"EVOCABANK" OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Interim Financial Statements for the period ended

30/09/2026

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Interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousand Armenian drams

	Notes	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	5	43,603,055	34,006,785	15,596,043	12,096,710
Other interest income	5	1,020,597	827,739	350,336	312,927
Interest and similar expense	5	(24,311,701)	(18,591,948)	(8,802,867)	(6,684,855)
Net interest income		**20,311,951**	**16,242,576**	**7,143,512**	**5,724,782**
Fee and commission income	6	8,503,903	7,569,945	2,995,478	2,443,169
Fee and commission expense	6	(6,146,448)	(6,250,709)	(2,240,693)	(1,872,336)
Net fee and commission income		**2,357,455**	**1,319,236**	**754,785**	**570,833**
Net foreign exchange gain	7	9,492,260	17,964,445	3,697,398	4,031,741
Net gain on investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value through profit or loss		1,061,750	13,836	17,055	11,736
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		39,096	18,365	32,541	38,099
Other operating income	8	388,684	366,277	80,104	88,682
Banking direct expenses	9	(1,524,882)	(1,106,958)	(638,744)	(305,603)
Operating income		**32,126,314**	**34,817,777**	**11,086,651**	**10,160,270**
Impairment losses	10	(781,479)	(276,755)	(210,863)	(105,930)
Personnel expenses	11	(8,802,295)	(8,794,337)	(3,035,258)	(2,708,809)
Depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	19	(1,340,505)	(1,122,275)	(472,352)	(381,338)
Other general administrative expenses	12	(5,525,243)	(3,337,247)	(1,666,372)	(1,402,681)
Profit before income tax		**15,676,792**	**21,287,163**	**5,701,806**	**5,561,512**
Income tax expense	13	(3,004,125)	(3,214,484)	(1,062,587)	(935,297)
Profit for the period		**12,672,667**	**18,072,679**	**4,639,219**	**4,626,215**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Movement in fair value reserve for equity instruments		150,759	-	1,426	-
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**150,759**	**-**	**1,426**	**-**
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
- Net change in fair value during the period		(335,293)	881,292	(527,923)	708,406
- Net amount reclassified to profit or loss		(926,147)	(11,346)	(32,692)	(9,624)
Total items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(1,261,440)**	**869,946**	**(560,615)**	**698,782**
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		**(1,110,681)**	**869,946**	**(559,189)**	**698,782**

In thousand Armenian drams

	Notes	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Total comprehensive income for the period		**11,561,986**	**18,942,625**	**4,080,030**	**5,324,997**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements were approved by the management on 15 October 2026

Statement of financial position

In thousand Armenian drams

	Notes	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	54,999,906	122,303,623
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	15	90,378,115	67,652,428
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	16	52,978,044	54,466,337
Investment securities	17	111,163,962	108,992,560
Loans and advances to customers	18	450,644,130	360,015,227
Property, equipment and intangible assets	19	15,452,839	12,456,087
Right-of-use assets	20	1,578,651	1,506,666
Repossessed assets	18	2,582,039	2,099,864
Other assets	21	4,738,606	6,235,958
Total assets		**784,516,292**	**735,728,750**
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits and balances from banks	22	10,833,757	25,455,241
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	23	26,004,854	42,061,232
Current accounts and deposits from customers	24	507,432,874	434,049,251
Debt securities issued	25	16,996,684	30,342,305
Other borrowings	26	86,700,461	78,900,077
Subordinated debt	26	10,388,604	5,946,650
Current income tax liabilities		1,900,184	1,733,550
Deferred income tax liabilities	13	2,564,594	3,212,171
Lease liabilities	20	1,813,263	1,672,835
Other liabilities	27	8,112,532	7,148,939
Total liabilities		**672,747,807**	**630,522,251**
Equity			
Share capital	28	23,000,000	23,000,000
Statutory general reserve		3,500,000	3,500,000
Revaluation surplus for land and buildings		3,681,818	3,764,820
Fair value reserve		2,406,979	3,517,660
Retained earnings		79,179,688	71,424,019
Total equity		**111,768,485**	**105,206,499**
Total liabilities and equity		**784,516,292**	**735,728,750**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements were approved by the management on 15 October 2026

Interim statement of changes in equity

In thousand Armenian drams

	Share capital	Statutory general reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation surplus for land and buildings	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2026	23,000,000	3,500,000	3,517,660	3,764,820	71,424,019	105,206,499
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	12,672,667	12,672,667
Other comprehensive income						
Fair value reserve for investment securities						
- Net change in fair value during the period	-	-	(184,534)	-	-	(184,534)
- Net amount reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	26,147)	-	-	(926,147)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**10,681)**	**-**	**12,672,667**	**11,561,986**
Adjustment to reserve on amortization or disposal of property and equipment	-	-	-	(83,002)	83,002	-
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,000,000)**	**(5,000,000)**
Balance as of 30 September 2026	**23,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**2,406,979**	**3,681,818**	**79,179,688**	**768,485**

In thousand Armenian drams

	Share capital	Statutory general reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation surplus for land and buildings	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2025	23,000,000	3,500,000	761,851	3,875,488	53,065,468	84,202,807
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	18,072,679	,072,679
Other comprehensive income						
Fair value reserve for investment securities						
- Net change in fair value during the period	-	-	881,292	-	-	881,292
- Net amount reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	(11,346)	-	-	(11,346)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**869,946**	**-**	**18,072,679**	**18,942,625**
Adjustment to reserve on amortization or disposal of property and equipment	-	-	-	(83,001)	83,001	-
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,500,000)**	**2,500,000)**
Balance as of 30 September 2025	**23,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**1,631,797**	**3,792,487**	**68,721,148**	**100,645,432**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements were approved by the management on 15 October 2026

Statement of cash flows

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	15,676,792	21,287,163
Adjustments for		
Amortization and depreciation allowances	1,340,505	1,122,275
Net losses from sale of property and equipment	833	820
Net (gains)/losses on disposal of other assets	(8,173)	106,127
Impairment losses	781,479	276,755
Net gains from revaluation of non-trading assets and liabilities	(616,605)	(4,940,546)
Interest receivable	(1,643,658)	(1,701,983)
Interest payable	2,236,867	1,355,297
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**17,768,040**	**17,505,908**
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	(22,902,672)	(18,698,280)
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	1,167,016	(4,914,687)
Loans and advances to customers	(100,940,763)	(50,790,384)
Repossessed assets	42,032	(83,301)
Other assets	1,133,117	(3,473,371)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Deposits and balances from banks	(12,563,250)	(711,764)
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	(15,404,610)	21,968,310
Current accounts and deposits from customers	82,205,468	57,499,773
Other liabilities	2,012,378	5,939,079
Net cash flow (used in)/from operating activities before income tax	**(47,483,244)**	**24,241,283**
Income tax paid	(3,232,234)	(2,679,755)
Net cash flow (used in)/from operating activities	**(50,715,478)**	**21,561,528**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of investment securities measured at FVOCI	(20,064,955)	(24,922,243)
Proceeds from sale and repayment of investment securities measured at FVOCI	24,194,597	3,735,716
Acquisition of investment securities measured at amortised cost	(9,189,540)	-
Proceeds from repayment of investment securities measured at amortized cost	1,520,907	10,054,336
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(4,022,625)	(1,347,163)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities	**(7,561,616)**	**(12,479,354)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(5,646,000)	(3,146,000)
Repayment from debt securities issued	(12,391,270)	(2,000,000)
Receipt of other borrowings	19,183,522	27,032,599
Repayment of other borrowings	(9,360,985)	(8,493,604)
Receipt of subordinated borrowings	4,720,534	2,082,153
Lease liabilities	(247,022)	(206,322)

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities	**(3,741,221)**	**15,268,826**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(62,018,315)**	**24,351,000**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	122,303,623	83,157,459
Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(5,285,475)	2,673,796
Effect of changes in ECL on cash and cash equivalents	73	25,256
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 14)	**54,999,906**	**110,207,511**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements were approved by the management on 15 October 2026

Report on general economic prudentials (quarterly)

01/07/2026-30/09/2026

Prudentials

In thousand Armenian drams

	Actual	Permissible limit on prudential defined by CBA	Number of breaches during the reporting period
Minumum amount of the core capital	23,000,000	1,000,000	No Breach
Minimum amount of total capital	112,620,748	30,000,000	No Breach
S11 Minumum ratio of the Tier 1 core capital to the risk-weighted assets	15.03%	6.20%	No Breach
S12 Minumum ratio of the Tier 1 capital to the risk-weighted assets	15.95%	8.30%	No Breach
S1 Minumum ratio of the total capital to the risk-weighted assets	18.15%	11.00%	No Breach
S23 Minimum ratio of highly liquid assets to total net cash outflow (all currencies)	209.89%	100.00%	No Breach
S231 Minimum ratio of highly liquid assets to total net cash outflow(in AMD)	249.42%	100.00%	No Breach
S232 Minimum ratio of highly liquid assets to total net cash outflow(in the currencies included in the first group)	160.13%	100.00%	No Breach
S233 Minimum ratio of highly liquid assets to total net cash outflow(in the significant currencies included in the first and second groups)	160.13%	100.00%	No Breach
S24 Minimum ratio of total available stable funding to total required stable funding in the first group of currencies (all currencies)	148.09%	100.00%	No Breach
S241 Minimum ratio of total available stable funding to total required stable funding(in AMD)	159.56%	100.00%	No Breach
S242 Minimum ratio of total available stable funding to total required stable funding(in the currencies included in the first group)	125.85%	100.00%	No Breach
S243 Minimum ratio of total available stable funding to total required stable funding(in the significant currencies included in the first and second groups)	125.85%	100.00%	No Breach
S31 Maximum risk on a single borrower	13.47%	20.00%	No Breach
S32 Maximum risk on major borrowers	54.65%	500.00%	No Breach
S41 Maximum risk on a single borrower related to the Bank	2.38%	5.00%	No Breach
S42 Maximum risk on major borrowers related to the Bank	4.92%	20.00%	No Breach
S51 Deviation of ratio of maximum of marginal ratio of claim to collateral value	0.37%	10.00%	No Breach
S52 Deviation of ratio of maximum of marginal ratio of claim to collateral value	0.00%	5.00%	No Breach
Minimum obligatory reserves at the Central Bank of RA:			
In AMD	x	4.00%	No Breach
In USD	x	15% USD	No Breach
In EUR	x	15% EUR	No Breach
Other currencies	x	15% USD	No Breach
Maximum ratio of total foreign currency position to total capital of the Bank	0.24%	10.00%	No Breach

	Actual	Permissible limit on prudential defined by CBA	Number of breaches during the reporting period
Maximum ratio of each foreign currency position to total capital of the Bank			
In USD	x	7.00%	No Breach
In EUR	0.02%	7.00%	No Breach
In RUR	x	7.00%	No Breach
Other currencies	0.22%	7.00%	No Breach

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements were approved by the management on 15 October 2026

Notes to the interim financial statements

1 Background

(a) Organisation and operations

Evocabank OJSC (formerly Prometey Bank CJSC) (the “Bank”) was incorporated on 01.06.1990 as a closed join stock company. According to the Decision of the Central Bank of Armenia (the “CBA”) dated July 29, 2025, Evocabank closed join stock company has been reorganized and now operates as Evocabank Open Joint-Stock Company. The Bank is regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia and conducts its business under license number 27, granted on 02.10.1991 by the CBA.

The Bank is a member of the state deposit insurance system in the Republic of Armenia and member of Union of Banks of Armenia, ArCa, MasterCard payment systems.

The Bank accepts deposits from the public and extends credits, transfers payments in Armenia and abroad, exchanges currencies and provides other banking services to its commercial and retail customers.

The Bank conducts business throughout head office and 18 branches located in Yerevan, Gyumri, Abovyan, Vanadzor and Dilijan The registered office of the Bank is 44/2 Hanrapetutyan Street, Yerevan 0010, Republic of Armenia.

