different. If the cash flows were substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset were deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset was derecognised and a new financial asset was recognised at fair value.

If the terms of a financial asset were modified because of financial difficulties of the borrower and the asset was not derecognised, then impairment of the asset was measured using the pre- modification interest rate.

Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognised a financial liability when its terms were modified and the cash flows of the modified liability were substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms was recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and consideration paid was recognised in profit or loss. Consideration paid included non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability was not accounted for as derecognition, then any costs and fees incurred were recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

iv. Impairment

See also Note 21(b).

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

The Bank recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

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

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition (see Note 21(b)).

The Bank does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as ‘Stage 1’ financial instruments.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised are referred to as ‘Stage 2’ financial instruments.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- *undrawn loan commitments*: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- *financial guarantee contracts*: the present value of expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

See also Note 21(b).

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised (see note 3(e)(ii)) and ECL are measured as follows.

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset (see Note 21(b)).
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired (referred to as ‘Stage 3 financial assets’). A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;

- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired.

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

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- *financial assets measured at amortised cost*: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- *loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts*: generally, as a provision;
- *where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component*: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- *debt instruments measured at FVOCI*: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Non-integral financial guarantee contracts

The Bank assesses whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral element of a financial asset that is accounted for as a component of that instrument or is a contract that is accounted for separately. The factors that the Bank considers when making this assessment include whether:

- the guarantee is implicitly part of the contractual terms of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is entered into at the same time as and in contemplation of the debt instrument; and
- the guarantee is given by the parent of the borrower or another company within the borrower's group.

If the Bank determines that the guarantee is an integral element of the financial asset, then any premium payable in connection with the initial recognition of the financial asset is treated as a transaction cost of acquiring it. The Bank considers the effect of the protection when measuring the fair value of the debt instrument and when measuring ECL.

If the Bank determines that the guarantee is not an integral element of the debt instrument, then it recognises an asset representing any prepayment of guarantee premium and a right to compensation for credit losses. A prepaid premium asset is recognised only if the guaranteed exposure neither is credit-impaired nor has undergone a significant increase in credit risk when the guarantee is acquired. These assets are recognised in 'other assets'. The Bank presents gains or losses on a compensation right in profit or loss in the line item 'impairment losses on debt financial assets'.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Objective evidence of impairment

At each reporting date, the Bank assessed whether there was objective evidence that financial assets not carried at FVTPL were impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets was 'impaired' when objective evidence demonstrated that a loss event had occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s) and that the loss event had an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that could be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets were impaired included:

- significant financial difficulty of a borrower or issuer;
- default or delinquency by a borrower;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a borrower or issuer would enter bankruptcy;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlated with defaults in the group.

Where possible, the Bank sought to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This might involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions.

The accounting treatment of such restructuring was as follows:

- If the currency of the loan had been changed the old loan was derecognized and the new loan was recognized.
- If the loan restructuring was not caused by the financial difficulties of the borrower the Bank used the same approach as for the loan portfolio.

- If the loan restructuring was due to the financial difficulties of the borrower and the loan was impaired after restructuring, the Bank recognized the difference between the present value of the new cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate and the carrying amount before restructuring in the impairment allowance for the period. In case the loan was not impaired after restructuring the Bank recalculated the effective interest rate.

Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan was no longer considered past due. Management continuously reviewed renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria were met and that future payments were likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original or current effective interest rate.

In assessing of whether an investment in sovereign debt was impaired the Bank considered the same steps as after January 2018.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Financial assets carried at amortized cost consisted principally of loans and other receivables (loans and receivables). The Bank reviewed its loans and receivables to assess impairment on a regular basis.

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

If there was objective evidence that an impairment loss on a loan or receivable had been incurred, the amount of the loss was 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 impairment loss on a loan or receivable might be limited or no longer fully relevant to current circumstances. This might be the case when a borrower was in financial difficulties and there was little available historical data relating to similar borrowers. In such cases, the Bank uses its experience and judgment to estimate the amount of any impairment loss.

All impairment losses in respect of loans and receivables were recognized in profit or loss and were only reversed if a subsequent increase in recoverable amount could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss had been recognized.

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

Financial assets carried at cost

Financial assets carried at cost included unquoted equity instruments included in available-for-sale financial assets that were not carried at fair value because their fair value cannot be reliably measured. If there was objective evidence that such investments were impaired, the impairment loss was 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 were recognized in profit or loss and could not be reversed.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets were recognized by transferring the cumulative loss that was recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. The cumulative loss that was reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss was the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value were reflected as a component of interest income.

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

Write-off

The Bank wrote off a loan or an investment debt security, either partially or in full, and any related allowance for impairment losses, when the Bank determined that there was no realistic prospect of recovery.

v. Designation at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets

At initial recognition, the Bank has designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because this designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise. Before 1 January 2018, the Bank also designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because the assets were managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.

Financial liabilities

The Bank has designated certain financial liabilities as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances:

- the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

(f) Embedded derivatives

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a host contract). The Bank accounts for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when:

- the host contract is not an asset in the scope of IFRS 9;
- the host contract is not itself carried at FVTPL;
- the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract; and

- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, with all changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss unless they form part of a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedging relationship.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a host contract). The Bank accounted for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when:

- the host contract was not itself carried at FVTPL;
- the terms of the embedded derivative would have met the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract; and
- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative were not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.

Separated embedded derivatives were measured at fair value, with all changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss unless they formed part of a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedging relationship.

(g) Loans to customers

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

‘Loans to customers’ caption in the statement of financial position include loans to customers measured at amortised cost (see Note 3(e)(i)); they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Loans to customers were non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that were not quoted in an active market and that the Bank did not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

Loans to customers included those classified as loans and receivables. Loans to customers were initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(h) Investment securities

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

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

- debt securities measured at FVOCI (see Note 3(e)(i)); and
- equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI (see Note 3(e)(i)).

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Investment securities were initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of investment securities not at FVTPL, incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-to-maturity, FVTPL or available-for-sale.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments were non-derivative investments that were designated as available-for-sale or were not classified as another category of financial assets. Available-for-sale investments comprise equity securities and debt securities. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value could not be measured reliably were carried at cost. All other available-for-sale investments were measured at fair value after initial recognition.

Interest income was recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income was recognised in profit or loss when the Bank became entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments were recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses were recognised in profit or loss (see Note 3(e)(iv)).

Other fair value changes, other than impairment losses (see Note 3(e)(iv)), were recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve within equity. When the investment was sold, the gain or loss accumulated in equity was reclassified to profit or loss.

A non-derivative financial asset might be reclassified from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category if it would otherwise have met the definition of loans and receivables and if the Bank had the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

(i) Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where the Bank designates liabilities at FVTPL.

(j) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

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

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured as follows:

- *from 1 January 2018*: at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (see Note 3(e)(iv)) and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15; and
- *before 1 January 2018*: at the higher the amount representing the initial fair value amortised over the life of the guarantee or the commitment and the present value of any expected payment to settle the liability when a payment under the contract has become probable.

The Bank has issued no loan commitments that are measured at FVTPL.

For other loan commitments:

- *from 1 January 2018*: the Bank recognises a loss allowance (see Note 3(e)(iv)) in accordance with IFRS 9;
- *before 1 January 2018*: the Bank recognised a provision in accordance with IAS 37 if the contract was considered to be onerous.

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

(k) 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. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

– buildings	50 years
– computers and communication 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.

(l) Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

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

Amortization 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.

(m) Repossessed assets

The Bank recognizes repossessed assets in the statement of financial position when it has the full and final settlement rights to the collateral.

Repossessed assets are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. At initial recognition repossessed assets are measured based on the carrying value of the defaulted loan, including expenditure incurred in the process of collateral foreclosure. Fair value less costs to sell is the estimated selling price of the collateral in the ordinary course of business, less the related selling costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, repossessed assets are reviewed for held for sale classification criteria and are reclassified accordingly when the criteria are met.

Gains and losses on disposal of repossessed assets are recognized net in “other operating income” in profit or loss.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

Other non financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of non financial assets is the greater of their 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognized 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.

(p) 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 recognized 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 recognized 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.

(q) Taxation

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

(i) Current tax

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.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized 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 assets and liabilities are not recognized for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are 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.

Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

(r) Leases

(i) Operating – Bank as lessee

Leases of assets under which the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included into other operating expenses.

(s) Comparative information

As a result of adoption of IFRS 9 the Bank changed presentation of certain captions in the primary forms of financial statements. Comparative information is reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current period.

The effect of main changes in presentation of the statement of financial position is disclosed in Note 4.

The effect of main changes in presentation of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 is as follows:

- “Available-for-sale financial assets” were presented within “Investment securities” line item;
- “Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets” was presented within “Fair value reserve for investment securities” line item.

The effect of main changes in presentation of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017 is as follows:

- “Interest income” was presented within “Interest income calculated using the effective interest method” line item;
- “Impairment losses” were presented within “Impairment losses on investment securities and other financial assets, loans to customers and loan commitments” line item.

