

Independent auditor's report

To: The shareholders of Dilijan Finance B.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2019/2020 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements as at 30 June 2020 of Dilijan Finance B.V., based in Amsterdam. In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Dilijan Finance B.V. as at 30 June 2020, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 30 June 2020;
2. the profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the "EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities", the "Audit firms supervision act" (Wta), "Dutch Independence Standard regarding assurance engagements (ViO)" and other relevant independence requirements in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the "Dutch Code of Ethics (VGBA)".

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

Emphasis of matter: effect of the corona crisis

We draw attention to the paragraph "Impact Covid-19" in the notes to the financial statements on page 11 where management describes its assessment of the effects of the corona crisis on Dilijan Finance B.V., including its role in the transaction of the corona crisis and further developments going forward. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Materiality

Based on our professional judgement we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at EUR 2.8 million. The materiality is based on 1% of total assets given the company's main activities. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with management that misstatements in excess of EUR 89,000, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them.

Key audit matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the management. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

The key audit matter is addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Valuation of the loan receivable

We consider the valuation of the financial assets, as disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements as a key audit matter. This is due to the size of the loan receivable and given that a potential impairment may have material effect on the financial statements. Management did not identify any impairment triggers regarding the loan issued to Ardshinbank CJSC.

Loans receivable are initially recognized at fair value, including directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, the loans receivable are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses. We have performed detailed audit work addressing the existence and valuation of the loans issued Ardshinbank CJSC by verifying loans receivable with loan agreements, obtaining year-end confirmations for the loans outstanding and reconciled recorded amounts with these confirmations. We have also assessed whether there were any impairment triggers, including an assessment of the financial position of the borrower Ardshinbank CJSC and its payment history.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- the report of the management;
- other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the report of the management in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other Information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

We were engaged as auditor of Dilijan Finance B.V., as of the audit for the year ended 30 June 2016 and have operated as statutory auditor ever since that date.

No prohibited non audit services

We have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.;

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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;
- obtaining 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 company's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- concluding 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit. In this respect we also submit an additional report to management in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with management, we determine the key audit matters; those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Amsterdam, 12 March 2021

Mazars Accountants N.V.

Original was signed by: J.C. van Oldenbeek MSc RA

Dilijan Finance B.V.
Amsterdam

Annual report and accounts
for the year 2019/2020

Dilijan Finance B.V.
Prins Bernhardplein 200
1097 JB Amsterdam
The Netherlands
Chamber of Commerce Amsterdam 63492652

<u>Table of contents:</u>	<u>page</u>
Annual report	
Directors and general information	3
Report of the management	4
Annual accounts	
Balance sheet as at 30 June 2020	6
Profit and loss account for the year 2019/2020	7
Statement of Cashflows for the year 2019/2020	8
Notes to the annual accounts	9
Other information	16

Directors and general information

Directors	Intertrust (Management) B.V. Prins Bernardplein 200 1097 JB Amsterdam
Trustee	Citibank N.A. London Branche 25 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 51-B
Paying agent	Citibank N.A. London Branche 25 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 51-B
Stock Exchange	Armenian Stock Exchange
Independent auditors	Mazars Accountants Delflandlaan 1 1007 JG Amsterdam
Account Bank	Citibank N.A. London Branche 25 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 51-B

Report of the management

The Management herewith presents to the shareholder the annual accounts of Dilijan Finance B.V. ("the Company") for the year 2019/2020.

General

The Company is a private company with limited liability incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands and acts as a finance company. The sole shareholder is Stichting Dilijan Finance, based in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The most significant of the Company's finance activities is the issuance of a note and the proceeds of the note issuance are on lend to Ardshinbank CJSC.

The objectives of the Company, stated in Article 3 of its Articles of Association are:

- a) to acquire, purchase, manage, dispose of and encumber registered claims arising out, or in connection with loans provided by a third party or by third parties and to exercise all right attached to such claims;
- b) to issue and acquire bonds and to sell or otherwise dispose of any and all assets of the Company or part thereof;
- c) to borrow, lend and raise funds, including but not limited to the issuance of bonds;
- d) to vest security rights on the assets of the Company through the establishment of mortgages, pledges or other security of right for the debts and other obligations of the Company, or other companies and businesses that are all affiliated with the Company in a group and of third parties;
- e) to reduce risk of interest rate fluctuations and other financial risks, inter alia by entering into swap agreements and option agreements and entering into other agreements related to the foregoing.

