

EQUITY ANALYSIS OF **ARMENIAN BANKING SECTOR** 2019/2020





CONTENTS

- Executive summary
- Total equity
- Share capital (incl. share premium)
- Retained earnings (incl. general reserve)
- Revaluation reserves
- Attractiveness of Armenian banking sector

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The purpose of this article is to analyze the changes of Equity (net assets) of Armenian banking sector during 2020, by banks and by Equity's major components. Following Equity components are analyzed separately

- **Share capital** (incl. share premium)
- **Retained earnings** (including major reserves)
- **Revaluation reserves** (mainly consists of PPE and FA revaluation reserves)

Also attractiveness of Armenian banking sector is analyzed.

Published financial statements of Armenian banks were used for the preparation of the article. It is assumed, that financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS.

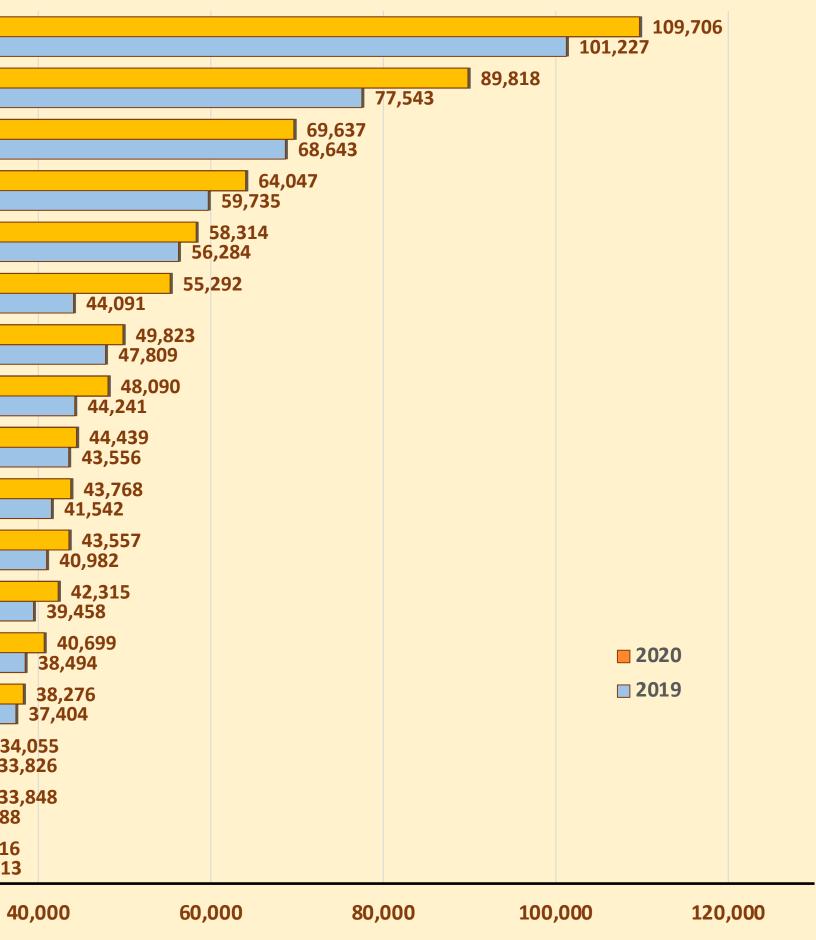
Total Equity

- During 2020, Total Equity of Armenian banking sector is increased by 61 bln AMD, or 7.3% (from 834 bln AMD to 895 bln AMD).
- Total Equity comprised of mainly 3 components (Share capital, Retained earnings and Revaluation reserves), which are analyzed in next slides.
- Major changes are due to net profit for the period, dividends declared and additional injections in share capital.
- Following 4 banks were founded by foreign banks (HSBC Bank Armenia, VTB Bank (Armenia), Byblos Bank Armenia and Mellat Bank).

