

ACBA Bank OJSC

**Consolidated Financial Statements and
Independent Auditor's Report**

31 December 2025

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Independent auditor's report

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Independent Auditor's Report

To Shareholders and Board of ACBA Bank OJSC

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of ACBA Bank OJSC (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together – the "Group") as at 31 December 2025, and the Group's consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of Regulation 22 "Standards relevant to the person conducting the audit of financial and economic activities of financial organizations" that are relevant to audits of consolidated financial statements in Armenia and International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in

accordance with Regulation 22 “Standards relevant to the person conducting audit of financial and economic activities of financial organizations” and the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview



- Overall Group materiality: AMD 2,218,000 thousand, which represents approximately 5% of the Group’s profit before income tax (PBT) for 2025.
- We conducted full scope audit work on the only two significant components of the Group. Our audit scope addressed approximately 100% of the Group’s interest and commission income, profit before income tax and total assets.
- Audit matter which was of most significance in the audit of consolidated financial statements is: Expected Credit Loss allowance for loans to customers.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, if any, both individually and in aggregate on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall Group materiality	AMD 2,218,000 thousand
How we determined it	5% of annual PBT
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose PBT as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in the financial services sector.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Expected credit loss allowance for loans to customers</p> <p>Refer to Note 3 - Material accounting policy information, Note 4 - Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies, and to Note 12 - Loans to customers.</p> <p>We focused on this area as the management estimates and assumptions regarding the expected credit losses ("ECL") allowance for loans to customers are complex and require a significant degree of judgment.</p> <p>In terms of IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>, management is required to estimate an ECL allowance corresponding to the losses that are expected to occur over the next 12-months period or remaining lifetime of an asset depending on the stage allocation of the individual asset. This staging is determined by assessing whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') or default of the borrower since loan origination.</p>	<p>We assessed whether the ECL model methodologies developed by management are appropriate and compliant with IFRS 9 requirements, engaging our credit risk modelling experts. This included an evaluation of the judgmental criteria set by management for determining whether significant increase in credit risk occurred since initial recognition (applicable to corporate, SME and retail loan portfolios), and the critical judgements and assumptions applied in determination of LGDs and PDs.</p> <p>We obtained an understanding and evaluated the design and implementation of the key controls in relation to ECL allowance determination process and tested their operating effectiveness. These controls included among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls over model performance monitoring, including periodic reviews of the policy and models, testing model estimates against actual outcomes and approval of model methodology changes; • Controls over the accuracy of key ECL parameters (such as PD, LGD) used by the calculation engine;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>The management also considers the impact of different future macroeconomic scenarios in determination of ECL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls over the automated ECL calculation by the relevant IT system and analysis of results;
<p>Management has designed and implemented a number of models in the ECL calculation process. Among others, management applies overlays to the models in situations where past experience is not considered to be reflective of future outcomes due to limited or incomplete data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approval of the key assumptions used for estimating LGDs and PDs; • Controls over the transfer of input data used in ECL calculations between different system.
<p>Areas of the most significance relate to the appropriateness of model methodologies applied in ECL calculation and critical judgements and assumptions applied by the management to estimate parameters used to determine the ECL, more specifically loss given default (“LGD”) and probability of default (“PD”).</p>	<p>We reperformed the calculation of ECL for selected portfolios and assessed whether the ECL calculations were consistent with the approved model methodologies. We have tested the input data used in calculation of the parameters for determining the ECL.</p>
	<p>We have also assessed adequacy of the disclosures related to expected credit losses for Loans to customers made in consolidated financial statements.</p>

How we tailored our Group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group’s activities are carried out primarily in Armenia. The Group’s main operations relate to the banking and leasing businesses. The banking activities that make up the largest component of the Group represent approximately 89% of the Group’s total assets and 74% of the Group’s profit before income tax expense. The remaining Group activities are mainly attributable to the leasing business. The Group audit team undertook the necessary audit procedures on both the banking and leasing components.

Our audit approach and team set-up were designed to reflect the structure of the Group. Based on the procedures we performed over the two significant reporting units, our audit scoping and coverage accounted for approximately all of the Group’s interest and commission income, profit before income tax and the Group’s total assets.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Annual Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon) which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or

ACBA Bank OJSC
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	99,170,819	106,030,069
Derivative financial assets	9	35,996	158,180
Loans and advances to banks	10	92,959,786	81,482,428
<i>Investment securities</i>	11		
-Held by the Bank		73,247,135	62,108,609
Loans to customers	12	633,397,885	536,210,032
Receivables from finance leases	13	103,141,827	93,105,821
Investments in associates	37	2,592,986	2,044,092
Property, equipment and intangible assets	14	32,183,874	29,114,084
Other assets	17	25,789,313	21,443,834
TOTAL ASSETS		1,062,519,621	931,697,149
LIABILITIES			
Deposits and balances from banks	18	5,576,560	462,797
Derivative financial liabilities	9	267,508	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers	19	618,517,523	584,122,036
Debt securities issued	20	51,798,299	39,408,576
Other borrowed funds	21	153,177,807	110,883,860
Current income tax liabilities		4,602,577	3,313,374
Deferred tax liabilities	15	1,556,734	505,767
Other liabilities	23	19,309,981	16,927,858
Subordinated loans	22	13,152,984	12,632,502
TOTAL LIABILITIES		867,969,973	768,266,770
EQUITY			
Share capital	24	89,775,000	89,775,000
Share premium	24	3,811,978	3,811,978
Share-based payment reserve		-	3,517,422
Revaluation reserve for property and equipment		5,277,052	3,757,943
Revaluation reserve for investment securities		579,047	304,799
Statutory General reserve		13,466,250	13,466,250
Retained earnings		81,650,321	48,806,987
Total equity		194,559,648	163,440,379
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,062,519,621	931,697,149

Signed and authorized for release on behalf of the Management of the Bank on 23 April 2026.


Hakob Andreyan
 Chief Executive Officer




Armen Hakobyan
 Chief Accountant

ACBA Bank OJSC
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note	2025	2024
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	26	92,774,364	79,644,047
Other interest revenue	26	14,236,830	12,524,767
Interest expense	26	(40,655,604)	(37,604,761)
Net interest income		66,355,590	54,564,053
Credit loss expense	16	(4,290,174)	(2,350,038)
Net interest income after credit loss expense		62,065,416	52,214,015
Fee and commission income	27	18,711,467	14,706,808
Fee and commission expense	27	(9,164,996)	(6,599,484)
Net (loss)/ gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss		(319,309)	581,991
Net gain from foreign exchange trading activities		6,484,444	4,995,441
Net gain from foreign exchange translation		657,401	58,725
Share of profit of associates	37	1,658,322	1,211,887
Charge for other impairment and provisions	32	(49,248)	(88,096)
Other income	28	712,952	837,153
Non-interest income		18,691,033	15,704,425
Personnel expenses	29	(23,142,847)	(21,022,475)
Depreciation and amortization	14	(3,707,086)	(3,828,836)
Other operating expenses	30	(3,148,257)	(2,562,445)
Other general administrative expenses	31	(5,761,529)	(5,360,949)
Non-interest expense		(35,759,719)	(32,774,705)
Profit before income tax expense		44,996,730	35,143,735
Income tax expense	15	(9,140,704)	(6,378,646)
Profit for the year		35,856,026	28,765,089
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted, attributable to equity holders of the parent, AMD	24	5,990.98	5,182.44

ACBA Bank OJSC
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note	2025	2024
Profit for the year		35,856,026	28,765,089
Other comprehensive income			
<i>To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Change in fair value of investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		208,610	95,083
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	15	(37,550)	(17,115)
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		171,060	77,968
<i>Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Revaluation of buildings and motor vehicles	14	1,917,677	-
Gain/(loss) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		889	(861)
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates	37	102,459	76,011
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	15	(345,342)	155
Total other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		1,675,683	75,305
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1,846,743	153,273
Total comprehensive income for the year		37,702,769	28,918,362

ACBA Bank OJSC

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Share-based payment reserve	Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	Revaluation reserve for investment securities	Statutory general reserve	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2024	55,000,000	1,750,000	3,517,422	3,909,911	151,526	8,250,000	60,531,180	133,110,039
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,765,089	28,765,089
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	153,273	-	-	153,273
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	153,273	-	28,765,089	28,918,362
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Transfer of revaluation surplus to retained earnings due to disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	(151,968)	-	-	151,968	-
Replenishment of share capital from Retained earnings	29,925,000	-	-	-	-	-	(29,925,000)	-
Issue of share capital (Note 24)	4,850,000	2,061,978	-	-	-	-	-	6,911,978
Replenishment of statutory general reserve	-	-	-	-	-	5,216,250	(5,216,250)	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,500,000)	(5,500,000)
Total transactions with owners	34,775,000	2,061,978	-	(151,968)	-	5,216,250	(40,489,282)	1,411,978
Balance as at 31 December 2024	89,775,000	3,811,978	3,517,422	3,757,943	304,799	13,466,250	48,806,987	163,440,379
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,856,026	35,856,026
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,572,495	274,248	-	-	1,846,743
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,572,495	274,248	-	35,856,026	37,702,769
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Transfer of revaluation surplus to retained earnings due to disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	(53,386)	-	-	53,386	-
Share-based payment reserve transfer to Retained earnings	-	-	(3,517,422)	-	-	-	3,517,422	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,583,500)	(6,583,500)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(3,517,422)	(53,386)	-	-	(3,012,692)	(6,583,500)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	89,775,000	3,811,978	-	5,277,052	579,047	13,466,250	81,650,321	194,559,648

ACBA Bank OJSC
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received (calculated using effective interest rate)		89,553,530	75,767,634
Other interest received		14,236,830	12,524,767
Interest paid		(39,006,832)	(36,541,492)
Fees and commissions received		18,711,467	14,706,808
Fees and commissions paid		(9,164,996)	(6,599,484)
Net (payment)/ receipt from derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(335,332)	509,248
Net receipts from foreign exchange		6,484,444	4,995,441
Other operating expenses paid		(3,337,819)	(4,386,019)
Other income received		592,615	347,986
Salaries and other payments to employees		(22,321,203)	(20,806,431)
Other general administrative expenses paid		(5,761,528)	(5,360,949)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		49,651,176	35,157,509
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>			
Derivative financial assets		137,281	113,203
Loans and advances to banks		(11,307,892)	17,641,851
Loans to customers		(104,708,210)	(88,310,951)
Receivables from finance lease		(9,864,235)	(9,618,295)
Other assets		(1,192,058)	(1,280,097)
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>			
Deposits and balances from banks		5,071,767	(626,281)
Current accounts and deposits from customers		36,678,098	86,140,124
Other liabilities		2,089,715	4,502,742
Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities before income tax		(33,444,358)	43,719,805
Income tax paid		(7,183,426)	(7,121,405)
Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities		(40,627,784)	36,598,400
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, equipment, and intangible assets		(4,738,696)	(2,089,494)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment		189,562	586,500
Purchases of investment securities		(47,920,685)	(52,730,602)
Sale of investment securities		36,400,496	12,327,722
Dividends received	37	1,211,887	1,019,336
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,857,436)	(40,886,538)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	24	-	6,911,978
Proceeds from debt securities issued	38	17,250,800	18,438,324
Redemption of debt securities issued	38	(4,380,205)	(137,535)
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	38	72,873,718	50,390,846
Repayment of other borrowed funds	38	(31,001,968)	(35,940,115)
Subordinated loans received	38	-	703,613
Repayment of subordinated loans	38	-	(3,957)
Dividends paid	24	(6,583,500)	(5,500,000)
Net cash from financing activities		48,158,845	34,863,154
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents		460,052	(2,681,458)
Effect of changes in impairment allowance on cash and cash equivalent		7,073	(23,338)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(6,859,250)	27,870,220
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning		106,030,069	78,159,849
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	8	99,170,819	106,030,069

Introduction

ACBA Bank OJSC (the “Bank”) is the parent company in the Group, which is comprised of the Bank and its subsidiary, ACBA Leasing Credit Organization CJSC (hereinafter referred to as the “Group”).

The Bank was established in 1996 as a cooperative institution under the name “Agricultural Cooperative Bank of Armenia,” with collective ownership governed by Armenian law. In 2006, it was reorganized into a closed joint-stock company and renamed “ACBA-CREDIT AGRICOLE BANK” CJSC. In 2021, the Bank underwent another transformation, changing its legal structure to an open joint-stock company and adopting the name “ACBA BANK” OJSC. That same year, the Bank launched an Employee Share Ownership Program and successfully conducted an IPO, with its shares listed on the Armenian Stock Exchange (AMX). The Bank operates under a general banking license issued by the Central Bank of Armenia and participates in the Republic of Armenia’s state deposit insurance system.

Principal activity. The Bank offers a range of financial services, including accepting deposits, extending credits, processing domestic and international payments, issuing and acquiring debit and credit cards, currency exchange, and other banking services for both retail and corporate clients. Headquartered in Yerevan, the Bank operates 65 branches across Yerevan and other regions of Armenia.

Registered address and place of business. The Bank’s registered legal address is 82-84 Aram Street, Yerevan, 0002, Armenia.

Subsidiaries:

- **ACBA Leasing Credit Organization CJSC:** Established on March 30, 2003, as a closed joint-stock company under Armenian law, this subsidiary specializes in providing finance lease services to both corporate and individual clients. It holds a credit organization license issued by the Central Bank of Armenia and is fully owned by the Bank.
- **ACBA TECHNOLAB LLC:** ACBA TECHNOLAB LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, initiated the process of closing its operations during reporting year ended 31 December 2024. The main functions of the subsidiary was primarily focused on delivering training programs for the Group’s employees. The subsidiary was formally liquidated during reporting year ended 31 December 2025.

As of 31 December, the Bank’s shareholder structure is as follows:

Shareholder	2025, %	2024, %
ACBA Federation CJSC	75.00	75.00
Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique ("Proparco")	10.00	10.00
ARMBROK OJSC	1.8	-
Other	13.2	12.76
Sacam International SAS	-	2.24
Total	100.0	100.0

Shareholder Structure:

- **ACBA Federation CJSC** is the largest shareholder of the Bank and does not have a single controlling party. ACBA Federation CJSC was formed on May 6, 2017, by 10 Agricultural Cooperative Regional Unions - formerly direct shareholders of the Bank. These unions, operating as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Armenia's 10 regions, were created to promote agricultural development and together represent approximately 74,464 members.
- **Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique ("Proparco")** is a French development finance institution, a subsidiary of the French Development Agency (AFD), focused on promoting private investment in developing countries. It supports projects in sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, and renewable energy, contributing to economic growth in emerging markets.
- **ARMBROK OJSC** is an Armenia-based leading investment company, providing its customers with financial and investment services in the Armenian capital market.
- **SACAM International** is a company incorporated under French law and is wholly owned by SAS Rue de la Boétie, the holding company that controls the capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. SACAM International sold its shares in December 2025.

- **Other Shareholders** comprise legal entities and individuals, including employees, who collectively hold the remaining shares.

The Bank's shares are listed on Armenian Stock Exchange.

The Group has a portfolio of investments and strategic interests. Associate of the Group is **Amundi-Acba Asset Management CJSC**, where the Group owns 49% of shares.

Presentation currency. These consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Armenian Drams ("AMD"), unless otherwise stated.

1 Operating environment of the Group

War between Russia and Ukraine. Following February 2022, sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation and resulting geopolitical developments have affected regional economic conditions.

Since the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine war, EU export flows have been increasingly reoriented towards other economies in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. This reorientation has boosted associated trade and transport services, cut competition for native exports to Russia, and awakened previously dormant investment in the region.

Since March 2022, EU trade sanctions have nearly halved the European Union's goods exports to Russia and Belarus.

While the likelihood of a negotiated settlement to the conflict remains low in the short term, a prolonged war and continued trade sanctions are expected. This will likely have lasting effects on global trade patterns. The shift in trade flows and the influx of economic activity in Eastern Europe and Central Asia will create lasting impacts on infrastructure development, IT, and production.

While the unwinding of money transfer inflows from Russia has continued, Armenia's economy sustained steady growth through 2025 at 7.2% (2024: 5.9%). When broken down by production sector, economic activity will continue to be driven by growth in construction, industry and service.

When preparing PD forecasts and ECL calculations the Group considered the above-mentioned observations and expectations.

Based on regulatory estimates, although the output gap was positive in the past two years, it has now mostly closed, and GDP has almost converged to its potential level. At the same time, the CBA's output gap estimates reflected non-inclusive growth, with lingering uncertainties about the future economic conditions. This dynamic is linked to non-structural growth, as much of the recent economic expansion may be driven by temporary or sector-specific factors rather than sustainable improvements in productivity, capacity, and long-term growth-enhancing components.

Inflation is expected to reach 3.5% in 2026 owing to interest-rate cuts and a weaker currency.

Looking ahead, while the economic outlook remains strong with projections of steady growth at 4.75% for 2026, long-term growth remains constrained by structural issues, such as Armenia's dependence on commodity exports, logistical challenges, and ongoing regional tensions. These factors will continue to pose risks, particularly in the light of evolving regional security dynamics.

Fitch Ratings has revised the Outlook on Armenia's Long-Term Foreign-Currency (LTFC) Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to Positive from Stable and affirmed the IDR at 'BB-' dated 16 January 2026.

The long-term effects of the current and future economic situation are difficult to assess, and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from the actual results.

Sustainability

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters.

The Group is exposed to climate related risks arising from both physical and transition drivers. Regulatory expectations relating to the management and disclosure of ESG and climate related risks

continue to evolve. Although the regulator has not introduced climate related capital or liquidity requirements, nor mandatory climate stress testing, it has required banks to enhance ESG related disclosures, including governance, risk management practices, and exposures to environmental and social risks.

Environmental & Social (E&S) risk integration in lending

The Bank does not currently offer green mortgages, green business loans, climate linked covenants, or KPI linked pricing mechanisms. Instead, the Group applies a strong Environmental and Social (E&S) risk assessment process across its entire lending portfolio.

Each Loan that is above 18 mln AMD and longer than 36 month, is assigned an E&S Risk Level, which influences credit underwriting, monitoring, and overall risk evaluation.

Risk appetite, governance, and sustainability controls

The Group manages sustainability related risks through:

- borrower level E&S screening
- due diligence for medium and high E&S risk clients
- portfolio level monitoring of elevated risk segments
- integration of E&S considerations into credit committees and lending decisions

Forward-looking uncertainty. The long-term effects of the current and future economic situation are difficult to assess and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from the actual results. For the purpose of measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") the Group uses supportable forward-looking information, including forecasts of macroeconomic variables. As with any economic forecast, however, the projections and likelihoods of their occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different from those projected. Notes 4 and 33 provide more information of how the Group incorporated forward-looking information in the ECL models.

2 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value, and by the revaluation of land buildings and vehicles, financial instruments categorised at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and fair value of ordinary shares for employee stock ownership programme. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

These consolidated financial statements are directed to primary users, being investors who lend or provide equity capital to the reporting entity. These consolidated financial statements assume that the primary users have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and review and analyse the information diligently. At times, even well-informed and diligent users may need to seek the aid of an adviser to understand information about complex economic phenomena reported in these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements aim disclosing only information that management considers is material for the primary users. Management seeks not to reduce the understandability of these consolidated financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information. Hence, only material accounting policy information is disclosed, where relevant, in the related disclosure notes.

3 Material accounting policy information

Investments in associates. Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method and are initially recognised at cost, including goodwill.

The future changes in the carrying amount reflect the changes in the Group's share in the net assets of the associated organization after the consolidation. The Group's share in profit or loss of the associated organization is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and the changes in provisions are recognized in other comprehensive financial results.

Fair value measurement. The Group measures financial instruments carried at FVPL and FVOCI and non-financial assets at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 13. Fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 34.

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

Initial measurement. The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value and which is adjusted with the amount of commission fees and expenses, directly attributable to the transaction, in case of instruments, which are not revalued at fair value through profit or loss.

At the initial recognition, the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument is the transaction price. If the Group finds that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, and if that fair value is based on the quoted price for a similar asset or liability in the market, or is based on the valuation technique, that uses the data of only observable markets, then at the initial recognition, the Group recognizes the difference between the fair value and the transaction price in profit or loss; in all other cases, the initial measurement of a financial instrument is adjusted so that the difference between the fair value and transaction price at initial recognition is transferred to the future periods. After initial recognition, the Group recognizes the deferred difference as a gain or loss, only when the input data become observable or if the instrument is derecognized.

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

- Amortised cost
- FVOCI
- FVPL.

The Group classifies and measures its derivative and trading portfolio at FVPL. The Group classifies Visa C shares as debt instruments measured at FVPL. The Group may designate financial instruments at FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

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

Loans and advances to banks, loans to customers, investment securities are measured at amortized cost.