Number of employees as at the reporting date was 746.

As at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 the Bank’s shareholding structure was as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026		31 December 2025 (audited)	
	Paid-in share capital	% of total paid-in capital	Paid-in share capital	% of total paid-in capital
Gevorkyan Mareta	22,999,300	100.0	22,999,300	100.0
Other shareholders	700	0.0	700	0.0
	23,000,000	**100.0**	**20,000,000**	**100.0**

The Bank is ultimately controlled by a single individual, Mareta Gevorkyan, who has the power to direct the transactions of the Bank at her own discretion and for her own benefit. In addition, she has several other business interests outside the Bank.

(b) Armenian business environment

The Bank’s operations are primarily located in Armenia. Consequently, the Bank is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Armenia which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Armenia.

As a result of the war in Ukraine, many leading countries and economic unions have imposed extensive economic sanctions on Russia and Belarus, including sanctions on banks, entities and individuals. Since the outset of the war, the Russian ruble has experienced significant volatility, and the value of securities traded in Russia or issued by Russian companies has declined. Although the situation continues to evolve, it has already resulted in a humanitarian crisis and substantial economic disruption in Ukraine, Russia and globally. Ukraine and Russia are important trade partners for Armenia.

Following the outbreak of the war, Armenia experienced a notable influx of non-residents (particularly from Russia), which contributed to higher inflows from Russia, Ukraine and Belarus and increased card transaction activity. Management continues to monitor the evolving economic conditions. As the conflict is ongoing, it is not possible to reliably assess the full impact on the Bank’s

operations, financial position and future performance. The ultimate effect will depend on the duration and developments of the conflict and the related consequences for the Armenian economy.

The financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Armenian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Bank. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are stated at fair value and buildings are stated at revalued amounts.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

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

The AMD is also the presentation currency for the purposes of these financial statements. The official CBA exchange rates as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, were AMD 362.83 and AMD 382.36 to USD 1, and AMD 412.14 and AMD 449.01 to EUR 1, respectively.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

Judgements

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

- classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding – Note 4(e)(i);
- establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of expected credit loss ("ECL") and selection of models used to measure ECL – Note 29(c).

Assumptions and estimations uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows and incorporation of forward-looking information – Note 29(c).

3 Changes in significant accounting policies

The Bank has not early adopted any new standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective for these financial statements.

Certain amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2026, but do not have significant impact on the Bank's financial statements and accounting policies.

4 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below are applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Bank at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of equity instruments at FVOCI, unless the difference is due to impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, balances held with the CBA, including obligatory reserves denominated in AMD, unrestricted balances (nostro accounts) held with other banks. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(c) Interest

Effective interest rate

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

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

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

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

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

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

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

Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset

(when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.
However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

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

For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, see Note 4(e)(iv).

Presentation

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

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

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

(d) Fees and commission

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate (see Note 4(c)).

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

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

Other fee and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are generated based on actual transactions with customers. The Bank classifies expenses directly attributable to revenue generation and not resulting from actual transactions with customers as other operating expenses. All other expenses are classified as general administrative expenses.

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities

i. Classification

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Business model assessment

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

The information considered includes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed rate loans for which the Bank has the option to revise the interest rate following the change of key rate set by the CBA. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are solely payments of principal and interest because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other

basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding. Instead, the Bank considers these loans as in essence floating rate loans (Note 4(e)(iii)).

Reclassification

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

Financial liabilities

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

Reclassification

Financial liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

ii.Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

iii.Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Interest rate benchmark reform

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability measured at amortised cost changed as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank updated the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by the reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

When changes were made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank first updated the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by interest rate benchmark reform. After that, the Bank applied the policies on accounting for modifications to the additional changes.

Financial assets

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

Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.
If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest method.

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

iv.Impairment

See also Note 29(c).

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

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- net investments in finance leases;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

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

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than net investments in finance leases) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition (see Note 29(c)).

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1' financial instruments.
Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 2' financial instruments (if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, but the financial instruments are not credit-impaired) and 'Stage 3' financial instruments (if the financial instruments are credit-impaired).

Measurement of ECL

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

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

See also Note 29(c).

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised (see Note 4(e)(ii)) and ECL are measured as follows.

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset (see Note 29(c)).
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, and net investments in finance leases are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

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

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

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

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

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

Write-offs

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

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Non-integral financial guarantee contracts

The Bank assesses whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral element of a financial asset that is accounted for as a component of that instrument or is a contract that is accounted for separately.

The factors that the Bank considers when making this assessment include whether:

- the guarantee is implicitly part of the contractual terms of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is required by laws and regulations that govern the contract of the debt instrument;

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

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

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

(f) Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers caption in the statement of financial position include:

– loans to customers; they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method; and
– net investments in finance leases.

(g) Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

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

(h) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

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

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (see Note 4(e)(iv)) and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

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

For other loan commitments the Bank recognises a loss allowance (see Note 4(e)(iv)) in accordance with IFRS 9.

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

(i) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

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

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

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

(j) Property and equipment

(i) Owned assets

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

(ii) Revaluation

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

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets. Depreciation commences when asset is available for use. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Computers and communications	1-5 years
Vehicles	8 years
Other fixed assets	8 years

(k) Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares

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

(ii) Dividends

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

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

(l) Repossessed property

Repossessed property is stated at lower of cost and net realisable value.

(m) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of a Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses related to transactions with other components of the same Bank); whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Bank's segmental reporting is based on the following operating segments: Retail Banking, Corporate Banking and Investment Banking(2025: Retail Banking, Corporate Banking and Investment Banking).

(n) Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans of the Bank. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

5 Net interest income

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Loans to customers	31,727,430	22,355,871	11,684,134	8,003,852
Reverse repurchase transactions	3,653,500	2,952,042	1,308,104	1,052,464
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	1,089,492	1,444,733	292,564	496,384
Investment securities at amortised cost	1,716,481	1,990,347	599,504	579,209
Other	167,656	7,534	42,468	2,271
	38,354,559	**28,750,527**	**13,926,774**	**10,134,180**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment securities at FVOCI	5,248,496	5,256,258	1,669,269	1,962,530
Total interest income calculated using effective interest rate	**43,603,055**	**34,006,785**	**15,596,043**	**12,096,710**
Other interest income				
Receivables from finance lease	1,020,597	827,739	350,336	312,927
Total interest income	**44,623,652**	**34,834,524**	**15,946,379**	**12,409,637**
Interest expense				
Current accounts and deposits from customers	16,984,067	11,900,023	6,388,570	4,388,431

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Repurchase transactions	479,166	690,153	91,798	167,022
Subordinated debt	452,989	292,837	144,023	118,207
Other borrowings	4,768,120	3,576,580	1,740,986	1,278,852
Debt securities issued	1,129,069	1,616,349	294,704	540,654
Amounts due to banks	353,731	407,107	94,039	156,068
Interest expense on lease liabilities	144,559	108,899	48,747	35,621
Total interest expense	**24,311,701**	**18,591,948**	**8,802,867**	**6,684,855**

6 Net fee and commission income

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Charges from cash and non-cash transactions	777,188	1,682,897	172,074	550,733
Plastic cards operations	5,184,861	3,859,761	1,863,571	1,191,204
Money transfers	1,598,019	1,223,266	622,602	442,949
Account service and distance system services	690,534	534,757	248,135	191,973
Guarantees and letters of credit	99,275	141,586	(7,621)	26,724
Other	154,026	127,678	96,717	39,586
Total fee and commission income	**8,503,903**	**7,569,945**	**2,995,478**	**2,443,169**
Plastic card operations	5,127,627	3,165,509	1,934,202	1,095,631
Charges from cash and non-cash transactions	576,619	2,714,384	130,381	627,901
Money transfers	402,352	248,045	156,453	89,278
Other	39,850	122,771	19,657	59,526
Total fee and commission expense	**6,146,448**	**6,250,709**	**2,240,693**	**1,872,336**

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Bank's revenue from contract with customers mainly comprises fee and commission income. The Bank recognises majority of revenue from fees and commission at a point in time.

7 Net foreign exchange gain

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Net gain on spot transactions	8,875,655	13,023,899	3,706,005	2,747,481
Net gain from revaluation of financial assets and liabilities	616,605	4,940,546	(8,607)	1,284,260
Total net trading income	**9,492,260**	**17,964,445**	**3,697,398**	**4,031,741**

8 Other operating income

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Fines and penalties received	253,821	261,838	58,924	69,949
Net gain on disposal of property, equipment, intangible and other assets	8,173	5,025	166	5,000
Refund of court fees	14,363	15,496	3,706	5,611
Income from termination of right of use asset	-	2,477	-	2,477
Other	112,327	81,441	17,308	5,645
Total other operating income	**388,684**	**366,277**	**80,104**	**88,682**

9 Banking direct expenses

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Deposit guarantee fund expenses	598,734	587,953	224,029	199,559
Return costs from early repayment of loans	4,576	3,719	2,092	933
Cash collection expenses	137,402	82,658	52,465	25,971
Financial mediator expenses	55,180	41,417	18,394	13,806
Credit register and other systems usage expenses	121,924	118,347	41,049	43,667
Cards embossing and delivery expenses	27,695	25,697	8,127	8,234
Loan forgiveness expenses	1,578	1,082	-	997
Fees for brokerage services	19,054	26,025	4,659	8,990
Depositary service expenses	34,730	29,727	9,248	11,860
Other	524,009	190,333	278,681	(8,414)
Total banking direct expenses	**1,524,882**	**1,106,958**	**638,744**	**305,603**

10 Impairment losses

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	(73)	(25,256)	(52)	(19,404)
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	10	(13,737)	1,293	460
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	(16,231)	(102,213)	(3,107)	(37,814)
Investment securities at FVOCI	41,120	39,084	49,118	19,515
Investment securities at amortised cost	(4,888)	(64,116)	6,183	2,246
Loans and advances to customers	734,855	426,010	154,008	160,468
Other assets	26,120	38,530	3,323	2,229
Financial guarantee contracts	566	(21,547)	97	(21,770)
Total impairment losses	**781,479**	**276,755**	**210,863**	**105,930**

11 Personnel expenses

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Compensation of employees, related taxes included	8,405,434	8,413,878	2,881,390	2,517,928
Staff training expenses	132,918	92,593	78,986	7,084
Other staff costs	263,943	287,866	74,882	183,797
Total staff costs	**8,802,295**	**8,794,337**	**3,035,258**	**2,708,809**

12 Other general administrative expenses

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Advertising and public relations	2,690,621	1,340,182	803,303	698,438
Communications	129,769	100,506	50,342	37,064
Fixed assets repair and maintenance	338,184	269,799	92,368	104,630
Expenses of short term and low value assets leases	113,926	89,112	41,722	31,897
Intangible assets maintenance	681,752	581,157	240,166	182,804
Security	174,530	110,924	61,580	37,033
Office supplies	103,026	75,607	47,352	25,314
Taxes, other than income tax, duties	383,528	269,099	66,211	114,832
Consulting and other services	601,764	196,311	188,347	65,988
Representative and organizational expenses	104,712	93,992	20,818	31,506
Insurance expenses	28,071	65,779	9,890	22,982
Loan recovery expenses	84,016	68,583	21,607	24,688
Other	91,344	76,196	22,666	25,505
Total other general administrative expenses	**5,525,243**	**3,337,247**	**1,666,372**	**1,402,681**

13 Income tax expense

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Three-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Current tax expense	3,398,868	2,815,912	1,190,300	885,914
Deferred tax	(394,743)	398,572	(127,713)	49,383
Total income tax expense	**3,004,125**	**3,214,484**	**1,062,587**	**935,297**

In 2026 the applicable tax rate for current tax is 18% (no change comparing with 2025).

