



capital
asset
management

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Financial statements
and Independent Auditor's Report
For the year ended 31 December 2024

April 2025
Yerevan

Disclaimer

The attached report was originally prepared in Armenian and then translated into English for the convenience of readers. In the event of any differences between the English and Armenian versions, the Armenian will prevail.

Capital Asset Management CJSC

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Legal Form:	Closed Joint Stock Company
Principal Activities:	Fund Management
Chief Executive Officer:	Alik Arakelyan

Statement of Management's Responsibilities for the Preparation and Approval of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Statement of the Capital Asset Management CJSC`s (the Company) Management

We are responsible for the preparation and approval of the financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the Company.

The Company's management is responsible for:

- Properly selecting, approving, and monitoring the general accounting policies being used,
- Providing relevant, reliable, and understandable financial information,
- Ensuring compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in case of deviations from international financial reporting standards, disclosing these deviations in the accompanying notes to financial statements,
- Keeping accurate accounting records,
- Preparing the financial statements based on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has an effective accounting system that provides timely and sufficiently accurate information on the financial situation, complies with the legislation of the Republic of Armenia and international financial reporting standards.

Necessary measures are taken to protect assets, prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities in the Company. We also guarantee that the financial statements of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and other accounting policies.

The financial statements were approved by the Management of Capital Asset Management CJSC on the 25th of April, 2025 and were signed by:

Alik Arakelyan
Chief Executive Officer

Shushan Baghdasaryan
Chief Accountant
Authorized Representative of
"Nexia Armenia" CJSC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of Capital Asset Management CJSC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of "Capital Asset Management" CJSC ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2024, its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section titled: '*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*' 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 financial statements in the Republic of Armenia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

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

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, as well as ensuring a level of internal control which is deemed necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements arise from fraud and error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users of the financial statements.

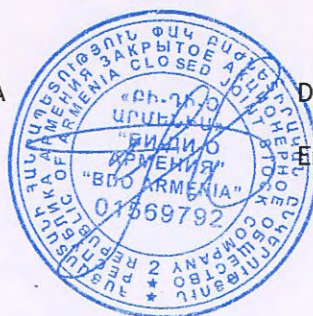
As part of an audit that is in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the procedure. In addition, we:

- Identify and assess risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, 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 the internal control relevant to the audit so to design audit procedures that are appropriate in given circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report, but future events or conditions may still cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Among other issues, we inform those charged with governance, about the scope and timing of the audit, as well as significant findings identified during the audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control.

25 April 2025
"BDO Armenia" CJSC

Vahagn Sahakyan, FCCA
Managing Partner



Davit Yedigaryan, FCCA
Engagement Partner

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
Fund management fees	5	45,126	32,915
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		24,477	32,198
Commission income		875	409
Commission expense		(143)	(145)
Operating expenses	6	(46,406)	(46,705)
Profit (loss) before tax		23,929	18,672
Income tax compensation/(expense)	7	138	(354)
Profit after tax		24,067	18,318
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive financial result		24,067	18,318

The financial statements from pages 7 to 25 were approved by the Management on 25 April 2025 and signed by:

Alik Arakelyan
Chief Executive Officer

Shushan Baghdasaryan
Chief Accountant
Authorized Representative of
"Nexia Armenia" CJSC

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Statement of financial position
as of 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		70	764
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	8	242,395	234,118
Property, plant, and equipment, and intangible assets		43	90
Deferred tax assets	9	3,837	3,699
Other assets	10	5,835	3,025
Total assets		252,180	241,696
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	11	12,568	11,453
Total liabilities		12,568	11,453
Equity			
Share capital	12	207,900	207,900
General reserve	12	26,000	25,000
Accumulated profit/(loss)		5,712	(2,657)
Total equity		239,612	230,243
Total liabilities and equity		252,180	241,696

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>		
Fund management fees received	43,159	34,008
Commission expense paid	(143)	(124)
Commission income received	-	409
Proceeds from settlement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,200	2,561
Salaries and benefits paid	(25,582)	(23,776)
Other operating expenses paid and prepayments	(19,628)	(19,975)
Net cash flow from operating activities	14,006	(6,897)
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>		
Dividends paid	(14,700)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	(14,700)	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(694)	(6,897)
Cash at the beginning of the year	764	7,652
Effect of change of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	-	9
Cash at the end of the year	70	764