(t) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations are not yet effective as at 31 December 2018, and are not applied in preparing these financial statements. The Bank plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank’s financial statements:

- IFRS 16 *Leases*
- IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Tax Treatments*;
- *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)*;
- *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)*;
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle – various standards*;
- *Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards*.

4 Transition to IFRS 9

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial application of IFRS 9

The following table shows the original measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for the Bank's financial assets as at 1 January 2018.

AMD'000	Note	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	7,408,502	7,408,399
Investment securities – debt (a)	13	Available for sale	FVOCI	26,065,834	26,065,834
Investment securities – equity (b)	13	Available for sale	FVOCI	13,160	13,160
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	10	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	10,049,975	10,049,975
Loans to banks	11	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	11,291,962	11,291,747
Loans to customers	12	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	28,540,823	28,771,823
Total financial assets				83,370,256	83,600,938

The Bank's accounting policies on the classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9 are set out in Note 3(e)(i). The application of these policies resulted in the reclassifications set out in the table above and explained below:

- a. Certain debt securities are held by the Bank in separate portfolios to meet everyday liquidity needs. The Bank seeks to minimise the costs of managing those liquidity needs and therefore actively manages the return on the portfolio. That return consists of collecting contractual payments as well as gains and losses from the sale of financial assets. The investment strategy often results in sales activity that is significant in value. The Bank considers that under IFRS 9 these securities are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- b. Equity investments held by the Bank have been designated under IFRS 9 as at FVOCI. Before the adoption of IFRS 9, these securities were measured at cost because their fair value was not considered to be reliably measurable. IFRS 9 has removed this cost exception.

The following table reconciles the carrying amounts under IAS 39 to the carrying amounts under IFRS 9 on transition to IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018.

AMD'000	IAS 39 carrying amount 31 December 2017	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 9 carrying amount 1 January 2018
Financial assets				
<i>Amortised cost</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Opening balance	7,408,502	-	-	-
Remeasurement	-	-	(103)	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	7,408,399
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements:				
Opening balance	10,049,975	-	-	-
Remeasurement	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	10,049,975
Loans to banks:				
Opening balance	11,291,962	-	-	-
Remeasurement	-	-	(215)	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	11,291,747
Loans to customers:				
Opening balance	28,540,823	-	-	-
Remeasurement	-	-	231,000	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	28,771,823
Total amortised cost	57,291,262	-	230,682	57,521,944
<i>Available-for-sale</i>				
Investment securities:				
Opening balance	26,078,994	-	-	-
To FVOCI – debt	-	(26,065,834)	-	-
To FVOCI – equity	-	(13,160)	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-
<i>FVOCI – debt</i>				
Investment securities:				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
From available-for sale	-	26,065,834	-	-
Remeasurement	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at FV	-	-	-	26,065,834
<i>FVOCI – equity</i>				
Investment securities:				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
From available-for sale	-	13,160	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	13,160
Total FVOCI	26,078,994	-	-	26,078,994

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9 there were no reclassification and remeasurement of financial liabilities.

The following table analyses the impact, net of tax, of transition to IFRS 9 on reserves and accumulated losses. The impact relates to the fair value reserve and retained earnings. There is no impact on other components of equity.

AMD'000	Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018
Fair value reserve – FVOCI debt (31 December 2017 – Fair value reserve – available-for-sale)	
Closing balance under IAS 39 (31 December 2017)	1,491,396
Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for debt investment securities at FVOCI	103,041
Opening balance under IFRS 9 (1 January 2018)	1,594,437
Accumulated losses	
Closing balance under IAS 39 (31 December 2017)	(2,035,031)
Reversal of loans to customers previously written off as a result of changes in accounting policy*	227,427
Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for loans to customers (including loan commitments)	(42,627)
Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for investment securities	(103,041)
Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for cash and cash equivalents and loans to banks	(254)
Opening balance under IFRS 9 (1 January 2018)	(1,953,526)

* The Bank reassessed its approach regarding the write off of loans to customers overdue 500-820 days. As a result the Bank reversed the previously written off loans to customers expensed in the amount of AMD 227,427 thousand.

The following table reconciles:

- the closing impairment allowance for financial assets in accordance with IAS 39 as at 31 December 2017; to
- the opening ECL allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018.

For financial assets, this table is presented by the related financial assets' measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9, and shows separately the effect of the changes in the measurement category on the loss allowance at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, i.e. as at 1 January 2018.

AMD'000	Impairment allowance and provisions			1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)
	31 December 2017 (IAS 39/IAS 37)	Reclassification	Remeasurement	
Loans and receivables under IAS 39/financial assets at amortised cost under IFRS 9 (includes cash and cash equivalents, loans to banks, loans to customers and loan commitments)	4,366,887	-	53,601	4,420,488
Total measured at amortised cost	4,366,887	-	53,601	4,420,488
Available-for-sale debt investment securities under IAS 39/debt investment securities at FVOCI under IFRS 9	-	-	103,041	103,041
Total measured at FVOCI	-	-	103,041	103,041

5 Net interest income

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		
Loans to customers	3,103,006	2,603,926
Investment securities	2,598,489	2,369,042
Loans to banks	415,506	175,056
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	327,763	143,960
Other	12,661	6,420
	6,457,425	5,298,404
Interest expense		
Current accounts and deposits from customers	3,013,048	2,152,797
Subordinated loans from Parent	651,774	653,728
Other borrowed funds	373,057	390,366
Deposits and balances from banks	85,203	56,311
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	-	42
Other	12,904	-
	4,135,986	3,253,244
	2,321,439	2,045,160

6 Impairment losses on investment securities and other financial assets, loans to customers and loan commitments

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Loans to customers and loan commitments	171,472	658,863
Investment securities and other financial assets	70,555	5,537
	242,027	664,400

7 Other general administrative expenses

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Advertising and marketing	100,949	101,963
Depreciation and amortisation	72,163	60,940
Maintenance of computer software	54,818	50,704
Professional services	48,448	23,727
Taxes other than on income	44,215	63,566
Insurance	37,362	33,613
Repairs and maintenance	36,844	42,225
Security	26,016	25,388
Legal services	23,195	7,451
Communications and information services	18,254	17,282
Membership expenses	9,853	7,850
Maintenance of cars	7,500	9,726
Office supplies	7,294	8,856
Travel expenses	7,131	10,178
Other	35,607	27,868
	529,649	491,337

8 Income taxes

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Current year tax expense	(50,000)	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(200,236)	372,848
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	(250,236)	372,848

In 2018, the applicable tax rate for current and deferred tax is 20% (2017: 20%).

Reconciliation of effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December:

	2018		2017	
	AMD'000	%	AMD'000	%
Profit before tax	1,483,894		650,308	
Tax at the applicable tax rate	(296,779)	(20)	(130,062)	(20)
Non-deductible costs	(25,422)	(2)	(19,563)	(3)
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	71,965	5	522,473	80
	(250,236)	(17)	372,848	57

(a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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 liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and as at 31 December 2017.

Movements in temporary differences during the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 are presented as follows:

2018			Recognized in other	
AMD'000	1 January 2018*	Recognized in	comprehensive	31 December 2018
		profit or loss	income	
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,818)	(84)	-	(1,902)
Investment securities	(372,848)	-	76,566	(296,282)
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	(20,100)	8,809	-	(11,291)
Loans to banks	(22,256)	4,049	-	(18,207)
Loans to customers	211,434	(41,311)	-	170,123
Property, equipment and intangible assets	(5,702)	(3,249)	-	(8,951)
Other assets	7,591	(1,942)	-	5,649
Other liabilities	(9,910)	965	-	(8,945)
Tax loss carry-forward	167,473	(167,473)	-	-
	(46,136)	(200,236)	76,566	(169,806)

* The balance as at 1 January 2018 includes the effect of initially applying IFRS 9 (see Note 4).

2017			Recognized in other	
AMD'000	1 January 2017	Recognized in	comprehensive	31 December 2017
		profit or loss	income	
Cash and cash equivalents	-	(1,839)	-	(1,839)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(213,385)	-	(159,463)	(372,848)
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	-	(20,100)	-	(20,100)
Loans to banks	-	(22,299)	-	(22,299)
Loans to customers	-	257,634	-	257,634
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	(5,702)	-	(5,702)
Other assets	-	7,591	-	7,591
Other liabilities	-	(9,910)	-	(9,910)
Tax loss carry-forward	-	167,473	-	167,473
	(213,385)	372,848	(159,463)	-

(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Tax losses	-	71,965

(c) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

The tax effects relating to components of other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 comprise the following:

	2018			2017		
	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount net-of-tax	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount net-of-tax
AMD'000						
Net change in fair value of investment securities at FVOCI	308,713	(47,539)	261,174	1,227,580	(245,516)	982,064
Net change in fair value of investment securities at FVOCI transferred to profit or loss	(620,524)	124,105	(496,419)	(430,266)	86,053	(344,213)
Other comprehensive income	(311,811)	76,566	(235,245)	797,314	(159,463)	637,851

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Cash on hand	446,626	424,579
Nostro accounts with the CBA, including obligatory reserves	9,800,969	6,064,886
Nostro accounts with other banks		
- OECD banks	152,809	104,951
- Other foreign banks	796,378	570,921
- Largest 5 Armenian banks	15	-
- Other Armenian banks	1,290	243,165
Total nostro accounts with other banks	950,492	919,037
Total gross cash and cash equivalents	11,198,087	7,408,502
Credit loss allowance	(144)	-
Total net cash and cash equivalents	11,197,943	7,408,502

No cash and cash equivalents are past due.