Reconciliation of effective tax rate for the period ended 30 September

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Effective rate (%)	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025	Effective rate (%)
Profit before income tax	**15,676,792**		**21,287,163**	
Income tax at the rate of 18%	2,821,823	18.0	3,831,689	18.0
(Non-taxable income)/non-deductable expenses	295,161	1.9	272,093	1.3
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(112,859)	(0.7)	(889,298)	(4.2)
Total income tax expense	**3,004,125**	**19.2**	**3,214,484**	**15.1**

(a) Deferred tax asset and liability

Temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes give rise to net deferred tax asset and net deferred tax liability accordingly as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Movements in temporary differences during the years ended 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

In thousand Armenian drams	Balance at 1 January 2026	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at 30 September 2026
Cash and cash equivalents	(28,440)	7,412	-	(21,028)
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	(873)	(7,447)	-	(8,320)
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	(10,144)	(13,050)	-	(23,194)
Investment securities	(745,590)	5,144	252,834	(487,612)
Loans and advances to customers	(1,369,386)	(123,566)	-	(1,492,952)
Property, equipment and intangible assets	(1,026,505)	21,298	-	(1,005,207)
Right-of-use assets	(271,200)	12,320		(258,880)
Lease liabilities	284,370	25,277		309,647
Other assets	(17,761)	8,068	-	(9,693)
Current accounts and deposits from customers	(79,177)	(28,747)	-	(107,924)
Other borrowings	(103,026)	(72,312)	-	(175,338)
Other liabilities	155,561	560,346	-	715,907
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	**(3,212,171)**	**394,743**	**252,834**	**(2,564,594)**

In thousand Armenian drams	Balance at 1 January 2025	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at 31 December 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	(8,481)	(19,959)	-	(28,440)
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	1,535	(2,408)	-	(873)
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	(2,359)	(7,785)	-	(10,144)
Investment securities	(114,451)	(17,082)	(614,057)	(745,590)
Loans and advances to customers	(1,107,211)	(262,175)	-	(1,369,386)
Property, equipment and intangible assets	(1,054,214)	27,709	-	(1,026,505)
Right-of-use assets	(203,180)	(68,020)		(271,200)
Lease liabilities	217,588	66,782		284,370
Other assets	(28,524)	10,763	-	(17,761)
Current accounts and deposits from customers	(75,068)	(4,109)	-	(79,177)
Other borrowings	(56,781)	(46,245)	-	(103,026)
Other liabilities	94,112	61,449	-	155,561
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	**(2,337,034)**	**(261,080)**	**(614,057)**	**(3,212,171)**

The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have been recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Bank can utilise the benefits therefrom.

(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

The tax effects related to components of other comprehensive income for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 comprise the following:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026		
	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount net-of-tax
Net change in fair value of investment securities at FVOCI	(225,041)	40,507	(184,534)
Net change in fair value of investment securities at FVOCI transferred to profit or loss	(1,129,448)	203,301	(926,147)
Other comprehensive income	**(1,354,489)**	**243,808**	**(1,110,681)**

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2025 (audited)		
	Amount before tax	Tax expense	Amount net-of-tax
Net change in fair value of investment securities at FVOCI	3,375,018	(607,503)	2,767,515
Net change in fair value of investment securities at FVOCI transferred to profit or loss	(14,276)	2,570	(11,706)
Other comprehensive income	**3,360,742**	**(604,933)**	**2,755,809**

14 Cash and cash equivalents

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Nostro accounts with the Central Bank of Armenia	29,571,211	44,714,957
Cash on hand	13,614,505	12,745,022
Nostro accounts with other banks		
-rated Aa1 to Aa3	1,116,122	2,312,182
-rated A1 to A3	2,609,922	5,635,646
-rated from Baa1 to Baa3	324,675	275,790
-rated from Ba1 to Ba3	495,160	3,373,851
-rated below B1	182,597	268,100
-not rated*	7,085,947	3,964,960
Total nostro accounts with other banks	**11,814,423**	**15,830,529**
Deposits for less than 90 days with the CBA	-	49,013,421
Total gross cash and cash equivalents	**55,000,139**	**122,303,929**
Credit loss allowance	(233)	(306)
Total net cash and cash equivalents	**54,999,906**	**122,303,623**

The Bank uses credit ratings per Moody's rating agency in disclosing credit quality of cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents are fully in Stage 1 and measured at amortised cost as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

As at 30 September 2026 the Bank, except for the CBA, had no placement with any bank(as at 31 December 2025: no any bank),

whose balances exceeded 10% of the Bank's equity.

Nostro accounts with the CBA relate to settlement activity (see Note 16) and are readily available for withdrawal.

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for cash and cash equivalents for the years ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 1 January	306	25,789
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(306)	(25,789)
New financial assets originated or purchased	233	533
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**233**	**533**

15 Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Reverse repurchase agreements with banks	26,843,458	14,287,710
Reverse repurchase agreements with other financial institutions	63,537,142	53,367,193
	90,380,600	**67,654,903**
Less loss allowance on amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	(2,485)	(2,475)
Total amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	**90,378,115**	**67,652,428**

Collateral accepted as security for assets

As at 30 September 2026 amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements were collateralised by government securities with fair value of AMD 94,764,498 thousand (2025: AMD 73,784,114 thousand).

As of 30 September 2026 the Bank has two counterparties, whose balance exceeded 10% of equity (2025: one). As of 30 September 2026 the gross amount of that balances is AMD 32,373,206 thousand(as of 31 December 2025: AMD 12,011,247 thousand).

Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements are from reputable Armenian banks and financial institutions. All of them are categorised under Stage 1 and are measured at amortised cost as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 1 January	2,475	15,072
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(1,182)	(14,612)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,192	875
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**2,485**	**1,335**

16 Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Due from the CBA		
Credit card settlement deposit with the CBA	955,000	3,117,500
Deposit with the CBA, obligatory reserves	41,004,887	39,005,997
Credit card settlement deposit with other financial institutions	229,133	175,070
Loans and deposits with other banks and financial institutions		
Loans to banks	6,197,854	8,048,986
Demand ans term deposits placed in banks and other financial institutions	1,814,646	1,852,575
Other receivables from banks and other financial institutions	2,622,612	975,685
Regular way purchase agreements – foreign exchange spot transactions	196,390	1,349,233
	53,020,522	**54,525,046**
Loss allowance	(42,478)	(58,709)
Total loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	**52,978,044**	**54,466,337**

The Bank uses credit ratings per Moody's rating agency in disclosing credit quality of loans and advances to banks. For not rated loans and deposits with Armenian banks the Bank has assessed the credit risk to approximate to external rating of B1 according to Moody's.

(a) Balances with the CBA

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

Banks are required to maintain cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the CBA for attracted funds. For funds attracted in AMD the obligatory reserve is 4% (2025: 4%) and is maintained fully in AMD. For funds attracted in foreign currencies, the reserve is 15% of the attracted funds, which is maintained in the respective currency of funds attracted (2025: 15% in respective currency of funds attracted). The Bank's ability to withdraw deposit maintained in AMD is not restricted by the statutory legislation; however, if the Bank fails to comply with minimum average monthly amount of reserve sanctions may apply. Obligatory reserves maintained in AMD are classified as cash and cash equivalents (see Note 14) as these funds are readily available for withdrawal.

For the obligatory reserve maintained in foreign currencies the Bank is required to maintain a minimum balance at the end of each day. These reserves are not considered cash and cash equivalents and are included in loans and advances to banks.

(b) Concentration of loans and advances to banks

As at 30 September 2026 the Bank has no any counterparty except for the CBA (as at 31 December 2025: no counterparty), whose balances exceed 10% of the Bank's equity.

No loans and advances to banks are past due or impaired. Loans and advances to banks are fully in Stage 1 as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025. All the loans and advance to banks are measured at amortised cost as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for loans and advances to banks for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 1 January	58,709	151,903
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(58,709)	(151,903)
New financial assets originated or purchased	42,478	49,690
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**42,478**	**49,690**

17 Investment securities

(a) Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Investment securities measured at FVOCI		
State bonds	47,579,208	39,150,341
Corporate bonds	7,810,897	3,497,374
Equity instruments	460,224	309,465
Total investment securities measured at FVOCI	**55,850,329**	**42,957,180**
Debt investment securities measured at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements		
State bonds	26,462,023	44,326,363
Total debt investment securities measured at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements	**26,462,023**	**44,326,363**

Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are fully in Stage 1 as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025. The loss allowance is not recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is their fair value.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 1 January	160,800	202,363
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	9,008	(17,583)
New financial assets originated or purchased	32,112	56,667
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**201,920**	**241,447**

(i) Non-quoted equity investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Included in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are non-quoted equity securities as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	% controlled		In thousand Armenian drams	
		30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
ArCa	Republic of Armenia	1.25	1.25	92,705	77,357
ACRA Credit Reporting	Republic of Armenia	5.90	5.90	167,519	32,108
ES EM CJSC	Republic of Armenia	8.33	8.33	200,000	200,000
				458,798	**309,465**

The Bank's management believes that estimated fair values of these instruments approximates to their costs as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

(b) Investment securities measured at amortised cost

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Investment securities measured at amortised cost		
State bonds	26,824,026	18,734,052
Corporate bonds	2,068,939	3,021,208
Loss allowance	(41,355)	(46,243)
Total investment securities measured at amortised cost	**28,851,610**	**21,709,017**

The Bank uses credit ratings per Moody's rating agency in disclosing credit quality of investment securities measured at amortised cost.

As at 30 September 2026 the Bank has no counterparty except for the Government of the Republic of Armenia (2025: no counterparty except for the Government of the Republic of Armenia) whose balances exceed 10% of the Bank's equity.

Investment securities measured at amortised cost are fully in Stage 1 as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for investment securities measured at amortised cost for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 1 January	46,243	133,514
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(4,888)	(64,116)
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**41,355**	**69,398**

18 Loans and advances to customers

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Loans to legal entities		
Loans to large companies	73,344,135	43,210,062
Loans to small and medium size companies	106,615,832	105,646,194
Loans to credit and investment organizations	9,778,862	9,005,754
Total loans to legal entities	**189,738,829**	**157,862,010**
Loans to individuals		
Mortgage	135,446,225	112,840,073
Consumer lending	115,066,344	78,278,368
Total loans to individuals	**250,512,569**	**191,118,441**
Total gross loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**440,251,398**	**348,980,451**
Receivables from finance lease	**12,496,902**	**11,455,718**
Receivables from factoring	**2,170,330**	**3,636,947**
ECL allowance	(4,274,500)	(4,057,889)
Total net loans and advances to customers	**450,644,130**	**360,015,227**

(a) Loans to legal entities and individuals

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the gross carrying values of loans to legal entities for the years ended 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to legal entities				
Balance at 1 January	148,770,569	1,047,477	8,043,964	157,862,010
New assets originated or purchased	69,858,943	-	-	69,858,943
Assets repaid	(30,199,840)	(371,930)	(595,104)	(31,166,874)
- Transfer to Stage 1	38,832	(36,666)	(2,166)	-
- Transfer to Stage 2	(134,626)	134,626	-	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(87,553)	(49,752)	137,305	-
Net change in asset from interest and foreign exchange revaluation	(6,186,112)	(69,588)	(526,974)	(6,782,674)
Recoveries	-	-	172,864	172,864
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(205,440)	(205,440)
Balance at 30 September	**182,060,213**	**654,167**	**7,024,449**	**189,738,829**

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2025 (audited)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to legal entities				
Balance at 1 January	123,261,000	1,635,495	8,364,099	133,260,594
New assets originated or purchased	64,358,167	-	-	64,358,167
Assets repaid	(37,344,118)	(696,472)	(697,170)	(38,737,760)
- Transfer to Stage 1	24,544	(21,707)	(2,837)	-
- Transfer to Stage 2	(120,932)	120,932	-	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(152,254)	(55,476)	207,730	-
Net change in asset from interest and foreign exchange revaluation	(1,255,838)	64,705	115,351	(1,075,782)
Recoveries	-	-	145,390	145,390
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(88,599)	(88,599)
Balance at 31 December	**148,770,569**	**1,047,477**	**8,043,964**	**157,862,010**