Capital Asset Management CJSC

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>General Reserve</u>	<u>Other capital element</u>	<u>Accumulated profit/(loss)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at 1 January 2024	207,900	25,000	-	(2,655)	230,245
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	24,067	24,067
Total comprehensive result for the year	-	-	-	24,067	24,067
Deduction to the general reserve	-	1,000	-	(1,000)	-
Dividends				(14,700)	(14,700)
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>207,900</u>	<u>26,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,712</u>	<u>239,612</u>
	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>General Reserve</u>	<u>Other capital element</u>	<u>Accumulated profit/(loss)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at 1 January 2023	207,900	25,000	-	(20,976)	211,924
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	18,318	18,318
Total comprehensive result for the year	-	-		18,318	18,318
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>207,900</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,658)</u>	<u>230,242</u>

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Index to notes forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

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1. About the Company

Capital Asset Management CJSC (the Company) is the first registered investment and pension fund manager in the Republic of Armenia. The Company was founded on 18 October 2012 and registered in the Central Bank of Armenia (CBA) as an investment fund manager with granted license number 1.

The activity of the Company is regulated by CBA. The Company manages and administers assets held in unit funds. The financial statements of these entities are not included in the present financial statements. All assets and liabilities of the Company are located in Armenia.

The only shareholder of the “Capital Asset Management” CJSC is Tigran Karapetyan.

The Company manages the following voluntary pension and investment funds:

- CAM Government Securities Investment Fund
- CAMavor 1 PENSION FUND
- CAMavor 2 PENSION FUND
- CAM Bridge Fund I
- CAM Bridge Fund II
- Ararat Technology CAM-PI Fund 1

The legal address of the Company is 7 Argishti str., 1st floor, office 101, Yerevan, Republic of Armenia. The Company’s registered office is 7 Argishti str., 1st floor, office 101, Yerevan, Republic of Armenia.

The average number of employees for the year ended 31 December 2024 was 6 (2023: 6).

Armenian business environment

The Company’s operations are located in Armenia. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the effects of changes of economic and financial markets of Armenia. The legal, tax, and regulatory frameworks continue to develop, although are subject to different interpretations and frequent changes, which, together with other legal and financial obstacles, creates extra difficulties for companies operating in Armenia.

In February 2022, due to the military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, a number of countries imposed sanctions against the Russian Federation. The conflict continues to affect not only the economic activity of both countries, but also the global economy. As a result of the sanctions, commodity prices have risen in many countries of the world, established links between resource supplies have been disrupted, inflation is also affecting prices, and analysts are also predicting economic consequences for global industry.

The level of business activity in the Russian Federation also has a significant impact on the economic environment of the Republic of Armenia, as there are significant flows of funds from the Russian Federation to the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, the political tension in the region, international sanctions, stock market instability, acute inflation and other risks the Russian Federation is facing may have a negative impact on the RA economy.

Armenian economy has successfully resisted existing global turbulences and managed to register impressive macroeconomic indicators both in 2024 and 2023, mainly due to tourism, reallocation of number of companies into Armenia and significant increase of remittances. All the mentioned factors have resulted in 8.1% increase in GDP during the period of January-October 2024. The government’s 2021-2026 economic program seeks to advance an export-oriented and investment-driven growth model through a broad-based reform effort.

Such an operating environment has a significant impact on the Company’s operations and financial position. The Company takes the necessary measures to ensure the stability of the Company’s activity,

however, due to the unpredictability of the development of events, the Management does not have the opportunity to make a reliable assessment of what effect such circumstances will have on the Company's financial position in the following years.

The future effects of the current economic situation and the actions to be taken by the Government are difficult to predict, and the Company's management's current expectations and estimates may differ from actual results.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations (collectively IFRSs).

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out in note 15. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Armenian Drams (AMD), which is also the Company's functional currency. Amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. The areas where significant judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 3.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Changes in accounting policies

a) New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2024

The following changes apply to the periods starting from 1 January 2024:

- *Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)*
- *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendment to IFRS 16)*
- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendment to IAS 1)*
- *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendment to IAS 1).*

These amendments did not have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods.