The Group only measures loans and advances to banks, loans to customers and investment securities at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

The details of these conditions are outlined under note 4.

Debt instruments at FVOCI. The Group measures debt instruments at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

Guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments. The Group issues financial and performance guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation and an ECL provision.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Group is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

Advances given for finance leases. The Group treats advances received from lessees and advances given to suppliers as monetary items and recognises financial liabilities and financial assets for them.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities. The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from in exceptional circumstances in which the Group changes the business model for managing financial assets.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, Nostro accounts in banks and amounts due from the CBA, including obligatory reserves in AMD free from contractual encumbrances. Funds restricted for a period of more than three months on origination are excluded from cash and cash equivalents, both in the statement of financial position and for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

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

Unsettled transactions. These transactions are derecognized on the settlement date, being the date on which funds are received by the beneficiary, rather than on the date transfer is initiated.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending. Sale and repurchase agreements ("repos") are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements are retained in the consolidated statement of financial position and, in case the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge them, reclassified as securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to banks or customers. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo") are recorded as amounts due from banks or loans to customers as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest income and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties are retained in the consolidated statement of financial position. Securities borrowed are not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded within gains less losses from trading securities in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The obligation to return them is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

Borrowings. Borrowing include amounts due to the Central bank, amounts due to banks, amounts due to customers, debt securities issued, other borrowed funds and subordinated loans. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest

method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the borrowings are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

Subordinated loans. Subordinated debt is carried at AC.

Debt securities issued. Debt securities in issue include promissory notes, bonds issued by the Group. Debt securities are stated at AC.

Leases

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

Right-of-use assets. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below AMD 2,500 thousand).

Operating – Group as a lessor. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Finance – Group as a lessor. The Group recognises lease receivables at value equal to the net investment in the lease, starting from the date of commencement of the lease term.

Recognition of financial income is based on schedule that provides a fixed periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment under the lease. Finance income from leases is recorded within "Other interest revenue" in profit or loss. Initial direct costs are included in the initial estimate of finance lease receivables.

Credit loss allowance is recognised in accordance with the general ECL model. The ECL is determined in the same way as for loans and advances measured at AC. Interest income is recognised on gross carrying amount, except for impaired loans in stage 3, for which interest income is recognised on net carrying amount.

Restructured/Refinanced loans. Whenever possible, the Group aims to restructure loans instead of seizing collateral. This may involve extending the payment terms and negotiating new loan conditions.

The Group derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI. When assessing whether to derecognise a loan to a customer, the Group considers the following factors, amongst others:

- Change in currency of the loan.
- Change in counterparty.

If the modification is such then the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion.

For modifications that do not result in derecognition, the Group also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or if the assets should be classified as credit-impaired. Once an asset has been classified as credit-impaired, it will remain in Stage 3. Stage 3 loans may be reclassified if the following conditions are met:

1. Loans with a Monthly Repayment Schedule – The customer fully repays the overdue amount and then makes 6 consecutive principal and interest payments according to the revised repayment schedule, with no overdue days exceeding 7 calendar days. Additionally, the loan may only be reclassified if there are no other factors requiring classification in a stricter stage at that time.
2. Loans with a Flexible Repayment Schedule – The customer fully repays the overdue amount and then makes scheduled principal and interest payments over the next 6 to 12 months, with no overdue days exceeding 7 calendar days. Additionally, the loan may only be reclassified if there are no other factors requiring classification in a stricter stage at that time.

If a loan has undergone multiple reviews of conditions, the most recent review will determine the start of the probation period. The repayment schedule must be restored, and the required payments must be made for all loans of the customer.

If a delay occurs during the probation period, the calculation of the probation period will restart from the date when repayments according to the schedule resume.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

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

If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount.

Taxation. The current income tax expense is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Armenia.

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

Deferred tax 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.

Property and equipment. Property and equipment are carried at initial cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

Following initial recognition at cost, land, buildings and motor vehicles are carried at a revalued amount. Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

The revaluation surplus included in equity in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	46
Equipment	7-20
Motor vehicles	8
Other	7-15

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

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year end.

Costs related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in other operating expenses, unless they qualify for capitalization.

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

Repossessed assets. Repossessed assets are measured at the lower of cost and net releasable value.

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

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

Fiduciary assets. Assets held in a fiduciary capacity are not reported in the consolidated financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Group.

Interest and similar income and expense. The Group calculates interest revenue on debt financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Group revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest revenue or expense.

If the credit risk on the financial asset classified in Stage 3 subsequently improves so that the asset is no longer credit-impaired and the improvement can be related objectively to an event occurring after the asset had been determined as credit-impaired (i.e. the asset becomes cured), the asset is reclassified from stage 3 and the interest revenue is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount. The additional interest income, which was previously not recognised in P&L due to the asset being in stage 3 but it is now expected to be received following the asset's curing, is recognised as a reversal of impairment.

Interest revenue on advances given for finance lease and interest revenue recognised on finance lease is recognised using the contractual interest rate in "Other interest revenue" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Interest revenue from penalties on loans to customers are presented in "Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Fee and commission income. The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period as respective performance obligations are satisfied. These fees include commission income from various activities, including card issuance and acquiring, money transfers, issuance of guarantees and letters

of credit (LCs), account servicing and similar income. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Fee income from providing transaction services

Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party – such as where the Group's performance obligation is the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

Customer loyalty programs

The Group offers a number of customer loyalty programs. Accounting for such programs varies depending on who is identified as the customer, and whether the Group acts as an agent or as a principal under the contract. For point-based programs, the Group generally recognizes a liability for the accumulated points that are expected to be utilized by the customers, which is reversed to profit or loss as the points expire. Cashbacks on plastic card transactions reduce fee and commission income.

Dividend income

Income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

Foreign currency translation. The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands Armenian Drams, which is the Bank's and its subsidiaries functional currency. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as Net gain/(loss) from foreign exchange translation differences.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the Central Bank exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in Net gain/(loss) from foreign exchange trading activities. The official CBA exchange rates at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, were 381.36 Drams and 396.56 Drams to 1 USD and 449.01 Drams and 413.89 Drams to 1 EUR, respectively.

Share-based payments. Employees (including senior executives) of the Group can receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions) of the Bank.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities. Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Additional details are provided in Note 34.

Fair value of land, buildings and motor vehicles. Fair value of the properties is determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on market

transaction prices, adjusted for difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. The Group assesses market movements for significant changes each year and engages independent experts for valuation of its premises and vehicles, whenever relevant and appropriate (note 34).

Impairment losses on financial assets. The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. In addition, large-scale business disruptions may give rise to liquidity issues for some entities and consumers. The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- Statistical models to estimate PDs, EADs and LGDs on a collective basis;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as real sector variables and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs;
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

The amount of allowance for loan and finance lease impairment recognized in consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 was AMD 10,904,651 thousand (2024: AMD 7,251,520 thousand). More details are provided in Notes 12 and 13.

Initial recognition of related party transactions. In the normal course of business, the Group enters into transactions with its related parties. IFRS 9 requires initial recognition of financial instruments based on their fair values. Judgement is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates, where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgement is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analysis. Terms and conditions of related party balances are disclosed in Note 36.

5 Adoption of new or revised Standards and Interpretations

The following amendments became effective from 1 January 2025:

Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (Issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025). In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 to help entities assess exchangeability between two currencies and determine the spot exchange rate, when exchangeability is lacking. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. The amendments to IAS 21 do not provide detailed requirements on how to estimate the spot exchange rate. Instead, they set out a framework under which an entity can determine the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. When applying the new requirements, it is not permitted to restate comparative information. It is required to translate the affected amounts at estimated spot exchange rates at the date of initial application, with an adjustment to retained earnings or to the reserve for cumulative translation differences. The application of the above amendments had no significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

6 New accounting pronouncements

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 or later, and which the Group has not early adopted.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to:

- (a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;

- (b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- (c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
- (d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Issued on 9 April 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). In April 2024, the IASB has issued IFRS 18, the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and also applies to comparative information. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (Issued on 9 May 2024, then amended on 21 August 2025 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to use IFRS Accounting Standards with reduced disclosures. The Group is not eligible to apply the reduced disclosure requirements introduced by this standard.

IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts (issued on 30 January 2014). IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognise such amounts, the standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. An entity that already presents IFRS financial statements is not eligible to apply the standard. This standard will be effective from a date that is yet to be determined by the IASB.

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB). These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business. A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are held by a subsidiary. In 2015, the IASB decided to postpone the effective date of these amendments indefinitely.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Issued on 18 December 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026). The IASB has issued amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs). Current accounting requirements may not adequately capture how these contracts affect a company's performance. To allow companies to better reflect these contracts in the financial statements, the IASB has made targeted amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The amendments include: (a) clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements; (b) relaxing certain hedge accounting requirements if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and (c) adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on financial performance and cash flows. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Issued in July 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026). IFRS 1 was clarified that a hedge should be discontinued upon transition to IFRS Accounting Standards if it does not meet the 'qualifying criteria', rather than 'conditions' for hedge accounting, in order to resolve a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9. IFRS 7 requires disclosures about a gain or loss on derecognition relating to financial assets in which the entity has a continuing involvement, including whether fair value measurements included 'significant unobservable inputs'. This new phrase replaced reference to 'significant inputs that were not based on observable market data'. The amendment makes the wording consistent with IFRS 13. In addition, certain IFRS 7 implementation guidance examples were clarified and text added that the examples do not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7. IFRS 16 was amended to clarify that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply IFRS 9 guidance to recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. This clarification applies to lease liabilities that are extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies that amendment. In order to resolve an inconsistency between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, trade receivables are now required to be initially recognised at 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15' instead of at 'their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)'. IFRS 10 was amended to use less conclusive language when an entity is a 'de-facto agent' and to clarify that the relationship described in paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 is just one example of a circumstance in which judgement is required to determine whether a party is acting as a de-facto agent. IAS 7 was corrected to delete references to 'cost method' that was removed from IFRS Accounting Standards in May 2008 when the IASB issued amendment 'Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate'.

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

7 Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into five operating segments based on products and services as follows:

Retail banking	Principally handling consumer loans and mortgages, deposits and current accounts for individual customers, credit card facilities, money transfers, foreign exchange transactions, etc. money transfers, foreign exchange transactions, etc..
Corporate banking	Principally handling commercial loans and other credit facilities, deposits and current accounts for corporate and institutional customers, money transfers, foreign exchange transactions, etc.
Agriculture	Principally handling loans and other credit facilities and deposit and current accounts for customers in agriculture industry, money transfers, foreign exchange transactions, etc.
Trading and Investment banking (IB)	Treasury and finance, investment banking and other central functions.
Finance lease	Principally providing finance lease services to corporate and individual customers.

Management monitors the operating and financial results of each segment separately to make decisions regarding resource allocation and performance assessment. The Group measures net interest income separately for each of the following segments: Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, Agriculture, and Trading & Investment Banking. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group revised its approach for allocating non-interest expenses and non-interest income to operating segments. Previously, such expenses and incomes were allocated based on the proportion of net interest income within each segment. Starting from 2025, non-interest expenses and non-interest incomes are allocated based on cost allocation drivers such as volume-based and quantity-based measures, which better reflect the nature and consumption of resources by each segment. For the Finance lease segment (ACBA Leasing Credit Organization CJSC), the Group uses a fully separate measurement. Income taxes are managed at the Group level and allocated to the operating segments accordingly.

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Transfer prices between operating segments are set on an arm's length basis, similar to transactions with third parties.

Interest-earning assets include loans to customers, derivative financial assets, investment securities, loans and advances to other banks, and receivables from finance leases.

Interest-bearing financial liabilities include customer deposits, borrowed funds, subordinated loans, deposits and balances from banks and debt securities issued.

The following tables present profit or loss and certain asset and liability information per the Group's operating segments.

2025 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Agriculture	Trading and IB	Finance Lease	Total
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	35,349,713	29,192,569	19,853,505	8,378,577	-	92,774,364
Other interest revenue	-	-	-	64,661	14,172,169	14,236,830
Interest expense	(12,880,019)	(11,631,693)	(7,450,765)	(2,745,577)	(5,947,550)	(40,655,604)
Net interest income	22,469,694	17,560,876	12,402,740	5,697,661	8,224,619	66,355,590
Credit loss (expense)/reversal	(4,208,959)	(939,200)	(40,098)	724,492	173,591	(4,290,174)
Net interest income after credit loss expense	18,260,735	16,621,676	12,362,642	6,422,153	8,398,210	62,065,416
Fee and commission income	9,777,500	6,072,900	2,401,897	-	459,170	18,711,467
Fee and commission expense	(4,901,831)	(3,044,575)	(1,204,162)	-	(14,428)	(9,164,996)
Net loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	(319,309)	-	(319,309)
Net gain/(loss) from foreign exchange trading activities	2,575,704	3,665,777	358,548	-	(115,585)	6,484,444
Net loss/gain from foreign exchange translation	257,265	366,143	35,812	-	(1,819)	657,401
Share of profit of associates	-	-	-	1,658,322	-	1,658,322
Reversal /(Charge for) of other impairment and provisions	(23,383)	(15,159)	(10,706)	-	-	(49,248)
Other income	176,850	89,991	51,530	220,848	173,733	712,952
Non-interest income	7,862,105	7,135,077	1,632,919	1,559,861	501,071	18,691,033
Personnel expenses	(12,376,274)	(5,593,016)	(4,076,911)	(464,683)	(631,963)	(23,142,847)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,152,582)	(771,181)	(595,803)	(75,782)	(111,738)	(3,707,086)
Other operating expenses	(1,818,587)	(651,524)	(503,358)	(64,023)	(110,765)	(3,148,257)
Other general administrative expenses	(3,286,080)	(1,177,265)	(909,537)	(115,686)	(272,961)	(5,761,529)
Non-interest expense	(19,633,523)	(8,192,986)	(6,085,609)	(720,174)	(1,127,427)	(35,759,719)
Profit before income tax expense	6,489,317	15,563,767	7,909,952	7,261,840	7,771,854	44,996,730
Income tax expense	(1,095,132)	(2,626,530)	(1,334,878)	(2,501,127)	(1,583,037)	(9,140,704)
Profit for the year	5,394,185	12,937,237	6,575,074	4,760,713	6,188,817	35,856,026
Segment interest earning assets	279,154,637	263,973,020	90,270,230	76,299,370	103,141,827	812,839,084
Segment interest bearing liabilities	393,619,487	285,105,861	60,774,317	14,573,559	88,149,949	842,223,173

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2024 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Agriculture	Trading and IB	Finance Lease	Total
Interest revenue calculated using effective interest rate	33,246,179	24,701,325	16,514,255	5,182,288	-	79,644,047
Other interest revenue	-	-	-	173,483	12,351,284	12,524,767
Interest expense	(12,017,065)	(11,083,114)	(7,219,544)	(1,967,903)	(5,317,135)	(37,604,761)
Net interest income	21,229,114	13,618,211	9,294,711	3,387,868	7,034,149	54,564,053
Credit loss (expense)/reversal	(1,450,436)	(1,258,582)	(837,257)	1,297,304	(101,067)	(2,350,038)
Net interest income after credit loss expense	19,778,678	12,359,629	8,457,454	4,685,172	6,933,082	52,214,015
Fee and commission income	6,470,669	4,544,490	3,477,892	-	213,757	14,706,808
Fee and commission expense	(3,168,834)	(2,032,768)	(1,387,406)	-	(10,476)	(6,599,484)
Net loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	581,991	-	581,991
Net gain/(loss) from foreign exchange trading activities	2,469,163	1,583,937	1,081,070	-	(138,729)	4,995,441
Net loss/gain from foreign exchange translation	8,107	5,066	3,467	1,920	40,165	58,725
Share of profit of associates	-	-	-	1,211,887	-	1,211,887
Reversal /(Charge for) of other impairment and provisions	(42,368)	(27,178)	(18,550)	-	-	(88,096)
Other income	228,738	146,733	100,147	-	361,535	837,153
Non-interest income	5,965,475	4,220,280	3,256,620	1,795,798	466,252	15,704,425
Personnel expenses	(8,712,640)	(5,611,169)	(3,964,415)	(2,193,366)	(540,885)	(21,022,475)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,569,425)	(1,010,750)	(714,118)	(395,095)	(139,448)	(3,828,836)
Other operating expenses	(1,031,636)	(664,401)	(469,414)	(259,709)	(137,285)	(2,562,445)
Other general administrative expenses	(2,184,482)	(1,406,864)	(993,980)	(549,933)	(225,690)	(5,360,949)
Non-interest expense	(13,498,183)	(8,693,184)	(6,141,927)	(3,398,103)	(1,043,308)	(32,774,705)
Profit before income tax expense	12,245,970	7,886,725	5,572,147	3,082,867	6,356,026	35,143,735
Income tax expense	(2,221,952)	(1,430,996)	(1,011,030)	(559,366)	(1,155,302)	(6,378,646)
Profit for the year	10,024,018	6,455,729	4,561,117	2,523,501	5,200,724	28,765,089
Segment interest earning assets	227,573,018	223,128,263	85,508,751	64,909,885	93,105,821	694,225,738
Segment interest bearing liabilities	318,552,790	220,441,140	38,685,201	85,847,282	83,983,358	747,509,771

The Group's operations are primarily concentrated in Armenia. The Group has no non-current assets outside Armenia other than financial instruments presented in note 10. The Group does not have customers contributing more than 10% of the total interest income of the Group.

As an active participant in the banking market, the Group has a significant concentration of credit risk with other financial institutions. In total, credit risk exposure to financial institutions is estimated to have amounted to AMD 169,689,111 thousand including AMD 98,491,887 thousand placed with the CBA (2024: AMD 168,464,386 thousand, including AMD 105,825,295 thousand placed with CBA) comprising cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances to banks and financial derivatives.

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For the purpose of segment reporting, the following intersegment eliminations and adjustments have been applied to the consolidated financial statements for the years 2025 and 2024:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Exclusion of intra-group loans	(47,980,752)	(50,850,400)
Interest revenue calculated using effective rate	(3,202,015)	(3,520,599)
Fee and commissions income	(273,277)	(215,255)

Segment breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers in scope of IFRS 15 for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

2025 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Retail banking, other than agriculture	Corporate banking	Agriculture	Finance lease	Total
Commission income					
Plastic card	7,105,067	4,413,027	1,745,400	-	13,263,494
Money transfers	635,960	395,001	156,227	-	1,187,188
Current account fees	352,824	219,143	86,672	-	658,639
Guarantee and letter of credit issuance	-	1,411,924	-	-	1,411,924
Cash withdrawal services	230,383	143,093	56,595	-	430,071
Other	696,917	432,862	171,202	459,170	1,760,151
Total revenue from contracts with customers	9,021,151	7,015,050	2,216,096	459,170	18,711,467

2024 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Retail banking, other than agriculture	Corporate banking	Agriculture	Finance lease	Total
Commission income					
Plastic card	5,091,935	3,576,175	2,736,842	-	11,404,952
Money transfers	473,312	332,418	254,399	-	1,060,129
Current account fees	260,778	183,150	140,165	-	584,093
Guarantee and letter of credit issuance	-	281,338	-	-	281,338
Cash withdrawal services	200,731	140,978	107,890	-	449,599
Other	318,305	223,552	171,083	213,757	926,697
Total revenue from contracts with customers	6,345,061	4,737,611	3,410,379	213,757	14,706,808

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Cash on hand	28,676,392	26,853,397
Current accounts with the Central Bank, including obligatory reserves (not restricted part, see Note 10)	23,150,508	71,346,538
Current accounts with other banks		
- rated BBB-(Baa3) and over	22,270,889	1,004,207
- rated lower than BBB-(Baa3) and without rating	1,089,775	2,288,519
<i>Short-term deposits in Central Bank</i>		
- rated BBB-(BAA3) and over	24,006,026	4,567,681
Impairment	(22,771)	(30,273)
Cash and cash equivalents	99,170,819	106,030,069

The Bank mainly uses credit ratings per Moody's rating agency in disclosing credit quality, but ratings given by other international rating agencies may also be used. In the absence of ratings from international rating agencies, the country's rating is considered, but a rating lower than the country's rating may also be applied.

As of 31 December 2025, current accounts with Central Bank of Armenia include obligatory reserve in the amount of AMD 18,891,173 thousand (2024: AMD 28,131,042 thousand).

Banks are required to maintain cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the CBA, equal to 4% (2024: 4%) of the amounts attracted in Armenian drams and 15% (2024: 18%) of the amounts attracted in foreign currencies.

For funds attracted in Armenian drams, banks are required to carry out reserve requirements in Armenian drams; for funds attracted in EUR, in EUR; and for funds attracted in USD and other foreign currencies, in the respective foreign currencies. In 2024, from the amounts attracted in foreign currency, banks were required to maintain 6% of the funds in local currency as a cash deposit with the Central Bank of Armenia, and 12% in foreign currency.

