“Armenian National Interests Fund” CJSC

Consolidated Financial Statements for 2020 and for the period from 22 May 2019 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2019

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Director of "Armenian National Interests Fund" CJSC

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of "Armenian National Interests Fund" CJSC (the "Company") and its subsidiary (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2020, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from 22 May 2019 to 31 December 2019 and for 2020, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the period from 22 May 2019 to 31 December 2019 and for 2020 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that for the reasons described in Note 6, the Group's financial statements as at 31 December 2019 and for the period from 22 May 2019 to 31 December 2019 which were approved for issuance on 12 February 2021 have been withdrawn and are replaced by these consolidated financial statements.

KPMG Armenia LLC, a company incorporated under the Laws of the Republic of Armenia, a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

Irina Gevorgyan
Engagement partner

Tigran Gasparyan
Managing Partner, Director of KPMG Armenia LLC

KPMG Armenia LLC

KPMG Armenia LLC
16 April 2021

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

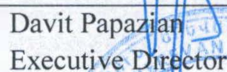
AMD’000	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Assets			
Property, equipment and intangible assets	7	93,431	448
Deferred tax assets	15	21,948	-
Right of use assets	16	18,992	-
Current assets		**134,371**	**448**
Cash and cash equivalents	8	70,169	34,476
Deposits in banks	9	50	40,000
Grant receivables	10	248,140	-
Inventory		2,853	-
Prepayments given		23,361	82
Current assets		**344,573**	**74,558**
Total assets		**478,944**	**75,006**
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital	18	5,341	100
Retained earnings		-	-
Total equity		**5,341**	**100**
Grants related to asset	10	88,190	448
Long term borrowings	12	101,409	-
Deferred tax liabilities	15	-	846
Non-current liabilities		**189,599**	**1,294**
Trade and other payables	11	162,944	49,574
Income tax payable		20,281	-
Grants related to income	10	81,787	24,038
Lease liability	16	18,992	-
Current liabilities		**284,004**	**73,612**
Total liabilities		**473,603**	**74,906**
Total liabilities and equity		**478,944**	**75,006**

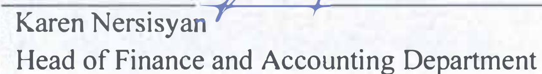
The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 10 to 35.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for 2020

AMD'000	Note	2020	Period from 22 May 2019 to 31 December 2019
Contribution income	13	1,149,016	187,342
Other income		251	108
		1,149,267	**187,450**
Personnel expenses		(961,603)	(158,502)
Audit and consulting expenses		(115,108)	(6,611)
Business trip and representation expenses		(26,325)	(15,609)
Rental expenses		(8,578)	(2,908)
Office and utility expenses		(4,998)	(1,246)
Communication expenses		(4,761)	(1,359)
Depreciation and amortization expenses		(12,508)	-
Other expenses		(8,176)	(3,791)
Results from operating activities		**7,210**	**(2,576)**
Finance income	14	372	3,422
Finance costs	14	(6,600)	-
Net finance income		**(6,228)**	**3,422**
Profit before tax		982	846
Income tax expense	15	(982)	(846)
Profit for the year		-	-

The consolidated financial statements were approved by management on 16 April 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:





Davit Papazian
Executive Director

Karen Nersisyan
Head of Finance and Accounting Department

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 10 to 36.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for 2020

AMD’000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 22 May 2019	100	-	100
Total comprehensive income			
Profit for the period	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**100**	**-**	**100**
Balance as at 1 January 2020	100	-	100
Total comprehensive income			
Profit for the period	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Transactions with owners of the Group			
Contributions and distributions			
Issue of ordinary shares	5,241	-	5,241
Total transactions with owners of the Group	**5,241**	**-**	**5,241**
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**5,341**	**-**	**5,341**

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 10 to 35.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for 2020

AMD'000	2020	Period from 22 May 2019 to 31 December 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Grants and donations received	1,235,433	244,000
Other receipts	118	68
Grants returned	(1,408)	-
Cash paid to suppliers	(127,990)	(29,837)
Cash paid to employees	(796,909)	(87,416)
Payments for taxes other than on income	(290,940)	(51,275)
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities before income taxes paid	**18,304**	**71,540**
Income tax paid	**(3,161)**	**-**
Net cash flow (used in)/from operating activities	**15,143**	**71,540**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, equipment and intangible assets	(92,498)	(577)
Placement of bank deposits	(256,316)	(100,000)
Proceeds from bank deposits	298,150	60,000
Interest income received	320	3,404
Net cash flow used in investing activities	**(50,984)**	**(37,173)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings received	346,916	-
Repayment of borrowings	(251,827)	-
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	100
Payment of lease liabilities	(17,642)	
Interest paid	(6,154)	-
Other payment to shareholder	(2,884)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	**68,409**	**100**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**33,208**	**34,467**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	34,476	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	2,485	9
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (Note 8)	**70,169**	**34,476**

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 10 to 35.