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017 the Bank has no bank except for CBA (2017: no bank except for the CBA) whose balances exceeded 10% of the equity.

Nostro accounts with the CBA

Nostro accounts with the CBA are related to settlement activity and are available for withdrawal at the end of the year.

Banks are required to maintain a cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the CBA, equal to 2% of the amounts attracted in Armenian drams and 18% of the amounts attracted in foreign currency. The Bank's ability to withdraw such deposit is not restricted by the statutory legislation, however, if the Bank fails to comply with minimum average monthly amount of reserve for amounts attracted in Armenian drams and in foreign currency, the sanctions may apply.

As at 31 December 2018 included in nostro accounts with the CBA, is the amount of obligatory reserve of AMD 6,531,917 thousand (unaudited) for amounts attracted in Armenian drams and foreign currency (2017: AMD 5,233,294 thousand (unaudited)).

10 Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements

	2018 AMD'000	2018 AMD'000
Amounts receivable from 5 largest Armenian banks	1,403,892	4,370,280
Amounts receivable from other Armenian banks	4,241,605	5,679,695
	5,645,497	10,049,975

As at 31 December 2018 the Bank has one bank (2017: two), whose balances exceeded 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2018 is AMD 3,239,786 thousand (2017: AMD 9,078,801 thousand).

Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements are from reputable Armenian banks. None of them are past due.

Collateral

As at 31 December 2018 the amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements were collateralized by government securities of the Republic of Armenia with the fair values of AMD 5,904,003 thousand (2017: AMD 10,234,433 thousand).

11 Loans to banks

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Credit card settlement deposit with the CBA	150,000	142,500
Loans and deposits with other banks		
- Largest 5 Armenian banks	3,426,238	3,389,861
- Other Armenian banks	5,599,169	7,688,780
- OECD banks	78,020	70,821
Total loans and deposits with other banks	9,103,427	11,149,462
Total gross loans to banks	9,253,427	11,291,962
Credit loss allowance	(2,377)	-
Total net loans to banks	9,251,050	11,291,962

No amounts due from banks are past due.

As at 31 December 2018 included in loans and deposits with OECD banks is AMD 78,020 thousand (2017: AMD 70,821 thousand) which represents a blocked deposit in HSBC Bank Plc for membership in Europay International.

(a) Credit card settlement deposit with the CBA

The credit card settlement deposit with the CBA is a non-interest bearing deposit calculated in accordance with regulations issued by the CBA and whose withdrawability is restricted.

(b) Concentration of loans to banks

As at 31 December 2018 the Bank has one bank (2017: three), whose balances exceeded 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2018 is AMD 4,844,754 thousand (2017: AMD 8,263,611 thousand).

12 Loans to customers

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Loans to customers at amortised cost		
Loans to corporate customers		
Loans to large corporates	24,081,236	19,486,784
Loans to small- and medium sized companies	1,670,188	1,075,849
Total loans to corporate customers	25,751,424	20,562,633
Loans to retail customers		
Mortgage loans	11,053,157	10,340,378
Consumer loans secured by real estate	964,871	1,131,612
Credit card loans	419,625	233,828
Consumer loans with salary domiciliation	296,318	251,762
Small business loans	277,186	147,260
Auto loans	123,637	175,259
Other	260,571	64,978
Total loans to retail customers	13,395,365	12,345,077
Gross loans to customers at amortised cost	39,146,789	32,907,710
Credit loss allowance	(4,402,531)	(4,366,887)
Net loans to customers at amortised cost	34,744,258	28,540,823

(a) Credit quality of loans to customers

The following table provides information on the credit quality of loans to customers as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017:

	31 December 2018			31 December 2017	
	Stage 1 AMD'000	Stage 2 AMD'000	Stage 3 AMD'000	Total loans AMD'000	Total loans AMD'000
Loans to corporate customers					
Loans to large corporate					
Loans without individual signs of impairment	20,124,144	-	-	20,124,144	14,838,009
Impaired loans:	-	-	-	-	-
– overdue more than 360 days	-	-	3,957,092	3,957,092	4,648,775
Total impaired loans	-	-	3,957,092	3,957,092	4,648,775
Credit loss allowance	(325,229)	-	(3,732,759)	(4,057,988)	(3,967,264)
Total net loans to corporate customers	19,798,915	-	224,333	20,023,248	15,519,520
Loans to small and medium size companies					
Loans without individual signs of impairment	1,487,683	-	-	1,487,683	709,291
Impaired loans:	-	-	-	-	-
– overdue more than 360 days	-	-	182,505	182,505	366,558
Total impaired loans	-	-	182,505	182,505	366,558
Credit loss allowance	(10,724)	-	(165,731)	(176,455)	(164,606)
Total net loans to small and medium size companies	1,476,959	-	16,774	1,493,733	911,243
Gross loans to corporate customers	21,611,827	-	4,139,597	25,751,424	20,562,633
Total credit loss allowance on corporate customers	(335,953)	-	(3,898,490)	(4,234,443)	(4,131,870)
Total net loans to corporate customers	21,275,874	-	241,107	21,516,981	16,430,763
Loans to retail customers					
Mortgage loans					
– not overdue	10,470,048	-	-	10,470,048	9,965,047
– not overdue in the Bank, but in Stage 2 in other banks	-	254,978	-	254,978	60,694
– overdue less than 30 days	55,899	-	-	55,899	23,773
– overdue 31-90 days	-	83,842	-	83,842	58,210
– overdue 91-180 days	-	-	9,298	9,298	45,811
– overdue 181-270 days	-	-	33,142	33,142	41,871
– overdue more than 271 days	-	-	145,950	145,950	144,972
	10,525,947	338,820	188,390	11,053,157	10,340,378
Credit loss allowance	(37,528)	(64,892)	(43,389)	(145,809)	(181,162)
Total net mortgage loans	10,488,419	273,928	145,001	10,907,348	10,159,216
Consumer loans secured by real estate					
– not overdue	863,828	-	-	863,828	1,037,067
– not overdue in Bank, but in Stage 2 in other banks	-	23,857	-	23,857	19,275
– overdue less than 30 days	15,914	12,938	-	28,852	5,270
– overdue 31-90 days	-	13,863	-	13,863	7,589
– overdue 91-180 days	-	-	8,463	8,463	18,064
– overdue 181-270 days	-	-	7,070	7,070	7,866
– overdue more than 271 days	-	-	18,938	18,938	36,481
	879,742	50,658	34,471	964,871	1,131,612
Credit loss allowance	(1,876)	(2,826)	(2,659)	(7,361)	(39,433)
Total net consumer loans secured by real estate	877,866	47,832	31,812	957,510	1,092,179

	31 December 2018			31 December 2017	
	Stage 1 AMD'000	Stage 2 AMD'000	Stage 3 AMD'000	Total loans AMD'000	Total loans AMD'000
Consumer loans with salary domiciliation					
- not overdue	279,098	-	-	279,098	249,550
- not overdue in the Bank, but in Stage 2 in other banks	-	11,238	-	11,238	949
- overdue less than 30 days	3,235	285	-	3,520	515
- overdue 31-90 days	-	1,318	-	1,318	748
- overdue 91-180 days	-	-	625	625	-
- overdue 181-270 days	-	-	519	519	-
- overdue more than 271 days	-	-	-	-	-
	282,333	12,841	1,144	296,318	251,762
Credit loss allowance	(1,325)	(2,271)	(521)	(4,117)	(2,291)
Total net consumer loans with salary domiciliation	281,008	10,570	623	292,201	249,471
Credit cards					
- not overdue	411,198	-	-	411,198	228,287
- not overdue in the Bank, but in Stage 2 in other banks	-	2,280	-	2,280	5,541
- overdue less than 30 days	6,147	-	-	6,147	-
- overdue 31-90 days	-	-	-	-	-
	417,345	2,280	-	419,625	233,828
Credit loss allowance	(4,958)	(229)	-	(5,187)	(2,803)
Total net credit cards	412,387	2,051	-	414,438	231,025
Auto loans					
- not overdue	119,180	-	-	119,180	161,829
- not overdue in the Bank, but in Stage 2 in other banks	-	421	-	421	5,371
- overdue 31-90 days	-	2,235	-	2,235	5,100
- overdue 91-180 days	-	-	500	500	1,659
- overdue more than 271 days	-	-	1,301	1,301	1,300
	119,180	2,656	1,801	123,637	175,259
Credit loss allowance	(266)	(159)	(367)	(792)	(2,473)
Total net auto loans	118,914	2,497	1,434	122,845	172,786
Small business loans					
- not overdue	247,277	-	-	247,277	139,392
- not overdue in the Bank, but Stage 2 in other banks	-	29,028	-	29,028	117
- overdue less than 30 days	-	-	-	-	2,500
- overdue more than 271 days	-	-	881	881	5,251
	247,277	29,028	881	277,186	147,260
Credit loss allowance	(1,810)	(2,869)	(146)	(4,825)	(6,855)
Total net small business loans	245,467	26,159	735	272,361	140,405
Other retail loans					
- not overdue	260,571	-	-	260,571	64,978
	260,571	-	-	260,571	64,978
Credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Total net other retail loans	260,571	-	-	260,571	64,978
Gross retail loans	12,732,395	436,283	226,687	13,395,365	12,345,077
Total credit loss allowance on retail loans	(47,763)	(73,246)	(47,082)	(168,091)	(235,017)
Total net retail loans	12,684,632	363,037	179,605	13,227,274	12,110,060
Total net loans to customers	33,960,506	363,037	420,712	34,744,255	28,540,823

(b) Analysis of collateral

(i) Loans to corporate customers

Loans to corporate customers are subject to individual credit appraisal and impairment testing. The general creditworthiness of a corporate customer tends to be the most relevant indicator of credit quality of the loan extended to it. However, collateral provides additional security and the Bank generally requests corporate borrowers to provide it.