	-
Ameriabank	
Ardshinbank	
ACBA Bank	
Armswissbank	
Inecobank	
Armbusinessbank	
VTB Bank (Armenia)	
Converse Bank	
IDBank	
HSBC Bank Armenia	
Artsakhbank	
AEB	
Mellat Bank	
AraratBank	
Unibank	
Evocabank	
Byblos Bank Armenia	

Total Equity by banks for 2019 and 2020 (in mln AMD)

	34, 33,
	33,
	33
	33 <i>,</i> 29,588
	29,516 29,713
	29,/13
20.000	
20,000	40



Total Equity

- The major component of total equity of Armenian banking sector is the **Share Capital** (including share premium), with the share of 60% and amounting to 534 bln AMD as of 31.12.2020.
- Second largest component - **Retained Earnings** (including general reserve) with the share of 35% and amounting to 317 bln AMD as of 31.12.2020.
 - RevaluationReserves(mainly PPE and Financial Assetsrevaluation reserves)have shareof 5% and amounting to 44bln AMD as of 31.12.2020.

Components of Total Equity as of 31.12.20

Retained

earnings

(including

general reserve),

35%

Share capital (including share premium), 60%

Revaluation reserves, 5%

Share capital

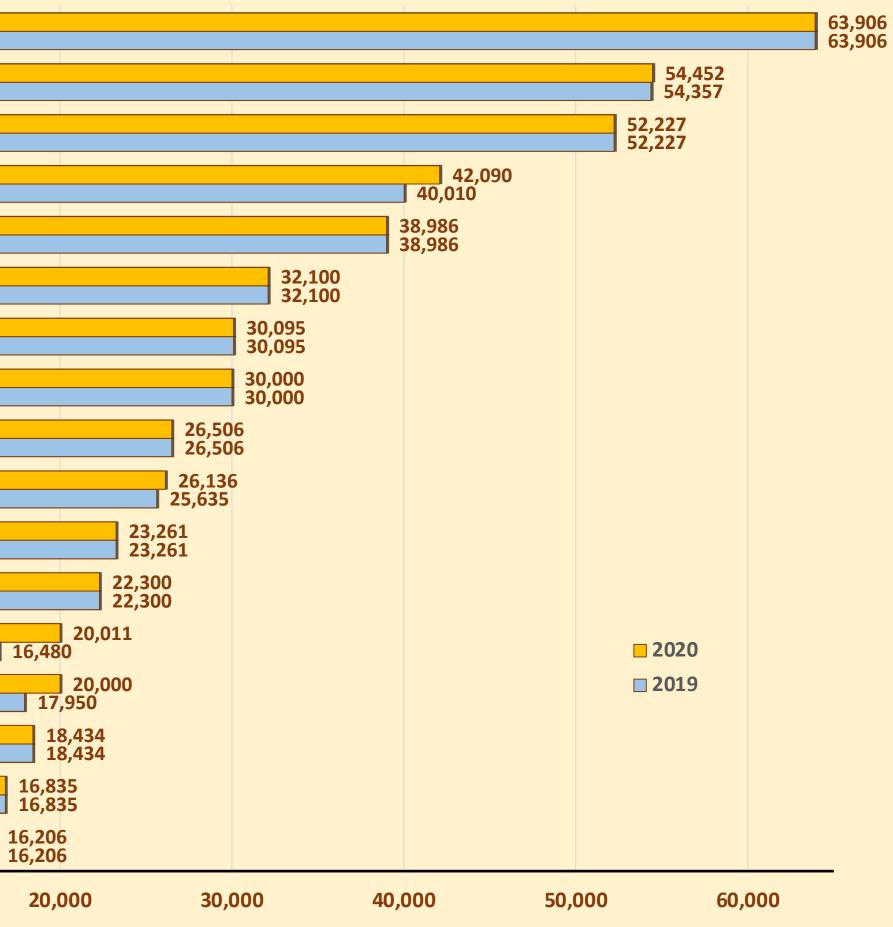
- For the purpose of this analysis, it is more reasonable to review share capital jointly with share premium.
- During 2020, share capital (incl. share premium) of Armenian banking sector is increased by 8.3 bln AMD, or 1.6% (from 525.3 bln AMD to 533.5 bln AMD).
- Following 5 Banks increased _ their share capital (included share premium) during 2020:
- Converse Bank 3,531 mln AMD 1. Armbusinessbank 2,080 mln AMD 2. 2,050 mln AMD Evocabank 3. 501 mln AMD AEB 4. Ameriabank 95 mln AMD 5.

