MANAGEMENT REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **2021**

Emerging Stronger – **moving forward**

TBC BANK

2021

TBC BANK

TBC Bank[1] is the
largest banking
group in Georgia.

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1 TBC Bank refers to JSC TBC Bank (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (together Group)

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Who We Are

We are the leading universal banking group in Georgia with diversified business across all major market segments.

LEADING UNIVERSAL BANKING FRANCHISE IN GEORGIA[1]

- Retail - 38.6% loan market share, 40.3% deposit market share;
- CIB - 39.1% loan market share, 40.5% deposit market share;
- MSME - 63%[2] of newly registered legal entities chose TBC Bank.

BEST-IN-CLASS DIGITAL CHANNELS AND SUPERIOR CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

- Award-winning internet and mobile banking applications;
- Space – our scalable fintech platform;
- One of the highest customer satisfaction among service companies in Georgia.

PRIMARY PAYMENTS PROVIDER IN GEORGIA

- 45.1%[1] market share by volume of POS transactions in our terminals;
- Traditional payment channels such as e-commerce, POS and self-service terminals;
- Innovative payment methods comprising Apple Pay, QR payments and e-wallet.

Our Mission

TO MAKE LIFE EASIER

is deeply embedded in TBC's culture and defines everything we do and the way we do it. By combining simplicity with excellence, we strive to create a truly unique experience for our customers.

Our Strategic Priorities

Continue steady growth

Diversify our income streams

Leverage our advanced digital capabilities

Deliver a superior customer experience

For more information, please refer to our strategy and business model sections.

1 Based on data published by the National Bank of Georgia as of 31 December 2021
2 Data is for FY 2021, source: www.napr.gov.ge, the National Agency of Public Registry

Group Highlights 2021[1]

Robust profitability backed by solid capital

Diversified earnings streams

Steady growth

Best in class-digital-channels

Outstanding employee and customer experience

26.3%
+ 13.4pp YoY
RETURN ON EQUITY

3.7%
+ 2.0pp YoY
RETURN ON ASSETS

13.7%
+ 3.3pp YoY
CET 1 CAR

5.0%
+ 0.3pp YoY
NIM

+ 33.2% YoY
GROWTH IN NET F&C INCOME

GEL 16,955 mln
+ 11.5% YoY
TOTAL LOANS

GEL 14,884 mln
+ 17.8% YoY
TOTAL DEPOSITS

38.8%[2]
- 0.2 pp YoY
TOTAL LOANS MARKET SHARE

40.4%[2]
+ 3.2 pp YoY
TOTAL DEPOSITS MARKET SHARE

97%[3]
+ 2 pp YoY
RETAIL OFFLOADING RATIO

44%[3]
+ 3 pp YoY
DAU/MAU

66%[4]
- 2 pp YoY
ENPS

56%[5]
N/A
NPS

1 Definitions of the ratios are given on pages 267-268
2 Based on data published by the National Bank of Georgia as of 31 December 2021
3 These terms are defined in Glossary on pages 266
4 The Employee Net Promoter Score (ENPS) was measured for the Bank's employees by an independent consultant in October 2021
5 The Net Promoter Score (NPS) was measured based on the survey conducted by the independent research company IPM in December 2021

Dear stakeholders,

2021 was a year of strong recovery for TBC. Having successfully adjusted to the post-COVID reality, we concentrated our efforts on increasing and diversifying our income streams. The macroeconomic environment was also supportive throughout the year. As a result, our net income amounted to GEL 843 million and we delivered a record high return on equity of 26.3% in 2021.

The past several weeks have been overshadowed by the Russian-Ukrainian war and the adverse implications of the military actions for the Ukrainian people. We hope that this war will come to an end and the parties will arrive at a peaceful solution in the nearest future. We are closely monitoring the developments in Ukraine and are assessing its possible impacts on the Georgian economy and our operations under different scenarios. The resilience of the Georgian economy and our diversified business model gives me assurance that we will be able to steer the company successfully though these challenging times.

A FIRM MACROECONOMIC RECOVERY, BUT CHALLENGES AHEAD

The Georgian economy demonstrated a firm recovery in 2021. For the full year, real GDP growth reached 10.4%[1], which was an exceptional performance. Importantly, this growth was broad-based and was reflected in almost all sources of inflows as well as in domestic demand, only FDI lagged behind, as investment demand takes longer to recover. Domestic demand was fueled by the normalization of saving levels after pandemic related highs and by low US$ deposit rates, while the appreciation of the GEL in the second half of the year led to improved consumer and business sentiment. Furthermore, the 18% expansion in bank lending also provided much needed support to the economic recovery. While the Georgia economy entered 2022 with strong momentum, the current events in Ukraine and their impact on the global economy are likely to make 2022 a challenging year. However, I remain assured by having confidence in the Georgian economy's historical resilience and proven ability to adapt during difficult times.

STRONG FINANCIAL RESULTS ACROSS THE BOARD BACKED BY THE SOLID CAPITAL

In 2021, our operating income amounted to GEL 1,398 million, up by 25% year-on-year, driven by an increase in both net interest income and non-interest income. The increase in the former was related to a higher net interest margin of 5.0%, compared to 4.7% in 2020, as well as 12% year-on-year growth in our loan book. Over the same period, net fee and commission income grew by an impressive 33%. The increase was broad-based and demonstrated the strength of our business model. In addition, other operating income[2] grew by 49% and made a meaningful contribution to the overall profitability, mainly driven by FX operations and the sale of investment property. Our robust income streams were further supported by strong performance on the asset side across all segments, with the cost of risk standing at minus 0.3% (ie. net recoveries) in 2021. We kept our cost to income ratio at 32.5% in 2021, below the 2020 level of 34.6%. As a result, we recorded a return on equity of 26.3% and return on assets of 3.7% for the full year 2021.

Strong income generation, coupled with prudent management of our capital, allowed us to maintain strong capital positions. Our CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios stood at 13.7%, 16.7% and 20.3%, respectively, and remained comfortably above the minimum regulatory requirements by 2.0%, 2.7% and 1.9%, respectively. At the same time, we continued to operate at high liquidity with the net stable funding (NSFR) and liquidity coverage (LCR) ratios standing at 127.3% and 115.8%, respectively, as of 31 December 2021.

A STEADY PROGRESS IN OUR CORE BANKING BUSINESS

We continue to be market leaders in total loans and deposits. In 2021, our loan book increased by 17% year-on-year in constant currency terms, in line with the overall growth of the banking sector, which translated into a 39% market share. Importantly, the quality of our loan book improved, with the non-performing loan ratio decreasing to 2.4% by the end of 2021, compared to 4.7% at the end of 2020. Over the same period, our deposit growth significantly outpaced market growth and increased by 23% in constant currency terms. As a result, our market share in total deposits amounted to 40% as of 31 December 2021, up by 3 pp year-on-year.

I am also delighted to report that our digitalization levels continue to increase. In the fourth quarter of 2021, the number of active retail digital users increased by 14% year-on-year and reached 744,000. In addition, we made significant progress in expanding the number of monthly and daily active digital users, which reached 644,000 (up by 16% year-on-year) and 285,000 (up by 24% year-on-year) respectively in December 2021. The proportion of digital sales of our consumer loans amounted to 45%, while the deposit sales offloading ratio stood at 73%.

Furthermore, to ensure the maximum safety of our customers and employees, we ran a wide-scale campaign to encourage our staff to get vaccinated. As a result, around 85% of all our employees were vaccinated, or were scheduled to receive a vaccine, by the end of 2021.

OUTLOOK

Our outstanding results for 2021 provide me with much confidence that we are on the right track and that our strategy is working.

We realize that the current events in Ukraine will have a negative impact on the Georgian economy and impose challenges on our operations. For more information, please refer to our material existing and emerging risks section on pages 79-87.

We will continue to closely monitor the events and take all appropriate measures to make sure that TBC Bank safely goes through these challenges.

THANK YOU

I would like to close my letter by thanking our colleagues for their hard work and dedication and recognizing their individual contributions to our success. We have an exciting journey ahead of us and I am eagerly looking forward to it.

Vakhtang Butskhrikidze
CEO

28 April 2022

1 According to Geostat.
2 Total non-interest income less net fee and commission income.

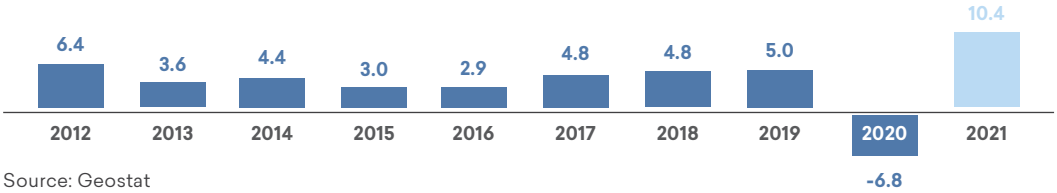
Note: For better presentation purposes, certain financial numbers are rounded the nearest whole number.

Economic Overview

Economic growth

Starting in the second quarter of 2021, the Georgian economy has been rebounding from the pandemic at a remarkable speed. For the full year 2021, according to Geostat, the Georgian economy expanded by 10.4% year-on-year, surpassing the 2019 GDP level by 2.9%.

REAL GDP GROWTH (%)



Source: Geostat

External sector

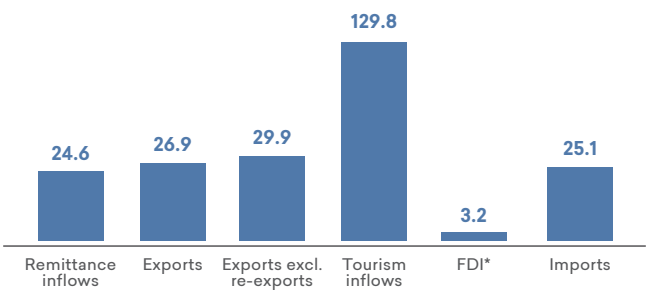
Although the tourism sector is still suffering from the pandemic-related crisis, external inflows recorded a strong performance in 2021. In 2021, exports of goods increased by 26.9% compared to last year and by 11.7% compared to 2019. Notably, despite re-exports having a lower base effect from a year ago, domestic exports still led the recovery with the share of domestic value-added exports in total exports increasing significantly, from 61.3% in 4Q 2019 to 76.2% in 4Q 2021. Despite the continuing recovery in tourism-related imports and re-exports, imports of goods also went up by 25.1% year-on-year in 2021 and by 5.8% compared to 2019. Importantly, the rebound of the trade in goods was broad-based, reflecting overall increased external and domestic demand.

Remittance inflows, which cushioned the pandemic's economic blow in 2020, performed solidly in the last year, increasing by 24.6% year-on-year and by 35.6% when compared to 2019. Although part of the rebound compared to 2019 can be attributed to border closures and the greater transfer of cash remittances through digital channels, overall growth has still been substantial given that the share of cash inflows is only likely to be around 10.0%-15.0%, according to the NBG's estimates.

Tourism inflows recovered moderately throughout the year. Despite the pace of the initial rebound stalling somewhat in August-September, the recovery continued gradually thereafter, with full year inflows amounting to 38.1% of their 2019 level. Annual growth reached a 129.8% year-on-year increase in 2021 on the back of the low base a year ago. Notably, this growth was primarily led by the recovery of high-spending countries.

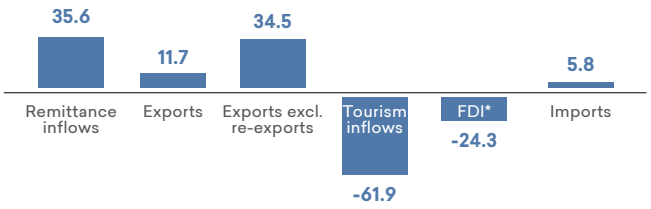
FDI inflows are taking longer to recover. While they increased 3.2% year-on-year for the full year 2021, this was on the back of higher reinvested earnings as equity and FDI-related debt financing declined sharply in the same period.

YOY GROWTH OF INFLOWS AND IMPORT (%)



*Sum of the first three quarters of the year
Source: Geostat, NBG

GROWTH OF INFLOWS AND IMPORTS COMPARED TO 2019 (%)

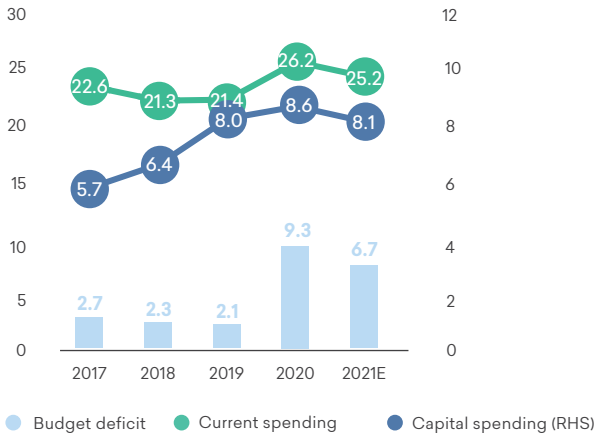


*Sum of the first three quarters of the year
Source: Geostat, NBG

Fiscal stimulus

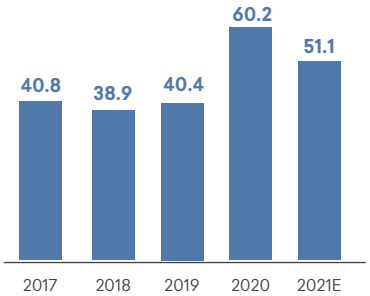
The fiscal stimulus, although still sizable, negatively affected growth in 2021 as the deficit amounted to around 6.7% of GDP, after an expansionary 9.3% of GDP in 2020. Importantly, the major source of deficit financing in 2020-2021 was external, largely compensating for the pandemic-related drop in net inflows. At the same time, government debt, which reached its mandated ceiling of 60.2% of GDP in 2020, has already normalized at an estimated 51.1% of GDP by the end of 2021.