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for loans to legal entities for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to legal entities				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	637,711	17,826	2,097,344	2,752,881
Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:				
- Transfer to Stage 1	1,499	(1,391)	(108)	-
- Transfer to Stage 2	(255)	255	-	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(4,219)	(11,137)	15,356	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(277,315)	7,602	(365,897)	(635,610)
New financial assets originated or purchased	190,361	641	-	191,002

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Recoveries	-	-	172,864	172,864
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(205,440)	(205,440)
Unwinding of discount	-	-	(55,843)	(55,843)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	(123,758)	(123,758)
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**547,782**	**13,796**	**1,534,518**	**2,096,096**

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to legal entities				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	539,353	31,551	2,116,970	2,687,874
Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:				-
- Transfer to Stage 1	2,271	(2,271)	-	-
- Transfer to Stage 2	(117)	1,640	(1,523)	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(519)	(11,454)	11,973	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(209,866)	(1,845)	31,582	(180,129)
New financial assets originated or purchased	165,635	-	-	165,635
Recoveries	-	-	70,905	70,905
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(58,776)	(58,776)
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**496,757**	**17,621**	**2,171,131**	**2,685,509**

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the gross carrying values of loans to individuals for the years ended 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to individuals				
Balance at 1 January	188,768,582	1,082,602	1,267,257	191,118,441
New assets originated or purchased	103,874,582	-		103,874,582
Assets repaid	(40,921,805)	(160,138)	(541,057)	(41,623,000)
- Transfer to Stage 1	229,899	(172,398)	(57,501)	-
- Transfer to Stage 2	(910,843)	961,844	(51,001)	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(648,327)	(402,173)	1,050,500	-
Net change in asset from interest and foreign exchange revaluation	(3,413,318)	253,227	603,181	(2,556,910)
Recoveries	-	-	1,359,276	1,359,276
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(1,659,820)	(1,659,820)
Balance at 30 September	**246,978,770**	**1,562,964**	**1,970,835**	**250,512,569**

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2025 (audited)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to individuals				
Balance at 1 January	138,249,509	636,040	558,371	139,443,920
New assets originated or purchased	92,884,456	-		92,884,456
Assets repaid	(41,838,391)	(140,849)	(672,104)	(42,651,344)
- Transfer to Stage 1	245,581	(209,464)	(36,117)	-
- Transfer to Stage 2	(792,164)	829,292	(37,128)	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(576,291)	(271,867)	848,158	-
Net change in asset from interest and foreign exchange revaluation	595,882	239,450	496,410	1,331,742
Recoveries	-	-	1,131,063	1,131,063
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(1,021,396)	(1,021,396)
Balance at 31 December	**188,768,582**	**1,082,602**	**1,267,257**	**191,118,441**

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for loans to individuals for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to individuals				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	570,790	164,442	530,983	1,266,215
Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:				
- Transfer to Stage 1	35,339	(17,066)	(18,273)	-
- Transfer to Stage 2	(5,281)	16,644	(11,363)	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(18,151)	(111,645)	129,796	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(178,249)	144,135	250,582	216,468
New financial assets originated or purchased	457,129	164,671	339,477	961,277
Recoveries	-	-	1,359,276	1,359,276
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(1,659,820)	(1,659,820)
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**861,577**	**361,181**	**920,658**	**2,143,416**

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to individuals				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	290,702	113,802	213,774	618,278
Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:				
- Transfer to Stage 1	39,459	(27,125)	(12,334)	-
- Transfer to Stage 2	(4,637)	5,644	(1,007)	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(5,381)	(52,986)	58,367	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(343,253)	129,172	186,592	(27,489)
New financial assets originated or purchased	456,760	-	-	456,760
Recoveries	-	-	635,007	635,007
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(724,408)	(724,408)
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**433,650**	**168,507**	**355,991**	**958,148**

Credit quality of loans to customers

The following table provides information on the credit quality of loans to legal entities and individuals as at 30 September 2026. Additional information about credit quality of corporate loans and advances to customers based on Internal Credit Rating model is disclosed in Note 29.

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to large companies				
- not overdue	67,833,297	543,189	-	68,376,486
- overdue more than 90 days	-	-	4,967,649	4,967,649
Gross carrying amount	**67,833,297**	**543,189**	**4,967,649**	**73,344,135**
ECL allowance	(129,341)	(2,428)	(1,403,616)	(1,535,385)
Net carrying amount	**67,703,956**	**540,761**	**3,564,033**	**71,808,750**
Loans to small and medium size companies				
- not overdue	104,443,612	84,408	35,073	104,563,093
- overdue less than 30 days	4,442	6,941	-	11,383
- overdue more than 30 days and less than 90 days	-	19,629	-	19,629
- overdue more than 90 days	-	-	2,021,727	2,021,727
Gross carrying amount	**104,448,054**	**110,978**	**2,056,800**	**106,615,832**
ECL allowance	(260,762)	(11,368)	(130,902)	(403,032)
Net carrying amount	**104,187,292**	**99,610**	**1,925,898**	**106,212,800**
Loans to credit and investment organizations				
- not overdue	9,778,862	-	-	9,778,862
Gross carrying amount	**9,778,862**	**-**	**-**	**9,778,862**
ECL allowance	(157,679)	-	-	(157,679)
Net carrying amount	**9,621,183**	**-**	**-**	**9,621,183**
Mortgage				
- not overdue	134,302,165	250,066	413,861	134,966,092
- overdue less than 30 days	198,794	20,642	8,915	228,351
- overdue more than 30 days and less than 90 days	-	59,129	-	59,129
- overdue more than 90 days	-	-	192,653	192,653
Gross carrying amount	**134,500,959**	**329,837**	**615,429**	**135,446,225**
ECL allowance	(144,076)	(46,682)	(141,952)	(332,710)
Net carrying amount	**134,356,883**	**283,155**	**473,477**	**135,113,515**
Consumer lending				
- not overdue	112,099,264	545,284	97,319	112,741,867
- overdue less than 30 days	378,547	124,032	5,121	507,700
- overdue more than 30 days and less than 90 days	-	563,811	149,372	713,183
- overdue more than 90 days	-	-	1,103,594	1,103,594
Gross carrying amount	**112,477,811**	**1,233,127**	**1,355,406**	**115,066,344**
ECL allowance	(717,501)	(314,499)	(778,706)	(1,810,706)
Net carrying amount	**111,760,310**	**918,628**	**576,700**	**113,255,638**

In thousand Armenian drams

	30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Total gross loans and advances to customers	**429,038,983**	**2,217,131**	**8,995,284**	**440,251,398**
Total net loans and advances to customers	**427,629,624**	**1,842,154**	**6,540,108**	**436,011,886**

The following table provides information on the credit quality loans to legal entities and individuals as at 31 December 2025:

	31 December 2025 (audited)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to large companies				
- not overdue	36,735,502	958,079	-	37,693,581
-overdue more than 90 days	-	-	5,516,481	5,516,481
Gross carrying amount	**36,735,502**	**958,079**	**5,516,481**	**43,210,062**
ECL allowance	(175,127)	(4,424)	(1,893,667)	(2,073,218)
Net carrying amount	**36,560,375**	**953,655**	**3,622,814**	**41,136,844**
Loans to small and medium size companies				
-not overdue	102,953,360	69,938	17,258	103,040,556
-overdue less than 30 days	75,953	-	-	75,953
-overdue more than 30 days and less than 90 days	-	19,460	2,692	22,152
-overdue more than 90 days	-	-	2,507,533	2,507,533
Gross carrying amount	**103,029,313**	**89,398**	**2,527,483**	**105,646,194**
ECL allowance	(293,952)	(13,402)	(203,677)	(511,031)
Net carrying amount	**102,735,361**	**75,996**	**2,323,806**	**105,135,163**
Loans to credit and investment organizations				
-not overdue	9,005,754	-	-	9,005,754
Gross carrying amount	**9,005,754**	**-**	**-**	**9,005,754**
ECL allowance	(168,632)	-	-	(168,632)
Net carrying amount	**8,837,122**	**-**	**-**	**8,837,122**
Mortgage				
-not overdue	112,036,939	339,663	299,717	112,676,319
-overdue less than 30 days	54,079	8,414	-	62,493
-overdue more than 30 days and less than 90 days	-	1,159	43,991	45,150
-overdue more than 90 days	-	-	56,111	56,111
Gross carrying amount	**112,091,018**	**349,236**	**399,819**	**112,840,073**
ECL allowance	(98,347)	(27,439)	(92,466)	(218,252)
Net carrying amount	**111,992,671**	**321,797**	**307,353**	**112,621,821**
Consumer lending				

	31 December 2025 (audited)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
-not overdue	76,516,246	124,607	71,423	76,712,276
overdue less than 30 days	161,318	22,671	4,513	188,502
-overdue more than 30 days and less than 90 days	-	586,088	26,889	612,977
-overdue more than 90 days	-	-	764,613	764,613
Gross carrying amount	**76,677,564**	**733,366**	**867,438**	**78,278,368**
ECL allowance	(472,443)	(137,003)	(438,517)	(1,047,963)
Net carrying amount	**76,205,121**	**596,363**	**428,921**	**77,230,405**
Total gross loans and advances to customers	**337,539,151**	**2,130,079**	**9,311,221**	**348,980,451**
Total net loans and advances to customers	**336,330,650**	**1,947,811**	**6,682,894**	**344,961,355**

(i) Analysis of collateral and other credit enhancements

Loans to legal entities

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

The main types of collateral obtained are real estate properties, equipment, inventory and cash collateral.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for loan impairment.
The recoverability of loans which are neither past due nor impaired is primarily dependent on the creditworthiness of the borrowers rather than the value of collateral, and the Bank does not necessarily update the valuation of collateral as at each reporting date.

Loans to individuals

Mortgage loans are secured by the underlying housing real estate.

As at 30 September 2026 consumer loans are secured by real estate, movable property, cash and gold.

The analysis of gross loan portfolio by collateral is represented as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Real estate	295,949,567	254,538,650
Movable property and other fixed assets	23,302,239	11,374,440
Current accounts and deposits	27,650,107	23,798,810
Guarantees	32,600,615	29,223,460
Precious metals, gold	4,631,852	3,111,655
Other	16,161,359	1,783,174
Unsecured	39,955,659	25,150,262
Total loans and advances, gross	**440,251,398**	**348,980,451**

Repossessed collateral

During the period ended 30 September 2026, the Bank obtained certain assets by taking possession of collateral for loans to customers with a carrying amount of AMD 516,034 thousand (2025: AMD 190,337 thousand).

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Real estate	2,582,039	2,099,864
Total repossessed assets	**2,582,039**	**2,099,864**

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

(ii) Industry and geographical analysis of the loans to legal entities and individuals

Loans to customers were issued to finance in the following economic sectors:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Trade	39,318,621	38,343,750
Construction	61,336,392	50,276,445
Manufacturing	37,119,436	24,512,708
Finance and investment	9,778,862	9,005,754
Energy	251,129	301,261
Transportation and communication	4,539,769	4,580,784
Food and beverage	12,435,024	14,568,932
Hospitality and food service	9,171,643	7,909,822
Culture and leisure	246,506	452,980
Agriculture	2,145,587	2,096,361
Other	13,395,860	5,813,213
Loans to individuals	250,512,569	191,118,441
	440,251,398	**348,980,451**
ECL allowance	(4,239,512)	(4,019,096)
	436,011,886	**344,961,355**

(iii) Significant credit exposures

As of 30 September 2026 the Bank has one borrower or two group of related borrowers (as of 31 December 2025: one), whose loan balances exceed 10% of the Bank's equity. The gross amount of those balances as of 30 September 2026 is AMD 33,642,461 thousand(as of 31 December 2025: 20,096,226).