(b) Standards, interpretations and amendments, issued but not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the IASB that are effective for future reporting periods, which the Company has elected not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025:

- *Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21)*

The following changes will enter into force for the period starting on 1 January 2026:

- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)*

- *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)*

The following changes will enter into force for the periods starting on 1 January 2027:

- *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- *IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure.*

Certain amendments to IFRSs and Accounting Standards, issued that are not mandatory for reporting periods ending December 31, 2024 have not been early adopted by the Company.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future business environment. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual outcome may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Fair value measurement

A number of assets and liabilities included in the Company's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

The fair value measurement of the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilizes market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorized into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilized are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted),
- Level 2: Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs,
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognized in the period they occur. The Company measures a number of assets at fair value (Note 8).

4. Financial instruments - Risk Management

Through its operations, the Company is exposed to the following financial risks:

- Credit risk,
- Interest rate risk,
- Liquidity risk,
- Foreign exchange risk.

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments.

This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout the financial statements:

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods.

(a) Principal financial instruments

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

The principal financial instruments used by the Company, from which financial instrument risks arise, are as follows:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,
- Trade receivables,
- Cash and cash equivalents,
- Trade payables.

(b) Financial instruments by category

Financial assets

	At fair value		At amortized cost	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000	AMD'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	70	764
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	242,395	234,118	-	-
Proceeds to be received from the funds	-	-	5,437	2,594
Total	242,395	234,118	5,507	3,358
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	435	445
Total	-	-	435	445

(c) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial instruments not measured at fair value include cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other payables.

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other payables approximates their fair value.

(d) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Financial Instruments' fair value hierarchy is presented below:

	Level 2	
December 31	2024	2023
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	242,395	234,118
	242,395	234,118

Appendix A details the fair value hierarchy and significant unobservable inputs relating to valuation techniques that are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

During the reporting period there were no changes in the levels. The valuation techniques and significant observable inputs used in determining the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, as well as the primary observable inputs and fair value relationships are presented below:

Financial instrument	Valuation method
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Capital Asset Management CJSC
Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	The fair value of units is measured as the value of the funds' net assets at the reporting date.
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There were no changes in the valuation technique used to measure the fair value during the reporting period.

Common goals, policies, and processes

Company's management has an overall responsibility for risk management, goals, and policies. The management receives monthly reports from the Company's chief accountant, thereby verifying the effectiveness of the processes in achieving the stated goals and policies.

The management aims to define policies that minimize risk without affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Details of this policy are described below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss suffered by the Company as a result of a customer or a counterparty to a financial instrument failing to meet its contractual obligations. The Company bears credit risk primarily with investing activities and bank balances. The Company seeks to control its credit risk by applying a monitored investment strategy as well as reasonable judgement in its selection of servicing banking partners. The Company may enter into secured financing transactions such as a sale and repurchase of agreements or purchase and resale of agreements. For secured transactions involving repurchase and resale agreements, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities held as collateral and use these securities to enter into securities lending arrangements or to deliver to counterparties to cover any short positions.

The Company has policies and procedures for the management of credit exposures (for recognized financial assets and unrecognized contractual commitments).

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

The credit risk exposure of financial assets as of the reporting date is presented in the table below:

	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
Cash and cash equivalents	70	764
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	242,395	234,118
Receivables from funds	5,437	2,594
	<u>247,902</u>	<u>237,476</u>

Cash at bank

The Company believes that the risk of cash at bank can be deemed as insignificant, since the financial institutions selected for investment of the Company's funds are reliable and authoritative. A significant amount of cash is held with the following institutions:

	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
Bank 1	65	18
Bank 2	5	746
	<u>70</u>	<u>764</u>

Liquidity risk

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of its own funds. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The factors which impact the position of cash and cash flows include investment activities with securities, terms of subscriptions and maturity of shares. The combination of other factors can cause essential fluctuations in the cash position within a certain period of time.

In line with the Company's policy, the entity must ensure that it will always have sufficient cash available to meet its liabilities when they become due. To achieve this aim, it seeks to maintain cash balances (or agreed facilities) in meeting expected requirements, within a reasonable timeframe. The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash-flows) of financial liabilities:

Up to 3 months	31 December 2024 AMD'000	31 December 2023 AMD'000
Trade payables	435	445

Fair value or cash flow interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that the fair value or income / future cash flows of its financial instruments portfolio will fluctuate as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates. With respect to the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments, the Company's policy is to transact in financial instruments that mature such that they best correspond to the maturity of financial liabilities. Nevertheless, the impact of interest rate risk can be high due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates.

Foreign exchange risk

Currency risk arises from recognized financial assets and liabilities that are not underlined in the Company's functional currency. The Company has a policy to manage the impact of foreign exchange risk on the Company in accordance with the terms of currency diversification set out in the Fund's rules. As of the reporting date, the impact of foreign exchange risk on the Company is due to USD underlying corporate securities in the investment portfolio.

The table below shows the impact of exchange rate fluctuations as of the reporting date:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	AMD'000	AMD'000
USD	74,466	72,007
Euro	6	22
Net currency position	74,472	72,029

As of the reporting date, the impact of a 10% strengthening of the US dollar against the AMD on financial instruments denominated in US dollars (if other data remain unchanged) would lead to an increase in the profit for the year (after tax) and net assets by 7,446 thousand AMD (7,203 thousand AMD in 2023), while a 10 % weakening would lead to a decrease in the profit for the year (after tax) and net assets by the same amounts.

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern, and at the same time it maximizes the return to stakeholders through the optimization of debt and equity balances. The CBA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Company. Under the current capital requirements set by the CBA, voluntary and pension fund managers have to maintain a minimum share capital of 200 million AMD.

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

5. Fund management fees

	2024	2023
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Management fees from investment funds	43,623	29,927
Management fees from pension funds	1,503	2,988
	<u>45,126</u>	<u>32,915</u>

The revenue from the fund management services is recognized daily and calculated based on the net active values of funds. The Company typically collects revenue from management services within the following month.

6. General operating expenses

	2024	2023
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Employee benefit expenses	26,707	23,038
Audit and other consulting services	7,440	11,280
Short-term lease expense	6,600	6,600
Servicing and maintenance	3,600	3,600
Communication expenses	826	826
Depreciation and amortization	48	130
Other	1,185	1,231
	<u>46,406</u>	<u>46,705</u>

7. Income tax

	2024	2023
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Deferred tax compensation/(expense)	138	354
Total income tax expense	<u>138</u>	<u>354</u>

The reasons for the difference between the actual tax expenses of the year and the income tax rate determined by the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia are as follows:

	2024	2023
	AMD'000	AMD'000
Gain/(loss) before tax	23,929	18,672
Income tax at the defined rate of 18.0% (2023 - 18.0%)	(4,307)	(3,361)
Foreign exchange revaluation result	255	(361)
Effect of unit remeasurement	(4,661)	(5,435)
Current year tax loss	8,768	9,511
Other expenses	(193)	-
Total income tax expense	<u>(138)</u>	<u>354</u>

8. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
Units held in funds under management	242,395	234,118
	<u>242,395</u>	<u>234,118</u>

9. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 18% (2023: 18%). The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to the offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction as permitted by IAS 12) during the reporting period are shown below

	Balance as at 31.12.2023 AMD'000	2024 recognized in profit or loss AMD'000	Balance as at 31.12.2024 AMD'000
Provisions	1,885	145	2,030
Property and equipment	14	(7)	7
Tax loss carry-forward	1,800	-	1,800
	<u>3,699</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>3,837</u>

	Balance as at 31.12.2022 AMD'000	2023 recognized in profit or loss AMD'000	Balance as at 31.12.2023 AMD'000
Provisions	1,331	554	1,885
Property and equipment	22	(8)	14
Tax loss carry-forward	2,700	(900)	1,800
	<u>4,053</u>	<u>(354)</u>	<u>3,699</u>

10. Other assets

	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
Receivables from funds	5,437	2,594
Other	398	431
	<u>5,835</u>	<u>3,025</u>

The carrying value of trade and other receivables measured at amortised cost approximates their fair value.