As well as to carry out all that which is incidental or conducive to the above, in the broadest sense.

Overview of activities

On 29 July 2015, the Company issued a USD 100,000,000 12% Amortising Loan Participation Notes due 2020 to finance a loan (the "Loan") to Ardshinbank CJSC. The net proceeds of the Loan will be used:

- (i) to finance the purchase of USD 59,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the total outstanding USD 75,000,000 principal amount notes due 2017 (the "2017 Notes") issued by Ark Finance B.V., a private company with limited liability incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands ("Ark Finance B.V."), pursuant to a trust deed dated 5 December 2014 (the "Existing Trust Deed") and tendered and accepted for purchase in accordance with the terms and conditions of the tender offer and consent solicitation launched by Ardshinbank on 9 July 2015, pursuant to a tender offer and consent solicitation memorandum of the same date,
- (ii) to finance the payment of a consent fee to holders of 2017 Notes who have delivered consents in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Tender Offer and Consent Solicitation in respect of certain amendments to the Existing Trust Deed,
- (iii) to finance the payment of an incentive fee to holders of 2017 Notes whose 2017 Notes have been tendered and accepted in the Tender Offer and Consent Solicitation,
- (iv) to finance the payment of Armenian withholding tax applicable to the payment of accrued interest to holders of the 2017 Notes tendered and accepted for purchase, the payment of the consent fee and the payment of the incentive fee, such withholding at the rate of 10% on the amount paid (subject to possible reduction if relevant double tax treaties can be applied),
- (v) to refinance up to USD 39,000,000 of Ardshinbank's indebtedness under an existing USD 71,300,000 facility provided by a large international financial institution, and
- (vi) to the extent net proceeds remain, for general lending to corporate and retail clients.

According to the Early Redemption Date on November 7, 2019. The total principal amount of the notes is redeemed with the repurchase price of the Financial assets. On 28 January 2020, the Company issued a USD 300,000,000 6.5% Amortising Loan Participation Notes due 2025 (the "Note") to finance a loan (the "Loan") to Ardshinbank CJSC.

Report of the management - Continued

The Prospectus has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank") as competent authority under Directive 2003/71/EC (the "Prospectus Directive"). The Central Bank only approves this Prospectus as meeting the requirements imposed under Irish and EU law pursuant to the Prospectus Directive. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to its Official List (the "Official List") and trading on its regulated market (the "Main Securities Market"). Such approval relates only to the Notes which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC or which are to be offered to the public in any member state of the European Economic Area (the "EEA"). Reference in this Prospectus to Notes being "listed" (and all related references) shall mean that such Notes have been admitted to trading on the Main Securities Market. This Prospectus constitutes a "prospectus" for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.

During the year the Company did not start any other activities.

Results

The net asset value of the Company as at 30 June 2020 amounts to EUR 16,128 The result for the year 2019/2020 amounts to a profit of EUR 5,453.

Audit Committee

The Company is a so-called Public Interest Entity ("Organisatie van Openbaar Belang") which requires the establishment of an audit committee.

The Company makes use of the exemption for securitisation vehicles, concerning the obligation to establish an audit committee, as defined in article 3d of the implementing regulation enforcing article 41 of the European Directive nr. 2006/43/EG.

Liquidity and capital resources

Both liquidity and the equity of the companies have increased due to the profit realised during the year. Both are considered sufficient in view of the nature of the Company's business. The Company has a positive working capital.

Financial Risk Management

Financial instruments include Notes payable to third parties and loans receivable from third parties, cash items, and other receivables and payables. No derivative financial instruments are being used. Financial instruments are not held for trading and or speculating purposes.

Furthermore, market risk is considered negligible due to the fact that foreign exchange exposure is minimized as the Loan amount mirrors the Note amount in USD. Currently all Notes payable and loans receivable are denominated in United States Dollars. There is no interest risk as the interest margin on both the Note issued and the loan are the same (6.5%).

As detailed in the future developments the Dutch economy is affected currently by the corona crisis. It is unsure whether this circumstance will have a negative effect on the market.