BUDGET DEFICIT AND SPENDING BY TYPES (% OF GDP)



Source: MoF

GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT (% OF GDP)

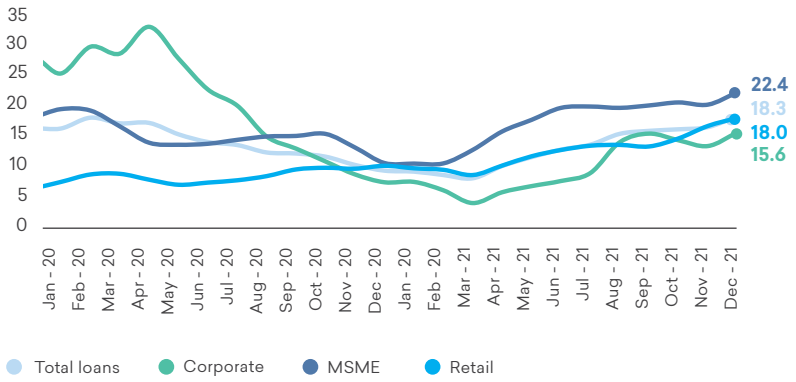


Source: MoF

Credit growth on a constant currency basis

By the end of 2021, bank credit growth increased to 18.3% year-on-year, compared to 9.1% year-on-year growth by the end 2020. In terms of segments, corporate and MSME lending growth increased markedly by 8.4 pp and 12.0 pp from 2020 to 2021 and amounted to 15.6% and 22.4% year-on-year, respectively. Expansion in the retail segment was also highly pronounced, up by 4.8 pp to 18.0% year-on-year growth at the end of 2021, though mostly on the back of stronger non-mortgage credit.

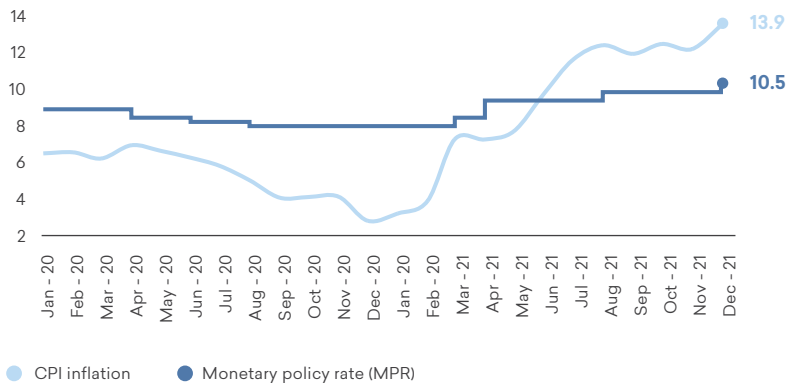
YOY GROWTH OF LOANS BY SEGMENTS EXCLUDING FX EFFECT (%)



Inflation, monetary policy and the exchange rate

Despite challenges such as the unprecedented weakening of the TRY, the GEL gained value in 2021, appreciating by 5.4% against the US$ from 3.28 to 3.10, while the real effective exchange rate appreciated by 20.4%. By the end of 2021, however, annual inflation remained elevated at 13.9%, because of the low base effect a year ago due to the state subsidies on utilities. At the same time, monthly inflation dynamics are already around their target level. However, in December 2021, the NBG increased its policy rate again by 0.5 pp to 10.5%, raising the rate by 2.5 pp in total during the year.

CPI INFLATION AND MPR (%)



Going forward

Before the Russian invasion of Ukraine, TBC Capital estimated that the Georgian economy would grow by around 6.0% in 2022, 5.5% in 2023 and 5.0% in 2024 – close to its trend rate of around 5.2%. According to the World Bank's projections[1] as of January 2022, the Georgian economy was forecast to grow by 5.5% and 5.0% in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

The developments in Ukraine and Russia are expected to have adverse implications for the growth outlook of Georgia. Please refer to the material existing and emerging risks section on pages 79-87 for more details on the risks arising from the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

More information on the Georgian economy and financial sector can be found at www.tbccapital.ge.

1 World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, January 2022

Our Business Model

We have a customer-centric business model focused on providing the best customer experience in servicing the everyday needs of our clients. Our strategy is centered on the core principles of sustainable development, digitalization, innovation and efficiency, and is designed to create value for all our stakeholders.

OUR MARKETS

The leading universal financial institution in Georgia, offering a full suite of financial services:

- Retail banking
- Corporate and investment banking
- MSME banking
- Leasing

OUR APPROACH

- **Strong focus on digitalization and innovation**

  Our best-in-class digital capabilities, built over many years through continuous investment in new technologies, strengthen our ability to grow efficiently.

- **Advanced data analytical capabilities**

  Our advanced data analytical capabilities, embedded into the development of our value proposition, help us to maximize customer value via personalized offerings.

- **Superior customer experience and strong brand awareness**

  Customer satisfaction lies at the heart of everything we do and helps us build long-standing relationships of trust with our customers.

- **Excellent corporate governance and strong corporate culture**

  Our exemplary governance standards set the right tone for every employee and foster responsible behavior in all our undertakings.

WHAT WE DELIVER

- **Strong business growth**
  Supported by our leading Georgian banking franchise.
- **Diversified income streams**
  Driven by solid net interest margin and different sources of non-interest income.
- **Sound asset quality**
  As a result of prudent risk management across all segments.
- **High levels of efficiency**
  On the back of the high level of digitization and automation both in front and back offices.
- **Strong liquidity and a solid capital position**
  Ensuring the stability of our business model and ability to withstand economic headwinds.

HOW WE SHARE VALUE

- **Customers**
  Provide tailored solutions and a superior customer experience to our clients.
- **Colleagues**
  Support our colleagues in their professional development and provide rewarding career opportunities.
- **Investors**
  Generate sustainable returns for our shareholders and be a reliable partner for our debt holders.
- **Community**
  Support business development and foster job creation, as well as take an active part in CSR activities.

Our Strategic Priorities

Our strategic priorities serve our mission to make people's lives easier.

Each of these priorities has been carefully selected and thought through to ensure that they are interrelated and complementary to each other so that progress in one of them reinforces progress in the others.

In order to achieve growth, we need to develop innovative products and services and create an unparalleled customer experience. This in turn requires building strong digital and data analytical capabilities. At the same time, our growth across different segments and products, supports our income stream diversification and strengthens our resilience. High levels of digitalization also allow us to improve our efficiency levels and reduce costs. This in turn allows us to concentrate our efforts on customer satisfaction and enhancement of our value proposition.

CONTINUE STEADY GROWTH

Our goal is to maintain our leadership position in Georgia and grow in line with the market. Despite the increased penetration level, the Georgian banking sector still offers attractive growth opportunities, especially in certain underpenetrated sub-segments such as mortgages and microloans.

Our strong banking franchise in Georgia, underpinned by a superior customer experience, high brand awareness and advanced digital capabilities, has enabled us to retain our existing clients as well as attract new customers, which led to loan book growth of 11.5% in 2021 or 17.3% on a constant currency basis. This increase was mainly driven by growth in GEL denominated loans. In term of segments, the increase was broad based. The CIB and MSME segments grew by 12.3% (or 19.5% on a constant currency basis) and 17.6% (or 23.3% on a constant currency basis) year-on-year, respectively, while retail grew by 7.2% (or 11.5% on a constant currency basis) over the same period. The growth in the CIB segment was related to acquisition of both large and mid-corporate clients, while on the MSME side, we focused on increasing our presence in the small and micro sub-segments. At the same time, our retail book growth was underpinned by both mortgages and consumer loans.

In 2021, our deposit portfolio increased by 17.8% year-on-year, primarily on the back of growth in retail and CIB deposits, reflecting the strong loyalty and trust of our customers. On a constant currency basis, the growth was 23.1%.

As a result, we retained our market leadership position in both total loans and total deposits, which amounted to 38.8% and 40.4%, respectively, as of 31 December 2021, according to data published by the National Bank of Georgia.

DIVERSIFY OUR INCOME STREAMS

Our business model is diversified in a number of ways. We serve a wide spectrum of individual and business clients in Georgia, offering them a full suite of financial solutions. Our main source of income is net interest income, which represented around 70% of our operating income in 2021 and is primarily driven by our lending operations. Our net fee and commission income is generated through payments, settlement operations, as well as guarantees and letters of credit. As a predominantly cash-based society, Georgia provides an attractive growth opportunity for our payments business, while our digital channels enable us to increase the scale and revenue-generating capacity of our operations in an efficient manner.

LEVERAGE OUR ADVANCED DIGITAL CAPABILITIES

Our digitalization strategy spans the entire company from front to back office processes and encompasses both sales and transactional operations. We constantly invest in technology and develop new digital products to keep abreast of global trends.

A large part of our transactional business in the retail and MSME segments is conducted via remote channels, resulting in a retail offloading ratio above 97%, which means that less than 3% of all transactions are conducted in branches. Mobile and internet banking remains the preferred channel of communication for our customers, with the number of active retail digital users increasing by 14.1% in 2021 and reaching 744,000. At the same time, the daily engagement of our digital users has also increased and in December 2021, our average daily active users reached 285,000, up by 23.9% year-on-year. In parallel, we have been actively developing our digital sales channels for consumer loans and installments. By the end of 2021, the share of consumer loans issued through remote channels increased by 7 pp year-on-year and amounted to 45%. We continued to automate the approval process for smaller MSME loans in order to reduce "the time to yes". For corporate borrowers, within the scope of the commercial excellence transformation project, we significantly sped up the analysis process by utilizing sophisticated IT tools.

Our advanced digital infrastructure also allows the vast majority of our back-office employees to work remotely without any disruption and have safe and real-time access to our IT system.

DELIVER A SUPERIOR CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

We put customers at the heart of everything we do and strive to develop the most relevant products and services. This requires active engagement with our clients via various channels in order to receive their feedback about our service quality and value proposition, as well as to understand their preferences.

Moreover, we aspire to go one step further, anticipating our customers' needs and surprising them with tailored offerings before they ask for them. This is where our advanced data analytical capabilities come into play, providing an opportunities for creating the right product at the right time and the right price. In our retail business, we rolled out several new projects in this regard, including customer life-time value and loan pricing, while in the CIB segment, we continued to run a commercial excellence transformation project, which helped us better understand and capture the potential of existing and new clients.

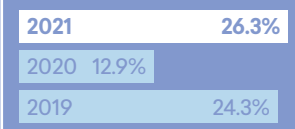
During the year, we also strengthened our focus on digital offerings across all segments and created new remote products and services, as well as increased automatization of our internal processes. This not only increased customer satisfaction, but also resulted in improved efficiency.

Key Performance Indicators

We use a broad range of financial and non-financial measures in order to assess our performance and provide a balanced view, taking into account the interests of all our stakeholders. The Supervisory Board regularly reviews the key performance indicators (KPIs) in order to ensure that they continue to show whether our strategy is working and ensures the long-term sustainable growth of the Group. Due consideration is also given to the selection of the most relevant KPIs for the executive management's remuneration in order to better align their interests with those of our stakeholders.

Robust profitability

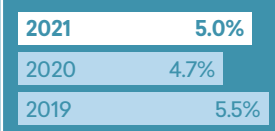
RETURN ON EQUITY



In 2021, we generated a record high return on equity, driven by robust income generation across the board, as well as a strong performance on the asset quality side.

Diversified income streams

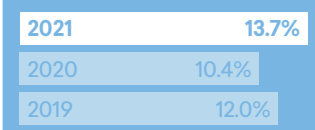
NET INTEREST MARGIN



In 2021, the year-on-year increase in net interest margin was driven by a loan composition change and liability structure optimization.

Solid balance sheet

CET 1 CAPITAL RATIO

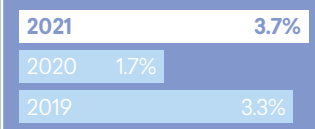


The increase in Tier 1 CAR in 2021 was mainly attributable to strong income generation during the year, which was partially offset by loan book growth. As a result, Tier 1 CAR remained comfortably above the minimum regulatory requirement of 11.7%.

1 Definitions of the ratios are given on pages 267-268
2 Cost to income ratio for prior periods does not correspond to the ratios disclosed in 2020 as they reflect the reclassifications made by the management between net impairment of non-financial assets and administrative and other operating expenses

FINANCIAL KPIS[1]

RETURN ON ASSETS

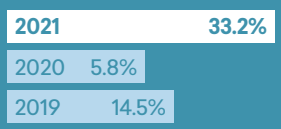


In 2021, our return on assets recovered strongly on the back of robust income generation and a strong improvement on asset quality side.

COST TO INCOME RATIO[2]

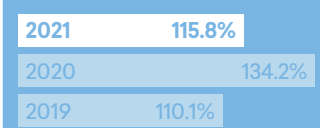
In 2021, due to our strong income generation, we managed to improve our cost to income ratio compared to the 2020 level.

GROWTH OF NET F&C INCOME



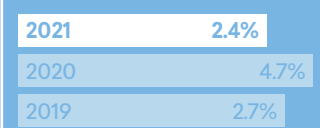
In 2021, our net fee and commission income demonstrated a strong rebound across all major categories.

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO



In 2021, we utilized the excess liquidity generated in 2020 while ensuring that our liquidity ratio remained above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100%.

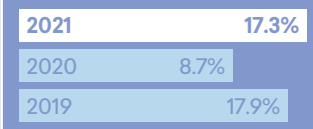
NON-PERFORMING LOANS



By the end of 2021, our non-performing ratio improved significantly year-on-year, with a strong performance across all segments.

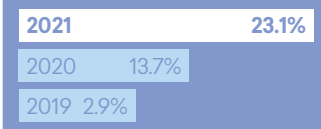
Steady growth

LOAN BOOK GROWTH AT CONSTANT CURRENCY



In 2021, our loan book grew in line with the market, maintaining our leadership position. Our market share in total loans stood at 38.8% by the end of the year (based on data published by the National Bank of Georgia).

DEPOSIT GROWTH AT CONSTANT CURRENCY

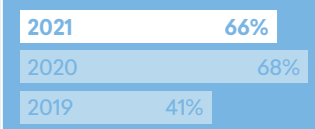


In 2021, our deposit growth outpaced the market growth. As a result, our market share in deposits increased by 3.2 pp and reached 40.4% by the end of the year (based on data published by the National Bank of Georgia).

NON-FINANCIAL KPIS

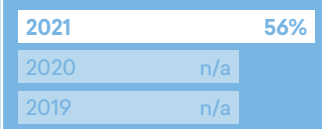
High employee and customer satisfaction levels

EMPLOYEE NET PROMOTER SCORE[1]



The employee net promoter score measures employee loyalty and reflects the likelihood of our colleagues recommending their workplace to their friends and family. In 2021, our employee satisfaction levels remained high.

NET PROMOTER SCORE[2]



This year, we introduced a new metric to assess our customer satisfaction levels. The Net promoter score (NPS) measures how willing customers are to recommend our products and services to others.

Strong digital engagement with customers[3]

DAILY ACTIVE USERS/ MONTHLY ACTIVE USERS

The proportion of daily active users over monthly active users (DAU/MAU) measures our customers' daily digital engagement with us. In December 2021, the number of daily and monthly active users reached 285,000 (up by 23.9% YoY) and 644,000 (up by 16.0% YoY), respectively.

RETAIL OFFLOADING RATIO

The retail offloading ratios measures the share of transactions conducted in our remote channels, that is outside the branches. Our retail offloading ratio continued to grow in 2021, as we further strengthened our digital focus and introduced new digital products and services.