The following tables provides information on collateral and other credit enhancements securing loans to corporate customers, net of impairment, by types of collateral:

31 December 2018		Fair value of collateral: for collateral assessed as of loan reporting date	Fair value of collateral: for collateral: assessed as of loan inception date
AMD'000	Loans to customers, carrying amount		
Loans without individual signs of impairment			
Cash and deposit	550,914	-	550,914
Real estate	10,484,416	-	10,484,416
Bank account turnover	4,998,550	-	4,998,550
Other	260,259	-	260,259
No collateral	4,981,735	-	-
Total loans without individual signs of impairment	21,275,874	-	16,294,139
Overdue or impaired loans			
Real estate	157,881	157,881	-
No collateral	83,226	-	-
Total overdue or impaired loans	241,107	157,881	-
Total loans to corporate customers	21,516,981	157,881	16,294,139

31 December 2017		Fair value of collateral: for collateral: assessed as of loan reporting date	Fair value of collateral: for collateral: assessed as of loan inception date
AMD'000	Loans to customers, carrying amount		
Loans without individual signs of impairment			
Real estate	8,306,451	-	8,306,451
Bank account turnover	5,621,613	-	5,621,613
No collateral	1,440,442	-	-
Total loans without individual signs of impairment	15,368,506	-	13,928,064
Overdue or impaired loans			
Real estate	1,062,257	1,062,257	-
Total overdue or impaired loans	1,062,257	1,062,257	-
Total loans to corporate customers	16,430,763	1,062,257	13,928,064

The tables above excludes overcollateralisation.

For loans secured by multiple types of collateral, collateral that is most relevant for impairment assessment is disclosed. Securities received from individuals, such as shareholders of SME borrowers, are not considered for impairment assessment purposes. Accordingly, such loans and unsecured portions of partially secured exposures are presented as loans without collateral or other credit enhancement.

The recoverability of loans which are neither past due nor impaired primarily depends on the creditworthiness of borrowers rather than the value of collateral, and the Bank does not necessarily update the valuation of collateral as at each reporting date.

(ii) Loans to retail customers

Mortgage loans and consumer loans secured by real estate are secured by the underlying housing real estate. The Bank's policy is to issue mortgage loans and consumer loans secured by real estate with a loan-to-value ratios of a maximum of 70% and 50% respectively at the date of loan issuance. Small business loans are secured by real estate. Auto loans are secured by the underlying cars. Consumer loans with salary domiciliation and credit card loans are secured by salaries.

(iii) Repossessed collateral

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Bank obtained certain assets by taking possession of collateral for loans to customers with a net carrying amount of AMD 670,176 thousand (31 December 2017: AMD 38,975 thousand). Part of the repossessed collateral in the amount of AMD 463,845 thousand was sold/transferred to PPE during the year ended 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: AMD 629,856 thousand).

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the repossessed collateral comprises:

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Real estate	914,284	703,129
Other assets	-	4,824
Total repossessed collateral	914,284	707,953

The Bank's intention is to sell these assets as soon as it is practicable.

(c) Asset under lien

As at 31 December 2018, loans to customers with a gross value of AMD 1,822,018 thousand (31 December 2017: AMD 1,345,984 thousand) serve as collateral for deposits and balances from banks and other borrowed funds (see Notes 15 and 17).

(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:

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Energy and gas	9,892,755	7,144,214
Real estate	3,280,520	3,101,523
Processing of agricultural produce	3,248,365	2,833,704
Trade	3,178,214	3,110,338
Construction	2,745,786	854,478
Transport and communication	1,590,179	1,704,271
Manufacturing	1,203,091	1,472,588
Financial and other services	612,514	341,517
Loans to retail customers	13,395,365	12,345,077
	39,146,789	32,907,710
Credit loss allowance	(4,402,531)	(4,366,887)
	34,744,258	28,540,823

(e) Significant credit exposures

As at 31 December 2018 the Bank has three borrowers or groups of connected borrowers (31 December 2017: two), whose net loan balances exceed 10% of equity. The carrying value of these loans as at 31 December 2018 is AMD 12,677,205 thousand (31 December 2017: AMD 8,021,092 thousand).

(f) Loan maturities

The maturity of the loan portfolio is presented in Note 21 (d), which shows the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity of the loans.

13 Investment securities

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Held by the Bank		
Debt and other fixed-income instruments		
- Government securities of the Republic of Armenia	29,129,486	24,801,931
- Securities of international financial institutions	897,925	904,098
- Corporate bonds issued by largest 5 Armenian bank	510,394	359,805
- Corporate bonds of other Armenian financial institutions	403,590	-
	30,941,395	26,065,834
Equity instruments		
- Corporate shares	13,160	13,160
	30,954,555	26,078,994
Credit loss allowance	(174,203)	-
Carrying amount – fair value	30,954,555	26,078,994

None of investment securities are past due.

(a) Non-quoted equity investment securities designated at FVOCI

At 1 January 2018, the Bank designated certain investments shown in the following table as equity securities as at FVOCI. In 2017, these investments were classified as available-for-sale and measured at cost. The FVOCI designation was made because the investments are expected to be held for the long-term.

Name	Country of incorporation	Main activity	% Controlled		2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
			2018	2017		
ArCa	Republic of Armenia	Payment system	1.25%	1.25%	12,143	12,143
SWIFT	Belgium	Money transfer	0%	0%	1,017	1,017
					13,160	13,160

None of these investments was disposed of during 2018, no dividend income recognized in 2018 and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

The management believes that estimated fair values of these instruments approximates to their costs as at 31 December 2018.

14 Property, equipment and intangible assets

AMD'000	Land and buildings	Computers and communication equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Intangible assets	Total
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2018	954,248	298,081	259,952	44,265	165,307	1,721,853
Additions	-	19,125	6,647	-	564	26,336
Transfer from repossessed assets	451,045	-	-	-	-	451,045
Disposals	-	(10,722)	(972)	-	-	(11,694)
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,405,293	306,484	265,627	44,265	165,871	2,187,540
Depreciation and amortization						
Balance at 1 January 2018	(203,248)	(245,378)	(205,468)	(18,942)	(96,608)	(769,644)
Depreciation and amortization for the year	(19,703)	(26,450)	(20,142)	(5,373)	(495)	(72,163)
Disposals	-	10,559	968	-	-	11,527
Balance at 31 December 2018	(222,951)	(261,269)	(224,642)	(24,315)	(97,103)	(830,280)
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2018	1,182,342	45,215	40,985	19,950	68,768	1,357,260
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2017	947,195	276,664	291,655	40,839	164,376	1,720,729
Additions	7,053	29,549	13,758	27,073	931	78,364
Disposals	-	(8,132)	(45,461)	(23,647)	-	(77,240)
Balance at 31 December 2017	954,248	298,081	259,952	44,265	165,307	1,721,853
Depreciation and amortization						
Balance at 1 January 2017	(183,143)	(235,735)	(229,825)	(40,839)	(96,351)	(785,893)
Depreciation and amortization for the year	(20,105)	(17,764)	(21,064)	(1,750)	(257)	(60,940)
Disposals	-	8,121	45,421	23,647	-	77,189
Balance at 31 December 2017	(203,248)	(245,378)	(205,468)	(18,942)	(96,608)	(769,644)
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2017	751,000	52,703	54,484	25,323	68,699	952,209
At 1 January 2017	764,052	40,929	61,830	-	68,025	934,836

There are no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of property and equipment during 2018 (2017: nil).

15 Other assets

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Receivables under money transfer and clearing systems	3,882	4,169
Other receivables	49,929	12,785
Total other financial assets	53,811	16,954
Income tax prepayments	70,344	47,134
Other prepayments	61,116	-
Other	23,305	25,333
Total other non-financial assets	154,765	72,467
Total other assets	208,576	89,421

During the year ended 31 December 2018 receivables in the amount of AMD 2,809 thousand were impaired and written off (2017: net write-off of AMD 5,537 thousand).