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(iv) Loan maturities

The maturity of the loan portfolio is presented in Note 29 (d), which shows the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity of the loans.

(b) Receivables from finance leases

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Gross investment in finance leases receivable		
Less than one year	6,274,582	5,734,186
Between one and two years	4,315,945	4,201,603
Between two and three years	2,718,240	2,427,975
Between three and four years	1,276,247	1,073,227
Between four and five years	427,636	432,903
More than 5 years	12,419	-
	15,025,069	**13,869,894**
Unearned finance income	(2,528,167)	(2,414,176)
Gross investment in finance leases receivable	**12,496,902**	**11,455,718**
Impairment allowance	(27,584)	(26,157)
Net investment in finance leases	**12,469,318**	**11,429,561**

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for receivables from finance lease for the years ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from finance lease				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	25,569	588	-	26,157
Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:				
- Transfer to Stage 2	(15)	15	-	-
- Transfer to Stage 3	(610)	-	610	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(764)	339	7,030	6,605
New financial assets originated or purchased	345	-	-	345
Recoveries	-	-	43,246	43,246
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(48,769)	(48,769)
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**24,525**	**942**	**2,117**	**27,584**

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from finance lease				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	16,294	-	-	16,294
Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:				
- Transfer to Stage 2	(16)	16	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	13	763	-	776
New financial assets originated or purchased	6,546	-	-	6,546
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	-	-
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**22,837**	**779**	**-**	**23,616**

(i) Quality analysis of finance leases

The following table provides information on the credit quality of receivables from finance leases as at 30 September 2026:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from finance lease				
- not overdue	12,346,434	39,432	-	12,385,866
- overdue less than 30 days	68,698	-	-	68,698
- overdue more than 90 days	-	-	42,338	42,338
Total gross receivables from finance leases	**12,415,132**	**39,432**	**42,338**	**12,496,902**
Loss allowance	(24,525)	(942)	(2,117)	(27,584)
Total net receivables from finance leases	**12,390,607**	**38,490**	**40,221**	**12,469,318**

The following table provides information on the credit quality of receivables from finance leases as at 31 December 2025:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2025 (audited)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from finance lease				
- not overdue	11,402,804	3,694	-	11,406,498
- overdue less than 30 days	49,220	-	-	49,220
Total gross receivables from finance leases	**11,452,024**	**3,694**	**-**	**11,455,718**
Loss allowance	(25,569)	(588)	-	(26,157)
Total net receivables from finance leases	**11,426,455**	**3,106**	**-**	**11,429,561**

(ii) Concentration of receivables from finance leases

As at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 the Bank has no customers whose balances exceed 10% of the Bank's equity.

(c) Receivables from factoring

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for receivables from factoring for the years ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from factoring				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	12,636	-	-	12,636
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(10,944)	-	-	(10,944)
New financial assets originated or purchased	5,712	-	-	5,712
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**7,404**	**-**	**-**	**7,404**

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from factoring				
ECL allowance as at 1 January	840	-	-	840
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(840)	-	-	(840)
New financial assets originated or purchased	4,751	-	-	4,751
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**4,751**	**-**	**-**	**4,751**

(iii) Quality analysis of receivables from factoring

The following table provides information on the credit quality of receivables from factoring as at 30 September 2026:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from factoring				
- not overdue	2,170,330	-	-	2,170,330
Total gross receivables from factoring	**2,170,330**	**-**	**-**	**2,170,330**
Loss allowance	(7,404)	-	-	(7,404)
Total net receivables from factoring	**2,162,926**	**-**	**-**	**2,162,926**

The following table provides information on the credit quality of receivables from factoring as at 31 December 2025:

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2025 (audited)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from factoring				
- not overdue	3,636,947	-	-	3,636,947
Total gross receivables from factoring	**3,636,947**	**-**	**-**	**3,636,947**
Loss allowance	(12,636)	-	-	(12,636)
Total net receivables from factoring	**3,624,311**	**-**	**-**	**3,624,311**

19 Property, equipment and intangible assets

In thousand Armenian drams	Land and buildings	Leasehold improve-ments	Computer and communic ation equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment and other fixed assets	Capital investments on property and equipment	Intangible assets	Total
Cost								
At 1 January 2025 (audited)	7,079,095	339,772	1,604,055	226,049	3,266,681	-	1,455,099	13,970,751
Additions	-	10,815	108,012	24,728	579,265	117,769	506,574	1,347,163
Reclassifications	101,792	-	-	-	5,512	(107,304)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(5,741)	(29,700)	(25,270)	-	(190,678)	(251,389)
At 30 September 2025	**7,180,887**	**350,587**	**1,706,326**	**221,077**	**3,826,188**	**10,465**	**1,770,995**	**15,066,525**
At 1 January 2026 (audited)	8,577,879	452,189	1,757,842	244,791	3,997,153	3,444	1,955,956	16,989,254
Additions	1,600,000	280,260	633,335	10,583	533,476	202,684	762,287	4,022,625
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	33,785	(33,785)	-	-
Disposals	-	(17,497)	(11)	(2,752)	(36,296)	(128)	(418,973)	(475,657)
At 30 September 2026	**10,177,879**	**714,952**	**2,391,166**	**252,622**	**4,528,118**	**172,215**	**2,299,270**	**20,536,222**
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2025 (audited)	-	104,516	929,774	100,989	1,718,824	-	659,305	3,513,408
Charge for the year	172,815	28,547	174,516	20,651	232,378	-	260,347	889,254
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(5,741)	(28,881)	(25,270)	-	(190,677)	(250,569)
At 30 September 2025	**172,815**	**133,063**	**1,098,549**	**92,759**	**1,925,932**	**-**	**728,975**	**4,152,093**
At 1 January 2026 (audited)	235,775	143,195	1,160,876	100,069	2,012,180	-	881,072	4,533,167
Charge for the year	194,591	55,758	179,042	23,753	273,760	-	298,136	1,025,040
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(17,021)	(12)	(2,752)	(36,066)	-	(418,973)	(474,824)
At 30 September 2026	**430,366**	**181,932**	**1,339,906**	**121,070**	**2,249,874**	**-**	**760,235**	**5,083,383**
Carrying amount								
At 1 January 2025 (audited)	**7,079,095**	**235,256**	**674,281**	**125,060**	**1,547,857**	**-**	**795,794**	**10,457,343**
At 30 September 2025	**7,008,072**	**217,524**	**607,777**	**128,318**	**1,900,256**	**10,465**	**1,042,020**	**10,914,432**
At 1 January 2026 (audited)	**8,342,104**	**308,994**	**596,966**	**144,722**	**1,984,973**	**3,444**	**1,074,884**	**12,456,087**
At 30 September 2026	**9,747,513**	**533,020**	**1,051,260**	**131,552**	**2,278,244**	**172,215**	**1,539,035**	**15,452,839**

(a) Restrictions on title of fixed assets and intangible assets

As of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, the Bank does not possess any fixed assets and intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted.

(b) Contractual commitments

As of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 the Bank had not contractual commitments of making investments in fixed assets and intangible assets.

(c) Revaluation of assets

The carrying value of land and buildings as at 30 September 2026, if the land and buildings would not have been revalued, would amount to AMD 5,277,752 thousand (31 December 2025: AMD 3,771,121 thousand).

The fair value of the land and buildings was last determined as at 31 December 2024 based on valuation performed by an external, independent licensed valuator, having appropriate recognized professional qualifications and recent experience in the category of property being valued. The fair value was determined using a combination of the market comparable and income capitalization approaches. The market comparable approach was based on announced asking prices for similar properties in terms of use, age, location and condition applying coefficients for adjusting the input prices for differences in use, age, location and condition, if any, ranging from 0.87 to 1.2. Under income capitalization approach, forecast net cash flows, based upon current market derived estimated rental values (market rents) together with estimated costs, are discounted at market derived capitalization rates to produce the valuator's opinion of fair value.

The Bank did not perform a revaluation of land and buildings as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025. Based on Bank's assessment of internal and external indicators, including market conditions and observable transactions for comparable properties, no material differences between carrying amounts and fair values were identified at the reporting date. Accordingly, no revaluation was performed.

The fair value of land and 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.

20 Leases

The Bank leases assets such as branch offices and other spaces. The leases of branch office and other spaces typically run for a period of 5 to 12 years.

The Bank has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Bank recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Information about leases for which the Bank is a lessee is presented below:

(a) Right of use asset

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
As of 1 January	1,506,666	1,128,778
Additions	368,584	608,247
Termination	(194)	(15,966)
Depreciation charge for the period	(315,465)	(321,078)
Lease contract modifications	19,060	106,685
Balance at reporting date	**1,578,651**	**1,506,666**

(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	315,465	321,078
Interest on lease liabilities	144,559	149,303
Expenses of short term and low value assets leases (note 12)	113,926	122,977

(c) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Total cash outflow for leases	505,507	542,813

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

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
As of 1 January	**1,672,835**	**1,246,879**
Changes from financing cash flows		
Payments	(247,022)	(270,533)
Total changes from financing cash flows	**(247,022)**	**(419,836)**
Other changes		
Additions	368,584	608,247

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Termination	(194)	(18,443)
Lease contract modifications	19,060	106,685
Accumulation of interest	144,559	149,303
Interest paid	(144,559)	(149,303)
Total lease liabilities as of the reporting period	**1,813,263**	**1,672,835**

21 Other assets

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Receivables and other proceeds	1,329,492	1,456,718
Proceeds on cash transfers	525,319	1,106,298
Other financial assets	**1,854,811**	**2,563,016**
Less allowance for assets impairment	(1,982)	(1,633)
Total other financial assets	**1,852,829**	**2,561,383**
Prepayments	2,282,884	3,173,612
Materials	165,094	136,562
Tax prepayments	2,953	2,937
Other	434,846	361,464
Total non-financial assets	**2,885,777**	**3,674,575**
Total other assets	**4,738,606**	**6,235,958**

As at 30 September 2026 other financial assets in the amount of AMD 1,854,811 thousand were allocated to Stage 1 and were not overdue (2025: AMD 2,563,016 thousand fully allocated to Stage 1 and not overdue.)

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for other financial assets for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance as at 1 January	1,633	3,372
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(1,633)	(3,372)
New financial assets originated or purchased	27,753	41,902
Assets repaid	(25,771)	(39,303)
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**1,982**	**2,599**

22 Deposits and balances from banks

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Time deposits from banks	-	1,240,442
Vostro accounts	10,386,906	24,207,268
Other payables to banks	446,851	7,531
Total amounts due to banks	**10,833,757**	**25,455,241**

As of 30 September 2026, the Bank has no any counterparty bank (as of 31 December 2025: one bank), whose balances exceed 10% of the Bank's equity. As of 31 December 2025 the gross amount of that balances is AMD 10,901,577 thousand.

23 Amounts payable under repurchase agreements

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Repurchase agreements with the CBA	-	42,061,232
Repurchase agreements with the banks	26,004,854	-
Total amounts payable under repurchase agreements	**26,004,854**	**42,061,232**

(a) Concentration of amounts payable under repurchase agreements

As at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, the Bank has no any counterparty except CBA whose balances exceed 10% of equity.

24 Current accounts and deposits from customers

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Legal entities		
Current/Settlement accounts	104,422,531	118,398,512
Time deposits	89,638,148	63,797,798
	194,060,679	**182,196,310**
Individuals		
Current/Settlement accounts	85,217,582	66,631,759
Time deposits	228,154,613	185,221,182
	313,372,195	**251,852,941**
Total amounts due to customers	**507,432,874**	**434,049,251**

As of 30 September 2026, time deposits of legal entities/individuals include deposits amounting to AMD 27,600,186 thousand (31 December 2025: AMD 24,282,767 thousand) held as security against loans to customers, guarantees issued and other transaction related contingent obligations. The fair value of those deposits approximates the carrying amount.