1 The Employee Net Promoter Score (ENPS) was measured for the Bank's employees by an independent consultant in October 2021
2 The Net Promoter Score (NPS) was measured based on survey conducted by the independent research company IPM in December 2021
3 These terms are defined in glossary on page 266

Our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Strategy

Our aspiration to contribute to sustainable development comes from our role as a leading financial institution in Georgia's development. We are aware that we have an impact on the country's economy, business development, employment and the progress of the society, as a whole. This role is connected to our responsibility to contribute to a better future through innovation and technology in order to increase the accessibility of financial services and to enable our customers to be a part of the globalized economic society. While pursuing our aspirations, we guide our activities in line with international sustainability standards and principles, making them a part of the strategy, culture and day-to-day operations of our company.

This year, we took further steps to enhance the Group's environmental, social and governance (ESG) framework through the development of an ESG strategy. The ESG Strategy reaffirms our commitment to make a long-term, sustainable contribution to the country and the region. The ESG Strategy defines several key areas for the coming years: a strong ESG governance structure at the Supervisory Board and executive level; a focus on sustainable financing, services and products; employee diversity, equality and inclusion; green and sustainable funding; and a system and approach for impact measurement and reporting.

VARIOUS INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT THE TARGETS SET BY THE ESG STRATEGY

ESG in TBC's governance and culture: 2021 was a milestone year in the establishment of the ESG governance structure, which spans different organizational levels. Two ESG-related committees were established – one at the Supervisory Board level, another at the executive management level. The ESG Coordination Department was established in TBC Bank to support and coordinate initiatives defined by the ESG strategy. TBC Bank initiated an ESG Ambassadors programme, which aims to strengthen environmental, social and governance structures and increase the involvement of TBC employees as focal points for these areas. Through this initiative, TBC employees will contribute to the quality of sustainability for customers, company, the environment and society as a whole.

Employee diversity: In order to expand our focus on diversity, gender and inclusion issues, we have developed a Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Policy (available at www.tbcbankgroup.com), which sets targets and establishes a methodology to advance diversity, equality and inclusion, integrating its approach into the Group's operations and management processes and focusing on diverse areas including gender, multicultural, multigenerational and disability backgrounds. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are important dimensions of the sustainability of the company and its stakeholders, including customers, employees, suppliers, partners and society as a whole. The policy takes into account the United Nations Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs) – a set of principles offering guidance to businesses on how to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the workplace, marketplace and community. TBC Bank became a signatory of the UN WEPs in 2021.

Sustainable financing: TBC strives to increase its positive impact on society and the economy through introducing new financial products and services that are designed to deliver a specific social or environmental benefit. The ESG Strategy sets targets for the growth of our total sustainable loan portfolio, including financing energy efficient, renewable energy and resource efficient projects, women-led and women-owned business, startups and rural businesses.

Responsible procurement: Our responsible purchasing practices and relationships with suppliers can have a significant impact on the well-being, financial stability and development of suppliers, as well as on the economy as a whole. We pay special attention to small local suppliers and promote their inclusion in our supply chain. The ESG Strategy sets targets connected to green procurement initiatives, social enterprises, women-owned companies, startups and local business.

OUR ESG TARGETS

2022

- Some ESG KPIs linked to senior management remuneration in the medium term to reflect our mid-term strategy;
- Target volume of our sustainable loan portfolio[1] - GEL 750 million.

2023

- Measure the Group's direct performance towards the Paris Agreement targets for reduction of GHG emissions;
- Target volume of our sustainable loan portfolio[1] - GEL 1 billion;
- Target for women in middle managerial positions at the Bank level - 40%;
- Target for social impact procurement - GEL 5 million.

2025

- Net-zero GHG emissions (direct).

Climate-related Financial Disclosures 2021

In 2020, we made a promise to introduce a Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) framework to demonstrate our commitment towards taking active measures to mitigate the effects of climate change, to assess and mitigate climate risks, and identify climate opportunities.

It should be noted, that the data we have used provides the best available approach to making progress, notwithstanding the challenges that exist in the data sets and methodologies required for the Georgian environment, which bears the largest part of our activities. We expect the availability and reliability of required data to improve over time, and we intend to integrate improvements into our reporting as it becomes available.

Below is the first disclosure prepared by the Group considering the implementation of TCFD recommendations.

Recommended disclosure	Status	Reference
Describe the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities	Disclosed	1.1
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Disclosed	1.2
Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term	Disclosed	2.1, 2.2
Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning	Disclosed	2.2
Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario	Disclosed	2.3
Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	Disclosed	3
Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks	Disclosed	3
Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management	Disclosed	3
Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process	Disclosed	4
Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions and the related risks	Disclosed	4
Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets	Disclosed	4

1 Our sustainable loan portfolio includes energy efficiency, youth support and women in business loans financed by special purpose funds received from IFIs, as well as loans financing renewable energy, which include all hydro power plants financed by the Bank

1. GOVERNANCE

1.1 Supervisory Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

In November 2021, the Supervisory Board approved the Group ESG Strategy in order to address specifically the Group's specific targets and initiatives related to climate change, its direct and indirect environmental impact and sustainable development across the Group. The ESG Strategy also covers customers, employees, suppliers, wider society, financial inclusion, employee relations and talent management, workplace diversity and inclusion. The Supervisory Board retains the primary responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the strategy, as part of its commitment to having direct oversight over the Group's climate-related issues. The Supervisory Board is supported by the Risk Committee. For example, progress against the reporting metrics such as the volume of the sustainable loan portfolio are overseen by the Risk Committee, which also received updates three times a year through the Chief Risk Officers (CRO) report. In 2022, we will incorporate a Climate Risk Appetite Statement in our Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).

In January 2022, the Group established an Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") and Ethics Committee at the Supervisory Board level. This reflects the importance of sustainability in TBC's corporate governance and allows the Supervisory Board members to dedicate more time and focus to ESG topics. The role of the Committee is formalized to support and advise the Supervisory Board in its oversight of the implementation of (i) strategy (ii) policies and (iii) programs of the Company and its subsidiaries in relation to Environmental, Social and Governance matters and ensuring that the ESG strategy is implemented across all relevant businesses of the Group. Furthermore, the ESG and Ethics Committee supports the Supervisory Board in promoting its collective vision of values, conduct and culture and overseeing management's efforts (i) to foster a culture of ethics (ii) appropriate conduct, and (iii) employee ethical engagement within the Group. The Committee will provide strategic guidance on climate-related matters and will report to the Supervisory Board, which has overall oversight. The ESG and Ethics Committee will meet at least four times per year. Under the ESG oversight of the ESG and Ethics Committee are: a) periodical review of the Group's ESG strategy, including climate strategy, as well as implementation plans and monitor its execution; b) oversee Group's disclosures on ESG matters, including reporting in line with the TCFD principles, in the Annual Report and Accounts.

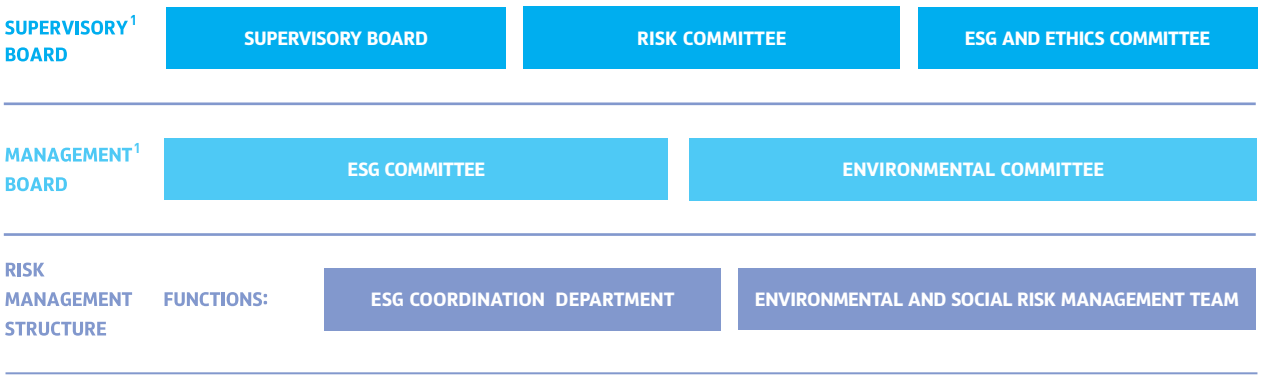
The Supervisory Board of JSC TBC Bank has established a diverse and comprehensive training agenda, which is reviewed annually. The Group's Company Secretarial team creates a general training catalogue at the beginning of each year, which covers all relevant areas of Risk, Audit, Remuneration and Governance. In 2020 and 2021, additional attention was paid to ESG and, in particular climate-related matters, regulatory compliance, reporting, shareholder views and impact. The catalogue includes an effective mix of publicly available and client-tailored webinars, analytical materials, and opportunities for live discussion with industry participants. The providers of these training opportunities include the Big Four accounting firms, external legal advisors, chartered institutes (such as the Institute of Directors and the Governance Institute), and, where relevant, senior professionals with specific subject matter expertise. Directors use the training catalogue in order to create their bespoke training calendars and exchange knowledge during Supervisory Board meetings or via the Group's dedicated Supervisory Board platform. In 2022, further topic-specific training sessions on climate-related issues are planned that will equip members of the Supervisory Board as well as the executive management of TBC Bank and other relevant employees with detailed knowledge about the TCFD and climate change-related risks and opportunities and the operative tools available to implement the ESG Strategy.

1.2 Executive management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

At the executive level, responsibility for climate change-related risks and opportunities is assigned to the ESG Committee, which was established by the Management Board in March 2021 and is responsible for implementing the ESG strategy and approving the annual as well as separate, detailed action plans for key projects. At the first meeting of the ESG Committee in March 2021, the annual action plan covering various ESG matters for 2021 was approved. For major projects, such as the implementation of the recommendations of the TCFD, a separate action plan has been developed and key implementation steps defined. The progress and implementation status of action plans are monitored at the ESG committee's meetings. The implementation of the ESG strategy is supported by the various organizational functions responsible for ESG matters: Environmental and Social Risk Management Team, the ESG Coordinator and the ESG competence center. Among other matters, the ESG Committee's responsibilities include the review and monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities as well as the establishment of an effective mitigation and control system to manage identified (material) climate related risks. The ESG Committee meets on a quarterly basis.

Furthermore, the Environmental Committee meets on a quarterly basis and oversees the implementation and operation of the Environmental Management System, which includes implementing an internal environmental management system and addresses the resource consumption and other environmental impacts of daily operations in TBC Bank. The Environmental and Social Risk Management Team regularly reports on the environmental management plans and results to the Environmental Committee. The Environmental Committee reports directly to the Chief Risk Officer.

The ESG governance structure



2. STRATEGY

The Group's objective is to act responsibly and manage the environmental and social risks associated with its operations in order to minimize negative impacts on the environment. In order to achieve this, the Group has clearly defined processes in place to identify and assess climate-related risks to our business. This approach enables the Group to reduce our ecological footprint by using resources efficiently and promoting environmentally friendly measures in order to mitigate the effects of climate change. Since banking is not a high-polluting activity, the implementation of an internal Environmental Management System to address the Group's resource consumption might not have a significant impact on the surrounding environment. However, TBC Bank has reviewed all of the operational activities, procured items, and outsourced services that it can control (present and planned), and has identified all of the material environmental aspects relevant to the business. The direct environmental impact of our business activity arises from energy, water, fuel and other resource usage, waste and emissions. The Bank has established a comprehensive internal environmental system to manage its GHG emissions and is committed to reducing them by closely monitoring its consumption of resources. In order to evaluate the significance of impact for each of the categories, we have developed a comprehensive evaluation methodology and applied it to the whole Group. Based on this, annual goals are defined and specific initiatives and programmes are elaborated to reach them. In 2020, the Bank obtained an ISO 14001:2015 certificate for its environmental management system; in 2021, the Bank completed the re-certification successfully. More information about the environmental management system can be found on pages 67-71.

In 2021, the Group took further steps to enhance its ESG framework and to demonstrate its commitment towards taking active measures to mitigate the effects of climate change. The ESG strategy was developed and approved by the Supervisory Board in November 2021, as described above. Below are the five main pillars of TBC's ESG strategy.

Establish ESG governance framework until the end of 2021

Set-up a system for measuring impacts on sustainability across the group, customers, employees and society

Access to green and other sustainable financing sources

Increase sustainable loan portfolio

Increase customer loyalty and employee motivation

TBC Group's ambition is to be a leading supporter of ESG principles in Georgia and region. We aspire to make our direct environmental impact net zero by 2025 and continue to develop our plan to enable our indirect environmental impact to also reach net zero as soon as practicable thereafter.

The long-term aspirations are supported by different measures outlined in the ESG Strategy. The key components for 2022 and 2023 are listed below:

- Increase of the sustainable loan portfolio, which largely consists of renewable energy and energy-efficiency loans (please see detailed breakdown of the portfolio on page 70);
- Implementation of the green loan framework which offers a tailored green financing for SMEs;
- Approach and system for data collection, segregation and analysis;
- Elaboration of a methodology to calculate financed emissions;
- Measure the group's direct performance towards the Paris Agreement targets for the reduction of GHG emissions;

1 These terms are defined in the glossary on page 266

- Groups' Policy on Climate Change;
- Incorporation of ESG matters in the risk appetite;
- Excluding/limiting high-carbon activities (Please see our Exclusion List, available at www.tbcbankgroup.com); and
- ESG resource center for employees, customers and wider public in order to increase awareness and knowledge about the risks and opportunities of climate change.

Work is continuing to further embed climate-related risks and opportunities within our business. An ESG Competence Center will be established to help the Bank deliver its strategic objectives and bring all of its climate-related work together.

2.1. Climate-related risks

An overall climate risk profile was assessed based on the first climate risk assessment (please see more about the climate risk assessment in the chapter risk management below). The table below shows a summary of potential transitional and physical risks identified by the Group for the Georgian environment. The time horizons considered in the assessment are short – up to 3 years, medium – up to 8 years and long – above 8 years. with the levels of a possible impact – low, medium or high. While assessing the impact of climate change risks on a sector, a category – low, medium and high - was assigned compared to other sectors, as well as in comparison with other risk categories. Thus, the assessment results are not comparable with the same impact categories in other countries or regions.