16 Deposits and balances from banks

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Loans and term deposits	1,044,673	703,902

As at 31 December 2018 the Bank has no bank, whose balance exceeded 10% of equity (2017: none).

17 Current accounts and deposits from customers

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Current accounts and demand deposits		
- Retail	6,206,381	4,673,749
- Corporate	867,040	1,000,906
Term deposits		
- Retail	32,521,336	29,526,386
- Corporate	14,028,499	10,068,944
	53,623,256	45,269,985

As at 31 December 2018 the Bank maintained customer deposit balances of AMD 1,274,342 thousand that serve as collateral for loans and credit related commitments granted by the Bank (31 December 2017: AMD 465,821 thousand).

As at 31 December 2018 the Bank has one customer (2017: one), whose balances exceeded 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2018 is AMD 3,996,619 thousand (2017: AMD 2,681,545 thousand).

18 Other borrowed funds

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Loan from a related party	3,064,295	3,066,241
Loans from National Mortgage Company	876,632	1,191,370
Loan from International Financial Corporation (IFC)	188,415	562,898
Other	59,350	37,129
	4,188,692	4,857,638

(a) Convertible borrowing

On 19 January 2017 the Bank received a loan from the related party of USD 6,200 thousand convertible into the ordinary shares of the Bank at the nominal value per share within 4 years. The loan contains mandatory conversion clause, representing forward financial instrument. Management believes that the fair value of this instrument is not material as at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

(b) Breach of covenants

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017 the Bank breached some of its maximum covenant thresholds under the loan agreement with IFC. As at 31 December 2018 and 2017 the management did not obtain a waiver, so that these loans were payable on demand as at 31 December 2018 and 2017. Accordingly, the loans from IFC of AMD 188,415 thousand (31 December 2017: loans from IFC of AMD 562,898 thousand) are classified as being due on demand in the interest rate gap, liquidity and maturity tables in Note 21.

(c) Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

'000 AMD	Other borrowed funds	Subordinated loans from Parent	Total
Balance at 1 January 2018	4,857,638	10,554,309	15,411,947
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	24,300	-	24,300
Repayment of other borrowed funds	(682,448)	-	(682,448)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(658,148)	-	(658,148)
Changes arising from conversion of subordinated loan from Parent to equity (see Note 19 and 20 (a))	-	(2,424,000)	(2,424,000)
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(4,477)	(246,303)	(250,780)
Other changes	-	(1,650)	(1,650)
Interest expense	373,057	651,774	1,024,831
Interest paid	(379,378)	(697,293)	(1,076,671)
Balance at 31 December 2018	4,188,692	7,836,837	12,025,529

'000 AMD	Other borrowed funds
Balance at 1 January 2017	2,052,073
Changes from financing cash flows	
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	3,322,795
Repayment of other borrowed funds	(559,867)
Total changes from financing cash flows	2,762,928
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(35,859)
Other changes	
Interest expense	390,366
Interest paid	(311,870)
Balance at 31 December 2017	4,857,638

19 Subordinated loans from Parent

On 30 April 2015, on 30 September 2016 and on 13 December 2016 the Bank obtained subordinated loans from the Parent of USD 5,000 thousand, EUR 9,375 thousand and USD 5,200 thousand convertible into the ordinary shares of the Bank at the nominal value per share within 10 years, at the option of the holder. The loans contain mandatory, voluntary and accelerated conversion options, representing forward and option financial instruments, respectively.

Subordinated loan issued on 30 April 2015 was converted into shares applying accelerated conversion option (see Note 20(a)).

Management believes that the fair value of these instruments is not material as at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

20 Share capital and reserves

(a) Issued capital and share premium

The authorized, issued and outstanding share capital comprises 262,491 ordinary shares (31 December 2017: 238,251). All shares have a nominal value of AMD 100,000.

During the year ended 31 December 2018 the Bank issued 24,240 ordinary shares through conversion of subordinated loan in nominal value resulting in an increase in share capital by AMD 2,424,000 thousand (see Note 19).

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) Nature and purpose of reserves

Fair value reserve for investment securities

Fair value reserve for investment securities comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value, until the assets are derecognized or impaired.

(c) 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 no reserves are available for distribution (2017: nil).

21 Risk management

(a) Risk management policies and procedures

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

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 Bank has developed a system of reporting on significant risks and capital.

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.

Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the organisation. Particular attention is given to identifying the full range of risk factors and determining the level of assurance over current risk mitigation procedures. Apart from the standard credit and market risk analysis, the Management Committee monitors financial and non-financial risks by holding regular meetings with operational units in order to obtain expert judgments in their respective areas of expertise.

In compliance with the Bank's internal documentation the the Management Committee and internal audit function frequently prepare reports, which cover the Bank's significant risks management. The reports include observations as to assessment of the effectiveness of the Bank's procedures and methodologies, and recommendations for improvement.

(b) Financial risk review

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to financial risks.

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 recognized financial assets and unrecognized 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 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.

Credit risk - Amounts arising from ECL

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

See accounting policy in Note 3(e)(iv).

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

The Bank uses three criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- quantitative test based on movement in probability of default (PD);
- qualitative indicators; and
- backstop of 30 days past due.

Credit risk grades

The Bank allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data.

Corporate exposure	All exposures (corporate and retail exposures)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information obtained during periodic review of customer files – e.g. audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections. Examples of areas of particular focus are: gross profit margins, financial leverage ratios, debt service coverage, compliance with covenants, quality of management, senior management changes • Data from credit reference agencies, press articles, changes in external credit ratings • Quoted bond and credit default swap (CDS) prices for the borrower where available • Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment record – this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios • Utilisation of the granted limit • Requests for and granting of forbearance • Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions

Generating the term structure of PD

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for corporate exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. For some portfolios, information purchased from external credit reference agencies is also used. The Bank sets the maximum level of PDs equal to PD of the country's rating grade where the borrower operates.

Overdue days are primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for retail exposures in Markov's model of migration matrices. Migration matrices are constructed using historical data over the past 48 months.

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The Bank assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting period. Determining whether an increase in credit risk is significant depends on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower, and the geographical region. What is considered significant will differ for different types of lending, in particular between corporate and retail.

The credit risk may also be deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition based on qualitative factors linked to the Bank's credit risk management processes that may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. This will be the case for exposures that meet certain heightened risk criteria, such as placement on a watch list. Such qualitative factors are based on its expert judgement and relevant historical experience.

As a backstop, the Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due or. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL. Some qualitative indicators of an increase in credit risk, such as delinquency of forbearance, may be indicative of an increased risk of default that persists after the indicator itself has ceased to exist. In these cases the Bank determines a probation period during which the financial asset is required to demonstrate good behaviour to provide evidence that its credit risk has declined sufficiently. When contractual terms of a loan have been modified, evidence that the criteria for recognising lifetime ECL are no longer met includes history of up-to-date payment performance against the modified contractual terms.

Definition of default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- qualitative – e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative – e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL. The Bank uses expert judgement in assessment of forward-looking information.

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variable and credit risk and credit losses. This key driver is GDP forecasts, changes in exchange rates and prices in real estate market.

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 3(e)(iii).

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects comparison of:

- its remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms; with
- the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

When modification results in derecognition, a new loan is recognised and allocated to Stage 1 (assuming it is not credit-impaired at that time).

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance activities') to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under the Bank's forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest payments and amending the terms of loan covenants. Both retail and corporate loans are subject to the forbearance policy.

For financial assets modified as part of the Bank's forbearance policy, the estimate of PD reflects whether the modification has improved or restored the Bank's ability to collect interest and principal and the Bank's previous experience of similar forbearance action. As part of this process, the Bank evaluates the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms and considers various behavioural indicators.

Generally, forbearance is a qualitative indicator of a significant increase in credit risk and an expectation of forbearance may constitute evidence that an exposure is credit-impaired (see Note 3(e)(iv)). A customer needs to demonstrate consistently good payment behavior over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be credit-impaired/ in default or the PD is considered to have decreased such that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Measurement of ECL

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

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- exposure at default (EAD).

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

The methodology of estimating PDs is discussed above under the heading “Generating the term structure of PD”.

The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. For loans secured by retail property, LTV ratios are a key parameter in determining LGD. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and, for real estate lending, to reflect possible changes in property prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default. For lending commitments, the EAD is potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts. For financial guarantees, the EAD represents the guarantee exposure when the financial guarantee becomes payable.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower’s extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the Bank considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include:

- instrument type;
- collateral type.

The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous.

For portfolios in respect of which the Bank has limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data. The portfolios for which external benchmark information represents a significant input into measurement of ECL are as follows.

	Exposure	External benchmarks used	
		PD	LGD
Debt investment securities at FVOCI	30,941,395	S&P default study	Moody’s recovery studies
Loans to corporate customers	9,980,285	S&P default study	Moody’s recovery studies
Loans to corporate customers	11,536,696	S&P default study	-

Loss allowance

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments. Comparative amounts for 2017 represent allowance account for credit losses and reflect measurement basis under IAS 39.