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank has four counterparties (31 December 2025: four customers) , the balances of which exceed 10% of the Bank's equity. The gross value of these balances as of 30 September 2026 is AMD 81,329,773 thousand(gross value of those balance as 31 December 2025 is AMD 60,051,115 thousand).

25 Debt securities issued

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Debt securities issued	16,996,684	30,342,305
Total debt securities issued	**16,996,684**	**30,342,305**

On 25 July 2024, the Bank issued bonds with a public placement for a total of AMD 3 billion and USD 15 million. The bonds have been fully placed. The coupon annual yield of the bonds is 10.25% and 5.25%, the coupon payment frequency is quarterly, the turnover term is 36 months.

On 30 September 2024, the Bank issued bonds with a public placement for a total of AMD 3 billion and USD 15 million. The bonds have been fully placed. The coupon annual yield of the bonds is 10% and 5%, the coupon payment frequency is quarterly, the turnover term is 36 months.

Bonds issued by the Bank are listed in Armenia Securities Exchange stock exchange.

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

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Balance at 1 January	**30,342,305**	**32,862,442**
Changes from financing cash flows		
Repayment from debt securities issued	(12,391,270)	(2,000,000)
Total changes from financing cash flows	**(12,391,270)**	**(2,000,000)**
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(940,320)	(516,808)
Other changes		
Interest expense	1,129,069	2,103,053
Interest paid	(1,143,100)	(2,106,382)
Balance at reporting date	**16,996,684**	**30,342,305**

26 Other borrowed funds and subordinated borrowings

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Loans from credit organizations	23,416,800	23,341,162
Borrowings received from RA government and CBA	4,425,938	4,350,040
Borrowings from international financial institutions	58,857,723	51,208,875
Total other borrowings	**86,700,461**	**78,900,077**

According to the agreement the Central Bank of Armenia provides loans to the Bank, which in turn grants loans to qualifying borrowers. The monitoring of the loans is performed by the “Directing Office of the “German Armenian Foundation” program”. These loans are considered to be separate market segment loans.

As at 30 September 2026 included in loans from credit organizations are loans of AMD 23,416,800 thousand (31 December 2025: AMD 23,341,162 thousand) with arrangements to sub-lend these funds to borrowers for qualifying mortgage loans. There is no actual market for this type of financing, provided by local and international non-government organisations to support small and medium-size businesses in specific sectors of economy and develop the mortgage market. These loans bear interest rate of CBA refinancing rate and are represent a separate market segment.

(a) Concentration of borrowings from international financial institutions

As of 30 September 2026, the Bank has two counterparties (31 December 2025: two counterparties), the balances of which exceed 10% of the Bank's equity. These borrowings as of 30 September 2026 amounted to AMD 26.536,587 thousand (31 December 2025: AMD 28,816,809 thousand).

(b) Subordinated borrowing

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Subordinated debt from individuals	3,681,433	3,869,638
Subordinated debt from international financial institutions	6,707,171	2,077,012
Total subordinated debt	**10,388,604**	**5,946,650**

Subordinate debt represents a long-term borrowing agreement, which, in case of the Bank's default, would be secondary to the Bank's other obligations, including deposits and other debt instruments.

During 2016, the Bank has received a subordinated debt in amount of US dollar 10,000 thousand maturing in 2031.

During 2025 ,the Bank has received a subordinated debt in amount of US dollar 5,500 thousand maturing in 2031.

During 2026, the Bank has received subordinated debts amounting to US dollar 10,000 thousand and EUR 2,600 thousand maturing in 2033.

(c) Covenants

The Bank is required to meet certain covenants in connection with borrowing agreements. The Bank was in compliance with all covenants as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

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

In thousand Armenian drams	Other borrowings	Subordinated debt
Balance at 1 January 2026	**78,900,077**	**5,946,650**
Changes from financing cash flows		
Receipt	19,183,522	4,720,534
Repayments	(9,360,985)	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	**9,822,537**	**4,720,534**
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(2,347,317)	(427,214)
Other changes		
Interest expense	4,768,120	452,989
Interest paid	(4,442,956)	(304,355)
Balance at 30 September 2026	**86,700,461**	**10,388,604**

In thousand Armenian drams	Other borrowings	Subordinated debt
Balance at 1 January 2025	**53,018,275**	**4,023,289**
Changes from financing cash flows		
Receipt	39,179,157	2,084,452
Repayments	(13,010,507)	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	**26,168,650**	**2,084,452**
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(1,023,982)	(263,851)
Other changes		
Interest expense	5,055,985	442,677
Interest paid	(4,318,851)	(339,917)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**78,900,077**	**5,946,650**

27 Other liabilities

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Dividends to shareholders	-	646,000
Expected loss allowance for financial guarantee contracts	57,137	56,571
Accounts payables	2,829,278	3,736,723
Total other financial liabilities	**2,886,415**	**4,439,294**
Tax payable, other than income tax	1,048,665	1,757,082
Due to personnel	4,103,537	869,436
Grants related to assets	31,665	33,240
Other	42,250	49,887
Total other non-financial liabilities	**5,226,117**	**2,709,645**
Total Other liabilities	**8,112,532**	**7,148,939**

28 Share capital and reserves

(a) Issued capital

As of 30 September 2026, the Bank's registered and paid-in charter capital was AMD 23,000,000 thousand. In accordance with the Bank's statutes, the share capital consists of 172,500 ordinary shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 100,000 each and 57,500 non-redeemable preference shares, all of which have a par value of AMD 100,000 each.

As of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 the Bank did not possess any of its own shares.

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

The holders of preference shares are entitled to annual dividends of 10-12% of nominal value of preference shares and are not entitled to vote, except for issues on reorganization or liquidation of the Bank.

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

Fair value reserve for investment securities

The fair value reserve for investment securities comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investment securities measured at FVOCI, until the assets are derecognised. This amount is reduced by the amount of loss allowance. Upon derecognition of the asset the respective portion of the reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

Revaluation surplus for land and buildings

The revaluation surplus for land and buildings comprises the cumulative positive revalued value of land and buildings, until the assets are derecognised or impaired. Depreciation is recycled through profit or loss.

(c) Dividends

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

According to legal requirements, the Bank is required to create a non-distributable reserve from its retained earnings for an amount equal to 15% of its share capital for the purpose of covering future losses.

No preference dividends recognized in the financial statements as at 30 September 2026 and as at 30 September 2025.

Dividends on ordinary shares declared and paid by the Bank as at 30 September 2026 amounted to AMD 5,000,000 thousand (AMD 2,500,000 dividends thousand on ordinary shares as at 30 September 2025)

29 Risk management

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

(a) Risk management policies and procedures

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

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

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

The Risk Management Center is responsible for monitoring and implementation of risk mitigation measures and making sure that the Bank operates within the established risk parameters. The Head of the Risk Management Center is responsible for the overall risk management, ensuring the implementation of common principles and methods for identifying, measuring, managing and reporting both financial and non-financial risks. He reports directly to the Management Board and indirectly to the Board of Directors.

Credit, market and liquidity risks both at the portfolio and transactional levels are managed and controlled through a system of Credit Committees and an Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO). In order to facilitate efficient and effective decision-making, the Bank has established a hierarchy of credit committees depending on the type and amount of the exposure.

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

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate and equity financial instruments, which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market prices and foreign currency rates. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

Overall authority for market risk is vested in the ALCO, which is chaired by the General Director. Market risk limits are approved by the Management Board based on recommendations of the Risk Management Center.

The Bank manages its market risk by setting open position limits in relation to financial instruments, interest rate maturity and currency positions. These are monitored on a regular basis and reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

In addition, the Bank uses a wide range of stress tests to model the financial impact of a variety of exceptional market scenarios on individual trading portfolios and the Bank's overall position. Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions.

(i) Interest rate risk

Average effective interest rates

The table below displays average interest rates for interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025. These interest rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026			31 December 2025 (audited)		
	Average effective interest rate, %			Average effective interest rate, %		
	AMD	USD, EUR and other convertible currencies	Other currencies	AMD	USD, EUR and other convertible currencies	Other currencies
Interest earning assets						
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	7.3	4.5	-	7.4	4.6	17.9
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	8.1	-	-	7.8	16.5
Investment securities	9.8	7.4	-	10.5	7.8	-
Loans and advances to customers	13.9	8.1	11.6	13.8	7.9	9.5
Interest earning liabilities						
Deposits and balances from banks	2.5-6.0	0.75-3	0-1	2.5-6.0	0.75-3	0-1
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	7.1	-	-	6.9	-	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers	10.0	4.3	5.6	10.0	4.3	5.8
Debt securities issued	10.5	5.2	-	10.8	5.1	-
Lease liabilities	10.4	-	-	10.3	-	-
Other borrowings	8.3	8.2	-	8.4	8.4	-
Subordinated debt	-	10.6	-	-	10.3	-

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The management of interest rate risk, based on an interest rate gap analysis, is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities. An analysis of the sensitivity of net profit or loss and equity (net of taxes) to changes in interest rates (repricing risk), based on a simplified scenario of a 100 basis point (bp) symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves and positions of interest-bearing assets and liabilities, except for interest bearing cash and cash equivalents and current accounts and demand deposits from customers, and existing as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, is as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
100 bp parallel rise	223,796	132,484
100 bp parallel fall	(223,796)	(132,484)

An analysis of the sensitivity of equity as a result of changes in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, based on positions existing as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 and a simplified scenario of a 100 bp symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves, is as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
100 bp parallel rise	(2,596,240)	(1,993,595)
100 bp parallel fall	2,596,240	1,993,595

Currency risk

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

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Although the Bank hedges its exposure to currency risk, such activities do not qualify as hedging relationships in accordance with IFRS.

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of financial assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2026.

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026			
	AMD	Freely convertible currencies	Non-freely convertible currencies	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	33,514,155	12,840,728	8,645,023	54,999,906
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	87,081,880	3,296,235	-	90,378,115
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	1,047,791	51,775,095	155,158	52,978,044
Investment securities	100,564,956	10,599,006	-	111,163,962
Loans and advances to customers	259,685,122	190,077,636	881,372	450,644,130
Other financial assets	1,309,378	538,981	4,470	1,852,829
Total	**483,203,282**	**269,127,681**	**9,686,023**	**762,016,986**
Liabilities				
Deposits and balances from banks	1,608,467	8,996,475	228,815	10,833,757
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	26,004,854	-	-	26,004,854
Current accounts and deposits from customers	302,467,655	193,171,398	11,793,821	507,432,874
Debt securities issued	6,057,902	10,938,782	-	16,996,684

In thousand Armenian drams

	30 September 2026			
	AMD	Freely convertible currencies	Non-freely convertible currencies	Total
Other borrowings	43,010,756	43,689,705	-	86,700,461
Subordinated debt	-	10,388,604	-	10,388,604
Other financial liabilities	1,737,387	745,268	328,582	2,811,237
Total	**380,887,021**	**267,930,232**	**12,351,218**	**661,168,471**
Net position	102,316,261	1,197,449	(2,665,195)	100,848,515
Effect of derivatives	-	(1,275,759)	1,275,759	-
Net position	**102,316,261**	**(78,310)**	**(1,389,436)**	**100,848,515**

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams

	31 December 2025 (audited)			
	AMD	Freely convertible currencies	Non-freely convertible currencies	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	57,816,792	54,797,577	9,689,254	122,303,623
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	63,947,313	2,484,074	1,221,041	67,652,428
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	3,190,238	49,290,170	1,985,929	54,466,337
Investment securities	100,651,558	8,341,002	-	108,992,560
Loans and advances to customers	197,687,604	161,048,461	1,279,162	360,015,227
Other financial assets	1,981,180	573,978	6,225	2,561,383
Total	**425,274,685**	**276,535,262**	**14,181,611**	**715,991,558**
Liabilities				
Deposits and balances from banks	1,883,358	23,488,624	83,259	25,455,241
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	42,061,232	-	-	42,061,232
Current accounts and deposits from customers	236,431,068	184,245,847	13,372,336	434,049,251
Debt securities issued	8,064,030	22,278,275	-	30,342,305
Other borrowings	41,629,436	37,270,641	-	78,900,077
Subordinated debt	-	5,946,650	-	5,946,650
Other financial liabilities	3,318,125	995,438	69,160	4,382,723
Total	**333,387,249**	**274,225,475**	**13,524,755**	**621,137,479**
Net position	91,887,436	2,309,787	656,856	94,854,079
Effect of derivatives	(35,000)	155,553	(120,553)	-
Net position	**91,852,436**	**2,465,340**	**536,303**	**94,854,079**

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Bank has policies and procedures for the management of credit exposures (both for recognised financial assets and unrecognised contractual commitments), including guidelines to limit portfolio concentration and the establishment of a Credit Committee and Risk Management Center, which actively monitor credit risk. The credit policy is reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

The credit policy establishes:

- procedures for review and approval of loan credit applications;
- methodology for the credit assessment of borrowers (legal entities and individuals);
- methodology for the credit assessment of counterparties, issuers and insurance companies;
- methodology for the evaluation of collateral;
- credit documentation requirements;
- procedures for the ongoing control and monitoring of loans and other credit exposures.