	Transition risks				Physical risks	
Risk sources	**Policy and Legal**	**Technology**	**Market**	**Reputation**	**Acute**	**Chronic**
Types of risks	• Increased GHG emissions pricing in order to incentivise movement to renewable energy sources • Enhanced regulatory environment and mandated requirements: may introduce minimum standard or expectations on green credentials of product outputs or business operations, enhanced emissions-reporting obligations • Exposure to litigation resulting in the costs related to the compensations	• Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options, including requirements to replace manufacturing technology to cleaner alternatives • Unsuccessful investment in new technologies	• Changing customer behavior including deliberate move to lower carbon footprint products • Uncertainty in market signals • Increased cost of raw materials, increased volatility and costs, sourcing restrictions for carbon heavy raw materials	• Shifts in consumer preferences to green products • Stigmatization of sector, resulting in reduced revenue from negative impacts on workforce management and planning (e.g., employee attraction and retention) • Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback	• Increased severity of extreme weather events such as floods	• Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns affecting food production and living environment • Rising mean temperatures affecting working conditions, living conditions and local infrastructure • Rising sea levels affecting local ecosystems, increasing subsidence and flood risks
Time horizon	Long	Long	Medium	Long	Medium	Long
Level of potential impacts affecting customers and TBC	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

The overall assessment of the impact of transitional policy measures

The Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy[1] and Climate Action Plan lays out different policy measures on which TBC Bank based its identification of the potential impact of the policy measures on different economic sectors, which are financed by TBC. As a summary of the potential impact of the various transition risks and physical risks identified, the transitional risks in Georgia and on the TBC Bank's activities are low. The assessment considers, that trade and services dominate the Georgian economy, and the policy measures outlined in the Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy will have overall low impact on the economic sectors, especially in short and medium term. The Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy takes into consideration that Georgia is a transitional and growing economy, and therefore the government strategy is not to impede the growth of the GDP with policy measures and rather to support a smooth transition where necessary. It is worth noting, that the economic sectors most affected by transitional risks world-wide such as mining crude petroleum, natural gas and metal ores, manufacturing coke and refined petroleum products[2] are present to the extremely limited extend in Georgia, resulting in a low overall impact of transitional measures on economic growth, if any.

The overall assessment of the impact of the physical risks

The geographical location and natural conditions of Georgia – a small country with a mountainous landscape, a Black Sea coastal zone, and semi-arid areas in the Southeast – all contribute to the country's vulnerability to the physical risks of climate change. The sectors that are thought to be most vulnerable to climate change in Georgia include agriculture, forestry, tourism, and healthcare[3].

The impact of physical risks on economic sectors, which are financed by the TBC Bank, will become material over the time. For the Group, the risks can materialise through the impairment of asset values and the deteriorating creditworthiness of customers, operating in Georgia. Certain geographic areas and economic sectors such as winter resorts, agricultural land are affected partially already and might deteriorate further in the medium time horizon. The overall assessment of the potential impact in Georgia and on the TBC Bank's activities is medium in long-term perspective. It is understood that climate change risks are largely associated with longer-term impacts; however, those longer-term impacts are unclear, especially considering the shorter-term maturity structure of the Bank's loan portfolio.

2.2. Climate-related risks and opportunities on the business and financial planning

We are working to incorporate climate and broader ESG considerations in our financial planning process. In 2022, we continue the development of measurement capabilities across the Group's opportunities and the advancement of the scenario analysis framework. Some qualitative considerations related to climate and ESG matters were incorporated in the financial planning cycle for 2022-2023. In 2022, the Group seeks to include considerations linked to business actions identified through scenario analysis as well as progress on climate-related opportunities, including the launch of new products and initiatives.

To encourage customers to invest in green products and services, the Group offers services, financing and funding solutions, as outlined in the table below:

Climate-related opportunities	Customer	Our progress	Impact
Renewable energy financing	Corporate	TBC bank is the leading bank in the local financing of renewable energy project with GEL 554 million	Contributing to Georgia's transition to low-carbon economy
Green Loan Framework - a standardized approach to sustainable finance, including energy efficiency, renewable energy and resource efficiency financing	MSME	In 2021, TBC bank developed the Green Loan Framework with the Green for Growth Fund (GGF) Technical Assistance Facility, represented by Finance in Motion GmbH and financed by the European Union under the EU4Energy Initiative.	Encourage customers to transition to low carbon activities
Long-term business loan for solar panels	MSME	In 2022, TBC launched a special long-term loan for solar power plants. The product considers different financial and non-financial benefits.	Encourage customers to optimize their costs and to support the transition to low carbon activities
Global Climate Fund (GCF) accreditation, enabling the Bank to have direct access to GCF funding GCF accreditation	All	In 2021, TBC Bank became the first commercial bank in the Caucasus region to receive accreditation by the Green Climate Fund (GCF).	The accreditation will enable the Bank to finance projects for adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change and contribute to combatting climate change in Georgia
Energy efficiency loans	Retail	Financing of hybrid/electric cars, mortgages and energy efficient processing. The portfolio volume equals to GEL 15.5 million	Encourage customers to transition to low carbon activities

1 Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy
2 Key elements of the 2021 Biennial Exploratory Scenario: Financial risks from climate change I Bank of England
3 Georgia's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC

2.3. Climate-related scenarios

TBC Group is taking significant steps to develop scenario analysis capabilities to better understand and act on the implications of climate-related risks and opportunities for our business and customers. The development of climate-related scenario analysis is complex, as climate data and sub-sector information availability, accessibility, and suitability for financial risk analysis, as well as climate-related risk modelling capabilities in Georgia are very limited and still evolving. This section summarises our first-time exercise to undertake climate scenario analysis for the Georgian context and the related qualitative results.

The starting point for the first exercise, which was carried out in 2022, are two climate scenarios - the Orderly scenarios of 1.5°C (Net Zero 2050) and below 2°C, developed by the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Orderly scenarios assume that climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Both physical and transition risks are relatively subdued[1]. Each of the scenarios includes a trajectory of carbon prices and emissions over time. They are drawn from a set of scenarios published by the NGFS. We used country-level downscaled data for Georgia considering the NGFS 1.5°C (Net Zero 2050) and below 2°C scenarios. While analyzing this data, we identified that the scenarios and underlying downscaled data show certain inconsistencies in relation to the local economic environment; some of the sector level downscaled results were implausible, e.g. hydro energy outputs were falling very heavily. However, we stayed within the NGFS scenario framework, adjusting only a few parameters, where reasonable, and after consulting an external knowledgeable consultant. In particular, we used the GCAM (Global Change Assessment Model) model as the main source of data for the scenario analysis. We used data from the model to project how climate change will affect net revenues of the sector for the period of 2020-2050. Certain modifications were applied to the model data in order to reflect the specifics of the country. Third party data was also used to better understand how carbon emissions are allocated to various sectors and subsectors. The major variables used from the model were carbon emissions, carbon price, secondary and final energy prices, and demand on the secondary and final energy. These were the only variables available on the sectoral level for Georgia from NGFS projections.

We examined the impacts of two scenarios on a selected sample from our corporate customers in the carbon-intensive sectors (energy and utilities, oil and gas), as well as in metals and mining. We stressed the latest available financial statements and projection results (where applicable) for the time horizon covering the remaining maturity of the respective exposure. The selected sample of corporate customers included several hydro power plants (HPPs), electricity and gas distribution companies, a thermal power plant (the only TPP in the Group's portfolio) and a company in the metal industry. For the selection, we took companies with different sizes – small, medium and large HPPs and some leading companies in the respective sector. In summary, the results of the first stress scenario exercise showed those sectors had different sensitivity levels towards transitional risks. While the transitional risks for few cases might show negative impacts in accordance with two NGFS scenarios - largely due to the negative impact of the incorporated extremely high carbon taxes, it is understood that significant amendments to the scenario components and analysis need to be performed before the results can be considered in the risk management framework. It is important to consider that the transitional risks in Georgia are low, and policy measures, especially carbon taxes, are not among the measures foreseen by the Georgian government. At the same time, we analyzed the existing mitigation measures for those few cases, and identified a satisfactory level of the financial resilience, considering the publicly available Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy and Climate Action Plan, as well.

Despite these limitations, the scenario analysis allows us to test a range of possible future climate pathways and understand the nature and magnitude of the risks they present. The purpose of scenario analysis is not to forecast the future but to understand and prepare to manage risks that could arise. In 2022, we continue working on the climate scenario framework in order to include other sectors, as well as the impact of physical risks. Furthermore, in 2022, the focus will be on developing of sectoral guidelines for climate related risks and opportunities, where deemed necessary. For more initiatives planned in 2022, please refer to the paragraph 3. Risk management part (p 33).

In addition to exposure sensitivity analysis, the Group has already started work on an aggregated level sensitivity analysis. To this end, we analyzed downscaled estimates for Georgia of two NGFS Climate Scenarios: Net Zero 2050 and below 2°C. The main initial observation appears to be that Georgia is grouped with high-carbon-emission countries under GCAM, MESSAGEix-GLOBIOM[2] as well as REMIND-MAgPIE[3] models. This implies that the downscaled data for Georgia should be used with care. In fact, when looking at downscaled estimates for a number of other countries with economies of a broadly similar structure in the context of climate change, the impact appears to be significantly different. In particular, e.g. in GCAM model, Georgia is grouped together with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, while the deviation in the stress scenario from the baseline scenarios is similar for all

countries in the group. Meanwhile, downscaled estimates for Croatia, which has rather similar characteristics of the economy to Georgia, looks completely different as compared with the group where commodity intensive economies prevail. TBC group has started to conduct research to estimate more relevant downscaled scenario for Georgia. In this regard, the National Bank of Georgia plans to start working on climate scenarios based on the NGFS framework to estimate the potential aggregated impact on the financial sector in Georgia.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

The risks associated with climate change have both a physical impact arising from more frequent and severe weather changes, and a transitional impact that may entail extensive policy, legal and technological changes to reduce the ecological footprint of the households and businesses. For the Group, both of these risks can materialise through the impairment of asset values and the deteriorating creditworthiness of customers, which could result in a reduction of the Group's profitability. The Group may also become exposed to reputational risks as a result of its lending to or other business operations with customers deemed to be contributing to climate change.

In order to identify, assess and manage risks associated with climate change, before the undertaking the climate risk assessment, the Group performed a general analysis in order to understand the maturity level of the ESG framework. The general analysis process covered the assessment of the existing policies and procedures, identification of areas for further development and a gap analysis. Furthermore, the gap analysis considered various international standards and concept papers (European Central Bank, European Banking Authority, TCFD, Global Reporting Initiative and the Four accounting firms), reports about climate change in Georgia, criteria of ESG rating agencies and expectations in relevant expert papers. Based on the analysis, the main focus areas were identified and reflected in the ESG strategy, considering the business strategy of the Group.

As mentioned above, climate risks can materialize, first of all, through the impairment of asset values and deteriorating creditworthiness of customers. Therefore, as a first step, we looked at the material subsidiaries of the TBC Group PLC by assets, considering the materiality level of the 1% share in assets. The Group is the only subsidiary, which takes above 1 % of assets - JSC TBC Bank, which is the largest financial institution in Georgia. In order to increase the understanding of climate-related risks on its loan portfolio, the Bank performed a high-level sectoral risk assessment, as different sectors might be vulnerable to different climate-related risks over different time horizons. The risk assessment process and content is based on TCFD recommendations, climate-related documents published by the Bank of England, the climate change assessments of Georgia performed as part of the IPCC reports, and the targets and strategy 2030 defined by the Georgian government to achieve the National Determined Contribution of Georgia[4]. The risk assessment focuses on economic sectors such as: energy, oil and gas, metals and mining, tourism, agriculture, food industry, healthcare, construction and real estate. This assessment is the first exercise conducted with regards to overall climate change risks. Therefore, the assessment of levels and impacts might change in the future, based on further review of the methodology, deep dive analysis and increased understanding of the impact of climate change risks.

To define the climate-related economic sectors for the sectoral analysis, a key materiality threshold has been agreed above 1% of the loan portfolio. The sectoral assessment was performed with the involvement of the business and credit risk specialists responsible for the respective economic sectors in the Bank.

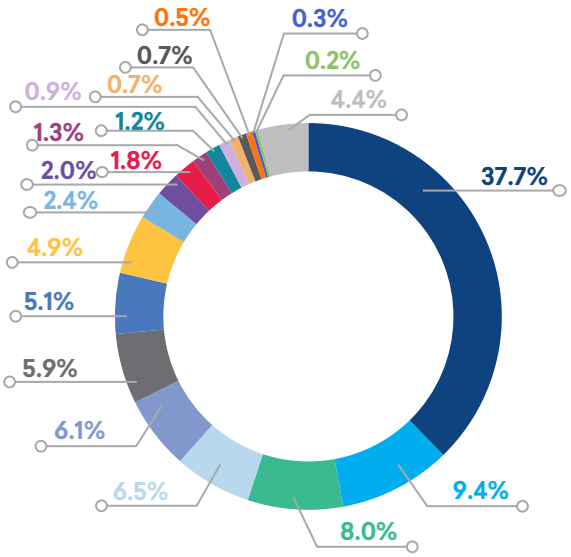
1 Net Zero 2050 is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5 °C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. Some jurisdictions such as the US, EU and Japan reach net zero for all greenhouse gases by this point. This scenario assumes that ambitious climate policies are introduced immediately. Carbon dioxide removal (CDR) is used to accelerate the de-carbonisation but kept to the minimum possible and broadly in line with sustainable levels of bioenergy production. Net CO_2 emissions reach zero around 2050, giving at least a 50 % chance of limiting global warming to below 1.5 °C by the end of the century, with no or low overshoot (< 0.1 °C) of 1.5 °C in earlier years. Physical risks are relatively low but transition risks are high. Below 2 °C gradually increases the stringency of climate policies, giving a 67 % chance of limiting global warming to below 2 °C. This scenario assumes that climate policies are introduced immediately and become gradually more stringent though not as high as in Net-zero 2050. CDR is deployment is relatively low. Net-zero CO_2 emissions are achieved after 2070. Physical and transition risks are both relatively low.

2 The MESSAGEix-GLOBIOM Integrated Assessment Model is based on the MESSAGEix framework, an open- source energy systems optimization modelling environment including macro-economic feedback using a stylized computable general equilibrium model.

3 REMIND (REgional Model of Investment and Development) is a numerical model that represents the future evolution of the world economies with a special focus on the development of the energy sector and the implications for our world climate. REMIND is used in connection with other models to provide a detailed answer. One such model is MAgPIE (Model of Agricultural Production and its Impacts on the Environment).

4 A nationally determined contribution (NDC) is a national plan highlighting climate change mitigation, including climate-related targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions, policies and measures governments aim to implement in response to climate change and as a contribution to achieve the global targets set out in the Paris Agreement.