AMD'000	2018				2017
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Cash and cash equivalents					
Balance at 1 January	(103)	-	-	(103)	-
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	103	-	-	103	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	(144)	-	-	(144)	-
Balance at 31 December	(144)	-	-	(144)	-

AMD'000	2018				2017
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Loans to banks at amortized cost					
Balance at 1 January	(215)	-	-	(215)	-
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	215	-	-	215	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	(2,377)	-	-	(2,377)	-
Balance at 31 December	(2,377)	-	-	(2,377)	-

AMD'000	2018				2017
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – corporate customers					
Balance at 1 January	(225,329)	-	(3,985,739)	(4,211,068)	(3,902,804)
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	15,598	-	23,477	39,075	(579,698)
New financial assets originated or purchased	(126,222)	-	-	(126,222)	-
Write-offs*	-	-	63,772	63,772	350,632
Balance at 31 December	(335,953)	-	(3,898,490)	(4,234,443)	(4,131,870)

AMD'000	2018				2017
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – retail customers					
Balance at 1 January	(47,717)	(39,549)	(121,838)	(209,104)	(323,197)
Transfer to Stage 1	(9,621)	6,979	2,642	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	494	(556)	62	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	166	2,451	(2,617)	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	20,929	(19,130)	(86,646)	(84,847)	(79,165)
New financial assets originated or purchased	(13,972)	(31,835)	-	(45,807)	-
Write-offs*	1,958	8,394	161,315	171,667	167,345
Balance at 31 December	(47,763)	(73,246)	(47,082)	(168,091)	(235,017)

* Prior year write-offs figure is net of recoveris for the period.

AMD'000	2018				2017
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Debt investment securities at FVOCI (2017: available-for-sale securities)					
Balance at 1 January	(103,041)	-	-	(103,041)	-
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	9,085	-	-	9,085	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	(77,437)	-	-	(77,437)	-
Other	(2,810)	-	-	(2,810)	-
Balance at 31 December	(174,203)	-	-	(174,203)	-

The above loss allowance is not recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of debt investment securities at FVOCI (2017: available-for-sale) is their fair value.

The following table provides a reconciliation between:

- amounts shown in the above tables reconciling opening and closing balances of loss allowance per class of financial instrument; and
- the 'impairment losses on debt financial assets' and 'impairment losses on loan commitments and financial guarantees' line items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

AMD'000	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans to banks at amortised cost	Loans to customers at amortised cost - corporate customers	Loans to customers at amortised cost - retail customers	Debt investment securities at FVOCI	Total
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	103	215	39,075	(84,847)	9,085	(36,369)
New financial assets originated or purchased	(144)	(2,377)	(126,222)	(45,807)	(77,437)	(251,987)
Subtotal	(41)	(2,162)	(87,147)	(130,654)	(68,352)	(288,356)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	3,105	43,224	-	46,329
Total	(41)	(2,162)	(84,042)	(87,430)	(68,352)	(242,027)

Significant changes in the gross carrying amount of retail and corporate portfolios during the period that contributed to changes in loss allowance were as follows:

AMD'000	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – retail customers – gross carrying amount				
Balance at 1 January	15,547,300	-	5,015,333	20,562,633
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	8,262,760	-	-	8,262,760
Financial assets that have been fully or partially repaid	(2,198,233)	-	(811,964)	(3,010,197)
Write-offs	-	-	(63,772)	(63,772)
Balance at 31 December	21,611,827	-	4,139,597	25,751,424

AMD'000	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – corporate customers – gross carrying amount				
Balance at 1 January	11,798,997	247,544	582,821	12,629,362
Transfer to Stage 1	56,502	(40,644)	(15,858)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(131,930)	132,962	(1,032)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(54,061)	(14,648)	68,709	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,594,761	184,378	-	3,779,139
Financial assets that have been fully or partially repaid	(2,529,916)	(64,915)	(246,635)	(2,841,466)
Write-offs	(1,958)	(8,394)	(161,318)	(171,670)
Balance at 31 December	12,732,395	436,283	226,687	13,395,365

Credit quality analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost, FVOCI debt instruments as at 31 December 2018 and available-for-sale debt assets as at 31 December 2017. Unless specially indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

Explanation of the terms: Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 are included in Note 3(e)(iv).

AMD'000	31 December 2018			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents				
Rated B	796,378	-	-	796,378
Not rated	9,955,083	-	-	9,955,083
	10,751,461	-	-	10,751,461
Loss allowance	(144)	-	-	(144)
Carrying amount	10,751,317	-	-	10,751,317
Loans to banks at amortised cost				
Rated AA-	78,020	-	-	78,020
Rated B- to B+	8,420,993	-	-	8,420,993
Not rated	754,414	-	-	754,414
	9,253,427	-	-	9,253,427
Loss allowance	(2,377)	-	-	(2,377)
Carrying amount	9,251,050	-	-	9,251,050
Loans to customers at amortised cost – corporate customers				
Loans without individual signs of impairment	21,611,827	-	-	21,611,827
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	4,139,597	4,139,597
	21,611,827	-	4,139,597	25,751,424
Loss allowance	(335,953)	-	(3,898,490)	(4,234,443)
Carrying amount	21,275,874	-	241,107	21,516,981

AMD'000	31 December 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	
<i>Loans to customers at amortised cost – retail customers*</i>				
Not overdue	12,651,200	321,802	-	12,973,002
Overdue less than 30 days	81,195	13,223	-	94,418
Overdue 31-90 days	-	101,258	-	101,258
Overdue 91-180 days	-	-	18,886	18,886
Overdue 181-270 days	-	-	40,731	40,731
Overdue more than 271 days	-	-	167,070	167,070
	12,732,395	436,283	226,687	13,395,365
Loss allowance	(47,763)	(73,246)	(47,079)	(168,088)
Carrying amount	12,684,632	363,037	179,608	13,227,277
<i>Debt investment securities at FVOCI</i>				
Rated A-	897,924	-	-	897,924
Rated B- to B+	29,842,413	-	-	29,842,413
Not rated	201,058	-	-	201,058
	30,941,395	-	-	30,941,395
Loss allowance	(174,203)	-	-	(174,203)
Carrying amount – fair value	30,941,395	-	-	30,941,395

* Expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for loans to customers include ECL for undrawn loan commitments.

Collateral held and other credit enhancements

At 31 December 2018, the Bank had the financial instruments for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral.

	Exposure as at 31 December 2018
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	5,645,497
Loans to corporate customers	2,125,198
Loans to retail customers	260,571

During the period, there was no change in the Bank's collateral policies.

Concentrations of credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position and unrecognized 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:

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,751,317	6,983,923
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	5,645,497	10,049,975
Loans to banks	9,251,050	11,291,962
Loans to customers	34,744,258	28,540,823
Investment securities	30,954,555	26,078,994
Other financial assets	53,811	16,954
Total maximum exposure	91,400,488	82,962,631

Collateral generally is not held against investments in securities, and loans 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 12.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from unrecognized contractual commitments at the reporting date is presented in Note 22.

As at 31 December 2018 the Bank has two debtors or groups of connected debtors (2017: one), credit risk exposure to whom exceeded 10 percent maximum credit risk exposure. The credit risk exposure for these counterparties as at 31 December 2018 is AMD 39,080,414 thousand (2017: AMD 24,801,931 thousand).

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that:

- are offset in the Bank's statement of financial position or
- are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the statement of financial position.

The similar agreements include derivative clearing agreements, global master repurchase agreements, and global master securities lending agreements. Financial instruments such as loans and deposits are not disclosed in the table below unless they are offset in the statement of financial position.

The Bank receives and accepts collateral in the form of marketable securities in respect of sale and repurchase, and reverse sale and repurchase agreements.

Such collateral is subject to the standard industry terms. This means that securities received/given as collateral can be pledged or sold during the term of the transaction but must be returned on maturity of the transaction. The terms also give each counterparty the right to terminate the related transactions upon the counterparty's failure to post collateral.