Due to the limited operations of the Company, management is of the opinion that the operational risk is negligible.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company did not make use of any derivatives during the financial year.

Staff numbers and employment costs

The Company has no employees and hence incurred no wages, salaries or related social security charges during the reporting period.

Future outlook and subsequent events

the coming years are to a large degree dependent on developments of the spread of Covid-19 ("Corona virus") which forms a threat to the world economic outlook right now with short-term, medium-term and even long-term consequences being very unpredictable. However, management is of the opinion that the present level of activities will be maintained during the next Financial year.

Amsterdam, March 12, 2021
Intertrust (Management) B.V.

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2020

(Before the proposed appropriation of the result and expressed in EUR)

	Notes	30-Jun-2020 EUR	30-Jun-2019 EUR
Fixed assets			
Financial fixed assets			
	1	267,713,725	-
<i>Total financial fixed assets</i>		267,713,725	-
Current assets			
<i>Receivables</i>			
Loan	1	-	65,483,530
Other Receivables	2	7,503,836	3,377,305
Cash and cash equivalents	3	7,797	8,954
<i>Total current assets</i>		7,511,633	68,869,789
Current liabilities (due within one year)			
Notes payable	7	-	65,483,530
Taxation	4	1,985	1,366
Interest payable	5	7,443,925	3,359,094
Accruals and deferred income	6	49,596	15,125
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		7,495,506	68,859,115
Current assets less current liabilities		16,127	10,674
Total assets less current liabilities		267,729,852	10,674
Long term liabilities (due after one year)			
Notes payable	7	267,713,725	-
<i>Total long term liabilities</i>		-	-
Net asset value		16,127	10,674
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	8	1	1
Share premium		-	-
Other reserves		10,673	7,974
Unappropriated results		5,453	2,699
<i>Total capital and reserves</i>		16,127	10,674

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Profit and loss account for the year 2019 / 2020

(Before the proposed appropriation of the result and expressed in EUR)

	Notes	2019 / 2020 EUR	2018 / 2019 EUR
Finance activities			
Interest income on loans to Ardshinbank CJSC	9	8,553,864	9,345,903
Interest expenses on Notes payable	10	(8,553,864)	(9,345,903)
Other financial income and expenses	11	2,280,841	46,247
<i>Result finance activities</i>		2,280,841	46,247
Other financial income and expenses			
Currency exchange rate differences	12	-	-
<i>Total other financial income and expenses</i>		-	-
Other income and expenses			
General and administrative expenses	13	(2,273,945)	(42,873)
<i>Total other income and expenses</i>		(2,273,945)	(42,873)
Result before corporate income tax		6,896	3,374
Corporate income tax	14	(1,443)	(675)
Result after corporate income tax		5,453	2,699

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cashflows for the year 2019 / 2020

	Notes	2019 / 2020 EUR	2018 / 2019 EUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Result for the year		5,453	2,699
Non-cash adjustments			
Foreign ccy FX Loan		2,786,981	(1,827,942)
Foreign ccy FX Note		(2,786,981)	1,827,942
		-	-
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/ decrease in Loan		67,596,181	21,844,500
Increase/ (decrease) in Notes		(67,596,181)	(21,844,500)
(Increase)/ decrease in current assets		(4,126,531)	1,024,416
Increase/ (decrease) in current liabilities		4,119,922	(1,022,760)
Loan issuance		(272,232,305)	-
Notes issuance		272,232,305	-
		(6,609)	1,656
Change in cash and cash equivalents		(1,156)	4,355
Balance of the cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	3	8,954	4,599
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		7,798	8,954

Notes to the annual accounts for the year 2019/2020

General

The Company was incorporated as a private company with limited liability under the laws of The Netherlands on 10 June 2015 and has its statutory seat in Amsterdam. The shareholder is Stichting Dilijan Finance. The principal activity of the Company is to act as a finance company and its place of business is at Prins Bernhardplein 200, 1097 JB Amsterdam, The Netherlands. As per the incorporation of the Company Intertrust (Management) B.V. was appointed as managing director of the Company.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the statutory provisions of Part 9, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Guidelines for Annual Reporting in the Netherlands as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. The annual accounts are presented in Euros.