GROSS LOANS BY SECTORS



GEL 16.9 BLN

TOTAL LOANS FOR STANDALONE BANK

- Individual
- Real Estate
- Hospitality & Leisure
- Energy & Utilities
- Construction
- Food Industry
- Trade
- Agriculture
- Healthcare
- Services
- Automotive
- Transportation
- Oil & Gas
- Pawn Shops
- Financial Services
- Manufacturing
- Media & Publishing
- Metal & Mining
- Communication
- Other

The sectoral distribution of the loan portfolio for standalone Bank as of the year end 2021 is given in the table above.. The maturity of assets are essential for defining the different time horizons for the analysis and for assessing the materiality of climate-related risks for different sectors. The maturity structure of the loan portfolio shows that the majority of assets is distributed in much shorter time horizons than the timeframe in which the impacts of climate change, especially of physical risks, may arise in Georgia.

Since 2012, TBC Bank has had a process to consider environmental and social risk, which was established in line with industry guidelines that aim to mitigate the effects of climate change. TBC Bank has developed E&S risk management procedures to identify, assess, manage and monitor environmental and social risks which are fully compliant with Georgian environmental legislation, follow international best practices and incorporate appropriate consideration of IFC Performance Standards, EBRD Performance Requirements (PRs) and ADB's Safeguard Requirements (SRs). These procedures are fully integrated into the credit risk management process and are routinely applied to SMEs and corporate customers. In collaboration with partner IFIs, a clear Environmental and Social (E&S) risk categorization matrix was developed. Projects that are to be financed are classified according to E&S categories (low, medium, high and A category) based on analysis; where necessary, deep dive analysis and due diligence are performed. When categorizing the transaction according to E&S risk category, priority is given to the higher risk. Additionally, external specialized companies are involved in the detailed assessment of E&S risks for A category projects, such as hydroelectric plants. The Environmental Management Policy and Procedure provides TBC with a good description of assessing environmental risks related to clients. More information about the environmental management system can be found on pages 67-71. It is worth noting that processes related to climate risks will continue to evolve as TBC embeds its approaches further. This process will be supported with the climate-related training to strengthen the Bank's capacity, knowledge and capabilities for managing climate-related risks across the business.

In order to further facilitate the integration of these risk identification processes into the Group's overall risk management, in 2022, the Group will undertake deep dive analyses to understand the extent to which climate-related risks are to be categorized as principal risks. The Group will develop a Policy on Climate Change, a risk appetite statement and risk appetite measures. The high-level sectoral assessment carried out during 2021 has provided insights into the potential impacts on specific sectors. In 2022, the focus will be on developing of sectoral guidelines for climate related risks and opportunities, where deemed necessary. Key initiatives will include further enhancement of the climate risk management framework and the development of ESG profiles for corporate clients covering ESG factors, including relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate risk might impact other, more traditional risk categories for banking such as: market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and reputational risk. A summary of the assessment is given in the table below. Certain risk factors, which were identified for operational and reputational risks, are already covered under the existing risk management framework.

Banking risk types	Impact from Physical Risk	Impact from Transition Risk
Market risk	No material impact expected	No material impact expected
Liquidity risk	No material impact expected	No material impact expected
Operational risk	Extreme events that would cause damages to Group's own sites could affect the ability to provide services to its clients (e.g., lack of electricity supply, inability for employees to work in premises).	No material impact expected
Reputational risk	No material impact expected	Financing to high-emitting borrowers could affect brand image, as perceived by stakeholders

4. METRICS AND TARGETS

The metrics related to the Group's own operations are given in the environmental management system section on page 68 and include Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions.

In 2022, key initiatives will include further implementation of the TCFD recommendations, the development of the climate-related scenario analysis framework, the development of ESG profiles for corporate clients covering climate-related risks and opportunities and increasing our expertise in climate-related matters. These initiatives will also consider sectoral guidelines for climate related risks and opportunities, where necessary and feasible.

The climate action initiatives are part of the overall ESG strategy, which was approved by the Supervisory Board in November 2021. The ESG strategy sets aspirational targets, such as Net-Zero GHG emissions[1] related to the direct environmental impact by 2025 and an increase in the sustainable loan portfolio, which consists of renewable energy loans, energy efficiency loans, and financing with social components, etc. As of Q4 2020, the total sustainable portfolio stays at GEL 676.3 million. Please see more details about the sustainable portfolio on page 70. The strategy and targets will be reviewed annually. Starting from 2022, the ESG-related KPIs are included in the long-term incentive plans for executive remuneration.

The following table sets out some key metrics and targets of our ESG strategy. The GHG emissions targets for 2023 will be defined during the annual review of the ESG strategy, as well as the targets of sustainable portfolio for the following years.

Metrics / Targets	2022	2023	2025
Total emissions (own operations)	Annual increase below 3%		**Net-zero GHG emissions** (direct)
Water consumption per employee (m3/pp)	Annual increase below 1.5%		
Sustainable portfolio	**GEL 750 million** – the target volume of the sustainable loan portfolio	**GEL 1 billion** – the target volume of the sustainable loan portfolio	
Management KPI	Long-term incentive plan (LTIP) for management linked to the total portfolio of sustainable assets	Long-term incentive plan (LTIP) for management linked to the total portfolio of sustainable assets	

The ESG strategy of the Group is evolving, therefore, the Group continues to develop additional targets and metrics to measure all identified risks and opportunities of the Group. The current targets and metrics are disclosed above.

1 The Net-Zero GHG commitment refers to the direct impact of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3, which are defined on the page 68.

Network Georgia

Global Compact Network Georgia Award 2021

TBC Bank has been awarded a special prize for its outstanding efforts to champion Sustainable Development Goals in the country at Corporate Responsibility Award Ceremony 2021 organized by Global Compact Network Georgia.

Retail Banking

OVERVIEW

TBC Bank has established itself as a leading retail bank in Georgia over the past decade, serving around 1.5 million active clients. We have a strong presence across different customer segments, including mass retail and affluent customers, thanks to our customer centric approach and best-in-class omni-channel distribution platform. The latter is comprised of leading digital channels, modern branches, best-in-class call centers, as well as the wide-network of ATMs and self-service terminals, which serve as a strong substitute for bank branches.

MULTI-CHANNEL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

147
OF BRANCHES

4,205
OF SELF-SERVICE TERMINALS

1,570
OF ATMs[1]

25,990
OF ACTIVE MERCHANT TERMINALS[2]

OUR DIGITAL PLATFORMS

744,000
ACTIVE DIGITAL USERS

44%
DAU/MAU

4.9
MOBILE BANKING APP RATING ON BOTH GOOGLE PLAY STORE AND APPLE APP STORE

Our goal is to be the first choice for individuals living in Georgia and Georgian citizens working aboard, by providing simple, convenient and relevant financial services by leveraging our advanced digital capabilities.

Tornike Gogichaishvili

In 2021, we focused our efforts on further refining our customer journey in digital channels by introducing new products and services, increasing the accessibility of our payments options, as well as upgrading our branches to create a more friendly environment for our clients. In addition, we continued to leverage our data analytical capabilities to generate more tailored offerings and increase our profitability. We also expanded our offerings to the young generation and started to target the Georgian diaspora.

In 2021, our gross retail loan book amounted to GEL 6,266 million, up by 11.5% year-on-year on a constant currency basis, driven by an increase in mortgage and consumer loans, which grew by 12.5% and 9.4% without the FX effect, respectively. Over the same period, our deposit portfolio increased by 19.0% year-on-year on a constant currency basis, reaching GEL 5,630 million. The net profit for the retail segment amounted to GEL 286.3 million. More information about the financial performance of the retail segment is provided in the financial review section on pages 72 to 78.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

38.6%
RETAIL LOAN MARKET SHARE[3]

40.3%
RETAIL DEPOSITS MARKET SHARE[3]

37.0%
RETAIL SHARE IN TOTAL LOAN BOOK

37.8%
RETAIL SHARE IN TOTAL DEPOSIT PORTFOLIO

97%
RETAIL OFFLOADING RATIO

1.5 mln
NUMBER OF ACTIVE CUSTOMERS

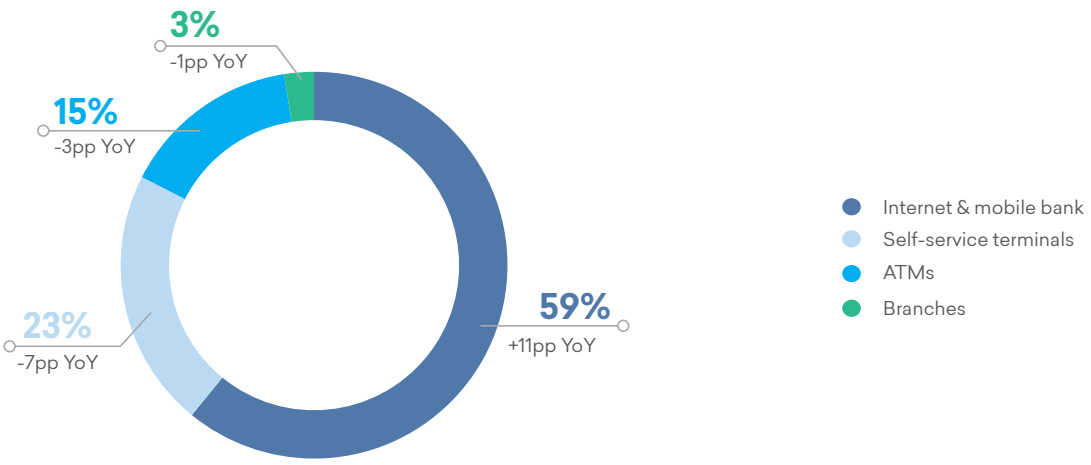
56%
NET PROMOTER SCORE (NPS)[4]

OUR MAIN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Continue enhancing our advanced omni-channel platforms

During 2021, customer engagement in remote channels remained high, with 97% of transactions conducted via remote channels by retail customers, including 59% coming from our internet and mobile banking applications.

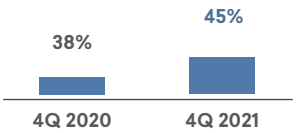
RETAIL OFFLOADING RATIO IN 2021



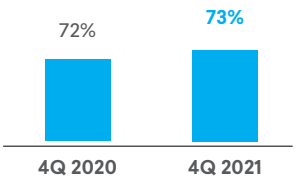
1 Including partner banks
2 Active merchant terminals include POS terminals and ecommerce with at least one transaction conducted during the month.
3 Based on data published by the National Bank of Georgia as of 31 December 2021; in this context retail refers to individual customers.
4 Based on survey conducted by the independent research company IPM in December 2021.

In order to increase the sale of consumer loans via digital sales, in August 2021 we launched an end-to-end lending process in our mobile banking. We also continued to polish our online lending platforms TBC credit (www.tbccredit.ge) and TBC installment platform (www.tbcganvadeba.ge). As a result, the share of consumer loans sold via remote channels grew from 38% in 4Q 2020 to 45% in 4Q 2021. Over the same period, the share of time and savings deposits being opened remotely stood at high 73%.

CONSUMER LOANS OFFLOADING IN DIGITAL CHANNELS



DEPOSITS OFFLOADING IN DIGITAL CHANNELS



In addition, we introduced open banking, which enables our customers to add other Georgian bank accounts to our mobile banking applications and manage their banking operations centrally. Furthermore, we enriched our digital banking with more handy features, including an IBAN scanner, which simplifies money transfers, as well as a transaction filter, which helps customers to quickly sort transactions by different parameters. In recognition of our efforts, we won "Best Integrated Consumer Bank Site in Central and Eastern Europe 2021" award from Global Finance magazine.

While we are driving our transactions and sales towards digital channels, the branches play an important role in nourishing customer relationships and communicating our vision: "to make life easier". Therefore, this year we launched a branch redesign project with the aim of simplifying the customer journey in branches. According to the new concept, the branch is divided into several core zones and is tailored to the needs of different customer segments. By the end of the year, we redesigned 13 branches in the capital city and 5 branches in the regions.

Making payments simpler than ever

After entering Tbilisi's transport payments network in 2020, in 2021 we expanded our presence in three other large cities of Georgia – Kutaisi, Gori and Poti. In these cities, customers can now pay using any of our debit or credit cards, or by dedicated transport cards issued by TBC. Transport cards are very easy to obtain and use. They are nameless cards, which are not tied to any bank account and have no expiration date. The transport card can be purchased in our branches, as well as several store chains. At the end of 2021, the number of our active transport cards amounted to 47,100.

Another initiative on the payments side was the introduction of a simplified dispute process for unauthorized card transactions, which allows us to decrease the review period from 35 to 3 days. Furthermore, we increased the number of cases for which customers could get reimbursement in case of unauthorized card usage. These services are available for all insured cards, TBC Concept and wealth management customers, and they are also included in certain subscription options for our mass retail clients.

Getting closer to our customers

In order to better meet the needs of our customers and allow more flexibility, in the end of 2020 we introduced a subscriptions model for our mass retail. With the help of our advanced analytical capabilities, we have developed carefully selected packages for our customers and are constantly updating them based on customer feedback. We are also actively using various communication channels to explain the benefits of this subscription model to our customers and encourage them to subscribe. As a result, our subscription model has attracted 192,000 users by the end of the year, which represents around 13% of total active retail customers. Going forward, our goal is to shift customers from a classic banking service model to the subscription model, which will help us to provide more tailored offerings to our customers, increase their loyalty, reduce the churn rate, and generate more stable and long-term fee and commission income for the bank.

New Branch Design

Another important initiative during the year was the launch of TBC Z, a new sub-brand of TBC targeting the young generation, in October 2021. Under TBC Z, we offer a set of banking products and services tailored to customers between ages of 6-17 (pupils) and 18-23 (students) via our web platform www.tbcz.ge. Parents of pupils can track their children's accounts via internet and mobile banking, set maximum daily limits for their spending and withdrawals, and receive SMS notifications about transactions made by their child. The platform also offers various discounts and activities to cardholders tailored to their interests regarding education, entertainment, hobbies, transportation and so on. In the last three months of 2021, our youth segment reached 165,000 active customers.

Furthermore, this year we took up a new challenge – to become the number one choice for Georgian citizens working abroad – by providing simple, convenient and relevant financial services. For this purpose, we set up a dedicated team and started to explore the needs of the diaspora in order to create tailored products and services, as well as enhance the existing digital platforms to launch dedicated services for them. Today, there are around 1.3 million emigrants living abroad, which translates into 350 thousand potential clients, further supporting our growth, according to our estimates.

We also continued to run our wide-scale loyalty programme, Ertguli, which is part of our retail customer-centric approach and allows our customers to gather loyalty points by paying with TBC cards at more than 300 partner companies as well as access special offers and discounts. Customers gain more points by paying with credit cards compared to debit cards. This programme both helps us to build customer loyalty and facilitates payment business and card usage.

Continue to leverage our advanced data analytical capabilities

Within the scope of our three-year data analytical roadmap, which was developed in 2018 with the support of a leading global consultancy firm, we have launched and scaled up the following projects in the retail segment, generating an extra GEL 20 million in 2021.