VTB Bank (Armenia)	
Ameriabank	
Ardshinbank	
Armbusinessbank	
IDBank	
Mellat Bank	
Unibank	
ACBA Bank	
Byblos Bank	
Armenia	
AEB	
Artsakhbank	
Inecobank	
Converse Bank	
Evocabank	
HSBC Bank Armenia	
AraratBank	
Armswissbank	

10,000

20,000

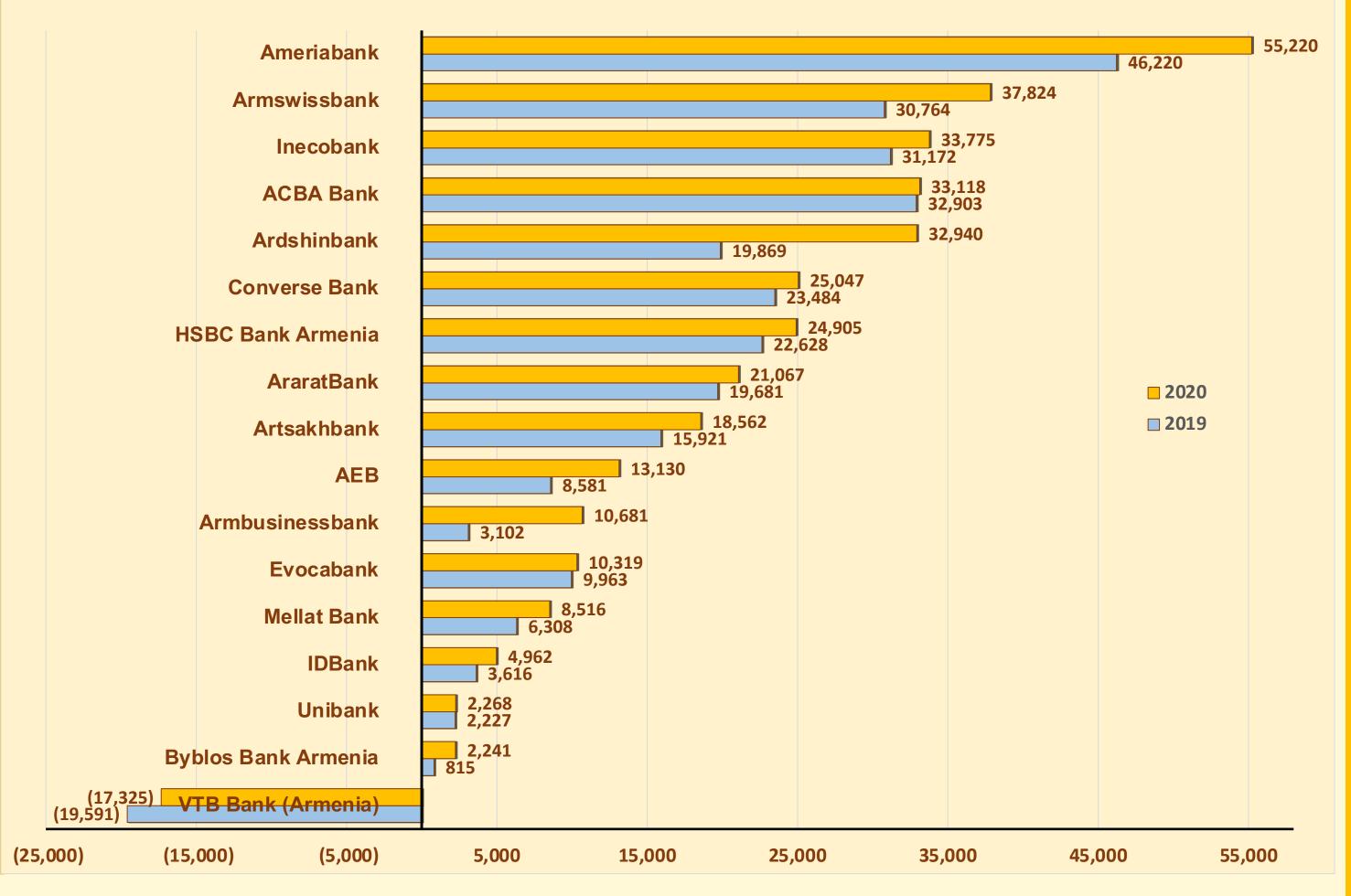
Share capital, including share premium for 2019 and 2020 (in mln AMD)