Legal entity loan credit applications are originated by the relevant client managers and are then passed on to the Loan Department, which is responsible for the loan portfolio of legal entities. Analysis reports are based on a structured analysis focusing on the customer's business and financial performance. The loan credit application and the report are then independently reviewed by the Risk Management Center and a second opinion is given accompanied by a verification that credit policy requirements are met. The Credit Committee reviews the loan credit application on the basis of submissions by the Loan Department. Individual transactions are also reviewed by the Legal Department depending on the specific risks and pending final approval of the Credit Committee.
The Bank continuously monitors the performance of individual credit exposures and regularly reassesses the creditworthiness of its customers. The review is based on the customer's most recent financial statements and other information submitted by the borrower, or otherwise obtained by the Bank. Loans to individuals credit applications are reviewed by the Retail Lending Subdivisions..

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

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

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

For the analysis of collateral held against loans and advances to customers and concentration of credit risk in respect of loans and advances to customers refer to Note 18.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from unrecognised contractual commitments at the reporting date is presented in Note 31.

Impairment assessment

From 1 January 2018, the Bank calculates ECL based on several probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

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

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Bank 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.

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

Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Bank recognises an allowance based on 12mECL. 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 Bank records an allowance for the LTECL. 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. The Bank records an allowance for the LTECL.

POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest revenue is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECL are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the lifetime expected credit losses.

Definition of default

The Bank considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay, based on management's judgment. When such events occur, the Bank 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.

PD estimation process

Treasury and interbank relationships

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

Loans and advances to customers

The Bank implements its own internal credit rating model for individually significant large-scale loans, the later consists about 30% of total corporate loan portfolio. The Bank assigns ratings in accordance with Moody's ratings scale and applies PD's by Moody's corresponding to the respective rating.

Exposure at default

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation. To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Bank assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12m ECL. For Stage 2 financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

For Stage 3 and POCI financial assets exposure at default is equal to the gross amount of the loans.

EAD is derived based loan individual repayment schedules.

Loss given default

For unsecured retail Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 exposures, the Bank calculated LGD on portfolio level. The Bank uses historical information on recoveries after the default date for all defaulted loans for LGD calculation purposes. All cash flow information is collected after the default date and discounted to the date of default using effective interest rate of each loan. Cash flow information includes all kind of cash received from defaulted loans (cash received from repayment of loans, cash received from guarantor, etc.). For remaining Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 exposures the Bank calculates LDG individually considering expected cash, including cash flows from realisation of collateral. As at 30 September 2026 the LGD range of corporate loans assessed individually was 5%-53.7% (2025 5%-53.7%).

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank 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. The main criterion used by the Bank is the information on overdue days of the loans. The Bank concludes that there is a significant risk in credit risk of the assets, when payments related to that assets are past due for more than 30 days.
The Bank's management 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;
- difficulties in the financial conditions of the borrower;
- renegotiation of the loan terms resulting from deterioration of the borrower's financial position.

Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios

In its ECL models, the Bank relies on a macroeconomic indicators as forward-looking information, such as:

- USD/AMD exchange rate;
- Consumer price index;
- Volumes of import;
- Volume of export;
- Construction volume;
- Nominal GDP volume;
- Consumer loans growth.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

The table below shows financial assets and financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements as at 30 September 2026:

In thousand Armenian drams Types of financial assets/liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial asset/liability	Gross amount of recognised financial liability/asset offset in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position Financial instruments	Net amount
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	90,378,115	-	90,378,115	(90,378,115)	-
Total financial assets	**90,378,115**	**-**	**90,378,115**	**(90,378,115)**	**-**
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	(26,004,854)	-	(26,004,854)	26,004,854	-
Total financial liabilities	**(26,004,854)**	**-**	**(26,004,854)**	**26,004,854**	**-**

The table below shows financial assets and financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements as at 31 December 2025:

In thousand Armenian drams Types of financial assets/liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial asset/liability	Gross amount of recognised financial liability/asset offset in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position Financial instruments	Net amount
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	67,652,428	-	67,652,428	(67,652,428)	-
Total financial assets	**67,652,428**	**-**	**67,652,428**	**(67,652,428)**	**-**
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	(42,061,232)	-	(42,061,232)	42,061,232	-
Total financial liabilities	**(42,061,232)**	**-**	**(42,061,232)**	**42,061,232**	**-**

The gross amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts as presented in the statement of financial position that are disclosed in the above tables are measured in the statement of financial position on the amortised cost basis.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk exists when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. The matching and or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to liquidity management. It is unusual for financial institutions ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses.

The Bank maintains liquidity management with the objective of ensuring that funds will be available at all times to honor all cash flow obligations as they become due. The liquidity policy is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

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

The liquidity management policy requires:

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

The Assets and Liabilities Department receives information from structural subdivisions regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. The Assets and Liabilities Department then provides for an adequate portfolio of short-term liquid assets to be maintained, largely made up of short-term liquid trading securities, loans and advances to banks and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained. The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions is performed by the Assets and Liabilities Department. Under the normal market conditions, liquidity reports covering the liquidity position are presented to senior management on a weekly basis. Decisions on liquidity management are made by ALCO and implemented by the Assets and Liabilities Department.

The following tables show the undiscounted cash flows on financial liabilities and credit-related commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The total gross outflow disclosed in the tables is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liability or credit related commitment. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee can be called. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately However, the Bank expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Bank could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Bank's deposit retention history.

The maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 is as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026					
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total gross amount outflow	Carrying value
Financial liabilities						
Deposits and balances from banks	10,833,757	-	-	-	10,833,757	10,833,757
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	26,033,340	-	-	-	26,033,340	26,004,854
Current accounts and deposits from customers	205,097,681	177,486,436	151,322,394	98,306	534,004,817	507,432,874
Debt securities issued	148,307	17,901,945	-	-	18,050,252	16,996,684
Other borrowings	1,161,745	21,798,724	69,633,089	10,271,918	102,865,476	86,700,461
Subordinated debt	16,346	989,606	5,632,782	9,989,854	16,628,588	10,388,604
Lease liabilities	49,425	525,828	1,333,589	449,389	2,358,231	1,813,263
Other financial liabilities	2,829,278	-			2,829,278	2,829,278
Total financial liabilities	**246,169,879**	**218,702,539**	**227,921,854**	**20,809,467**	**713,603,739**	**662,999,775**
Commitments and contingent liabilities	**30,045,689**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,045,689**	**30,045,689**

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2025 (audited)					
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total gross amount outflow	Carrying value
Financial liabilities						
Deposits and balances from banks	25,455,241	-	-	-	25,455,241	25,455,241
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	42,099,516	-	-	-	42,099,516	42,061,232
Current accounts and deposits from customers	207,994,758	120,380,319	125,576,665	119,715	454,071,457	434,049,251
Debt securities issued	151,956	14,077,795	18,336,181	-	32,565,932	30,342,305
Other borrowings	347,272	18,928,931	64,225,429	12,116,768	95,618,400	78,900,077
Subordinated debt	17,992	565,667	2,339,498	6,438,467	9,361,624	5,946,650

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2025 (audited)					
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total gross amount outflow	Carrying value
Lease liabilities	41,719	437,765	1,258,950	517,889	2,256,323	1,672,835
Other financial liabilities	3,736,723	646,000			4,382,723	4,382,723
Total financial liabilities	**279,845,177**	**155,036,477**	**211,736,723**	**19,192,839**	**665,811,216**	**622,810,314**
Commitments and contingent liabilities	**25,622,618**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,622,618**	**25,622,618**

Included in due to customers in the table above and in the table below are term deposits of individuals. In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, the Bank is obliged to repay term deposits of individuals upon demand of a depositor, forfeiting the accrued interest. These deposits are classified in the table above in accordance with their stated maturity dates.

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Demand and less than 1 month	12,857,604	15,510,861
From 1 to 3 months	26,229,426	21,443,369
From 3 to 6 months	38,229,931	22,808,867
From 6 to 12 months	64,536,255	44,004,029
More than 1 year	86,301,397	81,454,056
	228,154,613	**185,221,182**

The tables below show an analysis, by contractual maturities, of the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

In thousand Armenian drams

	31 December 2025 (audited)						
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Overdue	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	122,303,623				-	-	122,303,623
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	67,652,428	-	-	-	-	-	67,652,428
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	4,217,638	1,515,984	6,442,933	-	42,289,782	-	54,466,337
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income including the pledged ones	6,916	20,892,431	51,411,682	14,972,514	-	-	87,283,543
Investment securities at amortized cost including the pledged ones	-	5,854,876	11,341,646	4,512,495	-	-	21,709,017
Loans and advances to customers	24,858,114	72,595,353	157,320,892	99,273,925	-	5,966,943	360,015,227
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	12,456,087	-	12,456,087
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	1,506,666	-	1,506,666
Repossessed assets	-	-	-	-	2,099,864	-	2,099,864
Other assets	2,561,383	-			3,674,575	-	6,235,958
Total assets	**221,600,102**	**100,858,644**	**226,517,153**	**118,758,934**	**62,026,974**	**5,966,943**	**735,728,750**
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	25,455,241	-	-	-	-	-	25,455,241
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	42,061,232	-	-	-	-	-	42,061,232
Current accounts and deposits from customers	207,419,700	111,975,178	114,578,348	76,025	-	-	434,049,251
Debt securities issued	114,114	12,787,391	17,440,800	-	-	-	30,342,305
Other borrowings	301,665	14,367,749	53,644,515	10,586,148	-	-	78,900,077
Subordinated debt	17,240	39,449	-	5,889,961	-	-	5,946,650

In thousand Armenian drams

	31 December 2025 (audited)						
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Overdue	Total
Lease liabilities	26,985	294,246	931,151	420,453	-	-	1,672,835
Current income tax liabilities	-	1,733,550	-	-	-	-	1,733,550
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,212,171	-	3,212,171
Other liabilities	4,606,159	646,000	-	-	1,896,780	-	7,148,939
Total liabilities	**280,002,336**	**141,843,563**	**186,594,814**	**16,972,587**	**5,108,951**	**-**	**630,522,251**
Net position	**(58,402,234)**	**(40,984,919)**	**39,922,339**	**101,786,347**	**56,918,023**	**5,966,943**	**105,206,499**