The above arrangements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is because they create a right of set-off of recognized amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank or the counterparties. In addition the Bank and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The table below shows financial assets and financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements as at 31 December 2018:

AMD'000

Types of financial assets	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of recognized financial liability offset in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts subject to offsetting in case of bankruptcy Financial instruments	Net amount
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	5,645,497	-	5,645,497	5,645,497	-
Total financial assets	5,645,497	-	5,645,497	5,645,497	-

The table below shows financial assets and financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements as at 31 December 2017:

AMD'000

Types of financial assets	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of recognized financial liability offset in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts subject to offsetting in case of bankruptcy Financial instruments	Net amount
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	10,049,975	-	10,049,975	10,049,975	-
Total financial assets	10,049,975	-	10,049,975	10,049,975	-

(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 debt and equity financial instruments, which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market prices and foreign currency rates. 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	Non-interest bearing	Carrying amount
31 December 2018							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	711,812	-	-	-	-	10,486,131	11,197,943
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	5,645,497	-	-	-	-		5,645,497
Loans to banks	4,187,075	-	-	4,835,955	78,020	150,000	9,251,050
Loans to customers	2,443,439	3,085,509	3,813,996	22,907,777	2,493,537	-	34,744,258
Investment securities	107,453	2,865,339	1,244,324	18,409,159	8,315,120	13,160	30,954,555
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	53,811	53,811
	13,095,276	5,950,848	5,058,320	46,152,891	10,886,677	10,703,102	91,847,114
LIABILITIES							
Deposits and balances from banks	-	17,646	-	1,027,027	-	-	1,044,673
Current accounts and deposits from customers	14,677,637	10,366,711	19,370,719	7,355,709	24,096	1,828,384	53,623,256
Other borrowed funds	286,914	30,149	79,228	3,576,184	216,217	-	4,188,692
Subordinated loans from Parent	130,868	-	-	-	7,705,969	-	7,836,837
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	166,846	166,846
	15,095,419	10,414,506	19,449,947	11,958,920	7,946,282	1,995,230	66,860,304
	(2,000,143)	(4,463,658)	(14,391,627)	34,193,971	2,940,395	8,707,872	24,986,810
31 December 2017							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	918,132	-	-	-	-	6,490,370	7,408,502
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	10,049,975	-	-	-	-	-	10,049,975
Loans to banks	11,078,641	-	-	-	70,821	142,500	11,291,962
Loans to customers	2,128,118	2,129,670	1,954,342	14,776,419	7,552,274	-	28,540,823
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,685,051	1,299,957	370,577	10,709,342	12,000,907	13,160	26,078,994
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	16,954	16,954
	25,859,917	3,429,627	2,324,919	25,485,761	19,624,002	6,662,984	83,387,210
LIABILITIES							
Deposits and balances from banks	25,791	386	8,455	669,270	-	-	703,902
Current accounts and deposits from customers	13,808,625	6,767,691	14,185,336	9,067,470	32,354	1,408,509	45,269,985
Other borrowed funds	676,019	33,446	70,821	3,766,808	310,544	-	4,857,638
Subordinated loans from Parent	177,984	-	-	-	10,376,325	-	10,554,309
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	132,642	132,642
	14,688,419	6,801,523	14,264,612	13,503,548	10,719,223	1,541,151	61,518,476
	11,171,498	(3,371,896)	(11,939,693)	11,982,213	8,904,779	5,121,833	21,868,734

Average effective interest rates

The table below displays average effective interest rates for interest bearing assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017. These interest rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

	2018			2017		
	Average effective interest rate, %			Average effective interest rate, %		
	AMD	USD	Other currencies	AMD	USD	Other currencies
Interest bearing assets						
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	6.2%	2.0%	-	6.0%	1.5%	-
Loans to banks	6.8%	5.6%	-	5.8%	2.0%	1.0%
Loans to customers	12.9%	8.0%	7.1%	13.5%	6.3%	8.0%
Investment securities	10.7%	6.5%	-	10.9%	6.4%	-
Interest bearing liabilities						
Deposits and balances from banks	8.0%	-	-	8.1%	-	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers						
- Current accounts and demand deposits	2.4%	1.1%	0.3%	2.5%	1.4%	0.6%
- Term deposits	9.5%	4.5%	2.6%	11.0%	4.9%	2.9%
Other borrowed funds	9.0%	8.2%	-	9.1%	8.0%	-
Subordinated loans from parent	-	6.5%	6.5%	-	6.5%	6.5%

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 net 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 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, respectively, as follows:

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
100 bp parallel fall	26,883	99,137
100 bp parallel rise	(26,883)	(99,137)

An analysis of sensitivity of net profit or loss and equity as a result of changes in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI due to changes in the interest rates based on positions existing at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 and a simplified scenario of a 100 bp symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves, respectively, is as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Net profit or loss	Equity	Net profit or loss	Equity
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
100 bp parallel fall	-	1,117,510	-	929,630
100 bp parallel rise	-	(1,117,510)	-	(929,630)

(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 31 December 2018:

	AMD AMD'000	USD AMD'000	EUR AMD'000	Other currencies AMD'000	Total AMD'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,421,380	2,387,381	1,374,525	14,657	11,197,943
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	5,330,791	314,706	-	-	5,645,497
Loans to banks	1,910,552	7,340,498	-	-	9,251,050
Loans to customers	8,166,600	21,451,286	5,126,372	-	34,744,258
Investment securities	29,467,185	1,487,370	-	-	30,954,555
Other financial assets	42,574	11,201	33	3	53,811
Total assets	52,339,082	32,992,442	6,500,930	14,660	91,847,114
LIABILITIES					
Deposits and balances from banks	1,044,673	-	-	-	1,044,673
Current accounts and deposits from customers	21,937,680	30,410,137	1,272,803	2,636	53,623,256
Other borrowed funds	935,982	3,252,710	-	-	4,188,692
Subordinated loans from Parent	-	2,558,058	5,278,779	-	7,836,837
Other financial liabilities	154,545	320	11,981	-	166,846
Total	24,072,880	36,221,225	6,563,563	2,636	66,860,304
Net position	28,266,202	(3,228,783)	(62,633)	12,024	24,986,810

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017:

	AMD AMD'000	USD AMD'000	EUR AMD'000	Other currencies AMD'000	Total AMD'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,825,915	2,085,350	484,235	13,002	7,408,502
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	5,679,695	4,370,280	-	-	10,049,975
Loans to banks	1,042,925	9,958,892	290,145	-	11,291,962
Loans to customers	6,850,199	15,861,655	5,828,969	-	28,540,823
Available-for-sale financial assets	24,513,400	1,565,594	-	-	26,078,994
Other financial assets	4,246	12,688	20	-	16,954
Total assets	42,916,380	33,854,459	6,603,369	13,002	83,387,210
LIABILITIES					
Deposits and balances from banks	703,902	-	-	-	703,902
Current accounts and deposits from customers	16,622,326	27,525,558	1,114,460	7,641	45,269,985
Other borrowed funds	1,222,559	3,635,079	-	-	4,857,638
Subordinated loans from Parent	-	5,023,342	5,530,967	-	10,554,309
Other financial liabilities	132,446	-	196	-	132,642
Total	18,681,233	36,183,979	6,645,623	7,641	61,518,476
Net position	24,235,147	(2,329,520)	(42,254)	5,361	21,868,734

A weakening of the AMD, as indicated below, against the following currencies at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 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.

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
10% appreciation of USD against AMD	(322,878)	(232,952)
10% appreciation of EUR against AMD	(6,263)	(4,225)

A strengthening of the AMD against the above currencies at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 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.

(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 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 liabilities and credit-related commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The total gross outflow disclosed in the tables is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liability or credit related 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 contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2018 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 2018							
Non-derivative liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	-	-	17,642	-	1,299,255	1,316,897	1,044,673
Current accounts and deposits from customers	13,107,046	3,480,831	10,625,922	20,427,794	8,076,971	55,718,564	53,623,256
Other borrowed funds	199,226	158,345	50,377	243,749	4,326,307	4,978,004	4,188,692
Subordinated loans from Parent	-	249,192	-	253,345	11,226,731	11,729,268	7,836,837
Other financial liabilities	159,378	120	7,320	28	-	166,846	166,846
Total	13,465,650	3,888,488	10,701,261	20,924,916	24,929,264	73,909,579	66,860,304
Credit related commitments	3,353,319	-	-	-	-	3,353,319	3,353,319

The contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2017 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 2017							
Non-derivative liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	25,546	249	399	9,082	825,098	860,374	703,902
Current accounts and deposits from customers	11,290,651	3,959,779	6,935,450	14,953,485	10,036,920	47,176,285	45,269,985
Other borrowed funds	582,448	93,956	34,635	75,791	5,232,189	6,019,019	4,857,638
Subordinated loans from Parent	-	177,984	-	-	16,058,263	16,236,247	10,554,309
Other financial liabilities	127,242	-	5,400	-	-	132,642	132,642
Total	12,025,887	4,231,968	6,975,884	15,038,358	32,152,470	70,424,567	61,518,476
Credit related commitments	4,205,340	-	-	-	-	4,205,340	4,205,340

In accordance with Armenian legislation, individuals can withdraw their term deposits at any time, forfeiting in most of the cases the accrued interest. These deposits are classified in accordance with their contractual maturity dates. The classification of these deposits in accordance with their stated maturity dates is presented below:

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Less than 1 month	2,519,528	1,364,844
From 1 to 3 months	3,011,273	2,575,444
From 3 to 12 months	22,462,821	16,377,132
More than 1 year	3,856,139	8,765,925
	31,849,761	29,083,345

The table below shows an analysis, by contractual maturities, of the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018:

	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
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	11,197,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,197,943
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	5,645,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,645,497
Loans to banks	2,419,210	1,767,865	-	4,835,955	-	228,020	-	9,251,050
Loans to customers	457,181	1,259,902	4,888,386	19,795,909	8,080,442	-	262,438	34,744,258
Investment securities	-	107,453	4,109,663	18,409,159	8,315,120	13,160	-	30,954,555
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,357,260	-	1,357,260
Repossessed assets	-	-	-	-	-	914,284	-	914,284
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	208,576	-	208,576
Total assets	19,719,831	3,135,220	8,998,049	43,041,023	16,395,562	2,721,300	262,438	94,273,423
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances from banks	-	-	17,646	1,027,027	-	-	-	1,044,673
Current accounts and deposits from customers	13,085,016	3,390,282	29,742,640	7,376,942	28,376	-	-	53,623,256
Other borrowed funds	198,005	88,909	109,377	3,576,184	216,217	-	-	4,188,692
Subordinated loans from Parent	-	130,868	-	-	7,705,969	-	-	7,836,837
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	169,806	-	169,806
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	264,586	-	264,586
Total liabilities	13,283,021	3,610,059	29,869,663	11,980,153	7,950,562	434,392	-	67,127,850
Net position	6,436,810	(474,839)	(20,871,614)	31,060,870	8,445,000	2,286,908	262,438	27,145,573