Moreover, the banks' ability to withdraw reserved amounts in foreign currency is restricted, so the Group classifies obligatory reserves deposited in foreign currency as loans and advances to banks (Note 10).

All balances of cash equivalents are allocated to Stage 1. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during the year is, as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
ECL allowance as at 1 January	30,273	6,935
Changes in ECL	(7,073)	24,214
Foreign exchange adjustments	(429)	(876)
At 31 December	22,771	30,273

Information about credit quality of cash and cash equivalents is presented in Note 33 "Risk management".

9 Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments for trading and hedging purposes. The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025		2024	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Assets				
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate swap	693,382	17,090	4,189,455	81,500
Currency swap	21,047,229	18,906	1,189,680	76,680
	21,740,611	35,996	5,379,135	158,180
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments				
Currency swap	21,268,073	267,508	-	-

10 Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks comprise:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Due from the CBA		
Credit card settlement deposit with the CBA	13,737,500	6,732,500
Mandatory reserves in CBA (in foreign currency) (Note 8)	37,597,853	27,746,257
Total	51,335,353	34,478,757
Loans and advances to other banks		
Armenian banks		
-rated from Ba1 to Ba3	1,934,884	2,012,723
Foreign banks		
-rated from AA1 to AA3	327,358	19,828
-rated from A1 to A3	750,848	610,545
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	3,149	-
Total loans and deposits to other banks	3,016,239	2,643,096
Other receivables		
Unsettled transactions	198,568	3,390,351
Amounts receivable from money transfer systems	3,564,967	1,682,196
Amounts receivable from transactions with plastic cards	309,826	604,317
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements		
Amounts receivable from Armenian banks	34,619,241	38,747,711
Loans and advances to banks before impairment	93,044,194	81,546,428
Impairment	(84,408)	(64,000)
Total loans and advances to banks	92,959,786	81,482,428

As of 31 December 2025, mandatory reserves in Central Bank of Armenia include reserves in foreign currencies in the amount of AMD 37,597,853 thousand (2024: AMD 27,746,257 thousand) (See Note 8).

As at 31 December 2025, AMD 518,037 thousand (2024: AMD 471,749 thousand) were placed as deposited amounts with two (2024: two) internationally recognized OECD banks, who are the main counterparties of the Group in performing international settlements.

An analysis of changes in ECL allowance on loans and advances to banks during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(64,000)	(64,000)
New assets originated or purchased	(82,828)	(82,828)
Assets repaid	62,420	62,420
At 31 December 2025	(84,408)	(84,408)

An analysis of changes in ECL allowance on loans and advances to banks during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	(56,465)	(56,465)
New assets originated or purchased	(64,000)	(64,000)
Assets repaid	56,465	56,465
At 31 December 2024	(64,000)	(64,000)

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<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Due from the CBA	51,335,353	34,478,757
Expected credit loss allowance	(51,644)	(19,237)
Carrying amount	51,283,709	34,459,520
Loans and advances to other banks	3,016,239	2,643,096
Expected credit loss allowance	(31,832)	(34,091)
Carrying amount	2,984,407	2,609,005
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	34,619,241	38,747,711
Expected credit loss allowance	-	-
Carrying amount	34,619,241	38,747,711
Other receivables	4,073,361	5,676,864
Expected credit loss allowance	(932)	(10,672)
Carrying amount	4,072,429	5,666,192
Total due from other banks (gross carrying amount)	93,044,194	81,546,428
Expected credit loss allowance	(84,408)	(64,000)
Net loans and advances to banks (carrying amount)	92,959,786	81,482,428

Information about credit quality of loans and advances to banks is presented in Note 33 “Risk management”.

11 Investment securities

Investment securities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 comprise:

Debt securities at amortised cost	2025	2024
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>		
Held by the Bank		
Government bonds measured at amortised cost	63,761,204	43,820,614
Corporate bonds measured at amortised cost	2,350,072	1,788,021
Less: allowance for impairment	(99,072)	(66,089)
Total securities at amortised cost held by the Bank	66,012,204	45,542,546
Debt and other equity instruments at FVOCI	31 December	31 December
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Held by the Bank		
Government bonds		
Government securities of the Republic of Armenia	3,314,315	12,571,293
Corporate bonds		
Bonds of Armenian companies	-	296,704
Equity instruments		
Unquoted equity securities	398,796	397,907
Total debt and other equity instruments at FVOCI held by the Bank	3,713,111	13,265,904
Debt instruments held by the Bank at FVTPL		
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Quoted debt securities – shares Visa Series C	3,521,820	3,300,159
Total debt and other equity instruments at FVTPL held by the Bank	3,521,820	3,300,159
Total Investment securities	73,247,135	62,108,609

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying values and associated ECLs in relation to debt securities at amortised cost is as follows:

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Debt securities at amortised cost <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	45,608,635	-	-	45,608,635
New assets originated or purchased	52,336,410	-	-	52,336,410
Assets repaid	(31,489,334)	-	-	(31,489,334)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(344,435)	-	-	(344,435)
At 31 December 2025	66,111,276	-	-	66,111,276

Debt securities at amortised cost <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2025	66,089	-	-	66,089
New assets originated or purchased	61,143	-	-	61,143
Assets repaid	(13,150)	-	-	(13,150)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(14,285)	-	-	(14,285)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(725)	-	-	(725)
At 31 December 2025	99,072	-	-	99,072

Debt securities at amortised cost <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or purchased	45,608,635	-	-	45,608,635
Assets repaid	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	45,608,635	-	-	45,608,635

Debt securities at amortised cost <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or purchased	66,089	-	-	66,089
Assets repaid	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	66,089	-	-	66,089

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying values and associated ECLs in relation to debt securities at FVOCI is as follows:

Debt securities at FVOCI <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	12,867,997	-	-	12,867,997
New assets originated or purchased	448,726	-	-	448,726
Assets repaid	(10,112,688)	-	-	(10,112,688)
Net change in fair value	208,610	-	-	208,610
Foreign exchange adjustments	(98,330)	-	-	(98,330)
At 31 December 2025	3,314,315	-	-	3,314,315

Debt securities at FVOCI <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2025	10,543	-	-	10,543
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets repaid	(4,535)	-	-	(4,535)
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(1,460)	-	-	(1,460)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	4,548	-	-	4,548

Debt securities at FVOCI <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	18,534,900	-	-	18,534,900
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets repaid	(5,631,635)	-	-	(5,631,635)
Net change in fair value	141,381	-	-	141,381
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(176,649)	-	-	(176,649)
At 31 December 2024	12,867,997	-	-	12,867,997

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Debt securities at FVOCI				
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2024	35,929	-	-	35,929
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets repaid	(7,365)	-	-	(7,365)
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(17,943)	-	-	(17,943)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(78)	-	-	(78)
At 31 December 2024	10,543	-	-	10,543

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 unquoted equity securities at FVOCI primarily include mandatory shares in payment systems and clearing houses.

In 2025, the Group received dividends of AMD 1,932 thousand (2024: AMD 2,174 thousand) from its equity instruments which was recorded in the consolidated statement as other income.

At 31 December 2025 96.61% (2024: 96.4%) of debt instruments are presented by government bonds of the Republic of Armenia.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 no securities were past due or impaired and there were no renegotiated balances of investment securities that would otherwise be past due.

Information about credit quality of debt instruments is presented in Note 33 "Risk management".

12 Loans to customers

Loans to customers as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 comprise:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Loans to corporate customers		
Loans to small and medium size companies	100,617,426	105,020,228
Loans to large corporate customers	166,546,539	120,295,344
Total loans to corporate customers	267,163,965	225,315,572
Loans to retail customers (other than agricultural and corporate loans)		
Consumer loans	170,834,494	135,842,235
Mortgage loans	98,473,398	81,154,832
Credit cards	16,294,651	14,173,742
Total loans to retail customers	285,602,543	231,170,809
Agricultural loans to retail customers	70,593,249	69,491,921
Agricultural loans to corporate customers	20,387,429	16,722,264
Total agricultural loans to customers	90,980,678	86,214,185
Gross loans to customers	643,747,186	542,700,566
Credit loss allowance	(10,349,301)	(6,490,534)
Net loans to customers at amortised cost	633,397,885	536,210,032

Improvement in write-off policy. During 2025, the Bank implemented an improvement to its write-off policy by extending the period after which loans are considered irrecoverable. This change affects the timing and criteria under which financial assets are written off, with the aim of aligning the policy more closely with updated internal risk assessments and industry practices.

The implementation did not have a material impact on the carrying value of loans and advances to customers or on the impairment loss recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year.

In conjunction with this change, the Bank updated its credit loss models and enhanced internal systems and controls to ensure consistent application of the revised policy. The financial impact of the new write-off criteria has been incorporated into the expected credit loss calculations and overall credit risk management framework.

Allowance for impairment of loans to customers at amortised cost. An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to corporate lending during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Loans to large corporate customers <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	116,700,933	-	3,594,411	120,295,344
New assets originated or purchased	104,144,258	-	-	104,144,258
Assets repaid	(56,338,767)	-	(658,031)	(56,996,798)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(2,577,748)	-	2,577,748	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(770,556)	-	(125,709)	(896,265)
At 31 December 2025	161,158,120	-	5,388,419	166,546,539

Loans to large corporate customers <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	179,411	-	1,446,259	1,625,670
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	286,212	-	-	286,212
Assets repaid	(74,165)	-	(19,904)	(94,069)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(179,172)	-	179,172	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	-	616,171	616,171
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(38,003)	-	77,531	39,528
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(5,128)	-	852,970	847,842

Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	139,668	139,668
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(865)	-	(63,278)	(64,143)
At 31 December 2025	173,418	-	2,375,619	2,549,037

Loans to small and medium-sized companies <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	100,439,384	3,160,932	1,419,912	105,020,228
New assets originated or purchased	52,869,428	-	-	52,869,428
Assets repaid	(54,387,119)	(1,210,426)	(1,200,889)	(56,798,434)
Transfers to Stage 1	12,285	(12,285)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,379,868)	1,379,868	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,559,489)	(277,486)	1,836,975	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(39,551)	(39,551)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(411,301)	(13,440)	(9,504)	(434,245)
At 31 December 2025	95,583,320	3,027,163	2,006,943	100,617,426

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Loans to small and medium-sized companies				
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	155,703	47,109	358,828	561,640
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	217,620	-	-	217,620
Assets repaid	(57,955)	(5,386)	(123,744)	(187,085)
Transfers to Stage 1	75	(75)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(16,199)	16,199	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(147,389)	(18,112)	165,501	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(65)	11,387	251,263	262,585
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(39,961)	(11,431)	(150,370)	(201,762)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(43,874)	(7,418)	142,650	91,358
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	30,150	30,150
Amounts written off	-	-	(39,551)	(39,551)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(449)	(46)	(1,193)	(1,688)
At 31 December 2025	111,380	39,645	490,884	641,909

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to agricultural loans during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Agricultural loans to retail customers				
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	66,739,471	842,095	1,910,355	69,491,921
New assets originated or purchased	41,442,814	-	-	41,442,814
Assets repaid	(38,498,119)	(469,489)	(1,271,691)	(40,239,299)
Transfers to Stage 1	11,690	(11,690)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(496,855)	496,855	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,220,197)	(74,332)	1,294,529	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(93,288)	(93,288)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(7,326)	(15)	(1,558)	(8,899)
At 31 December 2025	67,971,478	783,424	1,838,347	70,593,249

Agricultural loans to retail customers				
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	130,533	9,730	527,162	667,425
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	243,672	-	-	243,672
Assets repaid	(43,905)	(1,889)	(176,747)	(222,541)
Transfers to Stage 1	385	(385)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,794)	2,794	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(196,334)	(3,743)	200,077	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(242)	4,789	170,447	174,994
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(47,032)	(2,297)	(136,106)	(185,435)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(46,250)	(731)	57,671	10,690
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	53,763	53,763
Amounts written off	-	-	(93,288)	(93,288)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(32)	(2)	(353)	(387)
At 31 December 2025	84,251	8,997	544,955	638,203

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Agricultural loans to corporate customers <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	16,663,940	2,147	56,177	16,722,264
New assets originated or purchased	5,474,602	-	-	5,474,602
Assets repaid	(1,705,903)	(2,147)	(72,819)	(1,780,869)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(251,666)	-	251,666	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(28,167)	-	(401)	(28,568)
At 31 December 2025	20,152,806	-	234,623	20,387,429

Agricultural loans to corporate customers <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	29,808	209	7,994	38,011
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	9,476	-	-	9,476
Assets repaid	(1,145)	(209)	-	(1,354)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(15,481)	-	15,481	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	-	37,190	37,190
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(7,393)	-	(8,513)	(15,906)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(14,543)	(209)	44,158	29,406
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	4,850	4,850
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(22)	-	-	(22)
At 31 December 2025	15,243	-	57,002	72,245

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to consumer loans during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Consumer loans <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	130,498,172	1,388,988	3,955,075	135,842,235
New assets originated or purchased	110,507,670	-	-	110,507,670
Assets repaid	(70,941,086)	(609,911)	(2,422,964)	(73,973,961)
Transfers to Stage 1	85,028	(85,028)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,778,449)	1,778,449	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(4,954,347)	(631,644)	5,585,991	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(1,540,287)	(1,540,287)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(780)	-	(383)	(1,163)
At 31 December 2025	163,416,208	1,840,854	5,577,432	170,834,494

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Consumer loans <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	878,355	193,199	1,825,435	2,896,989
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	2,543,386	-	-	2,543,386
Assets repaid	(271,316)	(23,687)	(347,863)	(642,866)
Transfers to Stage 1	7,589	(7,589)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(288,163)	288,163	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,327,157)	(150,298)	1,477,455	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(6,282)	100,134	2,003,284	2,097,136
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	21,866	(3,343)	(138,993)	(120,470)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	679,923	203,380	2,993,883	3,877,186
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	220,363	220,363
Amounts written off	-	-	(1,540,287)	(1,540,287)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(1)	-	(152)	(153)
At 31 December 2025	1,558,277	396,579	3,499,242	5,454,098

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to mortgage loans during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Mortgage loans <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	79,131,126	738,568	1,266,358	18,780	81,154,832
New assets originated or purchased	27,410,995	-	-	-	27,410,995
Assets repaid	(9,708,049)	(82,940)	(219,561)	(15,491)	(10,026,041)
Transfers to Stage 1	78,859	(78,859)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(521,464)	521,464	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(483,236)	(79,386)	562,622	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(6,869)	-	(6,869)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(49,771)	(2,979)	(6,643)	(126)	(59,519)
At 31 December 2025	95,858,460	1,015,868	1,595,907	3,163	98,473,398

Mortgage loans <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	61,642	11,741	328,704	-	402,087
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:					
New assets originated or purchased	45,697	-	-	-	45,697
Assets repaid	(4,308)	(3,239)	(3,036)	(80)	(10,663)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,417	(1,417)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(13,802)	13,802	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(21,951)	(1,854)	23,805	-	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(1,388)	6,522	90,750	-	95,884
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(28,360)	(2,259)	(57,648)	2,088	(86,179)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(22,695)	11,555	53,871	2,008	44,739
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:					
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	41,732	-	41,732
Amounts written off	-	-	(6,869)	-	(6,869)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(19)	(15)	(2,944)	-	(2,978)
At 31 December 2025	38,928	23,281	414,494	2,008	478,711

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An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to credit cards during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Credit cards <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	13,447,959	146,433	579,350	14,173,742
New assets originated or purchased	5,381,936	-	-	5,381,936
Assets repaid	(2,894,267)	(22,539)	(236,024)	(3,152,830)
Transfers to Stage 1	17,097	(15,904)	(1,193)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(129,698)	129,698	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(661,521)	(52,016)	713,537	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(104,157)	(104,157)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(5,648)	1,092	516	(4,040)
At 31 December 2025	15,155,858	186,764	952,029	16,294,651

Credit cards <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	63,509	8,652	226,551	298,712
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	163,273	-	-	163,273
Assets repaid	(9,040)	(1,755)	(31,800)	(42,595)
Transfers to Stage 1	999	(999)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(5,236)	5,236	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(143,677)	(4,590)	148,267	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(272)	6,315	153,019	159,062
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	14,654	(625)	(6,731)	7,298
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	20,701	3,582	262,755	287,038
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	33,364	33,364
Amounts written off	-	-	(104,157)	(104,157)
Foreign exchange adjustments	79	12	50	141
At 31 December 2025	84,289	12,246	418,563	515,098

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to corporate lending during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Loans to large corporate customers <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	73,043,201	188,866	3,700,603	-	76,932,670
New assets originated or purchased	70,414,282	-	-	-	70,414,282
Assets repaid	(22,966,974)	(188,866)	(2,861,323)	-	(26,017,163)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(2,802,124)	-	2,802,124	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(987,452)	-	(46,993)	-	(1,034,445)
At 31 December 2024	116,700,933	-	3,594,411	-	120,295,344

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Loans to large corporate customers					
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	162,523	651	233,859	-	397,033
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:					
New assets originated or purchased	548,245	-	-	-	548,245
Assets repaid	(37,106)	(651)	(9,840)	-	(47,597)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(449,623)	-	449,623	-	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	-	846,106	-	846,106
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(43,155)	-	(131,218)	-	(174,373)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	18,361	(651)	1,154,671	-	1,172,381
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:					
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	72,117	-	72,117
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(1,473)	-	(14,388)	-	(15,861)
At 31 December 2024	179,411	-	1,446,259	-	1,625,670
Loans to small and medium-sized companies					
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	109,450,720	3,613,429	1,800,324	114,864,473	
New assets originated or purchased	55,773,710	-	-	55,773,710	
Assets repaid	(61,254,526)	(2,198,527)	(1,199,435)	(64,652,488)	
Transfers to Stage 1	55,014	(55,014)	-	-	
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,042,509)	2,042,509	-	-	
Transfers to Stage 3	(991,409)	(213,592)	1,205,001	-	
Amounts written off	-	-	(372,185)	(372,185)	
Foreign exchange adjustments	(551,616)	(27,873)	(13,793)	(593,282)	
At 31 December 2024	100,439,384	3,160,932	1,419,912	105,020,228	

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Loans to small and medium-sized companies

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	240,506	51,577	528,113	820,196
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	207,448	-	-	207,448
Assets repaid	(107,529)	(19,314)	(189,888)	(316,731)
Transfers to Stage 1	5,799	(5,799)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(20,717)	20,717	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(104,885)	(6,313)	111,198	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(5,733)	17,913	318,232	330,412
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(58,364)	(11,429)	(65,137)	(134,930)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(83,981)	(4,225)	174,405	86,199
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	33,146	33,146
Amounts written off	-	-	(372,185)	(372,185)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(822)	(243)	(4,651)	(5,716)
At 31 December 2024	155,703	47,109	358,828	561,640

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to agricultural loans during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Agricultural loans to retail customers

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	67,932,163	938,262	2,177,539	71,047,964
New assets originated or purchased	36,160,627	-	-	36,160,627
Assets repaid	(35,504,088)	(508,241)	(750,752)	(36,763,081)
Transfers to Stage 1	13,271	(13,271)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(569,606)	569,606	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,278,845)	(143,530)	1,422,375	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(936,896)	(936,896)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(14,051)	(731)	(1,911)	(16,693)
At 31 December 2024	66,739,471	842,095	1,910,355	69,491,921

Agricultural loans to retail customers

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	136,977	11,893	590,422	739,292
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	263,264	-	-	263,264
Assets repaid	(27,774)	(1,284)	(85,558)	(114,616)
Transfers to Stage 1	460	(460)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(4,288)	4,288	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(200,359)	(6,133)	206,492	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(434)	3,868	655,345	658,779
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(37,228)	(2,436)	34,587	(5,077)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(6,359)	(2,157)	810,866	802,350
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	63,242	63,242
Amounts written off	-	-	(936,896)	(936,896)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(85)	(6)	(472)	(563)
At 31 December 2024	130,533	9,730	527,162	667,425

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Agricultural loans to corporate customers <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	16,463,163	25,499	50,875	16,539,537
New assets originated or purchased	1,517,500	-	-	1,517,500
Assets repaid	(1,279,112)	(4,516)	1,073	(1,282,555)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(6,663)	6,663	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(8,875)	(25,499)	34,374	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(29,852)	(29,852)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(22,073)	-	(293)	(22,366)
At 31 December 2024	16,663,940	2,147	56,177	16,722,264

Agricultural loans to corporate customers <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	19,856	2,695	9,327	31,878
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	3,632	-	-	3,632
Assets repaid	(352)	-	-	(352)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(8)	8	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,807)	(2,695)	4,502	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	201	17,544	17,745
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	8,514	-	5,368	13,882
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	9,979	(2,486)	27,414	34,907

Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:

Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	1,105	1,105
Amounts written off	-	-	(29,852)	(29,852)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(27)	-	-	(27)
At 31 December 2024	29,808	209	7,994	38,011

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to consumer loans during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Consumer loans <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	108,896,168	1,663,003	3,744,979	114,304,150
New assets originated or purchased	85,226,245	-	-	85,226,245
Assets repaid	(58,775,825)	(749,367)	(3,242,683)	(62,767,875)
Transfers to Stage 1	41,150	(41,150)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,203,026)	1,203,026	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(3,685,135)	(686,524)	4,371,659	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(918,609)	(918,609)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(1,405)	-	(271)	(1,676)
At 31 December 2024	130,498,172	1,388,988	3,955,075	135,842,235

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Consumer loans <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	691,436	172,807	1,723,714	2,587,957
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	1,131,725	-	-	1,131,725
Assets repaid	(209,666)	(21,406)	(276,910)	(507,982)
Transfers to Stage 1	3,128	(3,128)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(104,950)	104,950	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(553,291)	(134,300)	687,591	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(2,785)	78,711	1,364,876	1,440,802
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(77,240)	(4,435)	(936,454)	(1,018,129)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	186,921	20,392	839,103	1,046,416
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	181,342	181,342
Amounts written off	-	-	(918,609)	(918,609)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(2)	-	(115)	(117)
At 31 December 2024	878,355	193,199	1,825,435	2,896,989

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to mortgage loans during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Mortgage loans <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	52,562,544	588,095	1,079,312	29,681	54,259,632
New assets originated or purchased	34,114,940	-	-	-	34,114,940
Assets repaid	(6,663,368)	(109,991)	(66,045)	(10,593)	(6,849,997)
Transfers to Stage 1	17,244	(17,244)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(280,874)	280,874	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(561,432)	-	561,432	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(303,323)	-	(303,323)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(57,928)	(3,166)	(5,018)	(308)	(66,420)
At 31 December 2024	79,131,126	738,568	1,266,358	18,780	81,154,832

Mortgage loans <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	121,066	10,485	310,509	-	442,060
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:					
New assets originated or purchased	87,730	-	-	-	87,730
Assets repaid	(7,438)	(1,196)	(23,238)	-	(31,872)
Transfers to Stage 1	279	(279)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,653)	1,653	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(65,430)	-	65,430	-	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(269)	5,613	211,273	-	216,617
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(72,600)	(4,510)	35,340	-	(41,770)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(59,381)	1,281	288,805	-	230,705
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:					
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	34,386	-	34,386
Amounts written off	-	-	(303,323)	-	(303,323)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(43)	(25)	(1,673)	-	(1,741)
At 31 December 2024	61,642	11,741	328,704	-	402,087

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An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to credit cards during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Credit cards <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	11,798,257	174,145	550,505	12,522,907
New assets originated or purchased	4,593,612	-	-	4,593,612
Assets repaid	(2,525,737)	(60,447)	(129,258)	(2,715,442)
Transfers to Stage 1	17,415	(16,541)	(874)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(109,144)	109,144	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(257,976)	(59,525)	317,501	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(156,048)	(156,048)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(68,468)	(343)	(2,476)	(71,287)
At 31 December 2024	13,447,959	146,433	579,350	14,173,742

Credit cards <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	49,064	8,521	195,995	253,580
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	42,263	-	-	42,263
Assets repaid	(8,244)	(797)	(13,862)	(22,903)
Transfers to Stage 1	324	(324)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,781)	1,781	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(25,548)	(6,207)	31,755	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(267)	6,165	166,156	172,054
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	8,000	(463)	(25,635)	(18,098)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	14,747	155	158,414	173,316
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (deducted from interest revenue)	-	-	29,291	29,291
Amounts written off	-	-	(156,048)	(156,048)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(302)	(24)	(1,101)	(1,427)
At 31 December 2024	63,509	8,652	226,551	298,712

Credit quality of loans by overdue days. The following table provides information on the credit quality of loans to customer as at 31 December 2025.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to small and medium size companies				
not overdue	95,184,814	2,789,440	1,020,251	98,994,505
overdue less than 30 days	398,506	23,893	66,977	489,376
overdue 30-90 days	-	213,830	28,266	242,096
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	891,449	891,449
Total gross loans to small and medium size companies	95,583,320	3,027,163	2,006,943	100,617,426
Expected credit loss allowance	(111,380)	(39,645)	(490,884)	(641,909)
Total net loans to small and medium size companies	95,471,940	2,987,518	1,516,059	99,975,517
Loans to large corporate customers				
not overdue	161,158,120	-	1,139,435	162,297,555
overdue less than 30 days	-	-	193,390	193,390
overdue 30-90 days	-	-	1,820,591	1,820,591
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	2,235,003	2,235,003
Total gross loans to large corporate customers	161,158,120	-	5,388,419	166,546,539
Expected credit loss allowance	(173,418)	-	(2,375,619)	(2,549,037)
Total net loans to large corporate customers	160,984,702	-	3,012,800	163,997,502
Total loans to corporate customers	256,456,642	2,987,518	4,528,859	263,973,019

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<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer loans				
not overdue	162,493,870	939,912	2,097,963	165,531,745
overdue less than 30 days	922,338	208,651	244,082	1,375,071
overdue 30-90 days	-	692,291	229,849	922,140
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	3,005,538	3,005,538
Total gross consumer loans	163,416,208	1,840,854	5,577,432	170,834,494
Expected credit loss allowance	(1,558,277)	(396,579)	(3,499,242)	(5,454,098)
Total net consumer loans	161,857,931	1,444,275	2,078,190	165,380,396
Mortgage loans				
not overdue	95,788,949	666,620	1,455,369	97,910,938
overdue less than 30 days	69,511	-	84,606	154,117
overdue 30-90 days	-	349,248	-	349,248
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	59,095	59,095
Total gross mortgage loans	95,858,460	1,015,868	1,599,070	98,473,398
Expected credit loss allowance	(38,928)	(23,281)	(416,502)	(478,711)
Total net mortgage loans	95,819,532	992,587	1,182,568	97,994,687
Credit cards				
not overdue	15,083,026	146,617	740,291	15,969,934
overdue less than 30 days	72,831	2,595	28,776	104,202
overdue 30-90 days	-	37,552	38,339	75,891
overdue more than 90 days	1	-	144,623	144,624
Total gross credit cards	15,155,858	186,764	952,029	16,294,651
Expected credit loss allowance	(84,289)	(12,246)	(418,563)	(515,098)
Total net credit cards	15,071,569	174,518	533,466	15,779,553
Agricultural loans to retail customers				
not overdue	67,926,932	719,266	1,495,058	70,141,256
overdue less than 30 days	44,546	18,781	40,994	104,321
overdue 30-90 days	-	45,377	34,103	79,480
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	268,192	268,192
Total gross agricultural loans to retail customers	67,971,478	783,424	1,838,347	70,593,249
Expected credit loss allowance	(84,251)	(8,997)	(544,955)	(638,203)
Total net agricultural loans to retail customers	67,887,227	774,427	1,293,392	69,955,046
Agricultural loans to corporate customers				
not overdue	20,152,806	-	64,624	20,217,430
overdue less than 30 days	-	-	44,743	44,743
overdue 30-90 days	-	-	81,589	81,589
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	43,667	43,667
Total gross agricultural loans to corporate customers	20,152,806	-	234,623	20,387,429
Expected credit loss allowance	(15,243)	-	(57,002)	(72,245)
Total net agricultural loans to corporate customers	20,137,563	-	177,621	20,315,184
Total agricultural loans to customers	88,024,790	774,427	1,471,013	90,270,230
Gross loans to customers	619,296,250	6,854,073	17,596,863	643,747,186
Expected credit loss allowance	(2,065,786)	(480,748)	(7,802,767)	(10,349,301)
Net loans to customers at amortised cost	617,230,464	6,373,325	9,794,096	633,397,885

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The following table provides information on the credit quality of loans by overdue days to as at 31 December 2024.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to small and medium size companies				
not overdue	100,113,230	2,954,552	776,680	103,844,462
overdue less than 30 days	326,154	76,095	38,794	441,043
overdue 30-90 days	-	130,285	82,064	212,349
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	522,374	522,374
Total gross loans to small and medium size companies	100,439,384	3,160,932	1,419,912	105,020,228
Expected credit loss allowance	(155,703)	(47,109)	(358,828)	(561,640)
Total net loans to small and medium size companies	100,283,681	3,113,823	1,061,084	104,458,588
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to large corporate customers				
not overdue	116,588,698	-	1,072,689	117,661,387
overdue less than 30 days	112,235	-	93,842	206,077
overdue 30-90 days	-	-	1,921,767	1,921,767
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	506,113	506,113
Total gross loans to large corporate customers	116,700,933	-	3,594,411	120,295,344
Expected credit loss allowance	(179,411)	-	(1,446,259)	(1,625,670)
Total net loans to large corporate customers	116,521,522	-	2,148,152	118,669,674
Total loans to corporate customers	216,805,203	3,113,823	3,209,236	223,128,262
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer loans				
not overdue	129,838,576	898,217	1,805,872	132,542,665
overdue less than 30 days	659,596	95,964	201,674	957,234
overdue 30-90 days	-	394,807	163,255	558,062
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	1,784,274	1,784,274
Total gross consumer loans	130,498,172	1,388,988	3,955,075	135,842,235
Expected credit loss allowance	(878,355)	(193,199)	(1,825,435)	(2,896,989)
Total net consumer loans	129,619,817	1,195,789	2,129,640	132,945,246
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage loans				
not overdue	79,088,802	656,233	1,066,902	80,811,937
overdue less than 30 days	42,324	22,003	89,328	153,655
overdue 30-90 days	-	60,332	35,740	96,072
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	93,168	93,168
Total gross mortgage loans	79,131,126	738,568	1,285,138	81,154,832
Expected credit loss allowance	(61,642)	(11,741)	(328,704)	(402,087)
Total net mortgage loans	79,069,484	726,827	956,434	80,752,745
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit cards				
not overdue	13,336,879	104,296	438,000	13,879,175
overdue less than 30 days	111,078	26,062	37,746	174,886
overdue 30-90 days	1	16,075	12,709	28,785
overdue more than 90 days	1	-	90,895	90,896
Total gross credit cards	13,447,959	146,433	579,350	14,173,742
Expected credit loss allowance	(63,509)	(8,652)	(226,551)	(298,712)
Total net credit cards	13,384,450	137,781	352,799	13,875,030

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<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Agricultural loans to retail customers				
not overdue	66,708,450	802,921	1,499,409	69,010,780
overdue less than 30 days	31,021	11,275	31,477	73,773
overdue 30-90 days	-	27,899	43,760	71,659
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	335,709	335,709
Total gross agricultural loans to retail customers	66,739,471	842,095	1,910,355	69,491,921
Expected credit loss allowance	(130,533)	(9,730)	(527,162)	(667,425)
Total net agricultural loans to retail customers	66,608,938	832,365	1,383,193	68,824,496
Agricultural loans to corporate customers				
not overdue	16,495,593	-	22,101	16,517,694
overdue less than 30 days	168,347	-	5,658	174,005
overdue 30-90 days	-	2,147	-	2,147
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	28,418	28,418
Total gross agricultural loans to corporate customers	16,663,940	2,147	56,177	16,722,264
Expected credit loss allowance	(29,808)	(209)	(7,994)	(38,011)
Total net agricultural loans to corporate customers	16,634,132	1,938	48,183	16,684,253
Total agricultural loans to customers	83,243,070	834,303	1,431,376	85,508,749
Gross loans to customers	523,620,985	6,279,163	12,800,418	542,700,566
Expected credit loss allowance	(1,498,961)	(270,640)	(4,720,933)	(6,490,534)
Net loans to customers at amortised cost	522,122,024	6,008,523	8,079,485	536,210,032

Collateral and other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- Securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions: cash or securities.
- Commercial lending: primarily real estate properties, movable properties, production machinery, inventory, trade receivables and guarantees.
- Retail lending: primarily mortgages over residential properties, movable properties, and guarantees.
- Credit cards: primarily real estate and movable properties and guarantees.

The Group may also obtain guarantees from customer parent companies for loans provided to their subsidiaries during customer lending process.

Management monitors the market value of collateral and may request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for loan impairment.

The Bank's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Bank since the prior period.

Description of collateral held for loans to customers is as follows as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Real Estate	365,089,321	305,197,620
Guarantees	51,698,266	73,907,200
Working capital/Goods (finished products, goods in circulation, livestock)	30,127,393	23,341,018
Movables	12,472,803	10,599,263
Cash	7,008,472	5,823,611
Securities	6,176,131	7,616,833
Agricultural equipment	4,849,623	400,098
Other	1,864,525	162,258
Movables (personal property, equipment)	412	1,159
Without Collateral	164,460,240	115,651,506
Total gross loan portfolio	643,747,186	542,700,566

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The extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk for financial assets carried at amortised cost that are credit impaired, is presented by disclosing collateral values separately for (i) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are equal to or exceed carrying value of the asset (“over-collateralised assets”) and (ii) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are less than the carrying value of the asset (“under-collateralised assets”).

The effect of collateral on credit impaired assets at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is as follows.

2025 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Over-collateralised assets		Under-collateralised assets	
	Carrying value of the assets	Value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Value of collateral
Credit impaired assets:				
Loans to corporate customers				
Loans to small and medium size companies	1,511,041	5,855,606	495,903	14,000
Loans to large corporate customers	5,303,621	9,389,428	84,797	9,500
Loans to retail customers (other than agricultural and corporate loans)				
Consumer loans	713,919	2,314,380	4,863,513	214,832
Mortgage loans	1,452,406	2,928,258	143,500	10,100
Credit cards	235,277	669,197	716,750	-
Agricultural loans to customers				
Agricultural loans retail	705,460	4,260,360	1,132,887	-
Agricultural loans corporate	232,989	461,294	1,634	-
Total	10,154,713	25,878,523	7,438,984	248,432

2024 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Over-collateralised assets		Under-collateralised assets	
	Carrying value of the assets	Value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Value of collateral
Credit impaired assets:				
Loans to corporate customers				
Loans to small and medium size companies	1,095,555	5,458,096	324,357	-
Loans to large corporate customers	3,544,704	10,028,351	49,707	11,600
Loans to retail customers (other than agricultural and corporate loans)				
Consumer loans	676,988	4,002,522	3,278,086	76,110
Mortgage loans	1,197,949	2,658,839	68,408	4,100
Credit cards	63,044	387,747	516,304	-
Agricultural loans to customers				
Agricultural loans retail	744,557	5,950,620	1,165,797	-
Agricultural loans corporate	52,759	151,687	3,418	-
Total	7,375,556	28,637,862	5,406,077	91,810

In absence of collateral or other credit enhancements, ECL for individually impairment in respect of Stage 3 loans to customers as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 would have been higher by:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Corporate lending	2,923,856	2,029,895
Mortgage loans	1,155	18,781
Total	2,925,011	2,048,676

Assets under lien. As at 31 December 2025, loans to customers with a gross value of AMD 18,220,501 thousand (2024: AMD 22,323,285 thousand) serve as collateral for other borrowed funds (see Note 21).

Repossessed collateral. During the year, the Group took possession of collateral with an estimated value of AMD 306,290 thousand (2024: AMD 385,409 thousand), which the Group is in the process of selling. It is the Group's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. In general, the Group does not occupy repossessed properties for business use.

Concentration of loans to customers. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had a concentration of loans represented by AMD 61,161,792 thousand due from the ten largest third-party borrowers (9.5% of gross loan portfolio) (2024: AMD 59,660,205 thousand or 11.0%). An allowance of AMD 66,765 thousand (2024: AMD 87,788 thousand) was recognised against these loans.

Concentration of loans by sectors. Loans are made principally within Armenia in the following industry sectors:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Individuals	356,195,792	300,662,733
Food and beverage	94,866,704	51,317,852
Construction	55,483,275	52,175,334
Trade	49,199,042	44,775,458
Agriculture	34,201,007	22,531,896
Manufacturing	17,499,474	17,297,308
Financial sector	12,693,588	10,201,550
Energy	12,666,320	8,789,291
Transportation	9,468,430	7,470,360
Other	1,473,554	27,478,784
Impairment allowance	(10,349,301)	(6,490,534)
Net loans to customers at amortised cost	633,397,885	536,210,032

13 Receivables from finance leases

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Finance leases to corporate customers	96,551,518	88,131,067
Finance leases to retail customers	7,145,659	5,735,740
Net investments in finance leases	103,697,177	93,866,807
Impairment allowance	(555,350)	(760,986)
Net investments in finance leases, less impairment allowance	103,141,827	93,105,821

The Group provided leases to individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises operating in various sectors of the economy in acquiring equipment and production resources.

In the amount of finance lease receivables as at 31 December 2025 the amount of equipment on the way, purchased in the scope of finance lease agreements is AMD 177,022 thousand, (2024: AMD 51,826 thousand).

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to receivables from finance lease during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	92,347,246	677,654	841,907	93,866,807
New assets originated or purchased	49,636,662	-	-	49,636,662
Assets repaid	(39,051,403)	(355,616)	(625,781)	(40,032,800)
Transfers to Stage 1	501,008	(501,008)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,098,778)	1,098,778	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(704,367)	(138,986)	843,353	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	282,806	(2,505)	20,334	300,635
Write-off	-	-	(74,127)	(74,127)
At 31 December 2025	101,913,174	778,317	1,005,686	103,697,177

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<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	331,573	23,267	406,146	760,986
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	89,108	-	-	89,108
Assets repaid	(26,762)	(384)	(145,984)	(173,130)
Transfers to Stage 1	10,215	(10,215)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(4,721)	4,721	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(9,308)	(12,135)	21,443	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(9,665)	8,108	192,820	191,263
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(199,812)	(375)	(80,645)	(280,832)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(150,945)	(10,280)	(12,366)	(173,591)
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)	-	-	34,887	34,887
Write-off	-	-	(74,127)	(74,127)
Foreign exchange adjustments	472	(17)	6,740	7,195
At 31 December 2025	181,100	12,970	361,280	555,350

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to receivables from finance lease during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	83,119,652	212,056	851,063	84,182,771
New assets originated or purchased	40,352,948	-	-	40,352,948
Assets repaid	(28,892,956)	(205,487)	(732,202)	(29,830,645)
Transfers to Stage 1	64,125	(64,125)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(810,644)	810,644	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(661,797)	(69,791)	731,588	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(824,082)	(5,643)	(6,840)	(836,565)
Write-off	-	-	(1,702)	(1,702)
At 31 December 2024	92,347,246	677,654	841,907	93,866,807

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	350,131	5,793	420,421	776,345
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New assets originated or purchased	158,983	-	-	158,983
Assets repaid	(19,634)	(1,395)	(49,933)	(70,962)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,397	(1,397)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(9,662)	9,662	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(17,438)	(2,529)	19,967	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(1,260)	14,061	177,650	190,451
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(128,099)	(194)	(191,114)	(319,407)
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	(15,713)	18,208	(43,430)	(40,935)
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
Unwinding of discount (recognised in interest revenue)	-	-	34,775	34,775
Write-off	-	-	(1,702)	(1,702)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(2,845)	(734)	(3,918)	(7,497)
At 31 December 2024	331,573	23,267	406,146	760,986

Quality of finance lease receivables. The following table provides information on the credit quality of finance lease receivables at 31 December 2025.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Finance lease to retail customers				
not overdue	6,931,415	37,108	168,308	7,136,831
overdue less than 30 days	-	-	1,908	1,908
overdue 30-90 days	-	106	18	124
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	6,796	6,796
Total gross leases to retail customers	6,931,415	37,214	177,030	7,145,659
Expected credit loss allowance	(11,994)	(404)	(60,643)	(73,041)
Total net leases to retail customers	6,919,421	36,810	116,387	7,072,618
Finance lease to corporate customers				
not overdue	94,893,182	624,427	466,911	95,984,520
overdue less than 30 days	88,577	52,766	12,778	154,121
overdue 30-90 days	-	63,910	47,312	111,222
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	301,655	301,655
Total gross leases to large corporate customers	94,981,759	741,103	828,656	96,551,518
Expected credit loss allowance	(169,106)	(12,566)	(300,637)	(482,309)
Total net leases to large corporate customers	94,812,653	728,537	528,019	96,069,209
Total lease portfolio	101,732,074	765,347	644,406	103,141,827

The following table provides information on the credit quality of finance lease receivables at 31 December 2024.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Finance lease to retail customers				
not overdue	5,478,035	28,926	213,376	5,720,337
overdue less than 30 days	5,706	175	5,863	11,744
overdue 30-90 days	-	131	2,112	2,243
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	1,416	1,416
Total gross leases to retail customers	5,483,741	29,232	222,767	5,735,740
Expected credit loss allowance	(20,035)	(587)	(102,948)	(123,570)
Total net leases to retail customers	5,463,706	28,645	119,819	5,612,170
Finance lease to corporate customers				
not overdue	86,863,505	576,117	550,871	87,990,493
overdue less than 30 days	-	6,069	5,282	11,351
overdue 30-90 days	-	66,236	18,696	84,932
overdue more than 90 days	-	-	44,291	44,291
Total gross leases to large corporate customers	86,863,505	648,422	619,140	88,131,067
Expected credit loss allowance	(311,538)	(22,680)	(303,198)	(637,416)
Total net leases to large corporate customers	86,551,967	625,742	315,942	87,493,651
Total lease portfolio	92,015,673	654,387	435,761	93,105,821

Assets under lien. As at 31 December 2025, finance lease receivables with a gross value of AMD 29,592,232 thousand (2024: AMD 24,218,400 thousand) serve as collateral for other borrowed funds (see Note 21).