1 Reporting entity

(a) Armenian business environment

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

The breakout of armed conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh in September 2020 followed by cease-fire arrangement over disputed Nagorno-Karabakh territories and the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic has further increased uncertainty in the business environment. However according to the Central Bank of Armenia and international financial institutions the GDP of the RA is expected to increase by 1.9% in 2021.

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

(b) Organisation and operations

"Armenian National Interests Fund" CJSC (the "Company") and its subsidiary "Entrepreneur + State Anti-Crisis Investments" Fund (the "Group") comprise Armenian closed joint stock and limited liability companies as defined in the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia.

The Group was established according to the decree No. 000-N by the Government of the Republic of Armenia on 22 May 2019 in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

The Group's registered address is 37 Hanrapetutyan Street, Yerevan 0010, Republic of Armenia.

The main objective of the Group's activity is to promote the investment interests of the Republic of Armenia through the management of strategic investment programs, attracting investments in initiatives implemented in priority areas of the economy, as well as participation in business enterprises containing acceptable risks.

The sole shareholder of the Group is the Government of the Republic of Armenia, represented by the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia.

2 Basis of accounting

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

3 Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of the Republic of Armenia is the Armenian Dram (“AMD”), which is the Group’s functional currency and the currency in which these consolidated financial statements are presented. All financial information presented in AMD has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies and significant estimates that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in Note 24 (d, e) – recognition of resources transferred by the Government as grants and grant accounting.

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

5 Changes in significant accounting policies

Several amendments effective since 1 January 2020, listed below, were applied but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(a) Amendments to IFRS 3: *Definition of a Business*

The amendment to IFRS 3 clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarified that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, but may impact future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.

(b) Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

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

(c) Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: *Definition of Material*

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

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

(d) Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

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

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

6 Withdrawal of previously issued financial statements

During the year ended 31 December 2020, errors in the measurement of employee benefits, contribution income, income taxes and the related accounts has been identified by the management in the financial statements for the period from 22 May 2019 to 31 December 2019. Management decided to withdraw and re-issue the 2019 financial statements as a consequence.

7 Property, equipment and intangible assets

AMD'000	Computers and equipment	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Intangible assets	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2020	416	-	77	-	493
Additions	13,248	4,448	6,518	72,213	96,427
Balance at 31 December 2020	**13,664**	**4,448**	**6,595**	**72,213**	**96,920**
Depreciation and amortization					
Balance at 1 January 2020	25	-	20	-	45
Depreciation and amortization for the year	1,962	770	638	74	3,444
Balance at 31 December 2020	**1,987**	**770**	**658**	**74**	**3,489**
Carrying amounts					
At 1 January 2020	391	-	57	-	448
At 31 December 2020	**11,677**	**3,678**	**5,937**	**72,139**	**93,431**

* In 2020 from the property and equipment additions of AMD 5,241 thousand represents equity contribution performed by the sole shareholder.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

AMD'000	**2020**	**2019**
Bank balances		
– Rated B to BB-	57,179	34,476
– Rated BBB	12,990	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position and in the statement of cash flows	**70,169**	**34,476**

Cash and cash equivalents are fully in Stage 1 and measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 17.

9 Term deposits

The term deposit was invested in local bank with rating Ba3(Moody's assigned) with a maturity period of 365 days and with an average effective annual interest rate of 9%.

				2020		**2019**	
'000 AMD	**Currency**	**Nominal interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**
Bank deposit	AMD	9.0%	30.07.2020	-	-	40,000	40,000
Bank deposit	AMD	8.7%	31.07.2023	50	50	-	-
				50	**50**	**40,000**	**40,000**

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 17.