The Company uses the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to estimate expected credit losses on trade receivables using an estimate of lifetime expected credit losses. To measure credit solvency losses on a collective basis, receivables are grouped based on similar risk levels and maturities.

The Company's trade receivables are current and have a maturity of up to 30 days.

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024, the effect of non-collection of receivables is not material.

Capital Asset Management CJSC
Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

11. Other liabilities

	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
Trade payables	435	445
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	435	445
Unused vacation liabilities	7,436	6,631
Audit liabilities	3,840	3,840
Other	857	537
	12,568	11,453

12. Share capital and reserves

Issued shares

The declared, issued and outstanding share capital consists of 21,000 ordinary shares (21,000 in 2023). As of 31 December 2024, the nominal value of the share was 9,900 drams (9,900 drams in 2023).

Holders of ordinary shares have the right to receive declared dividends and to vote at General Meetings, on a one share, one vote basis.

Dividends

Dividends payable are limited by the amount of the maximum retained earnings of the Company as defined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

During 2024, the Company declared a dividend of 14,700 thousand AMD.

No dividends were declared in 2023.

13. Related party transactions

In accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The ultimate controlling party to the Company is Tigran Karapetyan (100% shareholder).

Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel are those have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including the Company's Director. The costs related to remuneration of key management personnel are presented below:

	2024 AMD'000	2023 AMD'000
Salary, other compensation	10,560	10,393

14. Contingent liabilities

As of 31 December 2024, the Company had no liabilities related to capital investments (same for 31 December 2023). As of 31 December 2024, the Company has provided no guarantees regarding repayment of liabilities of any party (same for 31 December 2023). As of 31 December 2024, there were no legal actions against the Company (same for 31 December 2023).

15. Accounting policy

Income from principal activity

Revenue from Management services is recognised based on the values of net assets within the investment funds. Management fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-proportion basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recorded proportionately over the period during which service is provided.

Asset management and administration fees relate to fees earned on fiduciary activities where the Company holds or invests assets on behalf of its clients and provides other asset-based financial services. These fees are based on daily balances of client assets invested into these funds. The fair values of client assets included in the funds are based on quoted market prices and other observable market data.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are converted into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate as of the day of the transaction, using the average exchange rate announced by the CBA in case of a closing price being absent.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rate as of the last day of the reporting period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are recalculated at the exchange rate of the date that the fair value of the functional currency is determined.

The gains/losses which arise upon revaluations of foreign exchange items are recognized in profit or loss as net gains/losses on foreign exchange differences, except for financial instrument, measured at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognized at fair value, and presented as an element of revaluation of financial instruments measured through profit or loss.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense, including interest income from non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized in profit or loss as interest income or interest expense, respectively.

Accruals

The company undertakes its accounting procedures following the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting leads the firm to account for expenses as liabilities at fair value, independent of whether existence of the appropriate account. Auditorial or other advisory services are accounted for in the time period for which the value of the given services can be reliably measured, i.e. when a contract is signed.

Transactions with securities and investment income

Transactions with securities are accounted for at the date when the security is bought or sold. The interest income is accounted for on an accrual basis. Income from shares is accounted for at the previous date of the share. The value of the securities is the weighted average of its cost.

Financial instruments

The Company recognizes the financial assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the financial instrument contract. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are accounted for at the end of the reporting period. Regular way purchases or sales of financial instruments are the purchase or sale of financial assets that require delivery of the assets within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention, in the marketplace concerned.

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Financial assets or liabilities are initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial assets or liabilities that are not classified in the group of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs are added (or removed) to the fair value, which are directly attributable to the purchase or issue of a financial asset or liability. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities "measured at fair value through profit or loss" are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified in the following categories: (a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); (b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); c) financial assets measured at amortized cost. The classification depends on the nature of the cash flows resulting from the financial assets and the business model, under which the asset is held and designated at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial asset is classified as "measured at fair value through profit or loss" if it is classified neither as measured at amortized cost (as described below) nor as measured at FVOCI (as described below). Additionally, at initial recognition, the Fund may irrevocably designate any financial asset (which meets the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI), as measured at FVTPL, if this eliminates or essentially reduces the accounting mismatch that could otherwise have arisen.