Repossessed assets. The carrying value of the assets repossessed during the period and held as at 31 December 2025 is AMD 81,753 thousand (2024: AMD 23,800 thousand).

Concentration of finance leases by sectors. Finance lease to corporate customers were issued primarily to customers located within the Republic of Armenia who operate in the following economic sectors:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Construction	20,602,177	23,566,077
Services	17,626,747	11,879,006
Food and beverages production	15,838,495	17,763,658
Manufacturing	12,678,316	12,681,271
Trade	10,245,738	9,003,744
Agriculture	9,380,527	7,574,666
Finance leases to retail customers	7,145,659	5,735,740
Hydropower plants	4,614,988	673,754
Transportation	4,126,468	4,262,379
Other	1,401,100	654,239
Manufacture of leather goods	36,962	72,273
Impairment allowance	(555,350)	(760,986)
Net investments in finance leases	103,141,827	93,105,821

The table below provides the maturity profile of gross and net investment in leases as of 31 December 2025:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Not later than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Between 3 and 4 years	Between 4 and 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
Gross investment in finance leases	46,419,897	38,869,526	23,754,256	10,589,091	4,268,933	934,786	124,836,489
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(10,528,689)	(6,145,439)	(2,930,214)	(1,099,576)	(320,573)	(114,821)	(21,139,312)
Net investment in finance leases before allowance	35,891,208	32,724,087	20,824,042	9,489,515	3,948,360	819,965	103,697,177

The table below provides the maturity profile of gross and net investment in leases as of 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Not later than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Between 3 and 4 years	Between 4 and 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
Gross investment in finance leases	40,241,823	37,383,004	23,230,265	9,173,305	2,818,528	431,559	113,278,484
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(9,935,171)	(5,886,243)	(2,593,967)	(792,627)	(161,793)	(41,876)	(19,411,677)
Net investment in finance leases before allowance	30,306,652	31,496,761	20,636,298	8,380,678	2,656,735	389,683	93,866,807

14 Property, equipment, and intangible assets

The movements in property, equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets were as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Software and licenses	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost/revalued amount									
31 December 2024	1,531,165	9,889,432	1,491,240	13,650,510	4,008,910	610,657	9,309,796	6,282,550	46,774,260
Additions	-	29,531	620,959	2,014,695	451,918	159,055	1,356,671	935,153	5,567,982
Disposals and write-offs	(13,200)	(319,870)		(822,608)	(252,383)	(71,835)	(448,767)	(240,125)	(2,168,788)
Effect of revaluation in profit or loss	(54,379)	(234,303)				(3,895)			(292,577)
Effect of revaluation in OCI	(189,016)	1,592,818				(149,827)			1,253,975
Modification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,460	47,460
31 December 2025	1,274,570	10,957,608	2,112,199	14,842,597	4,208,445	544,155	10,217,700	7,025,038	51,182,312
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment									
31 December 2024	-	395,901	684,654	6,851,549	2,443,913	143,619	4,573,031	2,567,509	17,660,176
Depreciation charge	-	230,195	81,087	991,338	218,474	91,551	1,011,595	1,082,846	3,707,086
Disposals and write-offs	-	(101,002)	-	(690,483)	(231,443)	(43,779)	(403,520)	(234,895)	(1,705,122)
Effect of revaluation	-	(483,836)	-	-	-	(179,866)	-	-	(663,702)
31 December 2025	-	41,258	765,741	7,152,404	2,430,944	11,525	5,181,106	3,415,460	18,998,438
Net book value									
31 December 2025	1,274,570	10,916,350	1,346,458	7,690,193	1,777,501	532,630	5,036,594	3,609,578	32,183,874

The Group engaged an independent valuer to determine the fair value of its land and buildings and motor vehicles. Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence. The date of the revaluation was 1 October 2025. More details about the fair value of buildings are disclosed in Note 34.

Right-of-use assets. The Group leases office premises, including its head office, branch offices and other spaces. Lease terms typically range from 5 to 10 years.

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<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Software and licenses	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost/revalued amount									
31 December 2023	1,531,165	10,086,030	1,360,402	11,360,054	3,592,460	638,257	8,554,235	5,074,712	42,197,315
Additions	-	181,950	159,641	2,404,895	602,356	4,815	1,251,648	629,855	5,235,160
Disposals and write-offs	-	(378,548)	(28,803)	(114,439)	(185,906)	(32,415)	(496,087)	(809,394)	(2,045,592)
Modification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,387,377	1,387,377
31 December 2024	1,531,165	9,889,432	1,491,240	13,650,510	4,008,910	610,657	9,309,796	6,282,550	46,774,260
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	251,885	540,802	5,864,915	2,300,030	74,428	3,761,519	2,292,758	15,086,337
31 December 2023	-	217,501	146,601	1,080,527	239,839	73,442	988,478	1,082,448	3,828,836
Depreciation charge	-	(73,485)	(2,749)	(93,893)	(95,956)	(4,251)	(176,966)	(807,697)	(1,254,997)
Disposals and write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31 December 2024	-	395,901	684,654	6,851,549	2,443,913	143,619	4,573,031	2,567,509	17,660,176
Net book value									
31 December 2024	1,531,165	9,493,531	806,586	6,798,961	1,564,997	467,038	4,736,765	3,715,041	29,114,084

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If the land, buildings, and motor vehicles were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025			2024		
	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles
Cost	420,249	8,805,752	849,216	424,566	8,474,382	741,906
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	3,017,500	529,398	-	2,588,081	486,339
Net carrying amount	420,249	5,788,252	319,818	424,566	5,886,301	255,567

15 Taxation

The corporate income tax expense comprises:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Current tax charge	8,472,629	6,621,988
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	668,075	(243,342)
Income tax expense	9,140,704	6,378,646

In 2025 the applicable tax rate for current and deferred tax is 18% (2024: 18%). The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory income tax rates. A reconciliation of the income tax expense based on statutory rates with actual is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	44,996,730	35,143,735
Statutory tax rate	18%	18%
Theoretical income tax expense at the statutory rate	8,099,412	6,325,872
Non-deductible expenses, net	1,041,292	52,774
Income tax expense	9,140,704	6,378,646
Effective tax rate	20.3%	18.2%

Non-deductible expenses, net consist of non - deductible expenses difference with the tax base in the amount of AMD 1,090,484 thousand (2024: AMD 202,768 thousand) and non-taxable income differences with the tax base in the amount of AMD 49,192 thousand (2024: AMD 149,994 thousand). Non-deductible expenses/income mainly relate to the gains/losses from revaluation of assets and liabilities, other benefits to employees, some representation expenses, some membership fees, reserve for contingent liabilities. etc. Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December and their movements for the respective years comprise:

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<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Balance 1 January 2024	Origination and reversal of temporary differences		Balance 31 December 2024	Origination and reversal of temporary differences		Balance 31 December 2025
		In the statement of profit or loss	In other compre- hensive income		In the statement of profit or loss	In other compre- hensive income	
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,248	4,201		5,449	(1,350)		4,099
Derivative financial assets	(28,778)	15,684		(13,094)	10,210		(2,884)
Loans and advances to banks	(26,974)	20,739		(6,235)	(23,859)		(30,094)
Investment securities	(508,888)	(126,109)	(17,115)	(652,112)	64,541	(37,550)	(625,121)
Loans to customers	(509,395)	(28,015)		(537,410)	48,705		(488,705)
Finance lease receivable	38,004	32,749		70,753	(239,657)		(168,904)
Investments in associates	(266,213)	(31,164)		(297,377)	(98,801)	-	(396,178)
Property, equipment, intangible and right-of-use assets	(624,065)	43,256	155	(580,654)	(402,022)	(345,342)	(1,328,018)
Other assets	(11,681)	31,714		20,033	20,636		40,669
Other borrowed funds	523,508	199,776		723,284	(152,729)		570,555
Other liabilities	738,070	101,478		839,548	99,970		939,518
Other financial instruments at amortised cost and provisions	(56,985)	(20,967)		(77,952)	6,281		(71,671)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(732,149)	243,342	(16,960)	(505,767)	(668,075)	(382,892)	(1,556,734)

16 Credit loss (expense)/reversal

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments and recoveries of written off loans and receivables from finance leases recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,073	-	-	-	7,073
Loans and advances to banks	10	20,408	-	-	-	20,408
Debt securities at amortised cost	11	(33,708)	-	-	-	(33,708)
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	11	5,995	-	-	-	5,995
Loans to customers at amortised cost	12	(568,134)	(210,159)	(4,407,958)	(2,008)	(5,188,259)
Receivables from finance leases	13	150,945	10,280	12,366	-	173,591
Other financial assets	17	7,887	-	-	-	7,887
Guarantees and letters of credit	25	(190)	-	-	-	(190)
Loan, credit line and credit card commitments	25	(18,942)	(326)	(620)	-	(19,888)
Recovery of written off loans and receivables from finance leases		-	-	736,917	-	736,917
Total credit loss expense		(428,666)	(200,205)	(3,659,295)	(2,008)	(4,290,174)

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments and recoveries of written off loans and receivables from finance leases recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	8	(24,214)	-	-	-	(24,214)
Loans and advances to banks	10	7,535	-	-	-	7,535
Debt securities at amortised cost	11	(66,089)	-	-	-	(66,089)
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	11	25,308	-	-	-	25,308
Loans to customers at amortised cost	12	(80,287)	(12,309)	(3,453,678)	-	(3,546,274)
Receivables from finance leases	13	15,713	(18,208)	43,430	-	40,935
Other financial assets	17	7,404	-	-	-	7,404
Guarantees and letters of credit	25	8,338	8	(3)	-	8,343
Loan, credit line and credit card commitments	25	(7,160)	(1,028)	(1,806)	-	(9,994)
Recovery of written off loans and receivables from finance leases				1,207,008	-	1,207,008
Total credit loss expense		(113,452)	(31,537)	(2,205,049)	-	(2,350,038)

17 Other assets

Other assets comprise:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Other receivables	2,408,427	2,239,638
Advances paid to leased property suppliers*	14,082,912	12,121,443
Impairment allowance	(15,145)	(23,032)
Total other financial assets	16,476,194	14,338,049
Deferred employee compensation - staff loans	3,194,197	3,166,128
Prepayments to suppliers	2,248,677	413,050
Repossessed assets	1,913,386	1,665,921
VAT recoverable	1,345,443	1,159,152
Inventories	357,006	332,093
Property to be leased	352,603	764,751
Returned lease property	81,753	23,800
Other	614,239	325,827
Total other non-financial assets	10,107,304	7,850,722
Less impairment allowance	(794,185)	(744,937)
Total other assets	25,789,313	21,443,834

*In financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 Advances paid to leased property suppliers were presented under other non-financial assets. To enhance presentation of the item it has been moved to other financial assets subtotal with corresponding reflection under Risk Management, Fair value measurements, Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities disclosure.

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for other financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
ECL at 1 January 2025	23,032	-	23,032
New assets originated or redeemed (net)	(7,887)	-	(7,887)
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	15,145	-	15,145

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for other financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
ECL at 1 January 2024	30,436	-	30,436
New assets originated or redeemed (net)	(7,404)	-	(7,404)
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-

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At 31 December 2024	23,032	-	23,032
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An analysis of Impairment allowance for non-financial assets as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	744,937	656,841
Net charge	49,248	88,096
Balance at the end of the year	794,185	744,937

18 Deposits and balances from banks

Deposits and balances from banks include the following:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Loans from other Banks	4,876,206	-
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	672,035	419,101
Short-term placements of banks	28,319	43,696
Total deposits and balances from banks	5,576,560	462,797

19 Current accounts and deposits from customers

Current accounts and deposits from customers include the following:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Current accounts and demand deposits		
Retail	109,709,134	100,070,308
Corporate	136,306,715	139,462,540
Unsettled transactions	3,381,519	3,627,888
Term deposits		
Retail	271,377,115	258,523,637
Corporate	97,743,040	82,437,663
Total	618,517,523	584,122,036
Held as security against guarantees	4,076,053	2,937,568

At 31 December 2025, current accounts and deposits from customers of AMD 110,571,519 thousand (18%) were due to the ten largest customers (2024: AMD 111,319,038 thousand (19%)).

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has two customers (31 December 2024: two customers) whose balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2025 is AMD 59,182,374 thousand (31 December 2024: AMD 57,839,238 thousand).

Unsettled transactions include amounts that were not settled as of 31 December 2025 in the Group's customers' accounts. These were settled on the first working days of January 2026.

In accordance with the Armenian legislation, the Group is obliged to repay deposits upon demand of individual depositors. In case a term deposit is repaid upon demand of a depositor prior to maturity, interest on it is paid based on the interest rate for demand deposits, unless a different interest rate is specified in the agreement.

20 Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued consisted of the following:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Domestic bonds issued	51,798,299	39,408,576
Debt securities issued	51,798,299	39,408,576

From 20 February 2025 to 18 December 2025, the Group issued AMD and USD denominated bonds with nominal amount of AMD 13,437,200 thousand (2024: AMD 11,398,900 thousand) and USD 10,000,000 (2024: USD 17,059,600) accordingly.

Carrying value of the domestic bonds issued consisted of:

	2025	2024
AMD denominated bonds	37,891,722	26,997,701
USD denominated bonds	13,906,577	12,410,875
Total domestic bonds issued	51,798,299	39,408,576

Annual coupon interest rate and maturity dates for placed bonds are the following:

	AMD	USD	Maturity date
Bonds issued in 2023	11.5%	5.0%	2026
Bonds issued in 2024	9.5%	4.5%	2026
Bonds issued in 2024	11%	6%	2029
Bonds issued in 2024	10.5%	-	2029
Bonds issued in 2025	9.5%	-	2028
Bonds issued in 2025	10%	-	2030
Bonds issued in 2025	10.5%	5.5%	2030

21 Other borrowed funds

Other borrowed funds consisted of the following:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Borrowings from international financial institutions	100,428,144	60,344,636
Borrowings from CBA and Government of Armenia	46,362,273	43,842,216
Borrowings from local financial institutions	2,485,094	2,679,022
Lease liabilities	3,902,296	4,017,986
Other borrowed funds	153,177,807	110,883,860

Borrowings from international financial institutions include AMD, USD and EUR denominated borrowings under several financing programs maturing from 2026 till 2041.

Borrowings from Government of Armenia mainly include AMD denominated borrowings provided by Central Bank of Armenia under different financing programs of IFIs, maturing from 2026 to 2033.

Borrowings from local financial institutions comprise of AMD borrowings under mortgage refinancing programs, maturing from 2026 to 2035.

As at 31 December 2025, loans to customers and finance lease receivables with a gross value of AMD 47,812,733 thousand (2024: AMD 46,541,685 thousand) serve as collateral for secured borrowings from RA Government and Armenian financial institutions (see Notes 12 and 13).

As at 31 December 2025 the Group has other borrowed funds from three lenders (2024: two lenders), whose balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2025 is AMD 93,006,317 thousand (2024: AMD 60,234,310 thousand).

Compliance with covenants. As at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024 the Group was in compliance with all covenants.

Lease liabilities. Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
As at 1 January	4,017,986	2,896,371
Additions	935,153	629,855
Modification	47,460	1,387,377
Accretion of interest	408,848	441,676
Payments	(1,269,405)	(1,259,478)
FX (loss)/gain	(22,261)	(5,974)
Termination of contract	(215,485)	(71,841)
As at 31 December	3,902,296	4,017,986

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of AMD 1,269,405 thousand in 2025 (2024: AMD 1,259,478 thousand). The Group also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of AMD 935,153 thousand in 2025 (2024: AMD 629,855 thousand).

22 Subordinated loans

As at 31 December 2025 the Group has subordinated loans with gross amount of AMD 13,152,984 thousand (2024: AMD 12,632,502 thousand). Subordinated loans include USD and EUR denominated loans with maturity from 2027 till 2031 and with interest rate from 5.8% to 8.9%.

23 Other liabilities

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Accounts payable	5,863,737	5,390,713
Prepayments from lessees*	5,287,098	4,209,596
Payables to employees	5,150,438	4,887,594
Deferred guarantee fees	1,406,567	979,738
Provisions for credit-related commitments	95,748	75,555
Total other financial liabilities	17,803,588	15,543,196
Taxes payable other than on income	925,993	941,445
Payables to Deposit Guarantee fund	196,115	224,463
Other non-financial liabilities	384,285	218,754
Total other non-financial liabilities	1,506,393	1,384,662
Total other liabilities	19,309,981	16,927,858

*In financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 prepayments from lessees were presented under other non-financial liabilities. To enhance presentation of the item it has been moved to other financial liabilities subtotal with corresponding reflection under Risk Management, Fair value measurements, Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities disclosure.

24 Equity

Issued capital. As of 31 December 2025 the Group's share capital was AMD 89,775,000 thousand (2024: AMD 89,775,000 thousand). The authorized, issued and outstanding share capital comprises 5,985 thousand ordinary shares (2024: 5,985 thousand ordinary shares) with a par value of AMD 15,000 (2024: AMD 15,000) each. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at annual general meetings of the Group.

Issue of share capital. On April 18, 2024, the Bank's Board approved issuance and allotment of up to 485,000 common ordinary shares. This allocation was primarily intended to facilitate Proparco's participation in the Bank's equity. On May 14, 2024, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders approved the allocation of the additional shares through closed subscription. Existing shareholders were granted a pre-emptive right to subscribe for the newly issued shares. Proparco was offered the opportunity to subscribe for any newly issued shares not subscribed to by existing shareholders under their pre-emptive rights.

Following the allocation of the entire offer with AMD 14,251.5 price per share, on November 22, 2024 the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approved the results of allocation. The total consideration received for these new shares amounted to AMD 6,911,978 thousand, resulting in an increase in share equity of AMD 4,850,000 thousand. The difference between the nominal value and cash consideration received was recognized as share premium of AMD 2,061,978 thousand.

Replenishment of share capital from retained earnings. Alongside the issuance of new shares, on October 25, 2024, the Bank's Board decided to increase the nominal value of the existing shares from AMD 10,000 to AMD 15,000, resulting in the transfer of AMD 29,925,000 thousand from retained earnings to share capital.

As a result of both replenishment and issue of share capital, the share capital rose to AMD 89,775,000 thousand.

On November 22, 2024, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders also approved the necessary amendments to the Bank's charter, which were subsequently registered by the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia on December 25, 2024.

Nature and purpose of reserves

Revaluation reserve for property and equipment. The revaluation reserve for property and equipment comprises the cumulative positive revalued value of land, buildings and motor vehicles over their cost net of deferred tax.

Statutory general reserve. On October 17 2024, the Bank's Board approved increasing the statutory general reserve by AMD 5,216,250 thousand from retained earnings, amounting to AMD 13,466,250 thousand as of December 31, 2024.

The Statutory general reserve is a non-distributable reserve, which is created as required by statutory regulations, in respect of general banking risks, including future losses and other unforeseen risks or contingencies. The reserve fund has been created in accordance with the Bank's Charter that provides for the creation of a reserve for these purposes of not less than 15% of the Bank's share capital.

Share-based payment reserve transfer to Retained earnings. In 2025, following completion of the Employee Stock Ownership Program, the related share-based payment reserve amounting to AMD 3,517,422 thousand was transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends. At the Shareholders' Meeting on 29 May 2025, the Bank declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2024, totaling AMD 6,583,500 thousand (2024: AMD 5,500,000 thousand) on ordinary shares: AMD 1,100 per share (2024: AMD 1,000 per share). The dividends were paid in June 2025.

Earnings per share (EPS). Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	35,856,026	28,765,089
Weighted average number of ordinary share for basic EPS	5,985,000	5,550,493
Earnings per share, Basic and diluted, attributable to equity holders of the parent, AMD	5,990.98	5,182.44

25 Commitments and contingencies

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

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

Legal. In the ordinary course of business, the Group is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Group.