Retained earnings

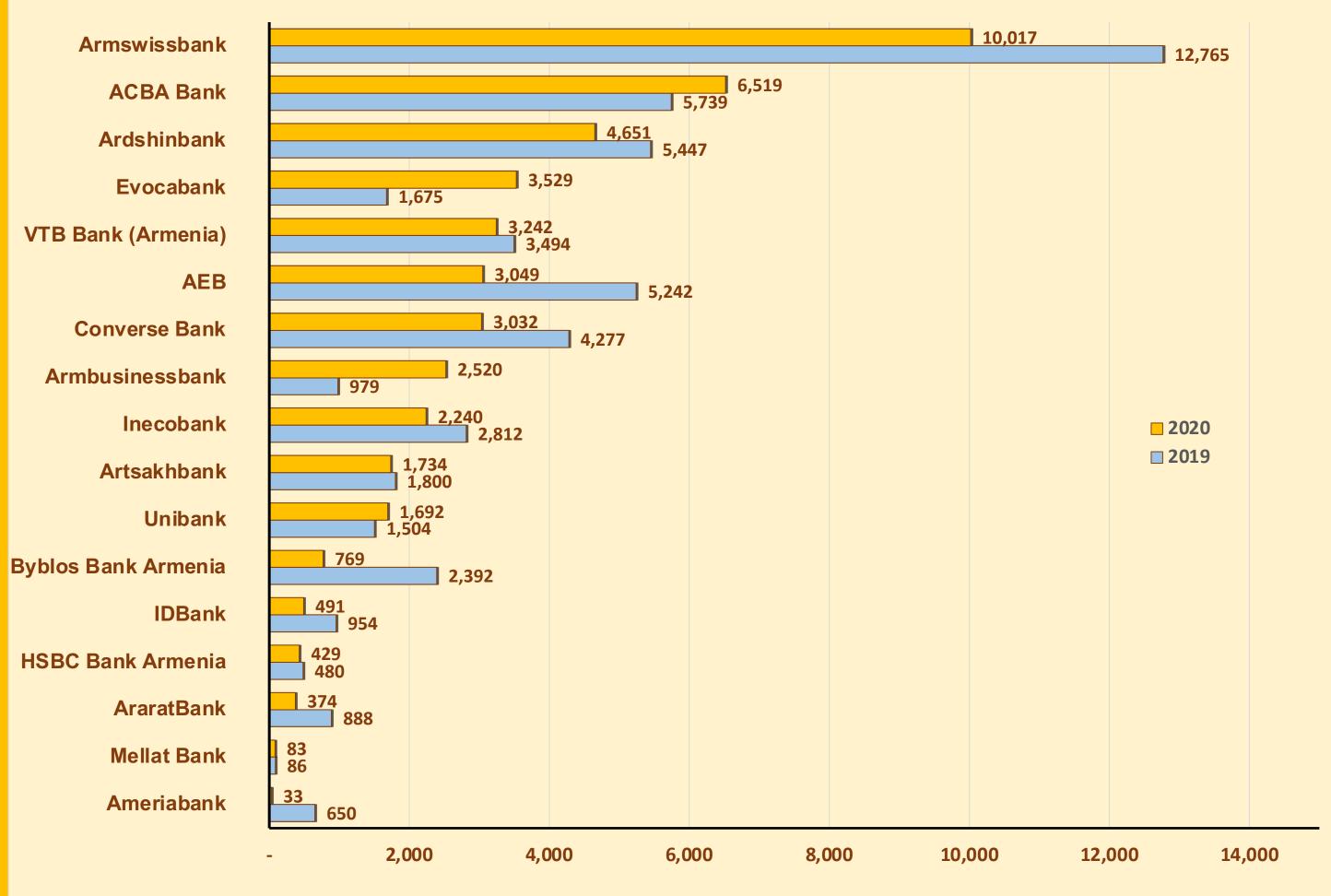
- For the purpose of this analysis, it is more reasonable to review retained earnings jointly with general reserve.
- A general reserve is a part of the profits which is set aside to meet any future unknown contingency or emergency.
- 2020 During retained earnings (including general reserve) of Armenian banking sector are increased by 59.6 bln AMD, or 23% (from 257.7 bln AMD to 317.3 bln AMD).
- Except for VTB Bank (Armenia), all Armenian banks have retained earnings.
- 8 Banks declared dividends in 2020, amounting to **10.1 bln** AMD.