In thousand Armenian drams

	31 December 2025 (audited)						
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Overdue	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	122,303,623				-	-	122,303,623
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	67,652,428	-	-	-	-	-	67,652,428
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	4,217,638	1,515,984	6,442,933	-	42,289,782	-	54,466,337
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-			-	-
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income including the pledged ones	6,916	20,892,431	51,411,682	14,972,514	-	-	87,283,543
Investment securities at amortized cost including the pledged ones	-	5,854,876	11,341,646	4,512,495	-	-	21,709,017
Loans and advances to customers	24,858,114	72,595,353	157,320,892	99,273,925	-	5,966,943	360,015,227
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	12,456,087	-	12,456,087

In thousand Armenian drams

	31 December 2025 (audited)						
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Overdue	Total
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	1,506,666	-	1,506,666
Repossessed assets	-	-	-	-	2,099,864	-	2,099,864
Other assets	2,561,383	-			3,674,575	-	6,235,958
Total assets	**221,600,102**	**100,858,644**	**226,517,153**	**118,758,934**	**62,026,974**	**5,966,943**	**735,728,750**
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	25,455,241	-	-	-	-	-	25,455,241
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	42,061,232	-	-	-	-	-	42,061,232
Current accounts and deposits from customers	207,419,700	111,975,178	114,578,348	76,025	-	-	434,049,251
Debt securities issued	114,114	12,787,391	17,440,800	-	-	-	30,342,305
Other borrowings	301,665	14,367,749	53,644,515	10,586,148	-	-	78,900,077
Subordinated debt	17,240	39,449	-	5,889,961	-	-	5,946,650
Lease liabilities	26,985	294,246	931,151	420,453	-	-	1,672,835
Current income tax liabilities	-	1,733,550	-	-	-	-	1,733,550
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,212,171	-	3,212,171
Other liabilities	4,606,159	646,000	-	-	1,896,780	-	7,148,939
Total liabilities	**280,002,336**	**141,843,563**	**186,594,814**	**16,972,587**	**5,108,951**	**-**	**630,522,251**
Net position	**(58,402,234)**	**(40,984,919)**	**39,922,339**	**101,786,347**	**56,918,023**	**5,966,943**	**105,206,499**

30 Capital management

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

The Bank 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 Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

The CBA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. Under the current capital requirements set by the CBA, banks have to maintain a minimum total capital of AMD 30,000,000 thousand (2025: AMD 30,000,000 thousand). The Bank is in compliance with minimum total capital requirements as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

The Bank defines as capital those items defined by statutory regulation as capital for credit institutions. Under the current capital requirements set by the CBA, which are based on Basle Accord principles, banks have to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets (statutory capital ratio) above the prescribed minimum level. As at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, this minimum level was 11%. The Bank is in compliance with the statutory capital ratio as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025.

The following table shows the composition of the capital position calculated in accordance with Basel Capital Accord 1988, with subsequent amendments including the amendment to incorporate market risks:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Total regulatory capital	112,620,748	102,867,314
Risk-weighted assets	620,525,447	576,103,526
Capital adequacy ratio	18.15%	17.86%

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

31 Credit related commitments

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

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

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

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

completely to perform as contracted.

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	31 December 2025 (audited)
Undrawn loan commitments	23,591,785	22,400,110
Guarantees	6,453,904	3,222,508
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	**30,045,689**	**25,622,618**
Less loss allowances	(57,137)	(56,571)

As at 30 September 2026 financial credit related commitments in the amount of AMD 157,085 thousand are in Stage 3 (31 December 2025: AMD 157,085 thousand are in Stage 3). Remaining financial credit related commitments are fully in Stage 1

The expected credit losses on undrawn loan commitments are calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 and included in the ECL provision for loans and advances to customers.

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances of the loss allowance for guarantees for the periods ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	621	-	55,950	56,571
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	566	-	-	566
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**1,187**	**-**	**55,950**	**57,137**

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	22,315	-	55,901	78,216
Changes due to financial assets recognised in opening balance that have:				
Net remeasurement of loss allowance inclusive repayments	(21,596)	-	49	(21,547)
ECL allowance as at 30 September	**719**	**-**	**55,950**	**56,669**

32 Contingencies

(a) Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank 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.

(b) Taxation contingencies

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

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

33 Related party transactions

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

Total remuneration included in personnel expenses for the period ended 30 September are as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams

	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Salaries and bonuses	793,620	717,635
Total key management remuneration	**793,620**	**717,635**

These amounts include benefits accrued in respect of members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board and recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the respective periods.

The outstanding balances and average effective interest rates as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 for transactions with key management personnel are as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026	Average effective interest rate, %	31 December 2025 (audited)	Average effective interest rate, %
Interim statement of financial position				
Loans and advances to customers – gross	411,189	11.32%	290,969	11.24%
Loans and advances to customers – ECL	(4,210)	-	(4,504)	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers	4,049,472	0.0% - 10.75%	3,931,435	0.0% - 10.75%
Debt securities issued	-	-	886,095	5%-10.65%

Amounts included in profit or loss in relation to transactions with key management personnel for the year ended 30 September are as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2026	Nine-Month Period Ended 30 September 2025
Profit or loss		
Interest income	27,533	24,802
Interest expense	(192,662)	(85,229)
Fee and commission expense	(4,671)	(3,141)

(b) Transactions with other related parties

The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at 30 September 2026, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	Shareholders	Other entities related to UCP and close members of UCP	Other entities related to key management personnel and close members of key management personnel
Interim statement of financial position			
Loans and advances to customers			
Gross balance as at 1 January	20,096,044	-	-
Loans issued during the year	585	-	-
Loan repayments during the year	(1,047,885)	-	-
Balance at 30 September, gross	**19,048,744**	**-**	**-**

In thousand Armenian drams

	Shareholders	Other entities related to UCP and close members of UCP	Other entities related to key management personnel and close members of key management personnel
Less allowance for loan impairment	(8,718)	-	-
Balance at 30 September, net	**19,040,026**	**-**	**-**
Current accounts and deposits from customers			
Balance at 1 January	14,765,284	1,095,194	121,719
Received during the year	22,775,054	65,346,306	750,128
Repaid during the year	(20,177,138)	(65,867,086)	(729,319)
Balance at 30 September	**17,363,200**	**574,414**	**142,528**
Debt securities issued			
Balance at 1 January	3,601,413	-	95,419
Received during the year	-	-	-
Repaid during the year	(3,601,413)	-	(95,419)
Balance at 30 September	**-**	**-**	**-**
Subordinated debt	**3,681,433**	**-**	**-**
Interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
Interest income on loans	1,157,961	-	-
Interest expense on deposits	(760,721)	(567)	(4,071)
Interest expense on issued securities	(76,121)	-	(1,260)
Interest expense on subordinated debt	(249,953)	-	-

Subordinated debt received from shareholder bears interest rate of 9% and is repayable in 2031.

Loans and advances to other related parties are denominated in AMD, EUD, USD bearing interest rates of 4.3-12.75% and are repayable in 2026-2046.

Term deposits from other related parties are in AMD, USD and EUR and bear interest rate of 2%-10.75% and are repayable in 2026-2042.

The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at 31 December 2025, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

In thousand Armenian drams	Shareholders	Other entities related to UCP and close members of UCP	Other entities related to key management personnel and close members of key management personnel
Interim statement of financial position			
Loans and advances to customers			
Gross balance as at 1 January	6,862,271	793,421	19,919
Loans issued during the year	18,329,442	-	-
Loan repayments during the year	(5,095,669)	(793,421)	(19,919)
Balance at 31 December, gross	**20,096,044**	-	**-**
Less allowance for loan impairment	(9,071)	-	-
Balance at 31 September, net	**20,086,973**	-	**-**
Current accounts and deposits from customers			
Balance at 1 January	1,022,280	476,172	98,339
Received during the year	109,673,622	12,626,456	859,214
Repaid during the year	(95,930,618)	(12,007,434)	(835,834)
Balance at 31 December	**14,765,284**	**1,095,194**	**121,719**
Debt securities issued			
Balance at 1 January	3,479,939	-	164,908
Received during the year	441,274	-	9,030
Repaid during the year	(319,800)	-	(78,519)
Balance at 31 December	**3,601,413**	**-**	**95,419**
Subordinated debt	**3,869,638**	**-**	**-**
Interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
Interest income on loans	750,231	15,316	2,118
Interest expense on deposits	(448,090)	(469)	(4,200)
Interest expense on issued securities	(159,320)	-	(7,525)
Interest expense on subordinated debt	(348,284)	-	-

Subordinated debt received from shareholder bears interest rate of 9% and is repayable in 2031.

Loans and advances to other related parties are denominated in AMD, EUD, USD bearing interest rates of 4.3-11.75% and are repayable in 2026-2035.

Term deposits from other related parties are in AMD, USD and EUR and bear interest rate of 3.3%-10.75% and are repayable in 2027-2030.

34 Financial assets and liabilities: fair values and accounting classifications

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

– Level 1: quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument;

– Level 2: inputs other than quotes prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data;

– Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

As at 30 September 2026 the estimated fair values of all financial instruments except for loans and advances to customers and investment securities at amortised cost approximate their carrying values. The fair value of loans and advances to customers is categorised in Level 3 fair value hierarchy and fair value of investment securities measured at amortised cost is categorised in Level 2 in fair value hierarchy.

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of loans and advances to customers and investment securities at amortised cost:

In thousand Armenian drams

30 September 2026	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Difference**
Loans and advances to customers	450,644,130	459,468,724	(8,824,594)
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	28,851,610	30,066,600	(1,214,990)
Total	**479,495,740**	**489,535,324**	**(10,039,584)**

In thousand Armenian drams

31 December 2025 (audited)	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Difference**
Loans and advances to customers	360,015,227	366,566,030	(6,550,803)
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	21,709,017	22,989,904	(1,280,887)
Total	**381,724,244**	**389,555,934**	**(7,831,690)**

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value and financial instruments for which fair values are disclosed as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized.

In thousand Armenian drams	30 September 2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment securities	-	81,852,128	-	81,852,128
Equity instruments	-	-	460,224	460,224
Disclosed fair value of assets measured at amortised cost				
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	459,468,724	459,468,724
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	-	30,066,600	-	-
Total assets	**-**	**111,918,728**	**459,928,948**	**541,781,076**

In thousand Armenian drams	31 December 2025 (audited)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment securities	-	86,974,078	-	86,974,078
Equity instruments	-	-	309,465	309,465
Disclosed fair value of assets measured at amortised cost				
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	366,566,030	366,566,030
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	-	22,989,904	-	22,989,904
Total assets	**-**	**109,963,982**	**366,875,495**	**476,839,477**

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

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

The Bank uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments like interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over the counter derivatives like interest rate swaps. For financial instruments allocated to Level 2 the Bank uses quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active.

The following assumptions are used by management to estimate the fair values of loans and advances to customers: discount rates of 7.1%-13.5% for loans denominated in foreign currency and 8.5%-12.5% for loans denominated in Armenian drams, are used for discounting future cash flows from loans and advances to customers. The following assumptions are used by management to estimate the fair values of investment securities measured at amortised cost – 8.2%-10.5% for securities denominated in AMD and rates of 6.0%-7.1% for securities denominated in foreign currency

Movements in Level 3 assets at fair value

The following tables show a reconciliation of the opening and closing amount of Level 3 assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

In thousand Armenian drams	At 31 December 2025	Gain from change in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income	Purchases	At 30 September 2026
Financial assets				
Equity instruments	309,465	150,759	-	460,224
Total Level 3 financial assets	**309,465**	**150,759**	**-**	**460,224**

In thousand Armenian drams	At 31 December 2024	Gain from change in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income	Purchases	At 31 December 2025
Financial assets				
Equity instruments	309,465	-	-	309,465
Total Level 3 financial assets	**309,465**	**-**	**-**	**309,465**