Taxation. 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 sometimes 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 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 more significant than in other jurisdictions. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Armenian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on the financial position, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

Credit related commitments. As at 31 December the Group's commitments and contingencies comprised the following:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Credit related commitments		
Loan and credit line commitments, credit card commitments	39,106,267	35,710,592
Letters of credit	181,187	128,016
Non financial guarantees	7,075,461	31,596,404
Financial guarantees	49,774,918	6,074,434
Commitments and contingencies	96,137,833	73,509,446

An analysis of changes in the ECLs in relation to loans, credit lines and credit card commitments during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Loans and credit lines and credit card commitments				
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2025	67,633	1,950	5,972	75,555
New exposures	25,939	-	-	25,939
Expired exposures	(19,303)	(1,348)	(1,886)	(22,537)
Transfers to Stage 1	135	(135)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(405)	405	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,070)	(76)	1,146	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(92)	1,670	2,139	3,717
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	13,738	(190)	(779)	12,769
Foreign exchange adjustments	310	0	(5)	305
At 31 December 2025	86,885	2,276	6,587	95,748

An analysis of changes in the ECLs in relation to loans, credit lines and credit card commitments during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Loans and credit lines and credit card commitments				
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECLs as at 1 January 2024	60,857	928	4,202	65,987
New exposures	23,001	-	-	23,001
Expired exposures	(17,955)	(354)	(1,615)	(19,924)
Transfers to Stage 1	123	(123)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(280)	280	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(903)	(51)	954	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	(107)	1,263	1,940	3,096
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	3,281	13	527	3,821
Foreign exchange adjustments	(384)	(6)	(36)	(426)
At 31 December 2024	67,633	1,950	5,972	75,555

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to guarantees and letters of credit during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Guarantees and letters of credit <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	36,682,010	68,010	1,048,834	37,798,854
New guarantees and letters of credit originated or purchased	46,035,333	-	-	46,035,333
Guarantees and letters of credit matured or settled	(26,430,620)	(7,375)	(364,626)	(26,802,621)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(67,425)	67,425	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(486,859)	-	486,859	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	55,732,439	128,060	1,171,067	57,031,566

Guarantees and letters of credit <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	412	1	8	421
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New guarantees and letters of credit originated or purchased	531	-	-	531
Guarantees and letters of credit matured or settled	(317)	-	(3)	(320)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(4)	-	4	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(20)	-	(1)	(21)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
ECL as at 31 December 2025	602	1	8	611

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to guarantees and letters of credit during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Guarantees and letters of credit <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	31,257,294	573,493	292,629	32,123,416
New guarantees and letters of credit originated or purchased	29,639,881	-	-	29,639,881
Guarantees and letters of credit matured or settled	(23,595,156)	(123,493)	(242,502)	(23,961,151)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(68,010)	68,010	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(548,707)	(450,000)	998,707	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(3,292)	-	-	(3,292)
At 31 December 2024	36,682,010	68,010	1,048,834	37,798,854

Guarantees and letters of credit <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	8,750	9	5	8,764
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:				
New guarantees and letters of credit originated or purchased	353	-	-	353
Guarantees and letters of credit matured or settled	(8,620)	(2)	(4)	(8,626)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1)	1	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(5)	(7)	12	-
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period	-	-	(5)	(5)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(65)	-	-	(65)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-
ECL as at 31 December 2024	412	1	8	421

26 Net interest income

Net interest income comprises:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Loans to legal entities and individuals	84,395,737	70,281,544
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	2,376,591	3,994,841
Loans and advances to banks	1,050,875	1,133,912
Other	50	46,578
	87,823,253	75,456,875
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instruments	4,951,111	4,187,172
	92,774,364	79,644,047
Interest revenue calculated using effective rate		
Receivables from finance leases	14,172,169	12,351,284
Other interest income	64,661	173,483
	14,236,830	12,524,767
Total interest revenue	107,011,194	92,168,814
Interest expense		
Current accounts and deposits from customers	25,948,617	26,480,071
Other borrowed funds and subordinated loans except lease liabilities	9,974,871	8,334,913
Debt securities issued	4,072,034	2,310,867
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	106,045	1,979
Other	145,189	35,255
	40,246,756	37,163,085
Lease liabilities	408,848	441,676
	40,655,604	37,604,761
Net interest income	66,355,590	54,564,053

27 Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income comprise:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Plastic card and transactions fees	13,263,494	11,404,952
Guarantee and letter of credit issuance	1,411,924	281,338
Money transfers	1,187,188	1,060,129
Other	740,798	281,981
Current account fees	658,639	584,093
Commissions for acting as an insurance agent	560,183	430,960
Commissions from lease equipment suppliers	459,170	213,756
Cash withdrawal services	430,071	449,599
	18,711,467	14,706,808
Plastic card	8,357,058	6,057,748
Other	629,129	356,997
Money transfers	178,809	184,739
	9,164,996	6,599,484
Net fee and commission income	9,546,471	8,107,324

28 Other income

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Gain on the disposal of property, plant, and equipment	120,337	501,396
Income from write-off payables	33,146	18,256
Compensation received	2,368	13,386
Dividends	1,932	2,174
Fines and penalties received	851	773
Net income from card transactions	296	743
Other	554,022	300,425
Total other income	712,952	837,153

29 Personnel expenses

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Salaries and wages	15,738,998	14,098,521
Bonuses and performance incentives	5,826,037	5,475,461
Other personal expenses	1,577,812	1,448,493
Total personnel expenses	23,142,847	21,022,475

30 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Guarantee fee expenses on deposit insurance fund	852,255	838,384
Software and Service Fees	460,156	297,735
Taxes other than on income	368,873	290,353
Loss from revaluation of land and buildings	292,577	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	-	198,323
Financial system mediator payments	169,796	145,257
Encashment expenses	135,003	150,917
Loan collection expenses	124,893	174,648
Securities registry maintenance fee	43,124	19,724
Fines and penalties paid	573	10,560
Other	701,007	436,544
Other operating expenses	3,148,257	2,562,445

31 Other general administrative expenses

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Repairs and maintenance	1,459,146	1,437,348
Advertising and marketing	1,063,345	888,284
Utilities and office supplies	436,553	443,592
Other managerial expenses	435,119	495,010
Communications	411,789	497,759
Software maintenance expense	387,080	359,532
Insurance	254,583	233,335
Security	245,134	282,344
Representative expenses	168,040	83,869
Operating lease expense	69,469	33,944
Other	831,271	605,932
Other general administrative expenses	5,761,529	5,360,949

“Other” line includes audit services provided to the Group for the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 in the amount of AMD 65,640 thousand (2024: AMD 57,240 thousand), non-audit assurance services in the amount of AMD 21,227 thousand (2024: AMD 38,683 thousand) and non-audit other services: nil (2024: nil). All amounts are VAT inclusive.

32 Charge for other impairment and provisions

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Impairment charge for repossessed assets	(49,248)	(88,096)
Charge for other impairment and provisions	(49,248)	(88,096)

33 Risk management

Introduction. The Group's risk management system, in line with the Group's strategy includes a set of innovative and international risk management tools, documents defining the principles of risk management, and activities aimed at maintaining and spreading the risk culture in the Group. Risk is inherent in the Group's activities, and it is managed through an ongoing process of identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting systems, overseen by governance. This process is subject to defined risk limits and reinforced by permanent controls. Accountability for managing risk exposures is distributed across the Group, with each individual responsible for risks within their purview.

The major risks that the Group faces include credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (which encompasses trading and non-trading risks, in particular interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk), and operational risk. Additionally, the Group remains vigilant regarding emerging risks, such as cybersecurity threats, and ensures compliance with regulatory standards governing risk management practices. Quantitative assessments of these risks are regularly conducted to inform decision-making and safeguard the Group's profitability and stability.

Risk identification. Risk identification is a continuous process within the Group and is achieved through regular assessments of risks, ongoing monitoring of portfolios, assessment of risks in new business activities and processes, assessment of risks in complex and unusual business transactions and the regular monitoring of the overall risk profile.

Risk measurement and management systems. The Group adopts a customized approach to analysing and assessing different types of risks by using statistical models, sensitivity analyses, and monitoring key risk indicators. When necessary, the Group takes appropriate measures to address potential risks. These models undergo regular back testing and validation to confirm their accuracy. The Group also performs stress test analyses to assess the effects of extreme, low-probability events. As part of its comprehensive risk management strategy, the Group utilizes derivatives and other financial instruments to hedge against risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity markets, credit exposures, and anticipated transactions. Furthermore, the Group actively uses various credit risk mitigation tools.

Monitoring and controlling risks. The Group primarily monitors and controls risks by adhering to established limits, which are set in alignment with the Group's business strategy, market conditions, and the risk appetite, with particular attention to specific industries to achieve optimal diversification level. Additionally, the Group continuously assesses its overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the total risk exposure across all risk types and activities. In the event of risk limit breaches, periodical alerts are issued based on the nature and urgency of the breach. These alerts are communicated to the relevant business divisions for review and implementation of appropriate preventive and corrective actions.

Risk management reporting system. Risk Relevant data from all business lines are examined and processed to identify, manage, and mitigate risks and make them in line with risk appetite for each entity within the Group. The Group has two main reporting lines: Risk Management Committee to the Executive Management and the Risk Management Committee to the Board. Reports to the Risk Management Committees include, but are not limited to, an analysis of aggregate credit exposure, detailed macroeconomic analysis, monitoring of credit concentration limits, GAP analysis, Value-at-Risk (VaR) estimates, liquidity ratios, benchmark comparisons, stress test results, and updates on risk appetite and risk profile changes of each entity within the Group.

The Risk Management Committees meet regularly to discuss critical risk issues and approve actions to mitigate and manage them. On a quarterly basis, the Board receives a comprehensive risk report, providing key insights to assess and make informed decisions regarding overall risk exposure. Tailored risk reports are meticulously prepared and distributed across all levels of the organization, ensuring that each related business division has access to relevant and up-to-date information.

The Group's Risk management structure

The Board holds ultimate responsibility for identifying and controlling risks within the organization. Nevertheless, distinct independent bodies are designated with the specific duties of managing and monitoring these risks. The Board is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The Board oversees risk management by approving the Risk management framework, risk appetite framework, risk appetite statement, and related risk management policies and limits.

Risk Management Committee to the Board assists the Board in overseeing the Group's risk profile and performance against the defined risk appetites. On a regular basis the Risk Management Committee to the Board reviews risk management report and provides concerns and suggestions regarding the overall risk profile and market situation to the Board.

Chief Executive Officer of the Bank. The Chief Executive Officer of the Bank has the responsibility to ensure effective application of the Group's risk management frameworks and circulation of internal legal acts, define allocation of decision-making powers related to risk management within their authority, review risk-related internal legal acts and submits them to the Board for approval and provide sufficient human and technical resources for effective functioning of risk management functions.

Risk Management Committee (to the Executive management). The executive-level Risk Management Committee has the overall responsibility for reviewing the risk profile compliance with the Group's strategy and Risk Management Framework, reviewing risk appetite indicators, alerts, and relevant reports from responsible units as well as providing a forum for cross-functional coordination ensuring timely escalation to the Bank's CEO or Board when necessary.

Risk Management Directorate. The Risk Management Directorate is primarily responsible for the identification, measurement, monitoring, and management of the risks within their remit, followed by comprehensive reporting after each step to ensure an independent control process. Risk Management Directorate fosters a strong risk culture across all levels of the Group, ensuring awareness and accountability for risk-taking.

Assets and Liabilities Management Department. The Assets and Liabilities Management Department is responsible for managing the Group's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding, liquidity and interest rate risks of the Bank.

Internal audit Directorate. Risk management processes throughout the Group are audited annually by the internal audit function, that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit Directorate discusses the results of all assessments with management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee to the Board.

The subsidiary operates with a risk management structure aligned to its specific functions and organizational framework, like that of the Bank. While its roles and responsibilities may vary based on its scope and activities, it generally adheres to similar principles in decision-making, risk management, and operational oversight as those of the Bank.

The Group is exposed to several risk types, the most common of which are presented below.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the failure of one party to fulfil its financial obligations to another party. The credit risk can appear by the following forms:

- A debtor fails to pay interest or principal on a loan (bankruptcy risk or default risk)
- An obligor or counterparty is downgraded (downgrade risk), indicating an increase in risk that may lead to an immediate loss in value of a credit-linked security: and
- A counterparty to a market trade fails to perform (counterparty risk), including settlement.

The Group manages and controls credit risk by setting risk appetite, tolerance and capacity limits. In its risk appetite statement, the Group defines the credit risk relevant limits to manage the concentration risk and achieve the credit portfolio optimal diversification level.

The Group has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. The credit quality review process allows the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

The Group has implemented a comprehensive credit risk management system, which is divided into two complementary areas:

- Individual credit risk management system
- Credit portfolio risk management system

Individual credit risk management system includes scoring systems for evaluating the customer's creditworthiness, credit rating systems for corporate customers, as well as other financial and economic analytical systems automated decision-making scoring systems built on the basis of the Application and Behavioural Score models have been implemented within the Group.

The credit portfolio risk management system includes the estimation of both expected and unexpected loss estimations. Based on the latter the Entity calculates its' economic capital for credit risk. From IFRS 9 perspective the Entity applies credit portfolio segmentation, and develops models for assessing the PD, LGD and EAD for each segment.

Derivative financial instruments' risk. Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Credit-related commitments' risk. The Group makes available to its customers bank guarantees and letters of credit which may require that the Group make payments on their behalf. Such payments are collected from customers based on the contractual terms. They expose the Group to similar risks to loans and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of financial instrument. The maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position, including derivatives, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements, is best represented by their carrying amounts.

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the carrying value represents the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

For more details on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument, references are represented in the specific notes. The effects of collateral and other risk mitigation techniques are shown in Notes 12 and 13.

Impairment assessment. The Group computes Expected Credit Loss (ECL) through the evaluation of three probability-weighted scenarios to measure anticipated cash shortfalls, discounted at the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) at origination. A cash shortfall is defined as the variance between the contractual cash flows owed to an entity and the anticipated cash flows the entity expects to receive, factoring in potential credit risk. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are detailed below, with key elements including:

PD	The Probability of Default (PD) represents an estimation of the likelihood of default occurring within a defined time horizon. Default may occur at any point within the assessed period if the facility remains in the portfolio and has not been derecognized previously.
EAD	The Exposure at Default (EAD) is an estimation of the exposure at a future default date, considering anticipated changes in exposure post-reporting date. This includes scheduled or unscheduled repayments of principal and interest, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest resulting from missed payments.
LGD	The Loss Given Default (LGD) represents an estimation of the loss arising in the event of default at a specific time. It is determined by comparing the contractual cash flows due with those expected to be received by the lender, considering any collateral realization or future expected recoveries. Typically, LGD is expressed as a percentage of the Exposure at Default (EAD).

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LT ECL). In case there has been no significant increase in credit risk since financial instrument origination the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss. The 12m ECL is the part of the LT ECL that represents the ECLs that could arise from financial instrument default events within a year of the reporting date. LT ECL and 12m ECL are computed either individually or collectively, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group has established a policy to assess, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. Based on the above process, the Group groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

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

Definition of default and cure. The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when:

- the borrower becomes more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.
- all liabilities of the given borrower, if at least one of them has more than 90 overdue days in the Group and/or other financial organizations (also includes the affiliation of a natural person and an individual entrepreneur).
- all liabilities of the given borrower, if at least one of the liabilities of the affiliated persons is more than 90 days overdue in the Group.
- refinanced or revised assets due to borrower's poor financial condition, for which there are more than 30 overdue days with the Group.

A financial instrument is also considered as credit-impaired based on predefined other quantitative and qualitative factors, such as:

- the quality of credits due to affiliated parties.
- the state of being rescheduled.
- the outcomes of financial monitoring, which are approved by the management.

- reduction of loan security - as a result of total or partial loss of collateral by the mortgagor, physical damage or illegal sale, or decrease in the loan security ratio due to a decrease in the market value of collateral.
- concentration of loans to other persons, including concentration to family members, refusal to repay loans by the borrower and presence of more than 30 overdue days. This criterion is assigned to all loans to which the monitoring conclusion applies.
- force majeure: death of the borrower or the sole owner, disability, serious illnesses. This criterion is applied to all loans of the customer, and
- natural disasters or epidemics. This criterion is assigned to all loans to which the monitoring conclusion applies.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay, based on management's judgment. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months and the number of overdue days has not exceeded seven calendar days. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the debt service by the borrower and existence of other non-primary SICR criteria as of date of the assessment.

Loans to customers

Bucketing. For stage 1 and stage 2 loans to customers, as well as for stage 3 exposures, which are not individually subject to impairment, the Group calculates ECL on portfolio level. The following portfolios are segregated by the Bank, which, to evaluate the PD PIT matrices, are further sub-bucketed into smaller target groups.

- Corporate loans.
- Consumer loans.
- Agricultural loans.
- Mortgages.

For Leasing the lease is considered as the main target group. Credit card exposures are included in Consumer loans group.

PD estimation process

Treasury and interbank relationships. The Group's treasury and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise financial services institutions, banks, broker-dealers, exchanges and clearing-houses. For these relationships, the Group's financial risks management division analyses publicly available information such as financial information and other external data, e.g., the external ratings.

PDs for loans to customers are based on historic information and calculated through probability transition matrices, based on historical information on ageing of the loan portfolios. The probabilities are calculated as the proportion of loans that defaulted during the 12-month period from the total number of loans at the beginning of that period. In calculation of PDs the Group considers forward looking macroeconomic parameters that have a significant impact on the probability of default estimated through time series regression analyses. The forecasts of PDs are evaluated based on the officially available forward-looking macroeconomic parameters. Time series regression analyses are assessed by the following sectors: agriculture, business, consumer and mortgage, the outcome of which are then cascaded down to the predefined sub-buckets of loans to arrive to the PD PIT transition matrices.

Based on the estimated deviation of the historical forecasts of the selected macroeconomic parameters from the actual trends three scenarios of the forward-looking macroeconomic development are directed to the final outcome of three PD PIT transition matrices, which are weighted by 15%, 70% and 15% probabilities corresponding to the best, base and worst-case scenarios. The same weights were applied in the reporting year ended 31 December 2024.

Exposure at default. The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too. To calculate the EAD for a

Stage 1 loan, the Group assesses the possible default events within 12 months. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

Loss given default. The Group uses historical information on recoveries after the default date for all defaulted loans for LGD calculation purposes. For the purposes of LGD rate calculation the initial bucketing used for PD PIT estimation is further sub-bucketed based on the type of collateral. All cash flow information is collected after the default date per LGD bucket. For recently defaulted loans the possible recoveries are evaluated based on the development factor estimated from the population of earlier defaulted loans. Any changes in the collection policy are considered in this scope. The overall recoveries are further discounted to the default point using the average effective interest rate of each LGD bucket. Cash flow information includes all kind of cash received from defaulted loans (cash received from repayment of loans, cash received from guarantor, cash received from sale of collateral, etc.).

Significant increase in credit risk. The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The objective criterion used by the Group is the information on overdue days of the loans. The Group concludes that there is a significant increase in credit risk of the assets, when payments related to that assets of the borrower are past due for more than 30 days.

The Group's Executive Body also considers the following factors to determine whether there is an increase in credit risk:

- Overdue days of the borrower in other financial institutions in Armenia;
- Overdue days of the predefined affiliated parties;
- Significant difficulties in the financial conditions of the borrower;
- Renegotiation of the loan terms resulting from deterioration of the borrower's financial position;
- The outcome of the financial monitoring of the borrower's activity.

Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios

During the development of its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

2025

- Economic activity index, %
- Exchange rate of AMD to USD, monthly average
- Exchange rate of AMD to USD, end-year
- Volume of industrial output, annual growth %
- Volume of gross agriculture output, annual growth %
- Volume of services (excluding trade), annual growth %
- State budget of RA, deficit/ surplus, million AMD

2024

- Gross Domestic Product growth, %
- Exchange rate of AMD to USD, monthly average
- Exchange rate of AMD to USD, end-year
- Volume of industrial output, annual growth %
- Volume of gross agriculture output, annual growth %
- Volume of services (excluding trade), annual growth %
- State budget of RA, deficit/ surplus, million AMD

The Group obtains forward-looking information from third party sources (Economic Intelligence Unit, Central Bank of Armenia and Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Armenia). 15%, 70% and 15% probabilities are attributed to each of the corresponding scenarios: best case, base and the worst-case scenarios.

The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations as at 31 December 2025. Macro Variables Selected by Backward selection method, and every parameter is selected based on its statistical significance.