Ongoing projects

- **Consumer and mortgage loan price optimization and process automation** – this is an on-going project, which is continuously fine-tuned. Based on detailed analysis of clients' spending behavior, risk profile and other characteristics, we determine the price sensitivity for each customer and develop tailored offerings for each individual client. The customer level price calculation process is fully automated and integrated into the loan origination system.
- **Customer lifetime value** – this project is another very important step towards customer centricity, as it envisages assessment of such metrics as: customer engagement scores, customer churn, and estimating customer lifetime value.

Launched and scaled projects:

- **Subscriptions model for mass retail customers** – as described in our sub-section "getting closer to our customers" above.
- **TBC Concept service model for affluent customers** – as described in our TBC concept sub-section below.
- **Next best product in retail** – this project aims to increase conversions by developing tailored offers based on a state-of-art system algorithm, which is available in all our sales channels. The project proved to be very successful in increasing customer satisfaction levels and increasing the conversion rate.
- **Deposit pricing and profitability improvement** – this project envisages effective management of our retail deposits via tailored offerings to clients. When opening a term deposit, every single customer receives an alternative offer, which is the best possible proposition for him/her under the given conditions. In 2021, 32% of all newly opened or renewed term deposits were placed with alternative terms.

Further develop our affluent sub-segment, TBC Concept

In 2020, TBC's affluent banking moved from standard banking to an innovative, subscription banking business model, which offers our customers various subscription packages better tailored to their specific needs. Our "fully digital package" became especially relevant during the pandemic, as it allows our customers to manage their daily banking operations and receive financial advice online, while having access to all private banking customer benefits. In 2021, we also launched a new package, which is designed for individuals who need a wider range of financial tools and are interested in brokerage services to better manage their funds. In addition, within this package, we offered our clients two new premium cards: Visa Signature and Mastercard World Elite, which offer its holders a wide range of services, privileges, discounts and VIP services all over the world.

We also continued to successfully operate our TBC Concept Flagship space, which was opened in 2020 and allows us to seamlessly merge banking with lifestyle. As a conceptual space, it was strategically developed to have 80% lifestyle and 20% banking areas. The areas of the Flagship space include self-service and personal banking zones, exhibitions, library and co-working spaces as well as a cafe. As a result, the Flagship space became a favorite spot for banking, recreational activities and co-working for many of our Concept clients.

During 2021, TBC Concept has maintained its strong positioning in lifestyle offerings for its clients. With an increased data-centered approach, TBC Concept has offered its clients over 300 special offers and promotions throughout the year revolving around travel (discovering Georgia during the pandemic), shopping (mainly online), recreational activities, online platforms and much more. Furthermore, we continue to offer our Concept clients concierge services, which cover trip planning, studying abroad, restaurant reservation, flower delivery, dry cleaning, laundry, car service and much more.

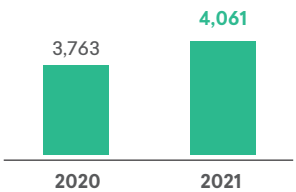
We are also proud that our affluent banking services, together with the wealth management service offered by our CIB segment, won several prestigious awards:

THE BEST PRIVATE BANK IN GEORGIA 2021
from PWM and the Banker magazine

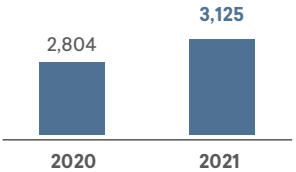
THE BEST PRIVATE BANK IN GEORGIA 2022
from Global Finance magazine

TBC CONCEPT

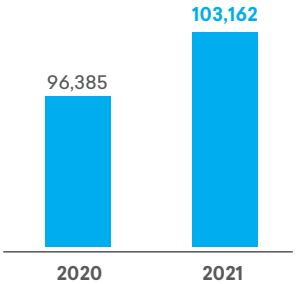
Loan Portfolio
(GEL million)
+7.9%



Deposit Portfolio
(GEL million)
+11.5%



# of Customers
+7.0%



OUTLOOK

Going forward, in line with our aspiration to make life easier for our customers, we will continue to accelerate sales growth in digital channels. Furthermore, our focus is to further strengthen our position in the Georgian regions and increase the number of active clients, as well as increase the non-mortgage share of our total loan portfolio.

MSME Banking

OVERVIEW

Over the years, TBC Bank has established itself as a leading partner for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by supporting their growth and development. As a result of our continuous efforts, 63%[1] of all newly-registered businesses in Georgia choose TBC.

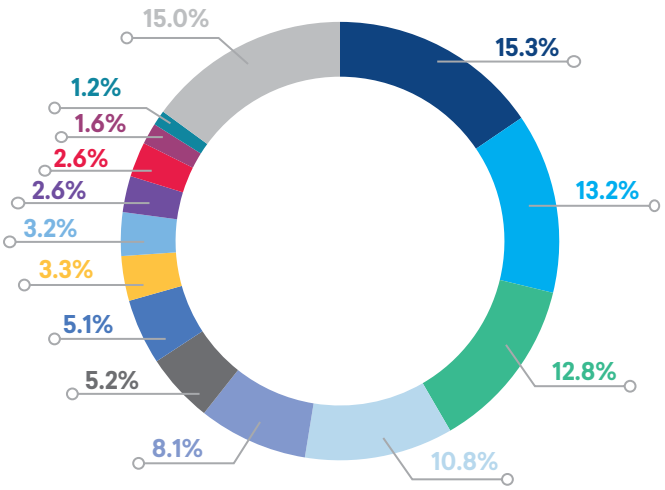
We continue to provide all-round support to businesses by offering them all the necessary tools and services in an environment still widely shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our strategic priorities are expanding to digital and payment solutions, growing our share in the micro sub-segment, and enhancing our renowned business support programme.

Our efforts, combined with the revival of business activities, led to an increase in the MSME loan book of 23.3% to GEL 4,141 million during 2021, on a constant currency basis. Over the same period, the deposit portfolio increased by 19.1% and reached GEL 1,564 million, without the FX effect. In 2021, our net profit in the MSME segment mounted to GEL 165.5 million. More information about the financial performance of the MSME segment is provided in the financial review section on pages 72-78.

Our goal is to be a reliable partner and supporter of Georgian businesses from startups to well established enterprises, by providing a full range of convenient products and solutions at every stage of their development. We are also dedicated to developing a strong local business community by fostering various initiatives and programmes.

Tornike Gogichaishvili

DIVERSIFIED MSME PORTFOLIO WITH A STRONG PRESENCE IN THE AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND HOSPITALITY & LEISURE SECTORS



2021 HIGHLIGHTS

81,000
NUMBER OF ACTIVE CUSTOMERS[1]

63%
OF NEWLY REGISTERED LEGAL ENTITIES CHOSE TBC BANK[2]

24.4%
MSME SHARE IN TOTAL LOAN BOOK

10.5%
MSME SHARE IN TOTAL DEPOSIT PORTFOLIO

98%
OF OUR ACTIVE CUSTOMERS USE BUSINESS INTERNET OR MOBILE BANKING

OUR MAIN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Growing our presence in the micro sub-segment, while maintaining leadership in the SME sub-segment

As we strive to support MSME businesses of all sizes, this year we focused on increasing our presence among the smallest MSME clients, the micro sub-segment[3]. In order to increase our presence in this sub-segment, we undertook several initiatives:

- We continued the automatization of the loan approval process in the micro sub-segment, the implementation of which was hindered last year due to the pandemic. In 2021, we successfully launched fully automatic loan approvals so that loans up to GEL 100,000 could be approved automatically using pre-determined rules and a scoring model, thus significantly decreasing the time-to-yes period.
- We also changed the staff motivation system of our front-office employees with a higher focus on rewarding loan issuances with smaller ticket sizes.

As a result, our micro sub-segment loan portfolio grew by 26.9% in 2021.

On the SME side, in order to further streamline our processes, we implemented a financial statement automatization tool, which automatically generates a business entity's financial statements based on inputted data. This tool significantly speeds up the loan approval process, as well as eliminates the possibility of human error. As a result, the time-to-yes decreased by around two days for these loans.

1 Out of which 40,000 are legal entities and 41,000 are individuals with business loans
2 Data is for January-September 2021, source: www.napr.gov.ge, the National Agency of Public Registry
3 Includes business loans up to GEL 1 million

We are pleased that our consistent efforts towards innovation and digitalization have been recognized internationally with multiple awards from Global Finance:

Best Corporate/Institutional Online Portal 2021 in the world;

Best Corporate/Institutional Online Portal 2021 in Central and Eastern Europe;

Best Integrated Corporate/ Institutional Banking Site 2021 in Central and Eastern Europe ;

Best Corporate/Institutional Mobile Banking App 2021 in Central and Eastern Europe ;

Most Innovative Corporate/ Institutional Digital Bank 2021 in Central and Eastern Europe.

Increasing digitalization

In 2021, our digital services remained in high demand, as the trends set by the pandemic largely continued into this year. Around 98% of our active legal customers use business Internet or mobile banking, with DAU/MAU ratio standing at 26% by the end of 2021.

This year, the most notable innovation among our digital offerings was the introduction of open banking in our mobile banking application. Open banking brings together all the accounts of a client at various Georgian banks and allows them to check their accounts in one place. This functionality was particularly useful for our business clients, as around half of them have accounts in more than one bank. Previously, in order to check their balances and transactions, clients had to log into separate banking apps and switch between them.

We have also been actively upgrading our business app, which was launched in 2020 to make it more convenient for our MSME clients. A number of new features have been added to the app in order to better accommodate our customers' needs, such as implementing a new module for utility payments and automatic payments as well as allowing transfers using any foreign currency.

Fine-tuning our payments solutions

In 2021, we continued to introduce innovative and convenient payment solutions for our customers:

- In e-commerce, we launched an alternative payments method for small businesses, which allows merchants to process e-commerce payments in a simpler and cheaper way than using a traditional e-commerce checkout. After receiving an order from a client, merchants are able to generate a payment link through a dedicated platform and send the link to the customer. Upon clicking the link, the client then chooses a suitable payment option: any bank's mobile or internet banking, QR payment through TBC's mobile bank, Apple Pay, or payment with our loyalty programme Ertguli points.
- Furthermore, in order to facilitate online payments, we launched a new platform, Payments Space (available on www.tbcpayments.ge) for our merchants, which allows them to easily control their daily transactions, receive analytical reports and manage their payments products. The platform is free of charge.
- On the POS side, we introduced Android POS solution, which is a smarter alternative to the traditional POS, aimed primarily at small & medium businesses. Thanks to its operational system (Android), it is more flexible, allowing to add non-payment functionality to POS terminals and offering better customer experience for merchants and customers. As of 31 December 2021, we already had 100 active Android POS terminals.

Enhancing our business support programme

We are committed to facilitating the success of our business clients by providing them with a full-scale business support programme, enriched with extensive educational resources and technological tools, which are accessible from a single platform www.tbcbusiness.ge.

We have the largest business education programme in Georgia, which has attracted over 30,000 attendees through around 1,000 lectures over the past eight years. The programme has been developed in partnership

with the Asian Development Bank and provides free access to live lectures on various relevant topics, such as technology, digital marketing, human resources etc.

In order to help businesses find and utilize the most suitable tools and software, we created an online platform www.businesstools.ge. This platform connects developers with users and offers a convenient way to find, compare and review various programmes created for accounting, IT management, project management and other fields.

We continue to offer our business customers Business Club, a unique subscription model that combines a bundle of financial products and services with extensive non-financial offerings, such as exclusive face-to-face and group meetings, seminars and workshops with market-leading specialists in various areas, as well as special offers from our partners. Around 30% of our MSME legal clients are Business Club members.

In order to reward innovation and creativity, as well as encourage entrepreneurs, we have established several renowned annual events:

- The Annual Business Award Ceremony, established back in 2015, aims to identify outstanding businesses in Georgia, help them develop, gain publicity and recognition and inspire other entrepreneurs. This year, the event was organized in partnership with EFSE and Forbes Georgia and attached 41.3 million views in media, while top of mind awareness reached 70%[1]. Over the years, the ceremony has attracted more than 3,000 businesses from various fields.
- The Annual Apps Challenge, which was first established in 2020. This year, 40 teams entered the competition with unique and innovative app ideas, for the chance to become one of three winners and receive funding to bring their ideas to life.

Additional support for startups and rural enterprises

Since 2017, we have run Startuperi, a start-up oriented project offering full-scale support to companies in an early stage of development. The programme aims to foster entrepreneurship by providing easily accessible funding, media & PR support, free educational programmes and conferences, as well as partnerships with large companies in Georgia. The outstanding portfolio of the programme is comprised of 493 active loans, in the total amount of GEL 196.9 million as of 31 December 2021.

In order to foster business development in rural areas and help to create new job opportunities, we are actively supporting local businesses by providing affordable finance. We partnered with three government programmes, "Produce in Georgia", "Host in Georgia" and "Preferential Agro Credit", to support agricultural and hospitality businesses. The programmes offer lowered interest rates through governmental subsidies. In 2021, we disbursed 2,096 loans in the amount of GEL 530.0 million within these programmes.

OUTLOOK

Going forward, we will stay focused on providing our clients with a superior customer experience, simplifying and digitalizing our products, increasing our presence in the small micro sub-segment in the regions, further developing our subscription model, as well as remaining the best business supporter in the country.

1 Based on survey conducted by an independent research company, ACT

WORLD'S

BEST CORPORATE INTERNET BANKING PORTAL

თიბისი

GLOBAL FINANCE

Corporate & Investment Banking

OVERVIEW

Over the past decades, TBC Bank's CIB business has been a leading provider of corporate and investment banking solutions in Georgia, helping businesses to optimize their funding structure and effectively manage their risks. We hold the number one market position across all major products including loans, deposits and trade finance products. We offer a full suite of lending and transactional products, advisory services in managing and structuring complex transactions, leading trade finance capabilities, strong sector expertise across all major industries of the economy, as well as additional financial resources via partnerships with International Financial Institutions and government programmes. Since January 2021, we have integrated our wealth management (WM) business into our CIB business in order to better serve our clients with a combined offering, as the majority of our high net worth individuals are shareholders and C-level executives in our CIB clients.

During 2021, we continued to expand our business and attract new large and medium corporate borrowers operating in different industries. As a result, our gross loan book amounted to GEL 6,548 million, up by 19.5% year-on-year on a constant currency basis, while the deposit portfolio stood at GEL 7,379 million, up by 33.1% year-on-year without the FX effect. Over the same period, the corporate guarantees and letters of credit portfolio amounted to GEL 1,939 million, broadly stable at constant currency basis. In terms of profitability, our net profit in the CIB segment amounted to GEL 380.7 million.