10 Grants received from the Government

AMD'000	**2020**	**2019**
Opening balance	24,038	-
Grant received during the year	1,284,983	240,000
Recognized in contribution income	(1,149,016)	(187,342)
VAT related to grant	(238,663)	(28,172)
Transferred to grants related to assets (net of depreciation)	(87,742)	(448)
Other movement	47	-
Closing balance	**(166,353)**	**24,038**
Grant related to income to Ministry of Economy	81,787	24,038
Grant receivable from Staff of Prime Minister Office	(248,140)	-

The Group was established by the Ministry of Economy with the mandate to promote export growth and investments in Armenia by providing co-financing in large-scale projects at their initial stage of development. Grants are provided in the scope of promoting foreign direct investments in Armenia to cover all expenses incurred in carrying out its mandate.

Grants related to assets represents grants used for acquisition of non-current assets. Grants related to assets are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

11 Trade and other payables

AMD’000	**2020**	**2019**
Payable to the state budget	87,192	28,710
Payables to employees	74,969	20,752
Other	783	113
Total payables	**162,944**	**49,575**

The Group’s exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to payables are disclosed in Note 17.

12 Loans and borrowings

As of 31 December 2020 and 2019 the Group has the following credit lines with the following outstanding balances.

(a) Terms and debt repayment schedule

				2020		**2019**	
’000 AMD	**Currency**	**Nominal interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**
Secured bank credit line	USD	9.25%	06.02.23	61,217	61,217	-	-
Secured bank credit line	USD	9.00%	04.05.23	40,192	40,192	-	-
				101,409	**101,409**	**-**	**-**

As at 31 December 2020 the Group’s credit lines are secured by the turnover of current accounts in respective banks.

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

’000 AMD	**Note**	**Liabilities** **Other loans and borrowings**
Balance at 1 January 2020		**-**
Changes from financing cash flows		
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		346,916
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(251,827)
Interest paid		(4,914)
Total changes from financing cash flows		**90,174**
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		**5,855**
Other changes		
Liability-related		
Interest expense	14	5,360
Total liability-related other changes		**5,360**
Balance at 31 December 2020		**101,409**

13 Contribution income

AMD’000	**2020**	**Period from 22 May 2019 to 31 December 2019**
From grants received from the Ministry of Economy	359,166	187,342
From grants received from the Staff of Prime Minister office	789,850	-
	1,149,016	**187,342**

From the total grant received AMD 50,857 thousand represents direct compensation of expenses by the Grantor.

14 Net finance costs

’000 AMD	2020	2019
Interest income under the effective interest method on:		
Deposits	322	3,404
Net foreign exchange income	50	18
Finance income	**372**	**3,422**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost – interest expense on:		
Loans and borrowings	(5,360)	-
Lease liability	(1,240)	-
Finance costs	**(6,600)**	**-**
Net finance costs recognised in profit or loss	**(6,228)**	**3,422**

15 Income taxes

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The Group’s applicable tax rate is the corporate income tax of 18% (2019: 20%).

’000 AMD	2020	2019
Current tax expense		
Current year	(23,776)	-
Deferred tax benefit		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	22,794	(846)
Total tax expense	**(982)**	**(846)**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2020 ’000 AMD	%	2019 ’000 AMD	%
Profit before income tax	982		846	
Tax using the Group’s domestic tax rate	(177)	18%	(169)	20%
Non-deductible expenses	(805)	82%	(677)	80%
	(982)	**100%**	**(846)**	**100%**

(b) Movement in deferred tax balances

'000 AMD	**1 January 2020**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**31 December 2020**
Other liabilities	1,094	11,565	12,659
Grants received	(3,417)	12,706	9,289
Tax losses carried forward	1,477	(1,477)	-
	(846)	**22,794**	**21,948**

'000 AMD	**1 January 2019**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**31 December 2019**
Other liabilities	-	1,094	1,094
Grants received	-	(3,417)	(3,417)
Tax losses carried forward	-	1,477	1,477
	-	**(846)**	**(846)**

16 Leases

The Group leases office areas of the head office and Moscow representation.

(i) Right-of-use assets

'000 AMD	**2020**	**2019**
Balance at 1 January	-	-
Additions to right-of-use assets	28,056	-
Depreciation charge for the period	(9,064)	-
Balance at 31 December	**18,992**	**-**

(ii) Lease liability

'000 AMD	**2020**	**2019**
Balance at 1 January	-	-
Additions to lease liabilities	28,056	-
Interest expense	1,240	-
Lease payments	(10,304)	-
Balance at 31 December	**18,992**	**-**

17 Fair values and risk management

(a) Fair values of financial instruments

The estimated fair value of all the financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

(b) Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk (see Note 17 (c));
- liquidity risk (see Note 17 (d));
- market risk (see Note 17 (e)).

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group’s risk management framework.

The Group’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group’s activities.

The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty of a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial assets, which are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of bank balances. Although collection of bank balances could be influenced by economic factors, management believes that no counterparty will fail to meet its obligations and that the Group is, accordingly, not significantly exposed to credit risk. Bank balances are maintained with reputable Armenian banks, and the Group does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

For portfolios in respect of which the Group has limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data. The portfolios for which external benchmark information represents a significant input into measurement of ECL which also represents the maximum exposure to credit risk from financial assets at the reporting date is as follows:

AMD’000	**2020**	**2019**	**External benchmarks used**	
ASSETS			**PD**	**LGD**
Bank balances	70,169	34,476	S&P default study	-
Deposits in banks	50	40,000	S&P default study	-
Grant Receivable	248,140	-	S&P default study	-
Total maximum exposure	**318,359**	**74,476**		

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits in banks

The Group holds cash and cash equivalents of AMD 70,169 thousand (2019: AMD 34,476 thousand) and term deposits of AMD 50 thousand at 31 December 2020 (2019: AMD 40,000 thousand) which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets.

The bank balances and deposits are fully in Stage 1 and are held with reputable Armenian banks and the Group does not expect them to fail to meet their obligations. No bank balances and deposits are credit impaired or past due.

Per Group's assessment no impairment loss is recognised on bank accounts primarily due to their short nature and on bank deposit due to the immaterial amount of expected credit loss at reporting date.

Grants receivable

Grants receivable is attributable to a State Institutions, which are financing the significant part of the Group's operations. No grant receivable balance is overdue or impaired.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

31 December 2020		Contractual cash flows					
AMD'000	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**Less than 2 months**	**2-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	783	783	783	-	-	-	-
Lease liability	18,992	19,670	3,747	15,923	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings received	101,409	101,409	-	-	-	101,409	-
	121,184	**121,862**	**4,530**	**15,923**	**-**	**101,409**	-

As at 31 December 2020 the Group has unused credit lines with amount USD 206,876 and EUR 269,000 from Armenian banks.

31 December 2019		Contractual cash flows					
AMD'000	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**Less than 2 months**	**2-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	**14,438**	**14,438**	**14,438**	**-**	**-**	-	-

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

(e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between currencies in which deposits, grants and other receivables and borrowings are denominated and the functional currency of the Group. The currency in which these transactions are primarily denominated is USD.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

AMD'000	**USD-denominated 2020**	**USD-denominated 2019**
Bank balances	10	-
Loans and borrowings received	(101,409)	-
	(101,399)	**-**

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year:

	Average rate		**Reporting date spot rate**	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
USD	488.92	480.41	522.59	479.7

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the AMD, as indicated below, against USD at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

'000 AMD	**Strengthening Profit or loss**	**Weakening Profit or loss**
31 December 2020		
AMD 10% movement against USD	10,140	(10,140)

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

'000 AMD	**Carrying amount**	
	2020	**2019**
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	50	40,000
Financial liabilities	101,409	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments as fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not have an effect in profit or loss or in equity.

18 Capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

As at 31 December 2020 the issued and fully paid share capital comprises 5,341 ordinary shares (31 December 2019: 100 shares) with a nominal value of AMD 1,000 (31 December 2019: AMD 1,000).

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Group.

During the period the shareholder contributed to Total equity by property and equipment with a fair value of AMD 5,241 thousand.

(b) Dividends

In accordance with Armenian legislation, the Group's distributable reserves are limited to the balance of retained earnings as recorded in the Group's statutory consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. During year ended 31 December 2020 dividends amounted AMD 2,884 thousand were declared and paid by the Group, however during the preparation of these consolidated financial statements the management determined that this amount was incorrectly distributed given the lack of retained earnings available for distribution. As of 31 December 2020, the Group recognized this amount as prepayments given to shareholder.

19 Capital management

Given the nature of the Group's operations, the Group does not have a formal capital management policy. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

20 Subsidiaries

The Group has only one subsidiary as of 31 December 2020.