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The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations as at 31 December 2025. This includes all possible variables tested under each scenario, encompassing the aforementioned refined subset of variables used in the final ECL models.

Key drivers	ECL scenario	Assigned probabilities, %	2026	2027	2028
Exchange rate of AMD to USD, monthly average	Upside	15%	360.59	362.72	367.72
	Base case	70%	407.86	410	415
	Downside	15%	455.13	457.27	462.27
Volume of gross agriculture output, annual growth %	Upside	15%	7.32%	7.42%	7.42%
	Base case	70%	0.20%	0.30%	0.30%
	Downside	15%	-6.92%	-6.82%	-6.82%
State budget of RA, deficit/surplus, million AMD	Upside	15%	(428,457)	(340,157)	(283,357)
	Base case	70%	(535,400)	(447,100)	(391,300)
	Downside	15%	(642,342)	(554,042)	(498,242)
Volume of services (excluding trade), annual growth %	Upside	15%	14.80%	14.70%	14.70%
	Base case	70%	5.60%	5.50%	5.50%
	Downside	15%	-3.60%	-3.70%	-3.70%
Volume of industrial output, annual growth %	Upside	15%	7.96%	8.06%	8.06%
	Base case	70%	3.70%	3.80%	3.80%
	Downside	15%	-0.56%	-0.46%	-0.46%
Exchange rate of AMD to USD, end-year	Upside	15%	359.72	369.72	369.72
	Base case	70%	410	420	420
	Downside	15%	460.27	470.27	470.27
Economic activity index, %	Upside	15%	10.67%	10.31%	9.94%
	Base case	70%	5.71%	5.35%	4.98%
	Downside	15%	0.75%	0.39%	0.02%

The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations as at 31 December 2024.

Key drivers	ECL scenario	Assigned probabilities, %	2025	2026	2027
Exchange rate of AMD to USD, monthly average	Upside	15%	349.83	382.14	372.44
	Base case	70%	377.04	437.84	456.93
	Downside	15%	404.26	463.80	487.15
Volume of gross agriculture output, annual growth %	Upside	15%	6.00%	6.60%	7.30%
	Base case	70%	0.50%	0.20%	0.30%
	Downside	15%	-5.00%	-6.20%	-6.70%
State budget of RA, deficit/surplus, million AMD	Upside	15%	(380,460)	(312,542)	(227,633)
	Base case	70%	(615,800)	(553,900)	(472,700)
	Downside	15%	(851,140)	(795,258)	(717,767)
Volume of services (excluding trade), annual growth %	Upside	15%	10.87%	11.87%	12.22%
	Base case	70%	5.30%	5.60%	5.50%
	Downside	15%	-0.27%	-0.67%	-1.22%
Volume of industrial output, annual growth %	Upside	15%	6.67%	7.03%	7.59%
	Base case	70%	4.00%	3.70%	3.80%
	Downside	15%	1.33%	0.37%	0.01%
Exchange rate of AMD to USD, end-year	Upside	15%	349.88	382.20	372.49
	Base case	70%	377.1	437.9	457
	Downside	15%	404.32	463.87	487.22
Gross Domestic Product growth, %	Upside	15%	10.43%	11.07%	11.70%
	Base case	70%	4.90%	4.60%	4.60%
	Downside	15%	-0.63%	-1.87%	-2.50%

A change in the weight assigned to base forward looking macro-economic set of assumptions by 10% towards the immediate downside level assumptions would result in an increase in ECL by AMD 51,563 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: by AMD 18,238). A corresponding change towards the upside assumptions would result in a decrease in ECL by AMD 42,614 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: by AMD 15,019 thousand).

A 10% increase in PD estimates would result in an increase in total expected credit loss allowances of AMD 254,653 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: AMD 176,960 thousand). A 10% decrease in

PD estimates would result in a decrease in total expected credit loss allowances of AMD 254,653 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: AMD 176,960 thousand). A 10% increase in LGD estimates would result in an increase in total expected credit loss allowances of AMD 775,729 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: AMD 495,152 thousand). A 10% decrease in LGD estimates would result in a decrease in total expected credit loss allowances of AMD 776,766 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: AMD 496,544 thousand).

Credit quality per class of financial assets. The following table provides information on the credit quality of net loans to legal entities and individuals and receivables from finance lease as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

2025 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note		High grade	Standard Grade	Sub- standard Grade	Impaired	Total
Loans to customers at amortized cost							
Corporate loans	12	Stage 1	378,511	256,078,131	-	-	256,456,642
		Stage 2	-	-	2,987,518	-	2,987,518
		Stage 3	-	-	-	4,528,859	4,528,859
		POCI	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural loans		Stage 1	210,309	87,814,481	-	-	88,024,790
		Stage 2	-	-	774,427	-	774,427
		Stage 3	-	-	-	1,471,013	1,471,013
Consumer loans		Stage 1	5,175,910	156,682,021	-	-	161,857,931
		Stage 2	13,353	-	1,430,922	-	1,444,275
		Stage 3	52,608	-	-	2,025,582	2,078,190
Credit cards		Stage 1	1,158,382	13,913,187	-	-	15,071,569
		Stage 2	6,268	-	168,250	-	174,518
		Stage 3	13,132	-	-	520,334	533,466
Mortgage loans		Stage 1	-	95,819,532	-	-	95,819,532
		Stage 2	-	-	992,587	-	992,587
		Stage 3	-	-	-	1,181,413	1,181,413
		POCI	-	-	-	1,155	1,155
Receivables from finance lease	13	Stage 1	-	101,732,074	-	-	101,732,074
		Stage 2	-	-	765,347	-	765,347
		Stage 3	-	-	-	644,406	644,406
Total			7,008,473	712,039,426	7,119,051	10,372,762	736,539,712
2024							
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note		High grade	Standard Grade	Sub- standard Grade	Impaired	Total
Loans to customers at amortized cost							
Corporate loans	12	Stage 1	153,530	216,651,673	-	-	216,805,203
		Stage 2	-	-	3,113,823	-	3,113,823
		Stage 3	2,677	-	-	3,206,559	3,209,236
		POCI	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural loans		Stage 1	366,696	82,876,374	-	-	83,243,070
		Stage 2	-	-	834,303	-	834,303
		Stage 3	-	-	-	1,431,376	1,431,376
Consumer loans		Stage 1	4,216,812	125,403,005	-	-	129,619,817
		Stage 2	5,172	-	1,190,617	-	1,195,789
		Stage 3	33,632	-	-	2,096,008	2,129,640
Credit cards		Stage 1	1,031,049	12,353,401	-	-	13,384,450
		Stage 2	4,079	-	133,702	-	137,781
		Stage 3	9,965	-	-	342,834	352,799
Mortgage loans		Stage 1	-	79,069,484	-	-	79,069,484
		Stage 2	-	-	726,827	-	726,827
		Stage 3	-	-	-	937,653	937,653
		POCI	-	-	-	18,781	18,781
Receivables from finance lease	13	Stage 1	-	92,015,673	-	-	92,015,673
		Stage 2	-	-	654,387	-	654,387
		Stage 3	-	-	-	435,761	435,761
Total			5,823,612	608,369,610	6,653,659	8,468,972	629,315,853

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The tables below present average PDs per grades for loans to customers and receivables from finance lease under baseline scenario as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

2025	Grade	Average PD
Corporate loans	Standard	0.61%
	Sub-standard	5.96%
	Impaired	100.00%
Agricultural loans	Standard	0.51%
	Sub-standard	3.91%
	Impaired	100.00%
Consumer loans	Standard	2.03%
	Sub-standard	31.37%
	Impaired	100.00%
Credit cards	Standard	1.44%
	Sub-standard	14.75%
	Impaired	100.00%
Mortgage loans	Standard	0.19%
	Sub-standard	8.77%
	Impaired	100.00%
Receivables from finance lease	Standard	0.65%
	Sub-standard	10.95%
	Impaired	100.00%

2024	Grade	Average PD
Corporate loans	Standard	0.78%
	Sub-standard	7.27%
	Impaired	100.00%
Agricultural loans	Standard	0.78%
	Sub-standard	4.13%
	Impaired	100.00%
Consumer loans	Standard	1.59%
	Sub-standard	21.33%
	Impaired	100.00%
Credit cards	Standard	1.17%
	Sub-standard	16.69%
	Impaired	100.00%
Mortgage loans	Standard	0.35%
	Sub-standard	9.82%
	Impaired	100.00%
Receivables from finance lease	Standard	0.88%
	Sub-standard	11.72%
	Impaired	100.00%

* High-grade loans, backed by cash collateral, do not carry Probability of Default (PD) as no Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation is necessary for them. The exposure of high-grade loans as of 31 December 2025 was AMD 7,008,473 thousand (agreement amount: AMD 11,760,689 thousand, the cash collateral for these loans was AMD 12,865,325 thousand).

Credit quality per class of financial assets. The credit quality of financial assets below is managed by the Group based on external credit ratings. Not rated exposures are classified in Standard Grade, unless they are impaired.

As at 31 December 2025:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note		High grade	Standard grade	Sub-standard grade	Total
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	8	Stage 1	21,765,815	48,182,487	568,896	70,517,198
Loans and advances to banks	10	Stage 1	1,078,206	91,965,988	-	93,044,194
Debt securities at amortised cost	11	Stage 1	-	66,111,276	-	66,111,276
Debt securities at FVOCI	11	Stage 1	-	3,713,111	-	3,713,111
Total			22,844,021	209,972,862	568,896	233,385,779

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As at 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Note		High grade	Standard grade	Sub-standard grade	Total
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	8	Stage 1	836,549	77,442,541	927,855	79,206,945
Loans and advances to banks	10	Stage 1	630,373	80,916,055	-	81,546,428
Debt securities at amortised cost	11	Stage 1	-	45,608,635	-	45,608,635
Debt securities at FVOCI	11	Stage 1	-	13,265,904	-	13,265,904
Total			1,466,922	217,233,135	927,855	219,627,912

The table below shows the mapping of the Group's grading system and external ratings of the counterparties as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

2025

International external rating agency (Moody's) rating	Internal rating description	PD
Aaa to A3	High grade	0-0.05%
Baa1 to B3	Standard	0.17% -3.10%
Caa1 to Ca	Sub-standard grade	8.96%
C	Impaired	100%

2024

International external rating agency (Moody's) rating	Internal rating description	PD
Aaa to A3	High grade	0-0.05%
Baa1 to B3	Standard	0.17% -3.15%
Caa1 to Ca	Sub-standard grade	8.94%
C	Impaired	100%

Liquidity risk and funding management. The Group is exposed to liquidity risk by both funding liquidity risk and trading liquidity risk. Funding liquidity risk is the risk that the Group cannot access enough liquid cash and assets to meet its obligations.

Trading liquidity risk is the risk of a loss in asset value when markets temporary seize up, and this might force a Group to accept an abnormally low price or take away the Group's ability to turn an asset into cash and funding at any price.

The stress scenarios within the Group that underlies the model and is relevant for management purposes, takes into consideration of both a Group specific stress events and a broader market crisis.

To limit funding liquidity risk, management diversifies funding sources in addition to its core deposit base. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high-grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

To limit trading liquidity, risk the Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets (high liquid assets) that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash inflow or cash outflow.

The Group also has committed lines of credit that it can be assessed to meet liquidity needs. In addition, the Group maintains a cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the CBA, the amount of which depends on the level of attracted resources.

The liquidity position is assessed and managed by the Group, based on certain liquidity ratios established by the CBA. In addition to regulatory liquidity ratio the Group defines liquidity risk appetite, tolerance, capacity levels and other liquidity risk relevant limits in its' Risk Appetite Statement. For the maintaining the acceptable level of the liquidity the Group holds high liquid assets including cash, nostro accounts, debt securities issued by Government of Armenia and corporate debt securities for which there

is an active and liquid market, which are not pledged or use of which is not restricted in any way. Liabilities payable on demand include current accounts and demand deposits of customers, as well as any other liability that is payable on demand.

Based on information provided internally to key management personnel, the liquidity ratios established by the CBA were as follows: as at 31 December 2025, N2.1 “General Liquidity Ratio” (highly liquid assets / total assets) was 23.83% (2024: 25.36%). As at 31 December 2025, N2.2 “Current Liquidity Ratio” (highly liquid assets / liabilities payable on demand) was 97.55% (2024: 107.39%). The Group has complied with all externally imposed liquidity ratios throughout 2025 and 2024.

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities. The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Group’s financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay, and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group’s deposit retention history.

As at 31 December 2025					
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Deposits and balances from banks	5,576,560				5,576,560
Current accounts and deposits from customers	329,720,649	205,447,383	107,439,158	4,903,919	647,511,109
Debt securities issued	5,925,912	16,406,571	42,525,005	-	64,857,488
Subordinated loans	154,265	862,085	15,879,293	829,023	17,724,666
Other borrowed funds except lease liabilities	5,875,298	27,545,406	93,699,629	47,324,917	174,445,250
Other financial liabilities	17,803,588	-	-	-	17,803,588
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	365,056,272	250,261,445	259,543,085	53,057,859	927,918,661
Loan and credit line commitments	39,106,267	-	-	-	39,106,267
Guarantees and letters of credit	57,031,566	-	-	-	57,031,566

As at 31 December 2024					
<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Deposits and balances from banks	466,357	-	-	-	466,357
Current accounts and deposits from customers	265,002,669	248,821,646	87,844,566	6,721,813	608,390,694
Debt securities issued	149,683	5,378,482	34,434,092	-	39,962,257
Subordinated loans	155,688	809,413	5,268,710	11,668,654	17,902,465
Other borrowed funds except lease liabilities	5,901,799	25,342,204	61,286,693	29,851,430	122,382,126
Other financial liabilities	15,543,196	-	-	-	15,543,196
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	287,219,392	280,351,745	188,834,061	48,241,897	804,647,095
Loan and credit line commitments	35,710,592	-	-	-	35,710,592
Guarantees and letters of credit	37,798,854	-	-	-	37,798,854

In accordance with Armenia’s legislation, the Bank is obliged to repay time deposits of individuals upon demand of a depositor. These deposits are classified in the table above in accordance with their stated maturity dates.

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The analysis of lease liabilities as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Not later than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Between 3 and 4 years	Between 4 and 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	1,088,948	1,163,787	1,011,146	650,408	474,794	702,641	5,091,724

The analysis of lease liabilities as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Not later than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Between 3 and 4 years	Between 4 and 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	1,006,199	776,424	693,797	569,903	282,842	688,821	4,017,986

The maturity analysis does not reflect the historical stability of current accounts. Their liquidation has historically taken place over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in amounts due in less than three months in the tables above.

Market risk. Market risk is the risk of potential financial losses due to changes in market prices (interest rates, commodities, credit spreads, exchange rates and equity prices) or in parameters that affect prices such as volatilities and correlations.

Interest rate risk. Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. As at 31 December the Group held non-trading financial assets and liabilities for which interest rates are determined based on floating rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of net interest income due to a reasonably possible change in interest rates. The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing fixed rate debt financial assets measured at FVOCI at 31 December for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

Currency	2025		
	Increase/decrease in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Sensitivity of equity
AMD	150	717,971	717,971
USD	125	(133,146)	(133,146)
EUR	125	(16,282)	(16,282)

Currency	2024		
	Increase/decrease in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income	Sensitivity of equity
AMD	150	246,445	246,445
USD	125	(135,156)	(135,156)
EUR	125	(66,144)	(66,144)

The table below shows the Group's floating rate assets exposure as at 31 December 2025.

31 December 2025 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Non-derivative financial assets – carrying value	Non-derivative financial liabilities carrying value	Derivatives Nominal amount
EURIBOR	236,910	1,539,463	-
SOFR USD (6 months)	11,234,698	21,886,414	-
AMD T-Bill	70,699,573	22,834,864	-

The table below shows the Group's floating rate assets exposure as at 31 December 2024.

31 December 2024 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Non-derivative financial assets – carrying value	Non-derivative financial liabilities carrying value	Derivatives Nominal amount
EURLIBOR	738,291	6,029,849	-
SOFR USD (6 months)	6,673,108	17,485,572	-
AMD T-Bill	28,139,323	11,709,636	-

Currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board has set stricter limits on positions by currency compared to the CBA regulations. Positions are monitored on a daily basis.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at 31 December 2025. The analysis calculates the effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss (due to the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities) of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against AMD, with all other variables held constant. The effect on equity does not differ from the effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction of profit or loss or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase of profit or equity. The Board has set risk appetite limits on the currency and interest rate risk. The Board also approved risk appetite, risk tolerance and risk capacity limits for different IRR and FX limits.

Currency	2025		2024	
	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit before tax
USD	20.00%	(4,419,100)	20.00%	(37,785)
USD	(20.00%)	4,419,100	(20.00%)	37,785
EUR	20.00%	3,152,854	20.00%	(86,348)
EUR	(20.00%)	(3,152,854)	(20.00%)	86,348

Operational risk. Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, inadequate or failed internal processes, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail, operational risks can cause reputational damage, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but the control framework and monitoring and respond to potential risks could be effective tools to manage the risks. Operational risk management in the Group operates under the Three Lines of Control model as defined in Risk Management Framework and Operational Risk Management Framework of the Group. The Group's first line of control (1st LoC) is responsible for implementing internal control and managing the risks arising from their operations. They are responsible for ensuring that business processes operate within defined risk tolerances and control mechanisms. 1st LoC includes business units and control groups. The Group's second line of control (1st LoC) provides support and guidance during control implementation, develops risk management and compliance frameworks, and monitors their ongoing maintenance. 2nd LoC includes the following structural units of the bank: Risk Management Directorate, Compliance Division, Information Security and Cybersecurity Directorate, the AML/CFT & Sanctions Directorate. The Group's third line of control (3rd LoC) provides an independent assessment of the effectiveness of the governance, risk management, compliance, and overall internal control systems. 3rd LoC is the Internal Audit Directorate of the bank.

The operational risk management system includes the following key aspects: risk mapping, incident analysis and permanent controlling function. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes.

34 Fair value measurements

Fair value measurement procedures. The Group's management determines policy and procedures both for regularly measuring fair value, such as unquoted trading securities at FVPL and at FVOCI, derivatives, investment property and buildings, vehicles and for non-regular measurement, such as assets held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings, vehicles. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with each relevant external source to determine whether the change is reasonable.

Fair value hierarchy. The Group uses the following hierarchy of fair value recognition and measurement methods to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques, where all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i> At 31 December 2025	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets and liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial assets	-	35,996	-	35,996
Equity instruments	3,521,820	-	-	3,521,820
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments	-	3,314,315	-	3,314,315
Equity instruments	398,796	-	-	398,796
Unquoted equity securities – local companies	-	-	-	-
Non-financial assets				
Property and equipment –land and buildings, motor vehicles	-	-	12,723,550	12,723,550
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	28,676,392	70,494,427	-	99,170,819
Loans and advances to banks	-	51,335,353	41,624,433	92,959,786
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	66,012,204	-	66,012,204
Receivables from finance leases	-	-	103,141,827	103,141,827
Other financial assets	-	-	16,476,194	16,476,194
Loans to customers	-	-	633,397,885	633,397,885
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Current accounts and deposits from customers	-	246,015,849	372,501,674	618,517,523
Debt securities issued	-	51,798,299	-	51,798,299
Deposits and balances from banks	-	672,009	4,904,551	5,576,560
Subordinated loans	-	-	13,152,984	13,152,984
Other borrowed funds	-	-	153,177,807	153,177,807
Other financial liabilities	-	-	17,803,588	17,803,588

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In thousands of Armenian Drams At 31 December 2024	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets and liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial assets	-	158,180	-	158,180
Equity instruments	3,300,159	-	-	3,300,159
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments	-	12,867,997	-	12,867,997
Equity instruments	101,203	-	-	101,203
Unquoted equity securities – local companies	-	-	296,704	296,704
Non-financial assets				
Property and equipment –land and buildings, motor vehicles	-	-	11,491,734	11,491,734
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	26,853,397	79,176,672	-	106,030,069
Loans and advances to banks	-	34,478,757	47,003,671	81,482,428
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	45,542,546	-	45,542,546
Receivables from finance leases	-	-	93,105,821	93,105,821
Other financial assets	-	-	14,338,049	14,338,049
Loans to customers	-	-	536,210,032	536,210,032
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Current accounts and deposits from customers	-	262,448,448	321,673,588	584,122,036
Debt securities issued	-	39,408,576	-	39,408,576
Deposits and balances from banks	-	418,616	44,181	462,797
Subordinated loans	-	-	12,632,502	12,632,502
Other borrowed funds	-	-	110,883,860	110,883,860
Other financial liabilities	-	-	15,543,196	15,543,196

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value. The following is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments by class that are not carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. The table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

In thousands of Armenian Drams	2025			2024		
	Carrying Value	Fair value	Unrecognised gain/(loss)	Carrying value	Fair value	Unrecognised gain/(loss)
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	99,170,819	99,170,819	-	106,030,069	106,030,069	-
Loans and advances to banks	92,959,786	92,959,786	-	81,482,428	81,482,428	-
Investment securities – debt securities at amortised cost	66,012,204	66,814,141	(801,937)	45,542,546	45,395,619	146,927
Loans to customers	633,397,885	633,700,098	(302,213)	536,210,032	535,770,247	439,785
Receivables from finance lease	103,141,827	103,141,827	-	93,105,821	93,105,821	-
Other financial assets	16,476,194	16,476,194	-	14,338,049	14,338,049	-
Financial liabilities						
Current accounts and deposits from customers	618,517,523	618,159,189	358,334	584,122,036	584,122,036	-
Debt securities issued – Deposits and balances from banks	51,798,299	52,089,315	(291,016)	39,408,576	39,408,576	-
Subordinated loans	5,576,560	5,576,560	-	462,797	462,797	-
Other borrowed funds	13,152,984	13,559,352	(406,368)	12,632,502	12,283,346	349,156
Other financial liabilities	153,177,807	157,135,087	(3,957,280)	110,883,860	108,622,714	2,261,146
Other financial liabilities	17,803,588	17,803,588	-	15,543,196	15,543,196	-
Total unrecognised change in fair value			5,400,480	3,197,014		

As of 31 December 2025, the estimated fair values of all financial instruments, except for loans to customers, investment securities at amortised cost, other borrowed funds, and subordinated loans, deposits from customers, debt securities issued are considered to approximate their carrying values.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had outstanding borrowings from the Central Bank of Armenia, denominated in AMD, with nominal interest rates ranging from 4% to 8.5%. These loans are considered part of a distinct market segment, and the Group assesses that the loans were obtained at market rates.