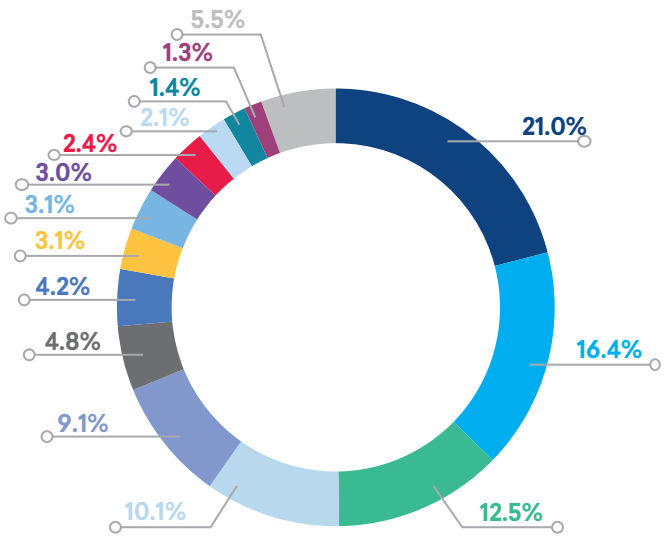
More information about the financial performance of the CIB segment is provided in the financial review section on pages 72-78.

- Real Estate
- Energy & Utilities
- Hospitality & Leisure
- Food Industry
- Construction
- Trade
- Healthcare
- Automotive
- Agriculture
- Individual
- Oil & Gas
- Services
- Financial Services
- Transportation
- Other

Our goal is to be the number one trusted strategic partner for large enterprises and high net worth clients by helping them to grow and prosper. We distinguish ourselves by sector specific, tailor-made solutions as well as strong industry and product expertise, which are the key value drivers for our clients.

George Tkhelidze

A WELL-DIVERSIFIED LOAN PORTFOLIO WITH A STRONG PRESENCE IN ALL MAJOR SECTORS OF GEORGIAN ECONOMY



2021 HIGHLIGHTS

39.1%
CIB LOAN MARKET SHARE[1]

40.5%
CIB DEPOSITS MARKET SHARE[1]

38.6%
CIB LOAN SHARE IN TOTAL PORTFOLIO

49.6%
CIB DEPOSIT SHARE IN TOTAL PORTFOLIO

48.0%
CIB GUARANTEE AND LETTER OF CREDITS MARKET SHARE[1]

7,000
NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS[2]

OUR MAIN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN 2021

Corporate banking

Improved client coverage model

In 2021, we revised our business model to ensure more focused coverage of our corporate clients and created three separate, dedicated divisions: strategic clients (top 50 groups of related companies), large and medium sized corporates (industry teams) and vulnerable clients. The new structure enabled us to better tailor our offerings to the needs of different customer groups and proactively manage our credit risk. As a result, the share of large and medium sized customers in our CIB portfolio increased by 5.7 pp to 38.1%, while our NPL ratio in CIB improved by 1.0pp and amounted to 1.4% by the end of 2021.

Increased focus on transaction banking

We also set up a new dedicated team to manage non-lending business covering FX transactions, deposits, cash management solutions and other non-lending products, with specific product expertise and sales capabilities, in order to better serve our CIB customers and diversify our non-interest income streams. One of the initiatives rolled out by this team includes the introduction of new bulk cash deposit machines to our branches, which provide a fast and secure way of depositing large amount of cash to bank accounts. By the end of 2021, we have already installed 38 new machines in our branches and clients' premises. Going forward, we are planning to add 12 more machines and expect to collect at least GEL 500 million in incremental cash from corporate clients per year.

In 2021, the volume of FX transactions from corporate clients amounted to GEL 14,266 million, up by 52% year-on-year, while cash management volumes from corporate clients increased by GEL 934 million or 23.5% year-on-year and amounted to GEL 4,906 million.

Commercial Excellence Transformation Programme

We achieved good progress in our commercial excellence transformation project, which was launched last year. In 2021, the project resulted in an additional c. GEL 10 million net banking income and reduced time spent on back office tasks by 15%.

Within the scope of this project, an advanced IT tool was developed that provides a 360 degree view on each client, based on industry benchmarks, publicly available and internal data. It also calculates customer profitability and conducts simulation analysis. As a result, our bankers are able to better understand and capture the potential of existing and target clients and use this information in account planning, customer profitability management, decision-making, and negotiations with clients.

1 Based on data published by the National Bank of Georgia as of 31 December 2021; in this context, corporate refers to legal entities.
2 Out of which 4,340 are corporate clients and 2,660 Wealth Management clients.

Investment Banking – TBC Capital

TBC Capital is a wholly-owned investment banking subsidiary of TBC Bank and a licensed brokerage firm. TBC Capital was established in 1999 and has been a leader in investment, brokerage and corporate finance solutions. As a member of TBC Group, the company is uniquely positioned to help clients of all backgrounds meet their financial objectives from structuring to executing deals or advising on complex corporate transactions. TBC Capital is also a shareholder in the Georgian Stock Exchange and contributes to the development of its infrastructure and the integration of the domestic capital market into international markets.

Staying active on bond markets

In 2021, TBC Capital maintained its leadership position in terms of total bonds issued on the Georgian market. As the economy rebounded from the pandemic, we conducted several milestone transactions including acting as a Joint Lead Manager, together with a number of leading international investment banks, on two Eurobond placements: US$ 500 million by Georgian Railway and US$ 75 million Additional Tier-1 Capital Bonds by TBC Bank and as a Co-Manager on US$ 500 million Eurobond issued by Government of Georgia.

On the local market, TBC Capital acted as Sole Arranger for GEL 35 million bond placement by Nikora Trade and as a Joint Lead Manager on US$ 12 million placement by Lisi Lake Development. TBC Capital was also active in private bond placements and acted as Sole Arranger on US$ 31 million private bond placement for TBC PLC as well as three private bond placements for EBRD and FMO. As a result, the public and private corporate, as well as government bonds issued by TBC Capital during the year accounted for 52%[1] of total bonds issued.

In addition, this year, TBC Capital introduced a new real estate advisory service and already closed two deals with the total value of c. US$ 26.4 million.

LISI
US$ 12,000,000
3 YEAR
PUBLIC PLACEMENT
6.50 %
DECEMBER 2021
PLACEMENT AGENT

EBRD
GEL 87,000,000
3 YEAR
PRIVATE PLACEMENT
3M TIBR
NOVEMBER 2021
LEAD MANAGER

NIKORA
GEL 35,000,000
3 YEAR
PUBLIC PLACEMENT
3M TIBR + 3.50 %
NOVEMBER 2021
PLACEMENT AGENT

JSC TBC BANK
US$ 75,000,000
ADDITIONAL TIER ONE
PERPETUAL BONDS
OCTOBER 2021
JOINT LEAD MANAGER

TBC BANK GROUP PLC
US$ 31,000,000
3 YEAR
PRIVATE PLACEMENT
AUGUST 2021
PLACEMENT AGENT

GEORGIAN RAILWAY
US$ 500,000,000
7 YEAR
PUBLIC PLACEMENT
4.00 % GREEN NOTES
JUNE 2021
JOINT LEAD MANAGER

LISI
GEL 157,500,000
1.5 YEAR
PRIVATE PLACEMENT
3M TIBR
JUNE 2021
LEAD MANAGER

FMO
GEL 34,000,000
5 YEAR
PRIVATE PLACEMENT
NBG 3M CD
MAY 2021
LEAD MANAGER

GEORGIA
US$ 500,000,000
5 YEAR
PUBLIC PLACEMENT
2.75 %
APRIL 2021
CO-MANAGER

Enhancing our research services

TBC Capital's research division provides access to comprehensive data and analytical insights for large corporate borrowers and investors. Its coverage comprises regular macro, sectoral, equity market, and fixed income updates as well as in-depth analytical reports on significant developments and events. This year, the research division continued to provide corporate borrowers and investors with regular updates on the recovery of the Georgian economy through its regular, weekly, monthly and quarterly publications and online events. In addition, it successfully launched

coverage of equity markets and provided the audience with weekly updates on developments in global equity markets. Furthermore, our research division closely monitored the recovery of the tourism and real estate sectors through its monthly sector watch series. Overall, in 2021 TBC Capital published more than 200 publications. The full list of reports is available at www.tbccapital.ge.

The coverage of our reports continues to increase both locally and among international investors and analysts. Our macro updates are also broadcast on a regular basis via local business media online channel. Moreover, in 2021 TBC Capital started to produce regular video updates on some of the most important research findings and economic developments to diversify its format of content. In addition, throughout the year we organized several large-scale online conferences for our customers, covering challenges and trends in the Georgian economy from a macro as well as a sectoral perspective. In 2021, TBC Capital became research contributor to Bloomberg and Refinitiv, targeting wider international audience interested in Georgia.

Private Banking - TBC Wealth Management

TBC WM is Georgia's leading wealth management franchise, serving around 2,700 resident and non-resident high net worth clients. We offer a wide range of personalized banking, investment and insurance products that are carefully designed to meet the individual financial goals of our customers and maximize their wealth. In addition, our clients benefit from exclusive lifestyle offerings for major elite events happening in the country. We also have a representative office in Israel, TBC Invest, which acts as an intermediary with high net worth clients from Israel and offers fast and efficient consulting services on the ground.

In 2021, we rebranded TBC VIP to TBC Wealth Management and launched a dedicated WM webpage (www.tbcwm.ge) for our existing and potential clients, which provides comprehensive information about our operations. In addition, we introduced a new product – Visa Infinite, Visa's most elite card, exclusively for WM clients. Considered a symbol of recognition, the prestigious Visa Infinite provides clients with comfort and bespoke benefits, both in Georgia and across the world.

- **Best Treasury and Cash Management Bank in Georgia 2022**
- **Best Trade Finance Provider in Georgia 2022**
- **Best Foreign Exchange Provider in Georgia 2022**
- **Best Private Bank in Georgia 2022**
- **Best Investment Bank in Georgia 2021**

Global Finance

- **Best Private Bank in Georgia 2021**

PWM and the Banker magazines

1 Based on internal estimates

ENTRÉE - CASE STUDY

The Georgian bakery network “Entrée” has been present in the Georgian market since 2008 and has emerged as one of the country’s most successful fast casual dining concepts in recent years. We became Entrée’s partner in 2011 and have stood by their side since then. In summer 2021, with our support, Entrée opened a new facility in Notting Hill, London and serves customers with Georgian cuisine along with French dishes. This is our second cooperation with Entrée; the first was in 2015, when Entrée successfully launched its first café abroad in Baku.

Coffee
Espresso
Americano
Flat white
Cappuccino
Latte
Iced coffee
Tea
Freshly Squeezed Juices
TBILISI BAKERY

TBC Pay

TBC Pay is a leading payments provider in Georgia offering individuals and businesses convenient payment solutions. TBC Pay is a wholly owned subsidiary of TBC Bank and has been operating since 2008. TBC Pay offers a wide range of services including utility payments, mobile top-ups, loan repayments and money transfers through its wide and easily accessible distribution network.

TBC Pay mainly services its customers via c. 4,205 self-service terminals conveniently distributed across the country. These terminals allow customers to conduct a range of payments instantly on a 24/7 basis, using both cash and cards.

In addition, TBC Pay operates a website (www.tbcpay.ge), along with a mobile app, which offers a simple and engaging interface. In 2021, we also added international cards to our digital payments channels. Overall, in 2021, the number of payments conducted through digital channels increased by 49% year-on-year, while number of active digital users reached c. 51,000.

For businesses with large cash operations, TBC Pay offers cash management services, in the form of specialized cash boxes. After depositing cash into these boxes, the sum is automatically transferred to the company's bank account. The cash boxes are secured through a strong authorization process.

In order to support the increased scale of business, the company is streamlining its processes and implementing new technologies. In 2021, TBC Pay successfully completed agile transformation in its IT department and started to roll it out in other departments as well. In addition, the company began implementing an enterprise-wide software, which is planned to be launched next year.

Over 2021, the volume of transactions conducted through self-service and cash management terminals as well as digital channels grew by 40% to GEL 5,636 million. Over the same period, net commission income reached GEL 38 million, up by 15% year-on-year, while EBITDA amounted to GEL 23 million, up by 8% year-on-year.

We aspire to become the largest payments provider in Georgia by further strengthening our digital capabilities as well as diversifying and fine-tuning our services. Additionally, we plan to become the largest payments aggregator in Georgia by implementing open banking capabilities.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

c. 4,205
NUMBER OF SELF-SERVICE TERMINALS

+40% YoY
GEL 5.6 bln
VOLUME OF PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

TBC Leasing

TBC Leasing, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TBC Bank, was established in 2003 and has since become a leading leasing services provider in the Georgian market. TBC Leasing serves both individuals and business clients, offering them a full range of leasing solutions and advisory services, including financial leasing, operating leasing, sale and leasebacks tailored to customers' needs. TBC Leasing serves its retail customers at its service centers and at partner vendors' sales points. As for business clients, TBC Leasing actively leverages TBC Bank's digital channels and branches.

As of 31 December 2021, our leasing portfolio stood at GEL 254 million and remained broadly stable on a constant currency basis. 88% of the portfolio was related to legal entities, with strong positions in the construction, service and manufacturing sectors. The remaining 12% of the portfolio originated from individual clients and consisted of new and used cars, with respective shares in the total retail portfolio of 51% and 49%. In 2021, net profit of TBC Leasing amounted to GEL 11.6 million.

TBC Leasing continues its active engagement in financing of green, renewable and energy efficient assets. Over the past three years, our green leasing portfolio increased by 57% and amounted to GEL 5 million. In 2021, the company launched a PV solar panel grant programme in cooperation with the Green for Growth Fund (GGF), EU4Energy and Finance in Motion, which enables legal entities as well as individuals to significantly decrease the design and installation costs of solar panels.

In January 2021, Fitch credit rating agency maintained TBC Leasing's existing long term credit rating of BB-, which is the highest credit rating among Georgia's non-banking institutions, and, in April 2021, revised the outlook of the credit rating from Negative to Stable. This credit rating will increase TBC Leasing's creditworthiness and helps us to attract new creditors and lower the cost of funding. During 2021, the company successfully raised additional funding of US$ 30 million, in the form of senior loans, from Development Financial Institutions as well as International Financial Institutions.

Finally, we remain dedicated to raising awareness among the Georgian population regarding the benefits of leasing solutions, as the Georgian leasing market is still highly underpenetrated with a leasing to GDP ratio of just 1%[1].

