

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

**The International Financial Reporting Standards
Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**

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**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION
AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the independent auditors' responsibilities stated in the independent auditors' report set out on pages 2 and 3, is made with a view to distinguishing the respective responsibilities of the management and those of the independent auditors in relation to the financial statements of Bank Melli Iran Baku Branch ("Bank").

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2021, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for:


- Selecting suitable accounting principles and applying them consistently;
- Making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Stating whether IFRS have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business for the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Bank;
- Maintaining proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Bank, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Bank comply with IFRS;
- Maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation and accounting standards of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Bank; and
- Detecting and preventing fraud, errors and other irregularities.

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were authorized for issue on February 16, 2022 by the Management of the Bank.


On behalf of the Management Board:



Najafimarganmaskan Asghar Khalil
Branch Manager

February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan





Mirheydarov Vugar Mirfazil
Chief Accountant

February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and the Board of Management of Bank Melli Iran Baku Branch:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bank Melli Iran Baku Branch ("Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2020 were audited by other auditors who expressed unqualified opinion on those statements on January 21, 2021.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

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BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 31, 2021 (In Azerbaijani Manats)

	Notes	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	55,286,290	55,386,433
Due from banks and other financial institutions	7	-	2,295,473
Loans and advances to customers	8	11,015,017	5,221,829
Investment securities	9	17,939,726	22,430,444
Premises and equipment	10	3,233,698	3,334,527
Intangible assets	10	157,740	157,488
Other assets	11	378,510	4,873,292
TOTAL ASSETS		88,010,981	93,699,486
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	12	22,968,626	26,158,023
Customer accounts	13	10,733,222	10,702,689
Deferred income tax liabilities	22	556,682	318,559
Other liabilities	14	59,013	340,432
Subordinated debt	15	17,338,500	18,801,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		51,656,043	56,320,703
EQUITY			
Share capital	16	73,611,171	73,611,171
Accumulated deficit		(37,256,233)	(36,232,388)
TOTAL EQUITY		36,354,938	37,378,783
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		88,010,981	93,699,486

On behalf of the Management Board:

Najafimarganmaskan Asghar Khalil
Branch Manager



February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

Mirheydarov Vugar Mirfazil
Chief Accountant

February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

The notes on pages 9-44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Interest income	17	3,342,214	2,758,402
Interest expense	17	(300,246)	(252,916)
Net interest income		3,041,968	2,505,486
Gain from operations in foreign currencies - less losses	18	372,148	549,780
Fee and commission income	19	184,061	147,840
Fee and commission expense	19	(30,017)	(75,898)
Provision for impairment losses		(2,541,219)	(364,869)
Write-off of overdue accrued interest on loans to customers		(136,725)	-
Other income	20	236,015	11,420
Other expenses		(39,074)	(11,400)
Operating income		1,087,157	2,762,359
Operating expense	21	(1,872,879)	(1,969,374)
(Loss)/profit before income tax	22	(785,722)	792,985
Income tax expense		(238,123)	(9,145)
Net (loss)/profit for the year		(1,023,845)	783,840
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	448
<i>Income tax benefit relating to components of other comprehensive income</i>		-	448
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(1,023,845)	784,288

On behalf of the Management Board:

Najafimarganmaskan Asghar Khalil
Branch Manager



February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

Mirheydarov Vugar Mirfazil
Chief Accountant

February 16, 2022
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BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

	Share capital	Revaluation surplus	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balance at 01 January, 2020	73,611,171	2,238	(37,018,914)	36,594,495
Net profit for the year	-	-	783,840	783,840
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	448	-	448
Realisation of revaluation surplus	-	(2,686)	2,686	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	73,611,171	-	(36,232,388)	37,378,783
Net loss for the year	-	-	(1,023,845)	(1,023,845)
Balance at December 31, 2021	73,611,171	-	(37,256,233)	36,354,938

On behalf of the Management Board:

Najafimarganmaskan Asghar Khalil
Branch Manager

February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan



Mirheydarov Vugar Mirfazil
Chief Accountant

February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

The notes on pages 9-44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (In Azerbaijani Manats)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before income tax		(785,722)	792,985
Adjustments for:			
Provision for impairment losses		2,541,219	364,869
Depreciation and amortisation expense		128,338	119,963
Loss/(gain) on revaluation of foreign currency position		82,834	(182,041)
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		1,966,669	1,095,776
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Due from banks and other financial institutions		2,318,660	1,415,948
Loans and advances to customers		(5,860,029)	(1,523,942)
Investment securities		4,490,717	385,092
Other assets		1,867,925	(102,762)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Due to banks and other financial institutions		(1,591,427)	(7,453,090)
Customer accounts		549,233	(1,894,021)
Other liabilities		(283,042)	(648,251)
Subordinated debt		-	-
Cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities before taxation:		3,458,706	(8,725,250)
Income tax paid		-	(168)
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities		3,458,706	(8,725,418)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of premises and equipment		(4,549)	(31,998)
Purchase of intangible assets		(23,212)	(86,445)
Net cash used in investing activities		(27,761)	(118,443)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (In Azerbaijani Manats)

Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(3,539,034)	4,359,571
Effect of provision on cash and cash equivalents		7,946	(51,257)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(100,143)	(4,535,547)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	6	55,386,433	59,921,980
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	6	55,286,290	55,386,433

On behalf of the Management Board:

Najafimarganmaskan Asghar Khalil
Branch Manager

February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan



Mirheydarov Vugar Mirfazil
Chief Accountant

February 16, 2022
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

The notes on pages 9-44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

1. INTRODUCTION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended December 31, 2021 for Bank Melli Iran Baku Branch (the “Bank”), which was incorporated in Azerbaijan in 1993. The Bank’s principal business activity is commercial and retail banking operations.

Basic activities. The Bank’s primary business consists of bank services for legal and individual persons. The Bank is regulated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan (the “CBAR”) and conducts its business under general license number 124.

As at December 31, 2021, the following shareholders owned the issued shares of the Bank:

Shareholders	Country	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
		%	%
“Bank Melli Iran”	Iran Islamic Republic	100	100

Registered address and place of business. The Bank’s registered address is:

Nobel ave. 23, AZ 1025, Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

Presentation currency. These financial statements are presented in Azerbaijani Manats (“AZN”). The Azerbaijani Manat (“AZN”) is the official currency of Republic of Azerbaijan.

2. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT OF THE BANK

The Bank’s operations are conducted mainly in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Thus, the Bank is exposed to risks associated with its activities in the economic and financial markets of Azerbaijan, which are characterized by emerging market economies. Azerbaijan continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks, however, these regulations are both differently interpreted and frequently changed. As a result of all these and other legal and tax barriers, enterprises operating in Azerbaijan face various difficulties.

In the financial statements the impact of the business environment in Azerbaijan on the Bank's operations and financial position is assessed by the Bank's management. In the future, the business environment may differ from management's current assessment.

International credit rating agencies regularly evaluate credit rating of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Fitch and S&P evaluated rating of the Republic of Azerbaijan as “BB+”. In 2021, Fitch and Standard & Poor’s, international credit agency, affirmed long and short-term sovereign credit rating of Azerbaijan in foreign and local currency at ‘BB+’. Moody’s Investors Service set “Ba2” credit rating for the country.

Manat has remained stable during 2021. However, uncertainty over the exchange rate in the future and the ongoing fragility of the banking system hinders policy transmission into the real economy.

The future economic growth of the Republic of Azerbaijan is largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the Government, together with tax, legal, regulatory and political developments. The Management is unable to predict, all developments in the economic environment which would have an impact on the Bank’s operations and consequently what effect,

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

if any, they could have on the financial position of the Bank. Management is currently performing sensitivity analysis under different oil prices scenarios and elaborating relevant action plans for mainlining sustainability of business.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern. These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Bank will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, which implies the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Effect of COVID-19 pandemic. The Bank continues to assess pandemic effect and changing micro and macroeconomic conditions on its activities, financial position and financial result.

Financial assets and liabilities – measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

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

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For purchased or originated credit-impaired (“POCI”) financial assets – assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition – the Bank calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

When the Bank revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

Interest income. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

- POCI financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.
- Financial assets that are not “POCI” but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

Initial recognition and measurement. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognises the difference as follows:

- When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.
- In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement. The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Bank's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Bank classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Amortised cost. Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost.

The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance. Interest income from these financial assets is included in “Interest income” using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets’ cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument’s amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in “Net investment income”. Interest income from these financial assets is included in “Interest income” using the effective interest rate method.

Business model. The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Bank’s objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of “other” business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset’s performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.

SPPI. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the financial instruments’ cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the “SPPI test”). In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment. The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (“ECL”) associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Modification of loans. The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers.

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

When this happens, the Bank assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Bank does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a “new” asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Bank also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

Derecognition other than on a modification. Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Bank has not retained control.

Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement. In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an

BANK MELLI IRAN BAKU BRANCH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss;

- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Bank recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired).

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Funds restricted for a period of more than three months on origination are excluded from cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost.

Mandatory cash balances with the Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic (the "CBAR"). Mandatory cash balances in AZN and foreign currency held with the CBAR are carried at amortized cost and represent non-interest bearing mandatory reserve deposits, which are not available to finance the Bank's day-to-day operations.

Due from other banks. Amounts due from other banks are recorded when the Bank advances money to counterparty banks with no intention of trading the resulting unquoted non-derivative receivable due on fixed or determinable dates and the Bank has no intention of trading unquoted non-derivative receivables. Amounts due from other banks are carried at amortized cost.

Loans and advances to customers. Loans and advances to customers are recorded when the Bank advances money to purchase or originate an unquoted non-derivative receivable from a customer due on fixed or determinable dates and has no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and advances to customers are carried at amortized cost.

Credit related commitments. The Bank enters into credit related commitments, including letters of credit and financial guarantees. Financial guarantees represent irrevocable assurances to make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties and carry the same credit risk as loans. Financial guarantees and commitments to provide a loan are initially recognized at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortized on a straight line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination; such loan commitment fees are deferred and included in the carrying value of the loan on initial recognition. At each balance sheet date, the commitments are measured at the higher of (i) the remaining unamortized balance of the amount at initial recognition and (ii) the best estimate of expenditure required settling the commitment at the balance sheet date.

Premises and equipment. Premises are stated at revalued amounts, as described below, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. All other items of premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. The cost of replacing major parts or components of premises and equipment items are capitalized and the replaced part is retired.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

If impaired, premises and equipment are written down to the higher of their value in use and fair value less costs to sell. The decrease in carrying amount is charged to profit or loss to the extent it exceeds the previous revaluation surplus in equity. An impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior years is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell.

Gains and losses on disposals determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount are recognized as profit or loss from disposal of fixed assets.

Depreciation. Depreciation on other items of premises and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Premises	2%
Computers and communication equipment	20%
Furniture, fixtures and other	20%
Vehicles	15%
Other fixed assets	20%

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Bank would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The residual value of an asset is nil if the Bank expects to use the asset until the end of its physical life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Intangible assets. All of the Bank's intangible assets have definite useful life and primarily include capitalized computer software.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Development costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software controlled by the Bank are recorded as intangible assets if the inflow of incremental economic benefits exceeding costs is probable. Capitalized costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. All other costs associated with computer software, e.g. its maintenance, are expensed when incurred. Capitalized computer software is amortized on a straight line basis over expected useful lives of 10 years.

Due to other banks. Amounts due to other banks are recorded when money or other assets are advanced to the Bank by counterparty banks. The non-derivative liability is carried at amortized cost.

If the Bank purchases its own debt, it is removed from the balance sheet and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is included in gains or losses arising from retirement of debt.

Customer accounts. Customer accounts are non-derivative liabilities to individuals, state or corporate customers and are carried at amortized cost.

Other borrowed funds. Other borrowed funds include loans from resident and non-resident financial institutions with fixed maturities and fixed or floating interest rates. Term borrowings are carried at amortised cost.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

Subordinated debt. Subordinated debt includes long-term non-derivative liabilities to Bank Melli Iran Head Office and is carried at amortised cost. Debt is classified as subordinated debt when its repayment debt ranks after all other creditors in case of liquidation. Subordinated debt is included in “Tier 2 capital” of the Bank.

Income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with Azerbaijani legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income except if it is recognized directly in the statement of other comprehensive income because it relates to transactions that are also recognized, in the same or a different period, directly in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits for the current and prior periods. Taxable profits are based on estimates if financial statements are authorized prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes, other than on income, are recorded within administrative and operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilized. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the deductions can be utilized.

Income and expense recognition. Interest income and expense are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income for all debt instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. This method defers, as part of interest income or expense, all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Fees integral to the effective interest rate include origination fees received or paid by the entity relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial asset or issuance of a financial liability, for example fees for evaluating creditworthiness, evaluating and recording guarantees or collateral, negotiating the terms of the instrument and for processing transaction documents. Commitment fees received by the Bank to originate loans at market interest rates are integral to the effective interest rate if it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination. The Bank does not designate loan commitments as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

When loans and other debt instruments become doubtful of collection, they are written down to the present value of expected cash inflows and interest income is thereafter recorded for the unwinding of the present value discount based on the asset’s effective interest rate which was used to measure the impairment loss. All other fees, commissions and other income and expense items are generally recorded on an accrual basis by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

Foreign currency translation. Institutions of the Bank's functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity is the currency. The Bank's functional and presentation currency is the national currency of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijani Manats ("AZN").

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the CBAR at the respective balance sheet dates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into Bank's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the CBAR are recognized in profit or loss.

Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items, including equity investments. Effects of exchange rate changes on the fair value of equity securities are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.

The exchange rates at year-end used by Bank in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
USD/AZN	1.7000	1.7000
EUR/AZN	1.9265	2.0890

Staff costs and related contributions. Wages, salaries, contributions to the Azerbaijan Republic state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Bank.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance. The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

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Initial recognition of related party transactions. In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into transactions with its related parties. IAS 39 requires initial recognition of financial instruments based on their fair values. Judgement is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates, where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgement is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analysis. Terms and conditions of related party balances are disclosed in Note 27.

Tax legislation. Azerbaijani tax, currency and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations.

5. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED AND NOT YET ADOPTED

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2021, with the Bank not opting for early adoption. These have, therefore, not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (issued on May 18, 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, which has given companies dispensation to carry on accounting for insurance contracts using existing practices. As a consequence, it was difficult for investors to compare and contrast the financial performance of otherwise similar insurance companies. IFRS 17 is a single principle-based standard to account for all types of Insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts that an insurer holds. The standard requires recognition and measurement of group of insurance contracts at: (i) a risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus (if this value is a liability) or minus (if this value is an asset) (ii) an amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin). Insurers will be recognising the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period they provide insurance coverage, and as they are released from risk. if a group of contracts is or becomes loss- making, an entity will be recognising the loss immediately.

The management is considering the implications of these standards, their impact on the financial statements and the timing of its adoption by the Bank.

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

6. CASH AND CURRENT PLACEMENTS WITH OTHER BANKS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand	4,116,921	2,696,383
Cash balances with the CBAR	47,186,251	47,935,116
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks:		
- The Republic of Azerbaijan	3,078	3,227
- Other countries	4,023,351	4,802,964
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(43,311)	(51,257)
Total cash and cash equivalents	55,286,290	55,386,433

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(In Azerbaijani Manats)

The analysis by credit quality of cash and current placements with other banks at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Cash on hand	Cash balances with the CBAR	Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks	Total
Current and not impaired				
- Cash on hand	4,116,921	-	-	4,116,921
- The Republic of Azerbaijan	-	47,186,251	-	47,186,251
- Other countries	-	-	3,983,118	3,983,118
Total current and not impaired	4,116,921	47,186,251	3,983,118	55,286,290
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,116,921	47,186,251	3,983,118	55,286,290

The analysis by credit quality of cash and current placements with other banks at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

	Cash on hand	Cash balances with the CBAR	Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks	Total
Current and not impaired				
- Cash on hand	2,696,383	-	-	2,696,383
- The Republic of Azerbaijan	-	47,935,116	3,227	47,938,343
- Other countries	-	-	4,751,707	4,751,707
Total current and not impaired	2,696,383	47,935,116	4,754,934	55,386,433
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,696,383	47,935,116	4,754,934	55,386,433

7. DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Short-term deposits in Resident banks	7,990,249	8,089,843
Short-term deposits in non-Resident banks	-	2,318,660
Less: provision for impairment	(7,990,249)	(8,113,030)
Total due from banks and other financial institutions	-	2,295,473

The balance value of the amounts due from banks as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 approximate their fair values. There are no amounts due from banks and other financial institutions for the year of December 31, 2021. (2020: AZN 2,295,743)

Short-term deposits placed in non-resident banks include a deposit in the amount of AED 5,000,000 (AZN 2,314,000) placed by the Bank in Bank Melli Iran – U.A.E Branch on 1 March 2020 and bearing annual interest rate of 2.5%. The maturity date of the deposit is 1 March 2021. Deposit amount in Bank Melli Iran – U.A.E Branch was returned fully.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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Short-term deposits placed in resident banks consist of amounts placed in bankrupted banks Atrabank OJSC and Royal Bank OJSC in previous years against which the Bank recognised allowance for impairment losses in the entire amount of the funds.

8. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Loans to individuals	12,998,671	7,103,363
Corporate loans	126,508	134,298
Total loans and advances to customers (gross)	13,125,179	7,237,661
Deferral commission	(37,681)	-
Less: advances for loan impairment losses	(2,072,481)	(2,015,832)
Total loans and advances to customers	11,015,017	5,221,829

Total loans to customers amount to AZN 11,015,017 at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: AZN 5,221,829).

The movement in the provision for loan impairment during 2021 is as follows:

	Loans to individuals	Corporate loans	Total
Allowance for impairment at January 1, 2021	2,012,207	3,625	2,015,832
Provision during the year	1,283,645	10,026	1,293,671
Reversal of provision for impairment during the year	(1,236,446)	(576)	(1,237,022)
Write-off of provision for impairment during the year	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment at December 31, 2021	2,059,406	13,075	2,072,481

The movement in the provision for loan impairment during 2020 is as follows:

	Loans to individuals	Corporate loans	Total
Allowance for impairment at January 1, 2020	1,514,604	12,131	1,526,735
Provision during the year	712,076	-	712,076
Reversal of provision for impairment during the year	-	(8,506)	(8,506)
Write-off of provision for impairment during the year	(214,473)	-	(214,473)
Allowance for impairment at December 31, 2020	2,012,207	3,625	2,015,832

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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Economic sector risk concentrations within the loans to customers is as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<i>Corporate loans</i>				
Construction	107,532	0.82	131,993	1.82
Trade and services	18,975	0.14	2,305	0.03
Total corporate loans	126,507	0.96	134,298	1.85
<i>Loans to individuals</i>				
Repair of apartment	8,510,320	64.84	5,122,615	70.78
Car purchase	2,094,868	15.96	931,633	12.87
Consumer loans	2,286,360	17.42	923,533	12.76
Trade and services	107,124	0.82	125,582	1.74
Total loans to individuals	12,998,672	99.04	7,103,363	98.15
Total loans and advances to customers (gross)	13,125,179	100.00	7,237,661	100.00

Refer to Note 23 *Financial Risk Management* for the information on credit risk related to loans and advances to customers.

Management believes that allowances for loan impairment calculated by the Bank are sufficient for fair presentation of carrying values of loans and advances to customers.

The carrying value of each class of loans and advances to customers approximates fair value at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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9. INVESTMENTS SECURITIES

As at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 the Bank's balances of investment securities at amortised cost are as follows:

	Interest to nominal %	December 31, 2021	Interest to nominal %	December 31, 2020
Securities of the Ministry of Finance of AR:				
Nº AZ0105001850	6.85	1,500,000	6.85	1,500,000
Nº AZ0105010786	10.00	1,994,600	10.00	1,994,600
Nº AZ0104001877	5.98	119,260	-	-
Nº AZ0105002783	5.80	992,000	-	-
Nº AZ0104004871	5.25	5,242,456	-	-
Nº AZ0104002776	-	-	3.98	1,060,556
Nº AZ0104001778	-	-	3.65	817,274
Nº AZ0104004772	-	-	6.98	1,135,703
Nº AZ0104005779	-	-	8.00	1,578,087
Nº AZ0104005779	-	-	7.47	7,240,092
Nº AZ0104005779	-	-	7.50	310,348
Nº AZ0104010779	-	-	6.94	2,238,753
Nº AZ0104012775	-	-	6.89	4,555,031
Securities of CBAR				
Nº 50103590S	6.01	3,858,753	-	-
Nº 50103890S	6.01	4,232,657	-	-
Total investment securities at amortised cost	-	17,939,726	-	22,430,444

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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10. PREMISES, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Premises	Furniture and fixtures	Computers and communication equipment	Vehicles	Other fixed assets	Total premises and equipment	Software and licences	Total
Balance as at January 01, 2020	3,348,841	14,929	19,414	26,130	156	3,409,470	84,065	3,493,535
Additions	-	10,476	21,522	-	-	31,998	86,445	118,443
Depreciation/amortisation charge	(83,461)	(7,706)	(6,942)	(8,782)	(50)	(106,941)	(13,022)	(119,963)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	3,265,380	17,699	33,994	17,348	106	3,334,527	157,488	3,492,015
Additions	-	3,374	1,175	-	-	4,549	23,212	27,761
Depreciation/amortisation charge	(83,460)	(6,582)	(7,922)	(7,364)	(50)	(105,378)	(22,960)	(128,338)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	3,181,920	14,491	27,247	9,984	56	3,233,698	157,740	3,391,438
Cost at December 31, 2020	4,173,009	408,472	154,341	89,410	18,347	4,843,579	303,824	5,147,403
Accumulated depreciation	(907,629)	(390,773)	(120,347)	(72,062)	(18,241)	(1,509,052)	(146,336)	(1,655,388)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	3,265,380	17,699	33,994	17,348	106	3,334,527	157,488	3,492,015
Cost at December 31, 2021	4,173,009	411,846	155,516	89,410	18,347	4,848,128	327,036	5,175,164
Accumulated depreciation	(991,089)	(397,355)	(128,269)	(79,426)	(18,291)	(1,614,430)	(169,296)	(1,783,726)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	3,181,920	14,491	27,247	9,984	56	3,233,698	157,740	3,391,438

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (In Azerbaijani Manats)

11. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Receivable from governmental organisations	-	62,053
Other financial assets	268,873	-
Total financial assets within other assets	268,873	62,053
Immovables received in satisfaction of non-performing loans	-	4,607,769
Deferred expenses	76,596	169,625
Advance payments for different services	21,250	21,300
Advance payments for taxes	11,791	12,545
Total other assets	378,510	4,873,292

In accordance with the decree of the Mayor of Baku dated November 18, 2014 on the construction of the new park, the Bank's building in the net book value of AZN 9,295,963 was dismantled. This fact amounted to receivable balances from unsettled regular-way trades. The parties cannot negotiate on the compensation. However, the Management of the Bank believes that their terms will apply.

Currently, the Bank is taking action in order to receive the compensation for the damage. The case is heard at Baku Administrative-Economical Court No.1. The Bank claims the amount equal to the net book value of the building at the date of the dismantling, which is revalued value less accumulated depreciation. The building was revalued by an Independent Firm of Valuers on 3rd July, 2013. The basis used for the appraisal was the composition of the replacement cost, the discounted cash flow and the market value. The fair value of the building after valuation amounted to AZN 9,400,000. The building was previously pledged by Royal Bank as collateral for the deposit received from the Bank. The collateral was accrued to the Bank as a compensation for impairment loss provision based on the court decision in 2013 and was recognized as premises and equipment and measured at revalued amount at initial recognition.

This matter is in court proceedings.

The Bank recognised allowance for impairment losses in the amount of AZN 9,295,963 against this receivable from governmental organization in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

12. DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 20
Melli Iran Bank - Head Office	22,864,829	25,960,267
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	10,314	4,029
Short-term amounts owed to other insurance companies	93,483	193,727
Total due to banks and other financial institutions	22,968,626	26,158,023

The outstanding amounts due to banks and other financial institutions approximate their fair values as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. At December 31, 2021 the estimated fair value of due to banks

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (In Azerbaijani Manats)

and funds borrowed was AZN 22,986,626 (2020: AZN 26,158,023).

Due to banks and funds borrowed consists of AZN 22,864,829 amount in 2021 (2020: AZN 25,960,267) which are blocked accounts and correspondent accounts of Bank Melli Iran Head Office in AZN, USD and EUR.

13. CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
State owned enterprises and public organizations	752,860	566,626
- Current Accounts	751,041	564,807
- Closed Customer Accounts	1,819	1,819
Other legal entities	6,932,376	7,833,625
- Current Accounts	6,883,567	7,784,137
- Closed Customer Accounts	48,809	49,488
Individuals	3,047,986	2,302,438
- Current Accounts	1,949,251	1,138,470
- Term Deposits	108,888	-
- Closed Customer Accounts	989,847	1,163,968
Total customer accounts	10,733,222	10,702,689

Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Individuals	3,047,986	28.40	2,302,438	21.51
Transportation or communication	3,852,887	35.90	4,178,105	39.04
Manufacturing and industry	1,485,093	13.84	1,780,815	16.64
Construction and real estate	1,432,762	13.35	1,765,436	16.50
Embassies and consulates	596,631	5.56	457,725	4.28
Other institutions of foreign governments	155,614	1.45	108,359	1.01
Trade and services	114,248	1.06	68,129	0.64
Agriculture and recycling	2,624	0.02	17,789	0.17
Public organisations	610	0.01	538	0.01
Other	44,767	0.41	23,355	0.20
Total customer accounts	10,733,222	100.00	10,702,689	100.00

The balance amount of customer accounts is their fair values as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. The fair value of customer accounts is AZN 10,733,222 as of December 31, 2021 (2020: AZN 10,702,689).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (In Azerbaijani Manats)

14. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities comprise the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Items in course of settlement	7,865	17,636
Other financial liabilities	15,704	263,945
Total financial liabilities within other liabilities	23,569	281,581
Tax payable	28,813	50,842
Other payables	6,631	8,009
Total other liabilities	59,013	340,432

15. SUBORDINATED DEBT

On February 9, 2017, the Bank signed Subordinated Debt Agreement with the Bank Melli Iran Head Office (the "Head Office"), registered in Tehran, the Iran Islamic Republic, for obtaining funds in the amount of EUR 9,000,000 to raise its capital via Tier-2 with the maturity till December 30, 2024. This borrowing is not guaranteed by any assets of Bank Melli Iran Baku Branch and the balance bears no interest and initially considered to be repayable in five equal annual instalments with a first instalment due on December 30, 2020.

According to the letter #9944/0003/354771 from Head Office dated December 31, 2020, the Bank agreed to postpone repayment of the subordinated debt until December 30, 2029. First instalment initially considered to be on December 30, 2024 was postponed in accordance with new repayment schedule.

The repayment of the Bank's subordinated debt ranks after all other creditors in case of liquidation of the Bank, or; before the maturity if the Branch experiences good financial position.

At December 31, 2021, the estimated fair value of subordinated debt was AZN 17,338,500 (2020: AZN 18,801,000).

16. SHARE CAPITAL

Total registered and paid shares of the Bank amounted to AZN 73,611,171 as of December 31, 2021. The movement of shares is as follows:

	Share capital	Total
At December 31, 2020	73,611,171	73,611,171
- increase in share capital	-	-
At December 31, 2021	73,611,171	73,611,171

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (In Azerbaijani Manats)

17. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Interest income comprises:		
Interest income on assets at amortised cost	3,342,214	2,758,402
Total interest income	3,342,214	2,758,402
Interest income		
Loans and advances to customers	1,954,169	1,294,182
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	15,716	58,056
Investment securities	1,372,329	1,406,164
Total interest income	3,342,214	2,758,402
Interest expense comprises:		
Interest expense on liabilities recorded at amortized cost	(300,246)	(252,916)
Total interest expense	(300,246)	(252,916)
Interest expense		
Customer accounts	(221)	-
Placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,358)	(18,242)
Other	(297,667)	(234,674)
Total interest expenses	(300,246)	(252,916)
Net interest income	3,041,968	2,505,486

18. GAIN FROM OPERATIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES – LESS LOSSES

Gain on foreign exchange operations - less losses comprises:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Dealing operations	454,982	367,739
Revaluation of foreign currency balances	(82,834)	182,041
Net gain from operations in foreign currencies	372,148	549,780

19. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Fee and commission income comprises:		
-settlements	73,861	77,212
-cash operations	68,547	45,596
-other operations	41,653	25,032
Total fee and commission income	184,061	147,840

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Fee and commission expense comprises:		
-settlements	(5,431)	(67,042)
-cash operations	(16,892)	(1,308)
-other operations	(7,694)	(7,548)
Total fee and commission expenses	(30,017)	(75,898)
Net	154,044	71,942

20. OTHER INCOME

Other income mainly includes the recovery of a nostro account in Bank Melli Iran Dubai Branch in the amount of AED 465,000 (AZN 215,202) which written off as bad debt previously.

21. OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Salaries and wages	943,278	975,706
Taxes, other than income tax	262,698	318,596
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	128,338	119,963
Charity expenses	250	100,000
Communications	93,662	82,991
Utilities	80,538	80,637
Premises security	71,743	74,426
Insurance expenses	35,295	55,783
Repair and maintenance	82,879	55,016
Printing and office supplies	61,698	37,827
Professional services	31,736	16,962
Auction expenses	9,060	9,040
Membership	10,774	4,483
Advertising	2,600	1,901
Miscellaneous	58,330	36,043
Total operating expenses	1,872,879	1,969,374

22. INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Net deferred tax liability at the end of the year (at the statutory tax rate of 20%)	(556,682)	(318,559)
Net deferred tax (liability)/asset at the beginning of the year	(318,559)	(309,862)
Change in the deferred income tax for the year charged to profit	(238,123)	(8,697)
Deferred income/(expense) charged to equity	-	448
Deferred income/(expense) charged to profit	(238,123)	(9,145)

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	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(785,722)	792,985
Tax at the statutory tax rate	157,144	(158,597)
Unrecognised carry forward tax losses for the year	(395,267)	149,452
Income tax expense	(238,123)	(9,145)
Current income tax expense	-	-
Change in the deferred income tax	(238,123)	(9,145)
Income tax expense	(238,123)	(9,145)

Differences between IFRS and Azerbaijani statutory taxation regulations give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management function within the Bank is carried out in respect of financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure proper functioning of internal policies and procedures to minimise operational and legal risks.

Credit risk. Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Bank's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises mainly from interbank, commercial and consumer loans and advances, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as credit derivatives (credit default swaps), financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The Bank is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ("trading exposures") including non-equity trading portfolio assets and derivatives as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements.

Credit risk measurement. The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Bank measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD):

- PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months, or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.

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- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type. The Bank performs historical analysis and identifies the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

Expected credit loss measurement. IFRS 9 outlines a "three-stage" model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in "Stage 1" and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Bank.
- If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to "Stage 2" but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to "Stage 3".
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

The Bank considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative or qualitative criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria. The remaining Lifetime Probability of Default at the reporting date has increased, compared to the residual Lifetime Probability of Default expected at the reporting date when the exposure was first recognized.

Qualitative criteria. If one or more of the following criteria have been met:

- The borrower is in short-term forbearance;
- Direct debit cancellation;
- Extension to the terms granted;
- Significant increase in credit spread;
- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates;
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring;
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower;
- Significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to increase risk of default;

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- Early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors/loans.

The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria. The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Qualitative criteria. The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance;
- The borrower is deceased;
- The borrower is insolvent;
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenants;
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties;
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy;
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Bank and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss given Default (LGD) throughout the Bank's expected loss calculations.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months. This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definitions.

In addition, there are certain limits introduced and regularly monitored by the Regulatory Body which are also mandatory to comply for all financial institutions of Azerbaijan. The following sub-limits are applied by the Bank:

- (1) the maximum loan amount for one borrower or related borrowers is, as follows:
 - (i) 20 per cent of the Bank's tier 1 capital if the market value of the collateral is at least equal to 100 per cent of the value of the loan and less if there is no 150 per cent of the value of the loan collateralized by real estate; and
 - (ii) 7 per cent of the Bank's tier 1 capital if the market value of the collateral is at least equal to 100 per cent of the value of the loan and less if there is no 150 per cent of the value of the loan collateralized by real estate; and
- (2) All large loans in aggregate must not exceed 8 times in total of the Bank's total equity;
- (3) the total maximum amount of the Bank's loans to related parties must not exceed:
 - (i) 20 per cent of the Bank's total equity for all such loans; and
 - (ii) 10 per cent of the Bank's equity per legal person; or

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(iii) 3 per cent of the Bank's equity per physical person.

The rates are calculated based on the figures from the Bank's financial statements prepared in accordance with local standards.

The limits, other than the limits of the Regulatory Body are developed and revised by the Risk Management Department on a quarterly basis. In the case of material change to the market environment, the limits may also be reviewed. A proposal for any change to the limits is first provided to the Credit Committee and subsequently to the Management Board of Bank Melli Iran for approval.

The Credit department reviews the adherence to all limits on a regular basis and some of the limits (maximum exposure to a single borrower or group of related borrowers, maximum exposure to related parties) are checked prior to the issue of any new loan.

The Credit Policy of the Bank regulates the authorities and responsibilities of each body of the Bank involved in lending process and determine the limits for credit granting approval the rules for monitoring of loans, the principles of rating system implemented by the bank, lending procedures etc.

Loan Approval Procedure and Delegation. The loan approval process is conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Lending Policy of the Bank. The delegation of authorities for loan granting approval process has been defined within the limits set by Head office by Credit Committee of the Bank.

Delegation of authorities for credit granting approval. Credit Committee monitors and approves all loans within set limits. Limits on loans are as follows:

- Business loans (36 months) – with collateral of real estate - maximum limit USD 150,000;
- Loans to individuals (36 months) – with collateral of real estate - maximum limit USD 100,000;
- Loans to individuals according to deposits- maximum limit up to the amount of deposit;
- Loans to individuals who works in offices of Iran Islamic Republic in Azerbaijan's governmental institutions - maximum limit USD 30,000;
- Loans to individuals with guarant or maximum limit USD 10,000;
- Loans for the purpose of car purchase with collateral of car - maximum limit USD 15,000;

The Bank performs a detailed evaluation of potential borrowers before granting loans. This analysis is based on their financial situation, position on the market, type and value of collateral provided for secure the loan and on credit history of the potential borrower.

Monitoring is implemented on a regular basis during the whole duration of a loan.

As the interest payments under the majority of the loans are made on a monthly basis it gives the Bank additional indicators of the borrower's financial condition. In case of overdue repayments, an extraordinary monitoring is executed by the Problem Cases Department which executes all types of loans' monitoring for the purpose of ensuring the security of Bank's assets and minimising possible credit risks and losses, and the results of it are to be formulated in special monitoring report presented for consideration to the Credit Committee of the Bank. The Bank aims for all loans to be secured by guarantees and various forms of collateral (real estate, vehicles, deposits, etc.).

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Credit risk exposure. The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
Corporate loans	124,203	-	2,305	126,508
Loans to individuals	10,773,569	899,311	1,325,791	12,998,671
Repair of apartment	6,903,432	707,419	899,469	8,510,320
Consumer loans	1,917,245	130,424	238,691	2,286,360
Car purchase	1,912,037	61,468	121,363	2,094,868
Trade and services	40,855	-	66,268	107,123
Gross carrying amount	10,897,772	899,311	1,328,096	13,125,179
Deferral commission	(35,697)	(884)	(1,100)	(37,681)
Loss allowance	(1,012,581)	(199,637)	(860,263)	(2,072,481)
Carrying amount	9,849,494	698,790	466,733	11,015,017
	2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
Corporate loans	131,993	-	2,305	134,298
Loans to individuals	6,117,943	191,749	793,671	7,103,363
Repair of apartment	4,512,437	143,322	466,855	5,122,614
Consumer loans	736,243	19,361	167,929	923,533
Car purchase	869,263	29,066	33,304	931,633
Trade and services			125,583	125,583
Gross carrying amount	6,249,936	191,749	795,976	7,237,661
Loss allowance	(1,304,613)	(78,551)	(632,668)	(2,015,832)
Carrying amount	4,945,323	113,198	163,308	5,221,829

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The appraisal of the collateral value provided to secure a loan is conducted by independent qualified companies and by the Bank's professional staff depending on type of collateral and amount of credit granted.

Credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss as a result of another party to a financial instrument failing to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract.

The Bank uses the same credit policies in making conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet financial instruments through established credit approvals, risk control limits and monitoring procedures.

Market risk. The Bank takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. Management sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Currency risk. Currency risk is defined as the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

At the end of the reporting period the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is presented in the table below:

	AZN	USD	EUR	Other	Total at December 31, 2021
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,061,352	3,482,655	47,423,486	318,797	55,286,290
Loans and advances to customers	11,015,017	-	-	-	11,015,017
Investment securities	17,939,726	-	-	-	17,939,726
Financial assets within other assets	268,873	-	-	-	268,873
	33,284,968	3,482,655	47,423,486	318,797	84,509,906
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	41,381	1,174,648	21,752,597	-	22,968,626
Customer accounts	2,113,268	2,193,304	6,426,649	1	10,733,222
Financial liabilities within other liabilities	23,569	-	-	-	23,569
Subordinated debt	-	-	17,338,500	-	17,338,500
	2,178,218	3,367,952	45,517,746	1	51,063,917
NET BALANCE SHEET POSITION	31,106,750	114,703	1,905,740	318,796	33,445,989

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	AZN	USD	EUR	Other	Total at December 31, 2020
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,720,559	2,034,457	51,533,036	98,381	55,386,433
Due from banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	2,295,473	2,295,473
Loans and advances to customers	5,202,646	-	19,183	-	5,221,829
Investment securities	22,430,444	-	-	-	22,430,444
Financial assets within other assets	62,053	-	-	-	62,053
	29,415,702	2,034,457	51,552,219	2,393,854	85,396,232
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	103,607	882,576	25,171,840	-	26,158,023
Customer accounts	1,344,058	2,041,409	7,315,809	1,413	10,702,689
Financial liabilities within other liabilities	281,581	-	-	-	281,581
Subordinated debt	-	-	18,801,000	-	18,801,000
	1,729,246	2,923,985	51,288,649	1,413	55,943,293
NET BALANCE SHEET POSITION	27,686,456	(889,528)	263,570	2,392,441	29,452,939

Currency risk sensitivity. The Risk Management Department of the Bank daily monitors and regulates foreign currency risk related to commercial bank operations as follows:

- i. Holding the open currency position limits determined by the Regulatory Body for every foreign currency;
- ii. Monitoring of the reciprocal relation between currency position level and liquidity level for every foreign currency;
- iii. Forecasting of change trends in foreigncurrency exchange rates as USD and EUR;
- iv. Analysis of activity of the Bank's large customers engaged in export-import operations and bank operations.

Open positions in foreign currencies. Exposure to foreign exchange risk faced by the Bank is also limited by the CBAR normative requirements, which place a 7% of capital limit on open positions in any single foreign currency and a 20% open limit on all foreign currencies.

As at December 31, 2021 the Bank was in compliance with open currency position limits determined by local legislation.

The Bank's open currency position determined by local legislation is calculated based on the Bank's statements prepared in compliance with local standards and this calculation may materially differ from the information given in the Bank's current financial statements.

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Interest rate risk. The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Management Board monitors on a daily basis and sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate reprising that may be undertaken. The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks:

	As at December 31, 2021		As at December 31, 2020	
	Interest rate 1%	Interest rate -1%	Interest rate 1%	Interest rate -1%
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Due from banks and other financial institutions	-	-	22,955	(22,955)
Loans and advances to customers	110,150	(110,150)	52,218	(52,218)
Investment securities	179,397	(179,397)	224,304	(224,304)
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(229,686)	229,686	(261,580)	261,580
Subordinated debt	(173,385)	173,385	(188,010)	188,010
NET IMPACT ON PROFIT BEFORE TAX	(113,524)	113,524	(150,113)	150,113

Geographical concentration

The geographical concentration of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2021 is set out below:

	Azerbaijan Republic	OECD countries	Non-OECD countries	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	51,303,173	190.05	3,982,927	55,286,290
Loans and advances to customers	11,015,017	-	-	11,015,017
Investment securities	17,939,726	-	-	17,939,726
Financial assets within other assets	268,873	-	-	268,873
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	80,526,789	190	3,982,927	84,509,906
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	103,797	-	22,864,829	22,968,626
Customer accounts	8,325,193	-	2,408,029	10,733,222
Financial liabilities within other liabilities	23,569	-	-	23,569
Subordinated debt	-	-	17,338,500	17,338,500
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	8,452,559	-	42,611,358	51,063,917
NET BALANCE SHEET POSITION	72,074,230	190	(38,628,431)	33,445,989

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The geographical concentration of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 is set out below:

	Azerbaijan Republic	OECD countries	Non-OECD countries	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	50,654,685	528,331	4,203,417	55,386,433
Due from banks and other financial institutions	(23,187)	-	2,318,660	2,295,473
Loans and advances to customers	4,733,320	-	488,509	5,221,829
Investment securities	22,430,444	-	-	22,430,444
Financial assets within other assets	62,053	-	-	62,053
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	77,857,315	528,331	7,010,586	85,396,232
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	5,317,040	-	20,840,983	26,158,023
Customer accounts	9,352,670	-	1,350,019	10,702,689
Financial liabilities within other liabilities	281,581	-	-	281,581
Subordinated debt	-	-	18,801,000	18,801,000
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	14,951,291	-	40,992,002	55,943,293
NET BALANCE SHEET POSITION	62,906,024	528,331	(33,981,416)	29,452,939

Assets, liabilities and loan liabilities are classified according to the counterparts' operation country. Cash, precious metals, and equipments are classified according to the holding countries.

Other risk concentrations. The Management determines risk concentrations based on the evaluation of quantitative indexes for the risks within the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information presented to key management personnel and represents currency, credit and interest rate risk concentration analysis.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. The Bank everyday incurs risks related to the usage of the monetary funds intended for operations with overnight placements, customer accounts, repayment of deposits, granting loans, payments on guarantees and derivative financial instruments. The Bank doesn't hold enough monetary funds to meet all the obligations shown above at the same time, as it is possible to forecast exactly the necessary level of the monetary funds amount intended for meeting these obligations based on the experience. The liquidity risk is controlled by the management of the Bank.

The Bank seeks to maintain a stable funding base comprising primarily amounts due to other banks, corporate and retail customer deposits and debt securities and invest the funds in diversified portfolios of liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

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The liquidity management of the Bank requires considering the level of liquid assets necessary to settle obligations as they fall due; maintaining access to a range of funding sources; maintaining funding contingency plans and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements.

The Bank calculates its instant liquidity ratio on a monthly basis in accordance with the requirement of the Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic.

In accordance with the directions of the CBAR, the Bank calculates the quick ratio as a ratio of weighted daily assets to weighted daily liabilities. This ratio is calculated based on the balances from the Bank's financial statements prepared in accordance with local standards.

Risk Management Department obtains the information on the liquidity profiles related to financial assets and liabilities, monitors the liquidity position every day and regularly do testings of sensitivity for liquidity based on different scenarios which include standard and unfavorable market conditions. After this, Management maintains adequacy of short-term liquid assets which include short-term debt securities for sale, short-term placements with other banks for the purpose of maintenance enough liquidity in the Bank.

The functions of Risk Management Department are set out below:

- i. Compliance with the minimum liquidity requirements of the Regulatory Body (as a percentage of assets and liabilities should not be less than 30%);
- ii. Reporting to the Bank's director and assistant director on the forecast levels of cash flows;
- iii. Monitoring of large deposit concentrations;
- iv. Monitoring of cash flows related to the Bank's credit activity;
- v. Control compliance with OPFC currency limits.