The table below shows an analysis, by contractual maturities, of the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017:

	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
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	7,408,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,408,502
Available-for-sale financial assets	176,015	1,509,035	1,670,534	10,709,342	12,000,908	13,160	-	26,078,994
Loans to banks	11,078,641	-	-	-	70,821	142,500	-	11,291,962
Loans to customers	393,242	1,734,876	4,084,012	11,269,619	7,552,274	-	3,506,800	28,540,823
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	10,049,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,049,975
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	952,209	-	952,209
Repossessed collateral	-	-	-	-	-	707,953	-	707,953
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	89,421	-	89,421
Total assets	29,106,375	3,243,911	5,754,546	21,978,961	19,624,003	1,905,243	3,506,800	85,119,839
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances from banks	25,546	245	8,841	669,270	-	-	-	703,902
Current accounts and deposits from customers	11,281,635	3,918,109	20,965,415	9,072,472	32,354	-	-	45,269,985
Other borrowed funds	582,405	93,615	104,266	3,766,808	310,544	-	-	4,857,638
Subordinated loans from Parent	-	177,984	-	-	10,376,325	-	-	10,554,309
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	372,883	-	372,883
Total liabilities	12,069,029	4,189,987	21,087,274	13,509,366	10,725,534	372,883	-	61,954,073
Net position	17,053,483	(938,649)	(15,286,345)	9,189,548	8,905,943	734,986	3,506,800	23,165,766

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 unaudited ratios of highly liquid assets to demand liabilities at the 31 December 2018 is 407.2% (31 December 2017: 591.6%).

The above ratio is also used to measure compliance with the liquidity limit established by the CBA (60% minimum).

(e) Operational risk

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

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and innovation. In all cases, the Bank policy requires compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The Bank manages operational risk by establishing internal controls that management determines to be necessary in each area of its operations.

22 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 Basel Accord principles, banks have to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets (statutory capital ratio) above the prescribed minimum level. As at 31 December 2018, this minimum level is 12% (2017: 12%). The Bank is in compliance with the statutory capital ratio as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

The following table shows the composition of the capital position calculated in accordance with the requirements of the CBA, as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017:

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Tier 1 capital	Unaudited	Unaudited
Share capital	26,249,100	23,825,100
Share premium	257,149	257,149
General reserve	51,292	51,292
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)	3,444	(1,413,175)
Deductions	(1,071,769)	(894,809)
Total tier 1 capital	25,489,216	21,825,557
Tier 2 capital		
Fair value reserve for investment securities	1,185,174	1,491,396
Subordinated loans	7,705,969	10,376,258
Deduction of tier 2 capital as per CBA regulations	-	(954,876)
Total tier 2 capital	8,891,143	10,912,778
Total capital	34,380,359	32,738,335
Total risk weighted assets	84,639,770	75,483,016
Total capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (total capital ratio)	40.6%	43.4%
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (tier 1 capital ratio)	30.1%	28.9%

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 unrecognized contractual commitments, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

23 Credit related commitments

The Bank has outstanding credit related commitments to extend loans. These credit related 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 credit related commitments are set out in the following table by category. The amounts reflected in the table for credit related 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 recognized at the reporting date if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted.

	2018	2017
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Contracted amount		
Loan and credit line commitments	2,011,404	3,981,089
Credit card commitments	417,003	216,948
Guarantees and letters of credit	924,912	7,303
	3,353,319	4,205,340

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

As at 31 December 2018 of these credit related commitments, AMD 1,699,946 thousand (31 December 2017: AMD 3,825,375 thousand) are to five customers (31 December 2017: four customers). This exposure represents a significant credit risk exposure to the Bank.

24 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 500,000 thousand 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 110,000 thousand 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.

25 Related party transactions

(a) Control relationships

The Bank's parent Company is "Byblos Bank S.A.L", which owns 100 % 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 years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Short-term employee benefits	223,997	208,300

The outstanding balances and average effective interest rates as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 for transactions with the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee are as follows:

	2018 AMD'000	Average effective interest rate, %	2017 AMD'000	Average effective interest rate, %
Statement of financial position				
Loans issued (gross)	206,321	10.1%	213,657	10.8%
Expected credit loss allowance	(741)		(432)	
Deposits received	1,364,268	3.7%	1,290,501	4.2%

Loans to related parties are in Armenian Dram and foreign currency and repayable from 1 to 20 years based on the type of the loan. Loans are secured by the appropriate type of collateral, as presented in Note 12 (c) (iii).

Amounts included in profit or loss in relation to transactions with the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018 AMD'000	2017 AMD'000
Profit or loss		
Interest income	22,435	20,215
Interest expense	(49,494)	(45,512)
Credit (loss)/release	78	(59)

(c) Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties include the Parent company and its fellow subsidiaries and non-controlling shareholders. The outstanding balances and the related average effective interest rates as at 31 December 2018 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for the year ended 31 December 2018 with other related parties are as follows:

	<u>Parent company</u>		<u>Other subsidiaries of the parent company</u>		<u>Other companies related with the parent company</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>AMD'000</u>
	<u>AMD'000</u>	<u>Average effective interest rate, %</u>	<u>AMD'000</u>	<u>Average effective interest rate, %</u>	<u>AMD'000</u>	<u>Average effective interest rate, %</u>	
Statement of financial position							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents							
- in USD	703,961	-	40,554	-	-	-	744,515
- in EUR	84,882	-	112,255	-	-	-	197,137
- in other currencies	4,431	-	-	-	-	-	4,431
Liabilities							
Other borrowed funds							
- in USD	-	-	-	-	3,064,295	8.30%	3,064,295
Subordinated loans from Parent							
- in USD	2,558,058	6.5%	-	-	-	-	2,558,058
- in EUR	5,278,779	6.5%	-	-	-	-	5,278,779
Profit or loss							
Interest income	11,657	-	-	-	-	-	11,657
Interest expense	(651,774)	-	-	-	(249,834)	-	(901,608)
Fee and commission income	8,332	-	-	-	-	-	8,332
Fee and commission expense	(9,036)	-	(59)	-	-	-	(9,095)
Professional services	(3,775)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,775)

The outstanding balances and the related average effective interest rates as at 31 December 2017 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for the year ended 31 December 2017 with other related parties are as follows:

	Parent company		Other subsidiaries of the parent company		Other companies related with the parent company		Total AMD'000
	AMD'000	Average effective interest rate, %	AMD'000	Average effective interest rate, %	AMD'000	Average effective interest rate, %	
Statement of financial position							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents							
- in USD	521,879	-	92,776	-	-	-	614,655
- in EUR	37,467	-	12,175	-	-	-	49,642
- in other currencies	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	1,293
Liabilities							
Current accounts and deposits from customers							
- in USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other borrowed funds							
- in USD	-	-	-	-	3,066,241	8.3%	3,066,241
Subordinated loans from Parent							
- in USD	5,023,341	6.5%	-	-	-	-	5,023,341
- in EUR	5,530,968	6.5%	-	-	-	-	5,530,968
Profit or loss							
Interest income	3,853	-	-	-	-	-	3,853
Interest expense	(653,727)	-	-	-	(236,058)	-	(889,785)
Fee and commission income	62	-	-	-	-	-	62
Fee and commission expense	(6,557)	-	(103)	-	-	-	(6,660)
Professional services	(3,238)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,238)

Cash and cash equivalents held with related parties are not secured.

26 Fair values of financial instruments

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which 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: inputs other than quotes prices included within Level 1 that are observable 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 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: inputs that are unobservable. 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 estimated fair values of all financial instruments except for AMD denominated loans to customers and current accounts and term deposits from customers as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 approximate their carrying amounts.

The fair values of loans to customers and current accounts and term deposits are lower than their carrying values of AMD 34,744,258 thousand (31 December 2017: AMD 28,540,823 thousand) and AMD 53,623,256 thousand (31 December 2017: AMD 45,269,985 thousand) by AMD 1,857,364 thousand (31 December 2017: AMD 1,862,573 thousand lower) and AMD 115,576 thousand (31 December 2017: AMD 7,768 thousand lower) respectively, as at 31 December 2018. The fair value measurements of loans to customers, current accounts and term deposits from customers are categorized into Level 2 respectively in the fair value hierarchy.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2018, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognized in the statement of financial position:

AMD'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities				
- Debt instruments at FVOCI		30,941,395		30,941,395

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2017 by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognized in the statement of financial position:

AMD'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Debt instruments	-	26,065,834	-	26,065,834

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgment, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate sale of the assets or transfer of liabilities.

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 premiums 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.