A financial asset is classified as measured "at amortized cost" if it complies with the following two conditions and has not been designated as measured at FVTPL:

- It is held under a business model, which aims at holding assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise to cash flows on the specified dates, which are solely interest payments on principal and outstanding principal.

Financial assets, which are debt instruments and are not classified as measured at FVPOL, are subject to an impairment test using the expected credit loss model. According to this model, a credit loss provision should be recognized in the amount of expected credit losses (ECL) during 12 months after the reporting date. However, if the instrument's credit risk has significantly increased since its initial recognition, the provision should be recognized for the whole life of the instrument in the amount of ECL.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows arising from the financial asset expire, or when the rights to the cash flows arising from the financial asset are transferred to a third party. If the Company does not transfer and does not retain substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the ownership of the financial asset, but retains control over the transferred asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and the related liability to the extent to which its involvement in the asset continues. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company shall continue to recognize the financial asset as well as the secured loan against the asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured "at fair value through profit or loss" (FVTPL) or as measured "at amortized cost".

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, recognizing the interest expense on the basis of efficiency.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when the Company's obligations are extinguished, canceled, or expired.

When a financial obligation to the same lender is replaced by another financial obligation, the terms of which are significantly different from the previous one, or if there is a significant change in the terms of the existing obligation, such exchange or change is recognized as a derecognition of the original obligation and recognition of the new obligation. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the financial result.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer equipment - 1-5 years

Household and office equipment, other fixed assets - 5-10 years.

Externally acquired intangible assets

Externally acquired intangible assets are initially recognized at cost and subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives.

Software - 10 years.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized when they become legally payable.

Deferred taxation

Recognition of deferred tax assets is restricted to those instances where it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

The amount of the deferred asset or liability is determined using tax rates that are expected to apply when the deferred tax liabilities/(assets) are settled/(recovered).

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it would appear that the Company will be required to meet the liability, and the amount of the liability can be assessed accurately.

Securities purchased and redeemed under the REPO agreement

The company has financial contracts for the sale and repurchase of financial assets (REPO), as well as the purchase and resale of financial assets (reversed REPO). The company uses these contracts as an element of its treasury management. A REPO agreement is a transfer of a financial asset to another party for a fee or other consideration and a corresponding obligation to repurchase that financial asset at a future date for cash or other consideration used in the exchange, plus interest. These contracts are accounted for as financial instruments. Financial assets that are sold under repurchase

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agreements continue to be presented in the financial statements, and the consideration received for these agreements is recorded as a security deposit within deposit instruments with banks. The Company enters into repurchase agreements under which it receives or transfers collateral in accordance with market practice. A transfer of securities to counterparties is only reflected in the statement of financial position if the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred.

Securities received under REPO contracts are accounted for off-balance sheet as collateral for loans provided. Amounts paid for securities received under REPO contracts are accounted for as loans provided. Interest earned on them is recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis and presented in other operating income. Securities issued under REPO contracts are accounted for in the balance sheet according to their nature. Amounts received against securities issued under REPO contracts are accounted for as loans received. Interest paid on them is recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis as interest expense.

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Annex A. Fair value measurement disclosures

The following table sets out the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values including the key unobservable inputs used and the relationship between unobservable inputs to fair value:

2024				
Item	Fair value, AMD'000	Valuation technique	Fair value hierarchy level	Significant unobservable inputs
Units	242,395	The fair value of units is measured as the value of the funds' net assets at the reporting date.	Level 2	Not applicable
Receivables	5,437	The carrying amount of short term (less than 12 months) receivable approximates its fair value.	Level 3	None
Payables	435	The carrying amount of short term (less than 12 months) payable approximates its fair value.	Level 3	None
2023				
Item	Fair value, AMD'000	Valuation technique	Fair value hierarchy level	Significant unobservable inputs
Units	234,118	The fair value of units is measured as the value of the funds' net assets at the reporting date.	Level 2	Not applicable
Receivables	2,594	The carrying amount of short term (less than 12 months) receivable approximates its fair value.	Level 3	None
Payables	445	The carrying amount of short term (less than 12 months) payable approximates its fair value.	Level 3	None