Retained earnings (accumulated loss), included general reserve for 2019 and 2020 (in mln AMD)



Revaluation reserves

- Revaluation reserves of Armenian banks are mainly comprised of revaluation reserves of fixed assets and financial assets.
- Revaluation reserves of Armenian banking sector in 2020 are decreased by 6.8 bln AMD, or 13% (from 51.2 bln AMD to 44.4 bln AMD).
- This decrease is mainly explained by changes of yield curve of treasury bills.
- Main part of investments of Armenian banks in securities is represented by investments in treasury bills, including Eurobonds issued by RA.



Revaluation reserves for 2019 and 2020 (in mln AMD)

Attractiveness of Armenian banking sector

During last **10** years no new bank was incorporated in Armenia. Armenian banking sector is not attractive for foreign investors mainly due to following two reasons – **1.** Low profitability (ROE for 2020 is about 7%) and **2.** too high minimum normative capital.

1. Before investing in developing countries, international investors usually start reviewing the country's sovereign rating, granted by three credit rating agencies (S&P Global Ratings (S&P), Moody's, and Fitch Group). The sovereign ratings represent a useful tool for international investors to determine a country's investment quality. Moody's credit rating for Armenia was last set at **Ba3** with stable outlook. This credit rating for an issued debt instrument (generally a bond) or the issuer of the credit (i.e. company or business), that are **below** investment grade (i.e. "junk bonds"). In other words, international investors while making investment decisions should consider country risk premium - the additional premium required to compensate investors for the higher risk of investing overseas, is a key factor to be considered when investing in foreign markets. Based on calculations made by New York University, country risk premium for Armenia is set at 3.49% (Last updated: 8. 2021. Sovereign Debt Method applied, January http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New Home Page/datafile/ctryprem.html). Thus, the profitability of Armenian banking sector should be sufficient in order to cover also mentioned country risk premium. 2. Currently, minimum required normative capital (regulatory capital) of Armenian banks should be more than 30 bln AMD (about 58 mln USD). This minimum treasehold was increased in 2017 by 6 folds (from 5 bln AMD to 30 bln AMD). For comparison in EU countries (Germany, France), the same treasehold is amounting to 5 mln EUR and the bank license received in one EU country can also operate in other EU countries. In Lithuanian the same treasehold is amounting to 1 mln EUR. It is recommended to CBA to consider possibility to design new type of license for full digital banks, with the normative capital maximum 5 mln USD.

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