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	2020 Ownership/voting	2019 Ownership/voting
"Entrepreneur + State Anti-Crisis Investments" Fund	Republic of Armenia	100%	-

21 Contingencies

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 consolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

22 Related party transactions

(a) Management remuneration

Key management received the following remuneration during the year, which is included in personnel expenses:

AMD'000	2020	2019
Salaries and bonuses	**248,306**	**62,959**

(b) Transactions with the founder

AMD'000	Transaction value for the year ended 31 December		Outstanding balance as at 31 December	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Grant received from shareholder	605,506	240,000	(81,387)	24,038
Grants received from other related parties	679,476	-	248,140	-

23 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

24 Significant accounting policies

Except for the changes disclosed in Note 5, the accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to AMD at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to AMD at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising in retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

If parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and is recognized net within other income/expense in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is generally recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

– computers and equipment	3-10 years
– vehicles	5-10 years
– fixtures and fittings	3-5 years
– leasehold improvement	1-10 years
– intangible assets	10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(d) Grants and contribution income

Transfers of resources from the Government, the sole shareholder of the Group, are accounted as grants considering the attached conditions, donors' reporting and recognition requirements, the compensation calculation principles, requirement to return the unspent resources and other relevant factors.

Grants related to income and grants related to assets are recognised initially at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants related to assets are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants related to income that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as contribution income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognized.

(e) Grant receivables

Grant receivable is recognized, if it is reasonable certain that the entity complied with the conditions and the grants will be received.

(f) Share capital

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

Increase of share capital

Share capital increase is affected through the issuance of new shares. When share capital is increased, any difference between the registered amount of share capital and the fair value of the assets contributed is recognized as a separate component of equity as a fair value adjustment reserve for non-cash owner contributions.

(g) Taxation

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.
Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

(h) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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

(i) Interest income and expense recognition

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

Other income and expense items are recognized in profit or loss when the corresponding service is provided.

(j) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(k) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

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

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

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

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group 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.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial 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. These include whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- 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;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group’s continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

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 a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group 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 this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities comprise of loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

(iii) Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group 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.

The Group 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 Group 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 Group analogizes to the guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities.

The Group 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 SPPI criterion (e.g. inclusion of conversion feature).

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Group 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.

If a modification (or exchange) does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability the Group applies accounting policy consistent with the requirements for adjusting the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when a modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset, i.e. the Group recognises any adjustment to the amortised cost of the financial liability arising from such a modification (or exchange) in profit or loss at the date of the modification (or exchange).

Changes in cash flows on existing financial liabilities are not considered as modification, if they result from existing contractual terms, e.g. changes in fixed interest rates initiated by banks due to changes in the CBA key rate, if the loan contract entitles banks to do so and the Group have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Group 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.

The Group 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 Group 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 an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(l) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Loss allowances for collectively assessed trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured 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 Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI 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 being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 360 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

25 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Onerous contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments specify which costs an entity includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract is onerous. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognised as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated. The Group has determined that all contracts existing at 31 December 2020 will be completed before the amendments become effective.

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

The amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting as a result of the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships arising from the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate. The amendments provide practical relief from certain requirements in IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 relating to:

- changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities; and
- hedge accounting.

(i) Change in basis for determining cash flows

The amendments will require an entity to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability that is required by interest rate benchmark reform by updating the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability.

At 31 December 2020, the Group has no LIBOR secured bank loans that will be subject to IBOR reform.

(ii) Hedge accounting

The amendments provide exceptions to the hedge accounting requirements in the following areas.

- Allow amendment of the designation of a hedging relationship to reflect changes that are required by the reform.
- When a hedged item in a cash flow hedge is amended to reflect the changes that are required by the reform, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve will be deemed to be based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows are determined.
- When a group of items is designated as a hedged item and an item in the group is amended to reflect the changes that are required by the reform, the hedged items are allocated to sub-groups based on the benchmark rates being hedged.

- If an entity reasonably expects that an alternative benchmark rate will be separately identifiable within a period of 24 months, it is not prohibited from designating the rate as a non-contractually specified risk component if it is not separately identifiable at the designation date.

Due to absence of hedge accounting the Group does not expect an effect because of IBOR transition.

(iii) Disclosure

The amendments will require the Group to disclose additional information about the Group's exposure to risks arising from interest rate benchmark reform and related risk management activities.

(iv) Transition

The Group plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2021. Application will not impact amounts reported for 2020 or prior periods.

(c) Other standards

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).
- IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and amendments to IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*.