The following assumptions are used by management to estimate the fair values of investment securities measured at amortised cost: interest rates between 6.74% and 12.89% for securities denominated in AMD, and between 5.28% and 8.67% for securities denominated in foreign currency.

The estimated fair values of loans to customers are considered to approximate their carrying amounts, with the presentation of assets at market prices that differ significantly from the market prices minimizing the discrepancy. The following assumptions are used by management to estimate the fair values of loans to customers: discount rates ranging from 12.5% to 16.6% (2024: 12.7% to 16.3%) for loans denominated in Armenian drams, and 9.2% to 10.4% (2024: 10.4% to 11.5%) for loans denominated in foreign currency, applied to discount future cash flows from loans and advances to customers.

The following assumptions are used by management to estimate the fair values of other borrowed funds and subordinated borrowings: interest rates ranging from 10.37% for funds denominated in AMD, and from 5.05% to 9.24% for funds denominated in foreign currency.

Valuation techniques and assumptions. The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements and those items that are not measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position, but whose fair value is disclosed.

Assets for which fair value is close to the carrying value

For high liquid or short term (less than three months) financial assets and liabilities, it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings accounts without a specific maturity.

Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. The estimated fair values of the land and buildings are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. This means that valuations made by the valuer are based on market transaction prices, with significant adjustments to take into account the nature, location or condition of the specific property. The fair values of those assets are estimated based on appraisals made by independent, professionally qualified property valuers who hold necessary licenses. The significant inputs and assumptions are developed in close consultation with management. Further information is set out below.

Land and Buildings

The fair values of the office land and buildings are estimated using income and market approaches. The income approach has been applied capitalizing the estimated rental income stream, net of projected operating costs, using a discount rate derived from market yields implied by recent transactions for similar properties. When actual rent differs materially from the estimated rents, adjustments are made to the estimated rental value. The estimated rental stream takes into account current occupancy level, the terms of in-place leases and expectations for rentals from future leases over the remaining economic life of the buildings.

The most significant inputs, none of which are observable, are the estimated rental value, assumptions about vacancy levels and the discount rate. The estimated fair value increases if the estimated rent increases, vacancy levels decline or if the discount rate (market yields) declines. The overall valuations are sensitive to all three assumptions. Management considers that the range of reasonably possible alternative assumptions is the greatest for rental values and vacancy levels and that there is also an interrelationship between these inputs.

The market approach reflects observed prices for recent market transactions for similar properties and incorporates adjustments for factors specific to the property, including size, location, constructional-engineering features of the building, technical (physical) condition, encumbrances, and purpose of use.

The significant unobservable input is the adjustment for factors specific to the property in question. The extent and direction of this adjustment depends on the number and characteristics of the observable market transactions in similar properties that are used as the starting point for valuation. Although this input is subjective judgment, management considers that the overall valuation would not be materially affected by reasonably possible alternative assumptions.

The fair value of buildings is categorized into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, because of significant unobservable adjustments (coefficients) to observable inputs to the valuation technique used. According to the Bank's accounting policy, properties subject to valuation are revaluated once in 3 years if there are no significant deviations in the market.

Derivatives. Derivatives that are valued using market observable inputs are mainly interest rate swaps, currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, measured using a valuation technique or pricing models, primarily consist of Armenian Government bonds. These securities are valued using a yield curve which incorporates market observable data and data published by the CBA.

35 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

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

See Note 33 Risk management for the Group's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025			2024		
	Within one year	More than one year	Total	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	99,170,819	-	99,170,819	106,030,069	-	106,030,069
Derivative financial assets	35,996	-	35,996	158,180	-	158,180
Loans and advances to banks	92,959,786	-	92,959,786	40,970,224	40,512,204	81,482,428
Investment securities	43,886,699	29,360,436	73,247,135	32,252,658	29,855,951	62,108,609
Loans to customers	187,972,424	445,425,461	633,397,885	173,626,601	362,583,431	536,210,032
Receivables from finance leases	41,045,305	62,096,522	103,141,827	30,520,026	62,585,795	93,105,821
Investments in associates	-	2,592,986	2,592,986	-	2,044,092	2,044,092
Property, equipment, and intangible assets	-	32,183,874	32,183,874	-	29,114,084	29,114,084
Other financial assets	16,476,194	-	16,476,194	14,338,049	-	14,338,049
Total	481,547,223	571,659,279	1,053,206,502	397,895,807	526,695,557	924,591,364

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025			2024		
	Within one year	More than one year	Total	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Deposits and balances from banks	5,576,560	-	5,576,560	462,797	-	462,797
Derivative financial liabilities	267,508	-	267,508	-	-	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers	518,895,639	99,621,884	618,517,523	498,142,903	85,979,133	584,122,036
Debt securities issued	19,429,762	32,368,537	51,798,299	5,524,007	33,884,569	39,408,576
Other borrowed funds	28,060,264	125,117,543	153,177,807	27,588,736	83,295,124	110,883,860
Subordinated loans	114,532	13,038,452	13,152,984	110,838	12,521,664	12,632,502
Current income tax liabilities	4,602,577	-	4,602,577	3,313,374	-	3,313,374
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,556,734	1,556,734	-	505,767	505,767
Other financial liabilities	17,803,588	-	17,803,588	15,543,196	-	15,543,196
Total	594,750,430	271,703,150	866,453,580	550,685,851	216,186,257	766,872,108
Net	(113,203,207)	299,956,129	186,752,922	(152,790,044)	310,509,300	157,719,256

The maturity analysis does not reflect the historical stability of current accounts and deposits from customers. Their liquidation has historically taken place over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in amounts within one year in the tables above.

In accordance with the Armenian legislation, Group is obliged to repay deposits upon demand of a depositor. Refer to Note 19.

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The table below shows an analysis, by maturity, of the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025:

31 December 2025 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Non- performing/ overdue	Overdue	Demand and up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No term	Total
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents			99,170,819						99,170,819
Derivative financial assets			35,996						35,996
Loans and advances to banks			38,409,626	-	-	-	-	54,550,160	92,959,786
Investment securities			2,507,671	2,580,464	38,798,565	12,184,544	13,654,071	3,521,820	73,247,135
Loans to customers	859,733	11,008,027	13,249,891	34,422,129	128,432,643	291,870,933	153,554,529	-	633,397,885
Receivables from finance leases	86,196	928,308	5,101,645	6,757,275	28,171,880	55,795,076	6,301,447	-	103,141,827
Other financial assets	-	-	-	16,476,194	-	-	-	-	16,476,194
Total	945,929	11,936,335	158,475,648	60,236,062	195,403,088	359,850,553	173,510,047	58,071,980	1,018,429,642
Financial liabilities									
Deposits and balances from banks			5,576,560	-	-	-	-	-	5,576,560
Derivative financial liabilities			267,508	-	-	-	-	-	267,508
Current accounts and deposits from customers			268,679,491	56,913,202	193,302,946	96,696,879	2,925,005	-	618,517,523
Debt securities issued – domestic bonds issued			-	5,608,181	13,821,581	32,368,537	-	-	51,798,299
Other borrowed funds			2,593,309	2,517,725	22,949,229	79,982,745	45,134,799	-	153,177,807
Other financial liabilities			-	17,803,588	-	-	-	-	17,803,588
Subordinated loans			-	75,127	39,405	12,286,131	752,321	-	13,152,984
Total			277,116,868	82,917,823	230,113,161	221,334,292	48,812,125	-	860,294,269
Net liquidity gap	945,929	11,936,335	(118,641,220)	(22,681,761)	(34,710,073)	138,516,261	124,697,922	58,071,980	158,135,373
Cumulative liquidity gap			(105,758,956)	(128,440,717)	(163,150,790)	(24,634,529)	100,063,393	158,135,373	

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The table below shows an analysis, by maturity, of the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024:

31 December 2024 <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Non-performing/ overdue	Overdue	Demand and up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No term	Total
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents			106,030,069						106,030,069
Derivative financial assets			158,180						158,180
Loans and advances to banks			40,970,224	-	-	2,012,814	-	38,499,390	81,482,428
Investment securities			4,146,867	15,455,860	12,649,931	17,515,377	10,840,130	1,500,444	62,108,609
Loans to customers	1,023,795	8,557,096	11,302,579	30,064,541	122,678,590	225,255,628	137,327,803	-	536,210,032
Receivables from finance leases	41,286	371,276	4,510,471	5,773,971	19,823,022	56,897,498	5,688,297	-	93,105,821
Other financial assets	-	-	-	14,338,049	-	-	-	-	14,338,049
Total	1,065,081	8,928,372	167,118,390	65,632,421	155,151,543	301,681,317	153,856,230	39,999,834	893,433,188
Financial liabilities									
Deposits and balances from banks			462,797	-	-	-	-	-	462,797
Current accounts and deposits from customers			263,139,900	43,154,555	191,848,448	81,534,015	4,445,118	-	584,122,036
Debt securities issued – domestic bonds issued			-	145,525	5,378,482	33,884,569	-	-	39,408,576
Other borrowed funds			2,259,998	3,838,338	21,490,400	54,919,994	28,375,130	-	110,883,860
Other financial liabilities			-	15,543,196	-	-	-	-	15,543,196
Subordinated loans			-	76,816	34,022	1,655,560	10,866,104	-	12,632,502
Total			265,862,695	62,758,430	218,751,352	171,994,138	43,686,352	-	763,052,967
Net liquidity gap	1,065,081	8,928,372	(98,744,305)	2,873,991	(63,599,809)	129,687,179	110,169,878	39,999,834	130,380,221
Cumulative liquidity gap			(88,750,852)	(85,876,861)	(149,476,670)	(19,789,491)	90,380,387	130,380,221	

36 Related party disclosures

In accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not, and transactions between related parties may not be effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

The outstanding balances of related party transactions are as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025			2024		
	Parent company	Key management personnel and their close family members	Associates	Parent company	Key management personnel and their close family members	Associates
Loans outstanding at 1 January, gross	2,230,251	1,634,775	-	2,275,152	1,164,527	-
Loans issued during the year	4,854,732	1,474,616	-	436,198	1,783,779	-
Loan repayments during the year	(1,367,156)	(609,425)	-	(572,857)	(1,319,921)	-
Other movements	-	(2,241)	-	91,758	6,390	-
Loans outstanding at 31 December, gross	5,717,827	2,497,725	-	2,230,251	1,634,775	-
Less: allowance for impairment at 31 December	(6,383)	(21,523)	-	(6,621)	(24,197)	-
Loans outstanding at 31 December, net	5,711,444	2,476,202	-	2,223,630	1,610,578	-
Weighted average effective interest rate for loans	8.5%	7.9%	-	8.5%	7.2%	-
Term deposits at 1 January	700,424	1,447,996	2,676,335	562,364	1,660,409	2,152,010
Deposits received during the year	1,970,829	5,011,948	3,266,631	4,617,755	4,455,453	12,030,829
Deposits repaid during the year	(2,671,253)	(3,547,469)	(2,366,881)	(4,477,679)	(4,616,094)	(11,506,504)
Other movements	-	(37,452)	207	(2,016)	(51,772)	-
Term deposits at 31 December	-	2,875,023	3,576,292	700,424	1,447,996	2,676,335

The balances from transactions with related parties include loans with maturity from 2026 till 2039 and with interest rate from 2% to 22%, the weighted average effective rate is 8.35%.

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The income and expense arising from related party transactions are as follows:

In thousands of Armenian Drams

	For the year ended 31 December 2025			For the year ended 31 December 2024		
	Parent company	Key management personnel and their close family members	Associates	Parent company	Key management personnel and their close family members	Associates
Interest income on loans	346,141	153,470	-	181,120	146,475	-
Interest expense on deposits	6,628	214,864	198,382	112,792	288,112	209,513

Compensation of key management personnel was comprised of the following:

In thousands of Armenian Drams

	2025	2024
Salaries	1,544,760	1,350,346
Short-term benefits	1,584,481	1,506,260
Total key management personnel compensation	3,129,241	2,856,606

37 Investments in associates

The Group has an interest in Amundi-Acba Asset management CJSC where the Group owns 49% of shares (31 December 2024: 49%). The associate of the Group was incorporated in 2013 and is regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia. The principal activity of the associate is the management of mandatory pension funds. The associate's activities are supervised by the Central Bank of Armenia. As at 31 December 2025 the carrying value of the investment comprised AMD 2,592,986 thousand (2024: AMD 2,044,092 thousand).

The summarised financial information of material associates is presented below

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	40,391	81,744
Amounts due from financial institutions	3,564,257	2,588,590
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,925,643	1,685,666
Property, equipment and intangible assets	110,738	140,635
Right-of-use assets	35,620	57,851
Deferred tax asset	30,482	25,033
Other assets	616,030	449,032
Total assets	6,323,161	5,028,551
Liabilities		
Lease liability	45,449	70,883
Income tax payables	665,431	500,857
Payables and accrued expenses	320,472	285,194
Total liabilities	1,031,352	856,934
Net assets	5,291,809	4,171,617
Group's share in net assets	2,592,986	2,044,092

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Income from management fees	6,133,132	4,654,586
Interest income	212,640	167,233
Income from financial advisory	10,743	9,933
Other income	5,033	2,506
Net loss from foreign currency transactions	(12,925)	(7,628)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(7,551)	(8,922)
Staff costs	(504,549)	(410,872)
Fees and commission expenses	(824,440)	(642,765)
Administrative and other expenses	(853,091)	(714,192)
Profit before income tax	4,158,992	3,049,879
Income tax expense	(774,661)	(576,639)
Profit for the year	3,384,331	2,473,240
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Unrealised gain/(loss)s on investments measured at FVOCI	209,100	155,125
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	209,100	155,125
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	3,593,431	2,628,365

The Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	2025	2024
Profit for the year	1,658,322	1,211,887
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	102,459	76,011
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,760,781	1,287,898

The Group received dividends in amount of AMD 1,211,887 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: AMD 1,019,337 thousand).

38 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

<i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>		Debt securities issued	Other borrowed funds	Subordinated loans	Total liabilities from financing activities
	Note				
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	20, 21,22	21,087,118	95,125,094	12,661,577	128,873,789
Proceeds from issue		18,438,324	50,390,846	703,613	69,532,783
Redemption		(137,535)	(35,940,115)	(3,957)	(36,081,607)
Interest paid		(2,307,642)	(6,879,233)	(1,831,275)	(11,018,150)
Non-cash transactions					-
Foreign currency translation		17,444	(775,278)	(728,731)	(1,486,565)
Lease liabilities (IFRS 16)		-	2,458,908		2,458,908
Interest expense		2,310,867	6,503,638	1,831,275	10,645,780
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	20, 21,22	39,408,576	110,883,860	12,632,502	162,924,938
Proceeds from issue		17,250,800	72,873,718	-	90,124,518
Redemption		(4,380,205)	(31,001,968)	-	(35,382,173)
Interest paid		(4,064,448)	(9,999,835)	(929,610)	(14,993,893)
Non-cash transactions					-
Foreign currency translation		(488,458)	(423,537)	520,481	(391,514)
Lease liabilities (IFRS 16)		-	1,391,461		1,391,461
Interest expense		4,072,034	9,454,108	929,611	14,455,753
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	20,21,22	51,798,299	153,177,807	13,152,984	218,129,090

The Group classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

39 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar arrangements are as follows at 31 December 2025:

Types of financial assets/liabilities <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position		Net amount of exposure
				<i>Financial instruments</i>	<i>Cash collateral received</i>	
ASSETS						
Derivative financial assets						
Interest rate swap	17,402	(312)	17,090	17,090	-	-
Currency swap	18,906	-	18,906	18,906	-	-
Investment securities						
Loans and advances to banks						
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements with other banks	34,619,241	-	34,619,241	34,619,241	-	-
Loans to customers						
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	6,176,131	-	6,176,131	6,176,131	-	-
Total assets subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	40,831,680	(312)	40,831,368	40,831,368	-	-
LIABILITIES						
Deposits and balances from banks						
Total liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-

ACBA Bank OJSC

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Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar arrangements are as follows at 31 December 2024:

Types of financial assets/liabilities <i>In thousands of Armenian Drams</i>	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position		Net amount of exposure
				<i>Financial instruments</i>	<i>Cash collateral received</i>	
ASSETS						
Derivative financial assets						
Interest rate swap	83,236	(1,736)	81,500	81,500	-	-
Currency swap	76,880	-	76,680	76,680	-	-
Investment securities						
Loans and advances to banks						
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements with other banks	38,747,711	-	38,747,711	38,747,711	-	-
Loans to customers						
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	7,616,833	-	7,616,833	7,616,833	-	-
Total assets subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	46,524,660	(1,736)	46,522,724	46,522,724	-	-
LIABILITIES						
Deposits and balances from banks						
Sale and repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-

40 Management of capital

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

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, or issue shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

The Central Bank of Armenia sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. The Group defines capital those items defined by statutory regulation as capital for credit institutions. Under the current capital requirements set by the Central Bank of Armenia, which are based on Basle Accord principles, banks have to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets (statutory capital ratio) above the prescribed minimum level. Based on information provided internally to key management personnel, the amount of capital that the Group managed was AMD 210,337,162 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (2024: AMD 177,145,472 thousand), regulatory Tier 1 capital amounts to AMD 175,840,275 thousand (2024: AMD 141,555,340 thousand), total regulatory capital amounts to AMD 199,097,798 thousand (2024: AMD 161,023,841 thousand) and the Group and the Bank have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout 2025 and 2024.

41 Events after the reporting date

From 15 January 2026 the Group commenced the placement of bonds through a public offering, denominated in Armenian drams with a nominal value of AMD 10,000,000,000 (ten billion) and in U.S. dollars with a nominal value of USD 10,000,000 (ten million), bearing coupon interest rates of 10.5% and 5.5%, respectively. The bonds have a maturity of 60 months. The placement will continue through 15 May 2026, inclusive. From 23 February 2026, the Group commenced the placement of bonds through a public offering, denominated in Armenian drams with a nominal value of AMD 10,000,000,000 (ten billion), bearing coupon interest rate of 10.25 %. The bonds have a maturity of 60 months. The placement will continue through 23 June 2026, inclusive.

From 15 January 2026 to 22 April 2026, the Group placed AMD and USD denominated bonds with nominal amount of AMD 20,000,000,000 and USD 9,692,300 accordingly. The placement of the bonds is ongoing as at the date of this report.

There are no other significant events that occurred after the reporting period or as of the report's date that should be disclosed in this document.

42 Key terms explained

Abbreviation	Definition
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
ISAs	International Standards on Auditing
CBA	Central Bank of Armenia
IPO	Initial Public Offering
ECL	Expected credit loss
PD	Probability of default
LGD	Loss given default
FVTPL	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss
FVOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
POCI	Purchased or originated credit-impaired
EAD	Exposure at default
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offer Rate
SICR	Significant Increase in Credit Risk
PIT	Point in time
EIR	Effective Interest Rate
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
FX	Foreign Exchange
SPPI	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest