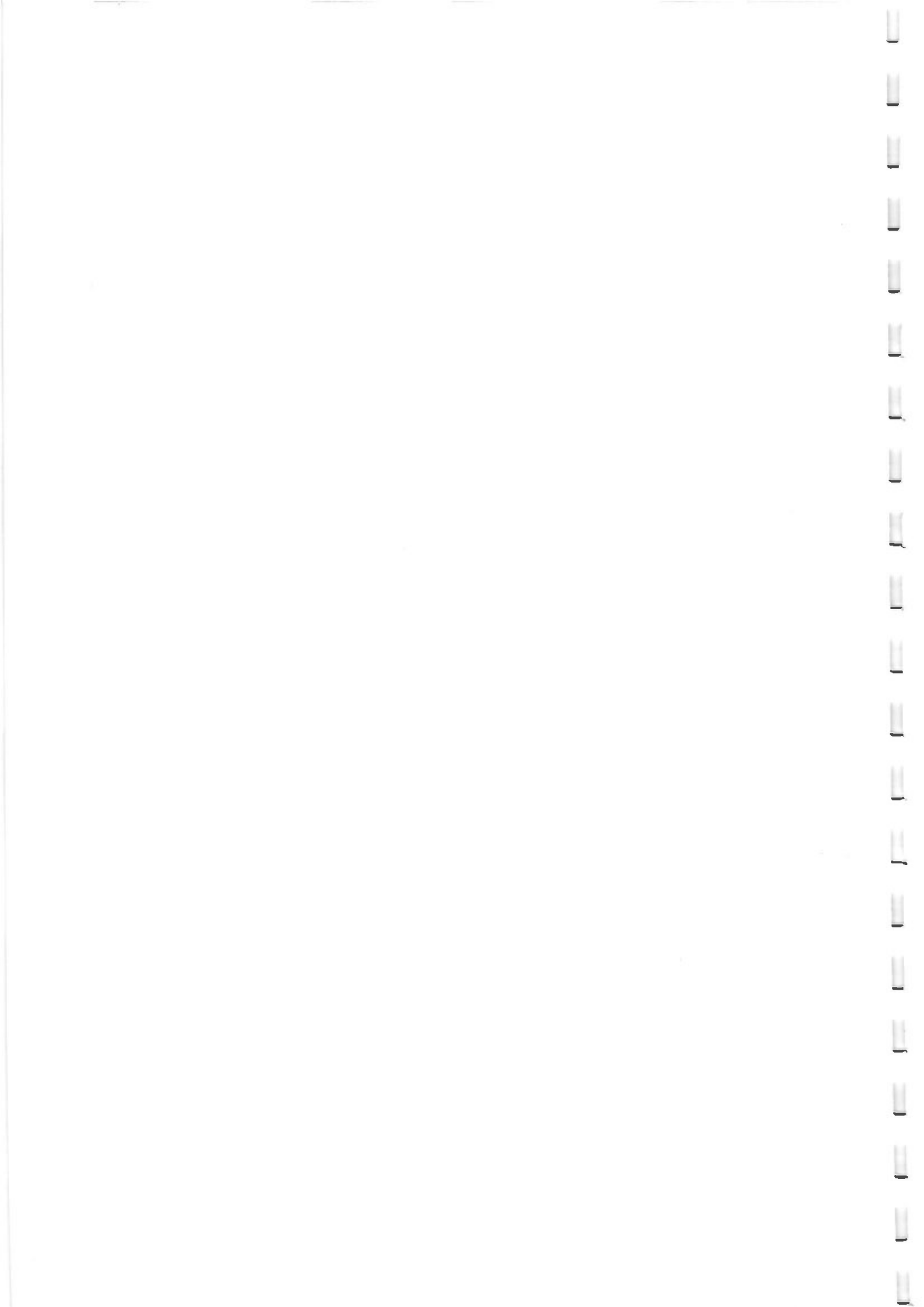


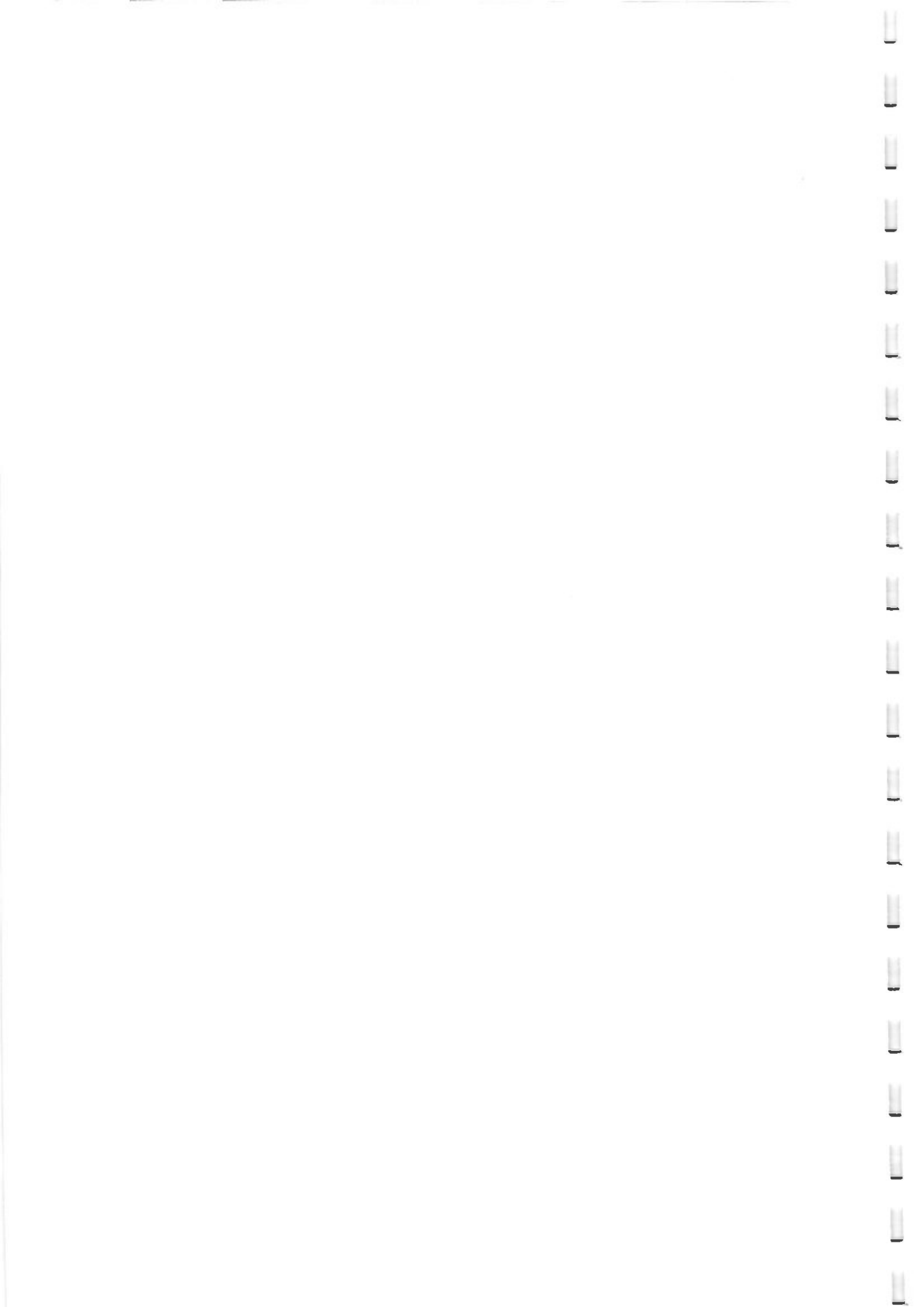
**“STEPAN GISHYAN”
CHARITABLE FOUNDATION**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Presented to the Board of Trustees of "Stepan Gishyan" Charitable Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of "Stepan Gishyan" Charitable Foundation (hereinafter 'Foundation'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Foundation as at December 31, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Foundation 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 the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management of the Foundation is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs, 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 Foundation'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 Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

"Stepan Gishyan" Charitable Foundation
Statement of income
for the year ended 31 December 2025

'000 AMD	Note	2025	2024
Grant income	12	10,645	4,744
Grant expenses	12	(10,645)	(4,744)
Distribution expenses		(12)	(12)
Administrative expenses	13	(3,270)	(3,272)
Other income and expenses	14	(828)	(852)
Finance income	15	39,169	39,537
Profit before tax		35,059	35,401
Profit tax expense	16	(6,590)	(6,593)
Net profit		28,469	28,808

Director		Anna Gishyan
Chief accountant		Vahan Abrahamyan

"Stepan Gishyan" Charitable Foundation
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2025

'000 AMD

Balance as of 31 December 2023

Net profit

Balance as of 31 December 2024

Net profit

Balance as of 31 December 2025

<i>Note</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total</i>
10	209,707	209,707
	28,808	28,808
	238,515	238,515
	28,469	28,469
	266,984	266,984

Director

Anna Gishyan

Chief accountant

Vahan Abrahamyan



"Stepan Gishyan" Charitable Foundation
Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from grants	11,12	-	50
Refund of received donations		3,653	5,163
Payments for works, services		(715)	(1,040)
Payments to and on behalf of employees		(3,272)	(3,287)
Payments of profit tax		(6,594)	(7,083)
Donation paid		(19,769)	(12,935)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(26,697)	(19,132)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	8	38,826	43,411
Repayment of deposits	8	412,000	391,000
Investment of deposits	8	(421,000)	(417,000)
Net cash flows from investing activities		29,826	17,411
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Total net cash flows		3,129	(1,721)
Cash balance as of 1 January		522	2,243
Cash balance as of 31 December		3,651	522

Director

Anna Gishyan

Chief accountant

Vahan Abrahamyan



1. Background

1.1. Description and activity

"Stepan Gishyan" Charitable Foundation (hereinafter also "Foundation") has been founded on October 23, 2015 on the means and efforts of ACBA-CREDIT AGRICOLE BANK CJSC (currently ACBA BANK OJSC), French CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A. Bank, National Federation of Credit Agricole and Samson Gishyan.

The aim of the Foundation is to provide support to:

- the development of Armenian-French relations,
- the development of social-economic, scientific, educational, cultural and health system of RA.

Average headcount of the Foundation was 2 employees in 2025 and, 2 employees in 2024.

The legal address of the Foundation is Yerevan, Nor Nork 3rd Block, Gai Ave., 16/46 Building, where the administrative office is located.

The founders of the Foundation are:

- ACBA-CREDIT AGRICOLE BANK CJSC (currently ACBA BANK OJSC),
- French CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A. Bank,
- National Federation of Credit Agricole,
- Samson Gishyan.

1.2. Structure and management

The Foundation's senior governing body is the board of trustees of the Foundation, which has the right of final solution of any issue relating the Foundation's management and operation. The members of the board of trustees of the Foundation are five.

- Hakob Andreasyan (board chairman),
- Styopa Zaqinyan (board member),
- Thomas Groh (board member),
- Philippe Leonard (board member),
- Hrayr Aslanyan (board member).

The Foundation's current operation is managed by the director.

2. Compliance with the IFRS for SMEs

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These financial statements are the Foundation's first financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs. The Foundation presented its most recent previous financial statements in accordance with full International Financial Reporting Standards (full IFRSs).

The date of transition to the IFRS for SMEs, being the starting point for the Foundation's accounting records maintained in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs, is 1 January 2024.

The comparative information for 2024 has been restated in accordance with the requirements of the IFRS for SMEs. Information relating to the transition to the IFRS for SMEs is disclosed in Note 21.

3. Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of the RA is Armenian Drams ("AMD"), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Foundation.

Financial information presented in AMD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1. Basis of measurement

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

4.2. Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is initially measured at cost.

After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at cost (including subsequent directly attributable expenditures) less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful life of the intangible asset (SSL Certificate – Digicert) is 3 years.

The amortisation method applied shall reflect the pattern in which the Foundation expects to consume the asset's future economic benefits. The Foundation applies the straight-line method.

4.3. Term Deposits

Term deposits represent the Foundation's principal financial assets and comprise funds placed with banks bearing fixed or determinable interest income.

Recognition. The Foundation recognises term deposits when it becomes a party to the related contractual provisions.

Initial measurement. Upon initial recognition, term deposits are measured at cost, which usually equals the amount of cash deposited.

Classification. Term deposits are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost, as they are simple financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments.

Subsequent measurement. Term deposits are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss over the relevant periods.

Impairment. At each reporting date, the Foundation assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

An impairment loss is recognised only when such evidence exists (incurred loss model).

Derecognition. Term deposits are derecognised when the rights to the cash flows arising from them expire or when substantially all risks and rewards are transferred.

4.4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

For an investment to qualify as a cash equivalent, it must be readily convertible to known amounts of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Accordingly, investments are normally classified as cash equivalents only when they have a short maturity period of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Foundation's cash management and are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows and presented within liabilities in the statement of financial position.

4.5. Short-term employee benefits

When an employee has rendered a service to the Foundation during an accounting period, the Foundation recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- a) as a liability, after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the Foundation recognises that excess as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- b) as an expense, unless IFRS for SMEs requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of another asset (for example; inventories, PPE)

The Foundation recognises the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences as follows:

- a) in the case of accumulating compensated absences (for example; vacation), when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and
- b) in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences (temporary incapacity), when the absences occur.

The Foundation measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the Foundation expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. Moreover a part of mandatory social insurance payments are included in these calculations.

4.6. Revenue

The Foundation's income is from term deposits' interest and grants.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

4.7. Grants

Recognition. Grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Foundation will comply with the attached conditions and that the grants will be received.

Measurement. Grants are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

Income recognition. Grants are recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the periods in which the related expenses, for which the grants are intended to compensate, are incurred.

Grants shall be recognised as follows:

- a) a grant that does not impose specified future performance conditions is recognised in income when the grant becomes receivable;
- b) a grant that imposes specified future performance conditions is recognised in income only when those conditions are met;
- c) grants received before the recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

Grants received are recognised as income when the related conditions are fulfilled, in line with the related expenses incurred.

Recognition of liability. Grants received but not yet earned are recognised as a liability (deferred income) until the relevant conditions are satisfied.

Classification of liability. Grant-related liabilities are classified as:

- current, if it is expected that the related conditions will be met within 12 months after the reporting date;
- non-current, if the fulfilment of conditions is expected beyond that period.

4.8. The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates

Functional currency. The Foundation considers the following factors in determining its functional currency:

- (a) the currency:
 - that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services (this will often be the currency in which sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled); and
 - of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services.
- (b) the currency that mainly influences labour, material and other costs of providing goods or services (this will often be the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled).

The functional currency of the Foundation is AMD.

Initial recognition. A foreign currency transaction shall be recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Reporting at the ends of subsequent reporting periods. At the end of each reporting period:

- (a) foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- (b) non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and

- (c) non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated/remeasured (presented) using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Recognition of exchange differences. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

4.9. Profit tax

Current tax. Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the state budget, using the tax rates (and normative legal acts regulating tax relations) that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and normative legal acts regulating tax relations) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

If there is no other information, the Foundation applies 18% rate on a deferred tax liability and on deductible temporary differences used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is checked (reviewed) as of each reporting date. The Foundation reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit is available.

Presentation as income or an expense. Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that relates to the items recognised in the same or other period:

- (a) to other comprehensive income, in which case it shall be recognized in other comprehensive income
- (b) directly to equity, in which case it shall be recognized in equity.

The Foundation presents the items of profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity deducting relevant tax results.

Offsetting. The Foundation offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the Foundation:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Foundation offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if, and only if:

- (a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - I. the same taxable entity (taxable unit); or
 - II. different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

4.10. Errors

The Foundation corrects material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorised for issue after their discovery except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error.

- a) restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or
- b) if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest prior period presented.

4.11. Changes in accounting estimates

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate, other than below stated, is recognised prospectively by including in net profit or loss:

- a) the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or
- b) the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

To the extent that a change in an accounting estimate gives rise to changes in assets and liabilities, or relates to an item of equity, it is recognised by adjusting the carrying amount of the related asset, liability or equity item in the period of the change.

When it is difficult to distinguish a change in an accounting policy from a change in an accounting estimate, the change is treated as a change in an accounting estimate with appropriate disclosure.

4.12. Changes in accounting policies

The Foundation changes an accounting policy only if the change:

- a) is required by IFRS for SMEs; or
- b) results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the Foundation's financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

When the Foundation applies a new accounting policy retrospectively, it applies the new accounting policy to comparative information for prior periods as far back as is practicable. Retrospective application to a prior period is not practicable unless it is practicable to determine the cumulative effect on the amounts in both the opening and closing statements of financial position for that period. The amount of the resulting adjustment relating to periods before those presented in the financial statements is made to the opening balance of each affected component of equity of the earliest prior period presented. Usually the adjustment is made to retained earnings. However, the adjustment may be made to another component of equity.

When it is impracticable for the Foundation to apply a new accounting policy retrospectively, because it cannot determine the cumulative effect of applying the policy to all prior periods, the Foundation applies the new policy prospectively from the start of the earliest period practicable. It therefore disregards the portion of the cumulative adjustment to assets, liabilities and equity arising before that date. Changing an accounting policy is permitted even if it is impracticable to apply the policy prospectively for any prior period.

4.13. Events after the Reporting Period

The Foundation adjusts the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting period.

The Foundation does not adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect non-adjusting events after the reporting period.

5. Significant accounting judgements and major sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS for SMEs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that significantly affect the amounts recognized in the financial statements. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed.

Grants received from founders and other donors in the form of cash deposits are recognised as non-current grants until the amounts expected to be utilised (expensed) for grant-related purposes within the following year-end period. Non-current grants are reclassified to current grants in accordance with the budget of charitable programme activities for the respective reporting year.

Term deposits, as financial assets, are measured at amortised cost. Investments are made using grant funds in accordance with grant conditions and established policies. Deposits are placed for a term of one year.

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences arising from provisions for employee compensated absences.

Liabilities for employee compensated absences are measured based on the accumulated unused vacation days for the purpose of annual leave entitlements.

6. Intangible assets

Balance as of 01.01.2025

'000 AMD
295

Annual amortisation, including:	(113)
- administrative purposes	(113)
Balance as of 31.12.2025	182

7. Cash

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Balance</i>
	<i>31.12.2025</i>	<i>31.12.2024</i>
Total, including:	3,651	522
• Local currency bank account	3,651	522

8. Term deposits

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Balance</i>
	<i>31.12.2025</i>	<i>31.12.2024</i>
Total	451,506	442,163

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are term deposits placed with a related party, a local Armenian bank (ACBA BANK OJSC).

The placement of deposits is financed from grant funds in accordance with the terms of the respective grants and the Foundation's approved policy.

In accordance with the grant conditions, deposits are generally placed for a term of one year. Upon maturity, part of the deposit principal and the related interest income are used for purposes specified under the grant conditions, while the remaining portion is reinvested in new term deposits.

During 2025, the Foundation placed term deposits in the amount of AMD 421,000 thousand with a maturity of one year, of which AMD 385,000 thousand carried an annual interest rate of 9.25%, and AMD 36,000 thousand carried an annual interest rate of 9.5%.

As of the reporting date, the deposits are not past due, and there is no objective evidence of impairment.

9. Prepayments for inventories and services

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Balance</i>			<i>Balance</i>
	<i>31.12.2024</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>31.12.2025</i>
Total, including:	4,967	20,087	(14,627)	10,427
- on grants	4,923	19,769	(14,297)	10,395
- on services	44	318	(330)	32

10. Equity

Equity represents the Foundation's net assets.

The retained earnings balance as of 31 December 2025 amounted to AMD 266,984 thousand, and includes retained earnings from prior years amounting to AMD 238,515 thousand and net profit for the reporting year amounting to AMD 28,469 thousand.

11. Grants

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Balance</i>			<i>Balance</i>
	<i>31.12.2024</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>31.12.2025</i>
Total, including	202,833	7,345	(17,990)	192,188

- Non-current grants	183,064	-	(7,345)	175,719
- Current grants	19,769	7,345	(10,645)	16,469

Nature and accounting approach: Grants are received from founders and other donors, primarily in the form of cash. The received funds are generally temporarily placed in bank deposits (see Note 8) until their designated utilisation.

Within the framework of programmes approved by the Foundation's governing bodies, the Foundation makes cash transfers to beneficiaries in accordance with grant agreements.

Upon completion (fully or partially) of programme implementation by beneficiaries, reports are submitted, which serve as a basis for assessing whether the conditions attached to the grants have been met.

Based on the fulfilment of those conditions, the respective amounts are recognised as income.

Classification (current and non-current): Grant-related liabilities are classified as follows:

- current grants – amounts expected to be utilised within 12 months after the reporting date (including administrative expenses and programme payments);
- non-current grants – amounts whose utilisation is expected in later periods.

The amount of current grants is determined based on the annual programme budget approved by the Board of Trustees.

12. Income and Expenses from Grants

Incomes

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2025	2024
Total, including	10,645	4,744
• Non-current grants, of which:	10,645	4,744
<i>Grant projects</i>	10,645	4,744

Expenses

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2025	2024
Total, including	(10,645)	(4,744)
- Foundation “Yerevan State Institute of Theatre and Cinematography” (laboratory furnishing)	(4,705)	-
- “Identity Cultural” Foundation (digitisation of Armenian culture)	(3,000)	-
- “Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute” Foundation (procurement of radio guides and audio guides)	(1,620)	-
- “Arvestaran Educational-Cultural” NGO (procurement of instruments and equipment)	(894)	(599)
- “Union of Advanced Technology Enterprises” NGO (procurement of engineering laboratory equipment)	-	(573)
- “Mastara Secondary School” State Non-Commercial Organisation (classroom furnishing)	(426)	(2,251)
- “ODSS” NGO (classroom furnishing)	-	(1,300)

13. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses have completely been made on short-term compensations (salary) of administrative personnel (director and chief accountant).

14. Other income and expenses

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2025	2024
Other income (expenses), total, including	(828)	(852)
• Audit and consultancy expenses	(600)	(600)

15. Financial income

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2025	2024
Financial income, total, including	39,169	39,537
• Related parties	39,169	39,537

Financial income is interest income on term deposit (Note 8).

16. Profit tax

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2025	2024
• Profit tax amount recognised in profit (loss), including:	(6,590)	(6,593)
○ Current tax	(6,590)	(6,593)
○ Deferred tax	-	-

'000 AMD

Numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate

	2025	2024
Applicable tax rate	18%	18%
Profit before tax	35,059	35,401
Non-deductible expenses / non-taxable income	1,552	1,227
Taxable profit	36,611	36,628
Current tax	6,590	6,593
Average effective tax rate	18.8%	18.6%

Deferred tax asset

<i>'000 AMD</i>	(+) Taxable temporary difference	(-) Reducing (deductible) temporary difference
	2025	2024
Liability for salary and other short-term benefits	(16)	(16)
Total	(16)	(16)
Tax rate	18%	18%
Deferred tax asset	3	3

In the item "Liability for salaries and other short-term benefits" temporary difference occurred on accumulated refundable absences.

There are no reducing (deductible) temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax discounts for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.

17. Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets

<i>'000 AMD</i>	Balance 31.12.2025	Balance 31.12.2024
Total, including	455,157	442,685
• financial assets measured at amortised cost (term deposits)	451,506	442,163
• cash	3,651	522

Financial liabilities

<i>'000 AMD</i>	Balance 31.12.2025	Balance 31.12.2024
Total, including	-	-

18. Financial risk management objectives and policy

Credit risk. The risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Foundation is exposed to credit risk related to investment activity (deposits). The Foundation doesn't require security for credits. Maximum exposure to credit risk is carrying amount of financial assets on the reporting date.

Liquidity risk. The risk that the Foundation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Foundation implements control over the risk of shortage of cash using continuing liquidity planning instrument.

Market risk. The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Currency risk. The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk. The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Changes in interest rate mainly affect deposits changing either their fair value (fixed rate financial instrument) or their future cash flows (floating rate financial instrument). The invested deposits are in fixed rates.

Other price risk. The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The effect of other price risk is not significant.

19. Related party disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

Name	Nature
Founders	ACBA-CREDIT AGRICOLE BANK CJSC (currently ACBA BANK OJSC), French CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A. Bank, National Federation of Credit Agricole, Samson Gishyan.

Transactions with related parties. In the reporting period the Foundation has invested term deposits (which in particular are disclosed in Note 8 of this report) in ACBA BANK OJSC which is a related party.

Employee benefits for key management personnel. Short-term benefits (salary) for key management personnel made up AMD 3,270 thousand in 2025 and AMD 3,272 thousand in 2024 (Note 13). There were no other employee benefits for key management personnel.

20. Contingences

Insurance. Insurance is in the development stage in RA. Insurance instruments used in developed countries are imported. As of at the end of the reporting year the Foundation carried out health insurance of the employees.

Until a complete insurance of assets is carried out, there is a risk that loss or abolition of certain assets can have a negative effect on the financial position and financial performance of the Foundation.

Legal actions. As of 31 December, 2025, as well as until the date of approval of this financial statement, there were no legal actions against the Foundation.

Guaranties. There are no guaranties given and (or) received by the Foundation.

21. First-time Adoption of IFRS for SMEs

21.1 General information

The Foundation has prepared its 2025 financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) for the first time.

The date of transition is considered to be 1 January 2024.

Prior to this, the Foundation prepared its financial statements in accordance with full International Financial Reporting Standards (full IFRSs).

The comparative information for 2024 has been restated in accordance with the requirements of IFRS for SMEs.

21.2 Nature of the Transition

The main impact of the transition to IFRS for SMEs relates to changes in the accounting treatment of impairment of financial assets.

Under full IFRSs, the expected credit loss (ECL) model was applied, and a corresponding impairment allowance was recognised.

Under IFRS for SMEs, impairment of financial assets is recognised only when there is objective evidence of impairment. As of the transition date, no such objective evidence existed; therefore, the previously recognised impairment allowance was reversed.

The adjustment also resulted in the derecognition of the related deferred tax asset, which had previously been recognised due to the tax effect of the impairment expense in prior financial statements

21.3. Impact of the Transition on Equity

As of 01.01.2024

Description	'000 AMD
Retained earnings (previous basis)	208,502
Reversal of impairment allowance on financial assets	1,470
Derecognition of deferred tax asset	(264)
Retained earnings (IFRS for SMEs)	209,707

As of 31.01.2024

Description	'000 AMD
Retained earnings (previous basis)	237,210
Transition adjustment as of 01.01.2024	1,206
Reversal of impairment expense for 2024	121

Description	'000 AMD
Deferred tax effect (2024)	(22)
Retained earnings (IFRS for SMEs)	238,515

21.4. Impact of the Transition on Profit or Loss (2024)

Description	'000 AMD
Net profit (previous basis)	28,709
Reversal of impairment expense	121
Deferred tax effect	(22)
Net profit (IFRS for SMEs)	28,808

21.5. Impact of the Transition on the Statement of Financial Position

As a result of the transition:

- The carrying amount of financial assets increased due to the reversal of impairment allowances;
- At the same time, deferred tax assets decreased, which had previously been recognised based on the temporary difference arising from those allowances;
- Consequently, equity (retained earnings) increased as the net effect of the above adjustments.

'000 AMD	<i>Restated 31/12/24</i>	<i>Restated 01/01/24</i>	<i>Transition adjustment</i>	<i>01/01/24</i>
Assets				
Intangible assets	295	93	-	93
Deferred tax assets	3	3	(264)	267
Total non-current assets	298	96	(264)	361
Prepayments for grants and services	4,967	1,950	-	1,950
Other current tax assets	7	2	-	2
Term deposits	442,163	420,037	1,470	418,567
Cash	522	2,243	-	2,243
Total current assets	447,659	424,232	1,470	422,762
Total assets	447,957	424,328	1,206	423,123
Equity and liabilities				
Retained earnings	238,515	209,708	1,206	208,502
Total equity	238,515	209,708	1,206	208,502
Non-current grants	183,064	194,592	-	194,592
Total non-current liabilities	183,064	194,592	-	194,592
Profit tax liability	6,594	7,079	-	7,079
Liabilities for salaries and other short-term benefits	16	15	-	15
Current grants	19,769	12,935	-	12,935
Total current liabilities	26,379	20,029	-	20,029
Total equity and liabilities	447,957	424,328	1,206	423,123

21.6. Impact on Cash Flows

The transition to IFRS for SMEs did not have any impact on cash flows, as the adjustments relate solely to changes in accounting estimates and recognition policies.

21.7. Nature of the Change in Accounting Policy

As a result of the transition, the Foundation changed its accounting policy for impairment of financial assets, discontinuing the expected credit loss (ECL) model (see Note 21.2).

22. Events after the Reporting Period

Other adjusting events or significant non-adjusting events did not occur between the reporting date (31.12.2025) and the ratification (signature) date (30.04.2026).

23. Ratification of financial statements

Financial Statements were approved by management on April 30, 2026, and were signed on its behalf by Director Anna Gishyan.

Director

Anna Gishyan

Chief accountant

Vahan Abrahamyan