Accounting policies

a. General

Unless stated otherwise, assets and liabilities are shown at nominal value.

An asset is disclosed in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is expected to result in an outflow from the Company of resources embodying economic benefits and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

If a transaction results in a transfer of future economic benefits and or when all risks relating to assets or liabilities transfer to a third party, the asset or liability is no longer included in the balance sheet.

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account when an increase in future economic potential related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen, the size of which can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognised when a decrease in the economic potential related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen, the size of which can be measured with sufficient reliability.

The financial statements are presented in EUR, the Company's functional currency.

Going concern

Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources and activities to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt up on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

b. Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to form opinions and to make estimates and assumptions that influence the application of principles and the reported values of assets and liabilities and of income and expenditure. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are constantly assessed. Revisions of estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods for which the revision has consequences.

c. Cash-flow statement

The cash-flow statement has been prepared by using the indirect method.

d. Principles for the translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are converted into EUR at the exchange rate applying on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted at the balance sheet date into EUR at the exchange rate applying on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are stated at historical cost are converted into EUR at the applicable exchange rates applying on the transaction date. Converted gains and losses are taken to the profit and loss account.

The exchange rates used in the annual accounts:

	<u>30.06.2020</u>	<u>30.06.2019</u>
1 EUR = USD (US Dollar)	1.12060	1.1387

e. Financial instruments

Financial instruments include loans and other amounts due from group entities, other receivables, cash items, notes payable, amounts due to group companies, and other payables. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. If instruments are not measured at fair value through profit and loss, then any directly attributable transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued in the manner described below. The Company did not make use of any derivatives during the financial year.

Loans granted and other receivables

Loans granted are carried at amortised cost based on the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities or commitments

Financial commitments that are not held for trading are carried at amortised cost on the basis of the effective interest rate method.

f. Impairment

Financial fixed assets should be tested for impairment in the case of changes or circumstances arising that lead to an indication that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recovered. The recoverability of assets is determined by comparing the carrying amount of an asset with the estimated present value of the future net cash flows which the asset is expected to generate. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated present value of the future cash flows, impairment is charged to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

g. Recognition of income and expenses

Interest income and expense are determined on the basis of interest earned and charged over the relating periods, according to the accrual method of accounting. Other income and expenses are recorded in the period to which they relate.

h. Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax is calculated based on the applicable tax rates in the Netherlands.

i. Determination of fair value

A number of accounting policies and disclosures in the financial statements require the determination of the fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. For measurement and disclosure purposes, fair value is determined on the basis of the following methods. Where applicable, detailed information concerning the principles for determining fair value are included in the section that specifically relates to the relevant asset or liability.

Loans granted and other receivables

The fair value of non-derivative financial assets is only determined for disclosure purposes and is calculated on the basis of the net present value of future repayments and interest payments, discounted at the market interest rate at the reporting date. The fair value of other receivables is estimated at the present value of future cash flows.

Other financial liabilities or commitments

The fair value of Notes is determined on the basis of the listed closing (bid) price as at reporting date. The fair value of other financial commitments is only determined for disclosure purposes and is calculated on the basis of the net present value of future repayments and interest payments, discounted at the market interest rate at the reporting date.

j. Risk management

Financial instruments include Notes payable to third parties and loans receivable from group companies, cash items, and other receivables and payables. No derivative financial instruments are being used. Financial instruments are not being held for trading and or speculating purposes.

The credit and liquidity risk associated with the financial instruments is considered negligible due to the fact that the loans receivable are due from Ardshinbank CJSC, and Ardshinbank CJSC has guaranteed repayment on the Notes.

Furthermore, market risk is considered negligible due to the fact that foreign exchange exposure is minimized by covering each new loan in a foreign currency with a new credit line in that currency or a new forward contract of the same amount. Currently all Notes payable and loans receivable are denominated in United States Dollars. The interest rate risk is considered minimal as the risk is addressed and mitigated by a fixed positive margin between the rates on borrowing and lending.

Due to the limited operations of the Company, management is of the opinion that the operational risk is negligible.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company did not make use of any derivatives during the financial year.

Results

Any profit distribution may only be made to the extent that the shareholder's equity exceeds the amount of the paid and called up part of the share capital and the reserves to be maintained by the law and the articles of association of the Company.

Impact COVID-19

The year 2020 was economically influenced in almost every aspect by the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. Whilst the Dutch economy was very well placed at the start of 2020 for positive development in just about all economic indicators, almost all major indicators showed downturns during 2020 as a result of COVID-19. The drastic effects of lockdown and social distancing measures caused record downturns in many indicators, especially in the second quarter and, to a lesser extent, the last quarter of the year. Another factor that has contributed to the downturn is a lack of confidence shown by both consumers and businesses as investments were postponed.

The impact of COVID-19 in 2020 was not evenly spread over the various sectors, with the tourism, recreation and entertainment sectors hardest hit, whilst some sectors experienced a positive impact. The recovery in the coming years will likely have its most positive impact on those sectors that suffered the most in 2020.

It is important to reiterate that the Company was incorporated specifically for its role in a structured finance transaction and is governed by the terms and conditions of the Prospectus and other Transaction Documents. These are drawn up, inter alia, to foresee all possible future economic conditions, including those caused by COVID-19.

Management is of the view that the current uncertainties related to the COVID-19 virus do not result in a material uncertainty related to such events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

		30-Jun-2020	30-Jun-2019
		EUR	EUR
1 Loan			
Loan to Ardshinbank CJSC	USD	65,483,530	85,132,361
Redemption		(67,596,181)	(21,844,500)
FX revaluation		(2,786,981)	1,827,942
Amortization issuance costs		381,052	367,727
Issuance 6.5% loan		272,232,305	-
		<u>267,713,725</u>	<u>65,483,530</u>

On 29 July 2015 the Company provided a loan to Ardshinbank CJSC with a nominal value of USD 100,000,000 which bears a nominal interest rate of 12.00% and which is receivable semi annually on 29 January and 29 July commencing on 29 January 2016. The loan has been redeemed on the Early Redemption Date on 7 November 2019. The issuance costs are amortized on a straight line basis over the period up to the maturity date of the loan, instead of at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. The difference is however not significant.

On 28 January 2020 the Company provided a loan to Ardshinbank CJSC with a nominal value of USD 300,000,000 which bears a nominal interest rate of 6.50% and which is receivable semi annually on 28 January and 28 July commencing on 28 July 2020.

The movements in the loan during the year are set out below.

Balance as per 1 July 2019		65,864,582	85,881,141
Redemption		(67,596,181)	(21,844,500)
Fx revaluation		(2,786,981)	1,827,942
Issuance 6.5% loan		272,232,305	-
Balance loan as per 30 June 2020		<u>267,713,725</u>	<u>65,864,582</u>

The estimated fair value of the loan receivable as stated on the balance sheet as per 30 June 2020 amounts to EUR 252,132,786

2 Other Receivables

Interest receivable Ardshinbank CJSC		7,443,925	3,359,093
Receivable from Stichting Dilijan Finance		1	1
Receivable from Ardshinbank CJSC		59,910	18,211
		<u>7,503,836</u>	<u>3,377,305</u>

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Current account EUR		7,797	8,954
Current account USD		-	-
		<u>7,797</u>	<u>8,954</u>

All balances are available on demand.

4 Taxation

Corporate income tax		1,309	1,366
		<u>1,309</u>	<u>1,366</u>

Corp. income tax summary	01-07	paid/received	Correction CIT 2018	p/l account	Total
2016	-	-	0	0	0
2017	-	-	0	0	0
2018	691	(824)	133	0	0
2019	675	-	0	0	675
2020	-	-	(133)	1,443	1,310
	<u>1,366</u>	<u>(824)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,309</u>	<u>1,985</u>

5 Interest payable

Notes interest payable		7,443,925	3,359,094
		<u>7,443,925</u>	<u>3,359,094</u>

	30-Jun-2020	30-Jun-2019
	EUR	EUR
6 Accruals and deferred income		
Management costs payable	34,123	-
Audit fees payable	15,473	15,125
	<u>49,596</u>	<u>15,125</u>
7 Notes payable		
Note	65,483,530	85,132,361
Increase /(decrease)	(67,596,181)	(21,844,500)
Fx revaluation	(2,786,981)	1,827,942
Amortization issuance costs	381,052	367,727
Issuance 6.5% loan	272,232,305	-
Closing balance	<u>267,713,725</u>	<u>65,483,530</u>

On 29 July 2015 the Company issued a Note with a nominal value of USD 100,000,000 which bears a nominal interest rate of 12.00% and which is receivable semi annually on 29 January and 29 July commencing on 29 January 2016. The loan has been redeemed on the Early Redemption Date on 7 November 2019. The issuance costs are amortized on a straight line basis over the period up to the maturity date of the loan, instead of at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. The difference is however not significant.

On 28 January 2020 the Company issued the notes with a nominal value of USD 300,000,000 which bears a nominal interest rate of 6.50% and which is receivable semi annually on 28 January and 28 July commencing on 28 July 2020.

The movements in the Notes are:

Opening balance	65,864,582	85,881,140
Increase /(decrease)	(67,596,181)	(21,844,500)
Fx revaluation	(2,786,981)	1,827,942
Issuance 6.5% loan	272,232,305	0
Closing balance	<u>267,713,725</u>	<u>65,864,582</u>

The estimated fair value of the Notes as stated on the balance sheet as per 30 June 2020 amounts to EUR 252,132,786

8 Capital and reserves

The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to USD 1 divided into 10 shares of USD 0.1 each, of which all share has been issued and paid up.

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Translation reserves</u>	<u>Other reserves</u>	<u>Unappropriated results</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as per 1 July 2019	1	-	7,974	2,699	10,674
Issued and paid share capital	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	2,699	(2,699)	-
Result for the year	-	-	-	5,453	5,453
Balance as per 30 June 2020	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,673</u>	<u>5,453</u>	<u>16,127</u>

	1 July 2019 until 30 June 2020	1 July 2018 until 30 June 2019
	EUR	EUR
Profit and loss account		
9 Interest income on loans		
Interest on loan provided to Ardshinbank CJSC	8,553,864	9,345,903
	<u>8,553,864</u>	<u>9,345,903</u>
10 Interest expenses on Notes payable		
Interest expense on Notes	(8,553,864)	(9,345,903)
	<u>(8,553,864)</u>	<u>(9,345,903)</u>
11 Other financial income and expenses		
Recharged issuance expenses	2,186,315	-
Recharged expenses to Ardshinbank CJSC	94,526	46,247
	<u>2,280,841</u>	<u>46,247</u>
12 Currency exchange rate differences		
Fx results	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
13 General and administrative expenses		
Management and administration	(62,490)	(20,933)
Tax advisor	(2,272)	(2,440)
Audit expenses	(15,472)	(15,125)
Bank charges	(3,904)	(4,375)
Other expenses	0	-
General expenses	(3,492)	-
Issuance expenses	(2,186,315)	-
	<u>(2,273,945)</u>	<u>(42,873)</u>
The fee Mazars Accountants, in their role as independent auditor of the Company, amounts to EUR 15,472.50 (previous period: EUR 15,125). No other fees were paid or are payable to the independent auditor of the Company.		
14 Corporate income tax		
Provision for CIT current year	(1,443)	(675)
	<u>(1,443)</u>	<u>(675)</u>

The taxable income for the year 2019 / 2020 was calculated by using an expense mark-up of 7.87% of the expenses made. 7.87% of 87,629 results in a taxable profit of EUR 6,896. 19% corporate income tax has been applied for this amount and this resulted in a payable CIT in the amount of EUR 1,310 plus a correction for the CIT return in 2018.

15 Staff numbers and employment costs

The Company has no employees and hence incurred no wages, salaries or related social security charges during the reporting period.

16 Directors

The Company has one managing director which received no remuneration during the year. The Company has no supervisory directors.

17 Subsequent events

No further events have occurred since balance sheet date, which would change the financial position of the Company or would require adjustment of or disclosure in the financial statements now presented.

Amsterdam, March 21, 2021
Intertrust (Management) B.V.

Other information

Appropriation of results

According to article 18 of the Company's Articles of Association, the profit is at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders, which can allocate the profit wholly or partly to the general or specific reserve funds.

The Company can only make payments to the shareholders and other parties entitled to the distributable profit for the amount the shareholders' equity is greater than the paid-up and called-up part of the capital plus the legally required reserves.

Independent Auditor's report

The independent auditor's report is presented on the next page.