The Bank controls maturities and liquidity shortage summarized as follows at December 31, 2021:

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	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	55,286,290	-	-	-	55,286,290
Loans and advances to customers	398,392	762,696	3,277,264	6,576,665	11,015,017
Investment securities	9,202,670	-	8,737,056	-	17,939,726
Financial assets within other assets	268,873	-	-	-	268,873
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	65,156,225	762,696	12,014,320	6,576,665	84,509,906
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	22,968,626	-	-	-	22,968,626
Customer accounts	10,624,722	-	108,500	-	10,733,222
Financial liabilities within other liabilities	23,569	-	-	-	23,569
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	17,338,500	17,338,500
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	33,616,917	-	108,500	17,338,500	51,063,917
LIQUIDITY GAP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 31, 2021	31,539,308	762,696	11,905,820	(10,761,835)	33,445,989
CUMULATIVE LIQUIDITY GAP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 31, 2021	31,539,308	32,302,004	44,207,824	33,445,989	

The Bank controls maturities and liquidity shortage summarized as follows at December 31, 2020:

	Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	55,386,433	-	-	-	55,386,433
Due from banks and other financial institutions	2,295,473	-	-	-	2,295,473
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	2,283	5,219,546	5,221,829
Investment securities	842,290	1,035,540	17,058,014	3,494,600	22,430,444
Financial assets within other assets	62,053	-	-	-	62,053
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	58,586,249	1,035,540	17,060,297	8,714,146	85,396,232

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FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	26,158,023	-	-	-	26,158,023
Customer accounts	10,702,689	-	-	-	10,702,689
Financial liabilities within other liabilities	281,581	-	-	-	281,581
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	18,801,000	18,801,000
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	37,142,293	-	-	18,801,000	55,943,293

LIQUIDITY GAP AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	21,443,956	1,035,540	17,060,297	(10,086,854)	29,452,939
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CUMULATIVE LIQUIDITY GAP AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	21,443,956	22,479,496	39,539,793	29,452,939	
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The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank. It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates.

The management considers that although the great part of customer accounts has “demand” status, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Bank would indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Bank.

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal proceedings. From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Bank can be received. On the basis of its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice the Bank’s management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims and accordingly no provision has been made in these financial statements.

Tax legislation. Azerbaijani tax, currency and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations, and changes, which can occur frequently. Management’s interpretation of such legislation, as applied to the transactions and activity of the Bank, may be challenged by the relevant state authorities. Recent events within the Republic of Azerbaijan suggest that the tax authorities may be taking a more assertive position in their interpretation of the legislation and assessments, and it is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged. As a result, significant additional taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for three calendar years preceding the year of review. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

Capital expenditure commitments. At December 31, 2021, the Bank had no significant contractual capital expenditure commitments in respect of premises and equipment, or in any other areas (2020: nil).

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Operating lease commitments. At December 31, 2021, the Bank had no significant operating lease commitments (2020: nil).

Compliance with covenants. The Management has made judgments during interpretation of local legislation requirements and determination of the Bank's compliance with special covenants in credit facility agreements. These judgments comprise calculation methods and impact of such potential contradictions on the Bank. The Management based on the rules it uses believes that the determination of the impact of the current contradictions on the financial statements was properly accomplished. If proof that, management's approach is not the correct, penalties or other sanctions may be imposed against the Bank.

Obligations related to credits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to maintain providing financial assets to customers.

Commitments for granting credits comprise unused part of the amounts not approved by the Management for granting credits as loans, guarantees or letters of credit. The Bank incurs risks of loss which equals to the total amount of potential unused commitments when the unused amounts should be used due to the credit commitments. However, as the great part of credit related commitments depends on some requirements concerning customer's payment ability, the estimated amount of loss is less than the amount of unused commitments. Due to the fact that long-term liabilities usually have higher credit risk comparing to short-term liabilities, the Bank monitors the period until the maturity date of the credit related commitments.

The total outstanding contractual amount of un-drawn credit lines, letters of credit, and guarantees does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these financial instruments may expire or terminate without being funded.

25. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are to comply with the capital requirements set by the Regulatory Body, to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a sufficient capital base to achieve a capital adequacy ratio of at least 10%.

Compliance with capital adequacy ratios set by the Central Bank of Azerbaijan is monitored monthly with reports outlining their calculation reviewed and signed by the Bank's director and assistant director, Chief Accountant and Head of Internal Audit Department. Other objectives of capital management are evaluated annually.

Under the current capital requirements set by the Regulatory Body, banks have to: (a) hold the minimum level of share capital of AZN 50,000 thousand; (b) maintain a ratio of regulatory capital to risk weighted assets ("statutory capital ratio") at or above a prescribed minimum of 10% and (c) maintain a ratio of tier-1 capital to the risk-weighted assets (the 'Tier-1 capital ratio') at or above the prescribed minimum of 5%.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Tier-1 capital	36,635,611	36,592,257
Tier-2 capital	17,407,250	19,100,354
Less: exclusion from capital	(157,740)	(157,488)
Total statutory capital	53,885,121	55,535,123
Risk-weighted assets	35,669,030	20,606,712
Statutory capital ratio	151%	270%
Tier-1 capital ratio	102%	177%

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Management believes that the Bank is in compliance with the statutory requirements of the Regulatory Body at December 31, 2021.

26. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values of financial instruments carried at amortized cost are as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and current placements with other banks	55,286,290	55,286,290	55,386,433	55,386,433
Due from banks and other financial institutions	-	-	2,295,473	2,295,473
Loans and advances to customers	11,015,017	11,105,707	5,221,829	5,221,829
Investment securities	17,939,726	17,939,726	22,430,444	22,430,444
Financial assets within other assets	268,873	268,873	62,053	62,053
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	84,509,906	84,509,906	85,396,232	85,396,232

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	22,968,626	22,968,626	26,158,023	26,158,023
Customer accounts	10,733,222	10,733,222	10,702,689	10,702,689
Financial liabilities within other liabilities	23,569	23,569	281,581	281,581
Subordinated debt	17,338,500	17,338,500	18,801,000	18,801,000
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	51,063,917	51,063,917	55,943,293	55,943,293

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

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	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Related party balances	Total category as per financial statements caption	Related party balances	Total category as per financial statements caption
Cash and cash equivalents		55,286,290		59,630,804
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	3,980,040		4,731,747	
- key management personnel of the entity or its close relatives	-		-	
Due from banks and other financial institutions		-		2,295,473
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	-		2,295,473	
- key management personnel of the entity or its close relatives			-	
Loans and advances to customers		13,125,179		7,237,661
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	-		-	
- key management personnel of the entity or its close relatives	94,508		80,376	
Allowance for impairment losses		(2,072,481)		(2,015,832)
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	-		-	
- key management personnel of the entity or its close relatives	(19,448)		(804)	
Due to banks and other financial institutions		22,968,626		26,158,023
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	22,864,829		25,956,410	
- key management personnel of the entity or its close relatives			-	
Customer accounts		10,733,222		10,702,689
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity	-		-	
- key management personnel of the entity or its close relatives	65,655		111,741	

As at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 benefits to key management personnel were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Short-term benefits – salaries and bonuses	169,424	260,005
Total	169,424	260,005

During the year ended December 31, 2021 key management's compensation, comprising salaries and benefits of the Bank's director and assistant director are classified as short-term payments in accordance IAS 19 "Employee Benefits".

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28. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No significant transactions have been identified for disclosure after the reporting date.