Our aspiration is to further strengthen our leading market position via developing tailored solutions, as well as dedicated digital offerings. In addition, our priority is to increase the share of green/ renewable and energy efficient projects.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

77%
MARKET SHARE[1]

2,265
NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

GEL 254 mln
LEASING PORTFOLIO

1 Based on internal estimates

Our Colleagues

OVERVIEW

We aspire to be most desired employer in the country, attracting and developing top talent, nourishing our corporate values and keeping our employees engaged and motivated in order to support the Group in achieving its ambitious strategic goals. We also work closely with each business division in order to better understand their needs and assist them in overcoming their individual challenges.

In the post-pandemic world, more and more companies are moving towards remote or hybrid working conditions. We were one of the first companies in Georgia to allow all our back-office employees to work remotely. Our HR campaign "work from where you want" was very well received by our employees and today the vast majority of our back-office employees work outside the office. Importantly, this initiative not only resulted in improved employee satisfaction levels, but also increased efficiency across the Group. In order to maintain close contact with our employees in this new digital reality, our senior management regularly holds online meetings with employees to update them regarding the Group's achievements and future plans, and address any concerns that they might have.

In addition, we continue to expand our agile working practices to the wider organization in order to become even more flexible and efficient in today's fast changing environment.

For more information about our HR practices, please refer to pages 84-109 of our Sustainability Report, which is available at www.tbcbankgroup.com.

OUR MAIN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Talent acquisition and development

Our goal is to attract the best talent on the market, with the support of an extensive selection process, tailored to the specific needs of each position and role. We actively monitor the labour market both in Georgia and abroad, to maintain a pool of prospective qualified talents for key roles including but not limited to: finance, business, tech positions and other.

This year we launched a talent management programme, which aims to identify top talent within the company and support their development. Within the

Engaged and happy colleagues are key to our successful and sustainable development. We are committed to providing a safe and inclusive work environment with equal opportunities for learning and career advancement

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

66%
EMPLOYEE NET PROMOTER SCORE[1]

85%
EMPLOYEE HAPPINESS INDEX[2]

19%
INTERNAL PROMOTIONS

35%
WOMEN IN MIDDLE MANAGERIAL POSITIONS[3]

scope of this programme, we introduced an extensive leadership programme for middle management in partnership with a leading international training company. This programme includes four modules: a strategic mindset, managing change, cross-functional trust, and leadership. Going forward, we plan to introduce tailored development programmes for selected candidates and offer targeted rotations to expand the required skill sets.

In order to support our highly digital business model, we have increased our focus on building strong technical capacity in-house. Currently, around 600 of our workforce at the Bank are IT specialists. Our initiatives in this regard include establishing an IT academy in 2019, which offers courses in front-end and back-end development, Android and IOS mobile development, as well as user experience research and strategy. This programme is free of charge for selected candidates and is run by experienced staff members and leading professionals from relevant fields. Since its establishment, we have trained up to 580 people and recruited 230 people. In addition, we have strengthened our IT team with international expertise by hiring leading specialists from abroad. We also plan to introduce special development programmes and career maps for our IT specialists in order to ensure a high retention rate.

For low-level positions, we run a wide-scale internship programme to attract the best students from Georgia's leading universities. After successful completion of a one-year internship, the brightest candidates are offered employment in various departments, including finance, risks, corporate, marketing, IT and data analytics. Overall, since its establishment back in 2011, we have recruited up to 500 students within this programme.

We offer competitive remuneration packages to our employees, which are comprised of a fixed salary, performance based bonuses and a benefits package, which includes medical insurance, critical disease and life insurance, paid annual and sick leave, as well as six months of fully paid maternity and paternity leave. Additional benefits include monetary gifts in case of marriage and childbirth, as well as extra day-offs for employees with three and more children.

Since 2011, we operate TBC Academy, which provides a wide range of learning programmes to our employees. During 2021, more than 1,000 employees participated in various courses such as business development, banking, change management, leadership, financial analytics and many more. In addition, we provide financial support to our employees to attend various external courses and gain international certifications such as MBA, CFA, FRM, ACCA and others. Furthermore, we run mandatory training for all employees of the bank in the areas such as code of conduct and ethics, information security, environmental issues and operational risks.

Performance management

Through our effective performance management system, we strive to promote a growth mindset, boost employee productivity and reinforce a feedback culture.

Our performance management system is based on three core principles: clarity, fairness and integrity. We make sure that our colleagues have a clear understanding of their role in the company and are actively engaged in setting their personal goals. Employees are also given appropriate coaching by their supervisors to help them achieve these goals. Regular employee feedback and constructive dialogue are important parts of our performance appraisal system and have been incorporated into middle management's KPIs starting from 2021.

We use different assessment systems for front and back office staff, depending on the positions held. We assess our back office staff with the management by-objectives (MBO) system, a personnel management technique where managers and employees work together to set, record and monitor goals for the financial year. Goals are written down annually and are continually monitored by managers to check progress, including semi-annual direct feedback from supervisors. Rewards are based on the achievement of goals. We have a uniform scoring system for all employees within the MBO, which ensures fairness throughout the organization.

For our middle managers, as well as employees who are part of the agile structure, we also run a 360-degree feedback system that provides each employee with the opportunity to receive performance feedback from his/her supervisor, peers and subordinates. 360-degree feedback allows our employees to understand how their performance is viewed by others; it also helps them to identify their strengths and weaknesses and develop new skills. This year, 360-degree feedback was extended to other roles as well.

For front-office employees we use a target-based performance assessment system, wherein performance is linked to specific KPIs, including quantitative and qualitative components. Within the target-based system, employees are assessed monthly, quarterly or annually depending on their positions.

1 Employee Net Promoter Score was measured in October 2021 by an independent consultant for the Bank's employees.
2 The index was measured in July 2021 for the Bank's employees by an independent consultant.
3 Branch managers, division and department heads, as well as directors of the Group's subsidiaries.

Employee engagement and motivation

Our goal is to create a value driven organization, in which employees share the same values and are led and driven by the common mission "to make life easier" for our customers. We also strive to create a family-friendly environment, in which employees can better balance their family and work.

Our key initiatives in this regard are as follows:

- Our CEO plays an important role in promoting our corporate culture through active, regular communication about our core values in-person and online.
- Top management regularly conducts online meetings with employees to keep them up-to-date on the Group's strategy, performance and recent achievements. Staff have an opportunity to ask questions and share feedback. In addition, we conduct an open dialogue with our staff via a Facebook group, in which we regularly share the Group's achievements, as well as success stories of individual employees.
- We also strive to create a positive and collaborative working environment by offering maximum flexibility to back office employees in terms of working hours and remote working conditions. In addition, our agile structure supports open communication between various teams and encourages employee empowerment.
- We care for our employees' development and encourage them to actively participate in internal selection process for higher grade positions. In 2021, the promotion rate in the bank was around 19%.
- To accurately measure our employee satisfaction and engagement levels, we run an annual feedback survey in partnership with leading international universities and research firms. The results of the survey are thoroughly analyzed and presented to the management board to plan future actions.

Equality and diversity

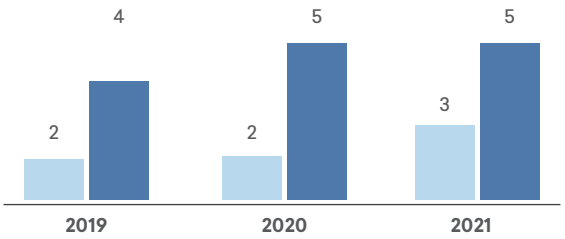
We have created a sustainable and successful business in which all employees are treated equally and fairly and are supported and coached to succeed. We provide a safe work environment free from any kind of discrimination in which each and every employee is valued, respected and treated equally regardless of gender, age, marital status, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, religious and political beliefs or disability. We take special care of our colleagues with disabilities and strive to improve our workplace to make it more flexible for them. Furthermore, we support them to have the same access to learning, development and job opportunities.

We put a special emphasis on promoting and supporting women in their careers.

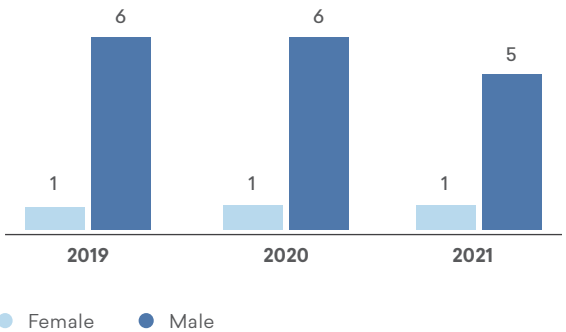
In 2021, we developed a gender policy, which provides clear guidance for ensuring the proactive and consistent integration of gender equality in all aspects of the Group's work, inside the Group, in the marketplace and in the community at large. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality, develop TBC's own approach to integrating a gender perspective in company's work and apply gender equality principles when working with stakeholders and partners. The full policy is available at our www.tbcbankgroup.com. We have also developed a KPI and action plan at the Bank level to increase the number of women in middle managerial positions from the current level of 36% to 40% by 2023. In 2022, we will expand our approach to other subsidiaries of the Group and work on elaboration of separate action plans.

To demonstrate our commitment to this course, since August 2021, TBC has become a signatory to the UN Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs)[1].

SUPERVISORY BOARD

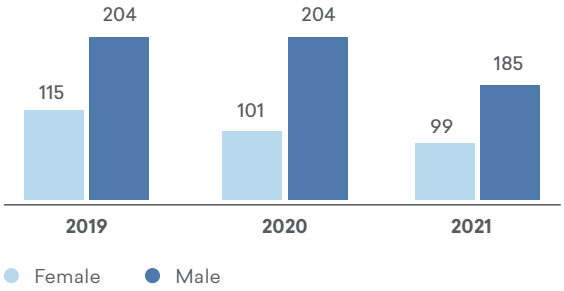


SENIOR MANAGEMENT

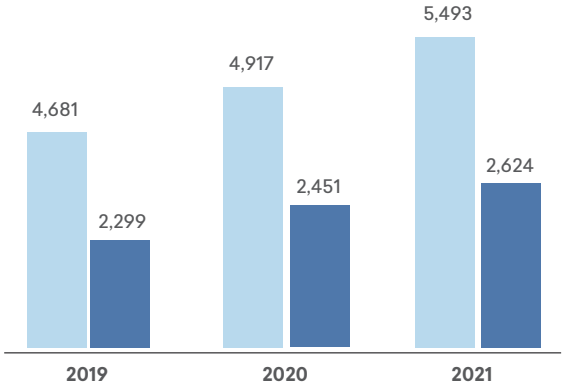


1 For more details about these principles please refer to www.weps.org

MIDDLE MANAGERIAL POSITIONS[1]

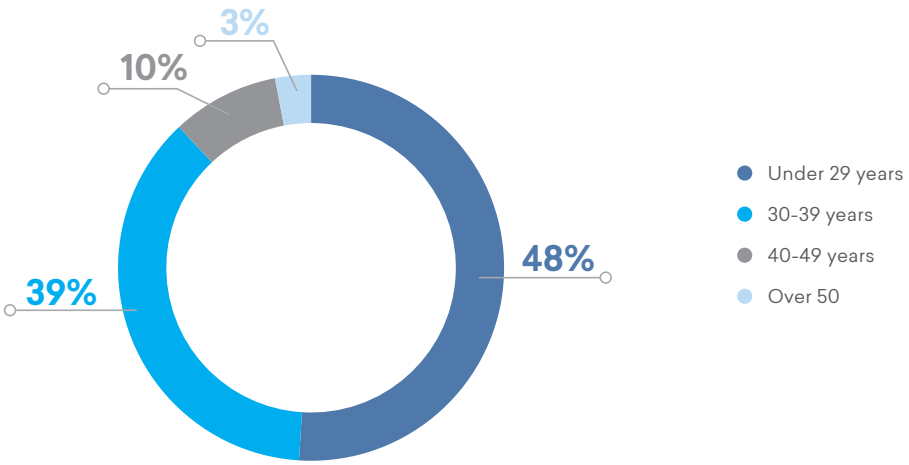


ALL EMPLOYEES



We have a good mix of people comprised of employees with extensive work experience and young and bright talents with innovative and fresh ideas who have just graduated from top universities in Georgia and abroad. We believe that age diversity creates a more dynamic and high-performing team that leads to better results.

AGE DIVERSITY STATISTICS OF 2021



1 Branch managers, division and department heads, as well as directors of the Group's subsidiaries

ETHICAL STANDARDS, RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT AND SAFETY AT WORK

In order to gain customers' and partners' trust and successfully do our business, we have to ensure that the behavior of our employees and our business decisions are in line with the highest standards of ethics.

As we are a part of a community and have diverse stakeholders, every decision we make impacts employees, customers, business partners, other stakeholders and society as a whole. The Group's code of ethics is a "moral compass" assisting us with our decision-making framework. It serves as a guidance for our team on ethical conduct and for making the right decisions in specific circumstances.

For many years, TBC has been promoting ethical conduct in all its activities. We have invested time and energy in identifying non-ethical and dishonest behavior risks and creating prevention mechanisms.

We have in place a set of internal policies and procedures and we closely monitor their execution. These policies lead to greater awareness of unacceptable behavior and promote a 'speak up' culture in which all employees feel listened to and protected when reporting any suspected misconduct. These policies and procedures consist of the following:

- Code of Ethics;
- Code of Conduct;
- Anti-Bribery, Anti-Corruption and Prevention of the Facilitation of Tax Evasion Policy;
- Incident response policy;
- Human rights policy.

These policies apply to all employees of the Group and can be found on our IR website at www.tbcbankgroup.com.

The Compliance Department regularly conducts employee training sessions in order to raise awareness and highlight the importance of anti-corruption, anti-bribery and ethical and human rights issues. Periodic audits are also conducted by the Internal Audit Department to identify any violations or inappropriate behavior. No such material instances were identified during 2021.

Our Customers

MEETING THE NEEDS OF OUR CUSTOMERS

We operate an advanced omni-channel distribution model, which allows our customers to conduct their banking operations seamlessly and is comprised of a wide network of modern, customer-centric branches, award-winning internet and mobile banking platforms, contemporary payment infrastructure as well as a call center.

Our services are available even in remote areas of the country through our online banking, which also enables fully digital onboarding for retail and MSME customers. As Georgia is still largely a cash-based society, especially in the regions, the availability of self-service terminals and ATMs is also essential for fostering financial inclusion.

In the post-COVID world, the demand for digital solutions has remained high. Therefore, we have continued to enrich our digital offerings with more innovative products and services. In 2021, we launched an end-to-end fast consumer loans disbursement process in our mobile banking, which allows our customers to receive loans online. In addition, we upgraded our online lending platform www.tbccredit.ge, giving more flexibility to our clients. Furthermore, we implemented "open banking" for both retail and business clients, which enables them to check the balances on accounts opened in other Georgian banks, as well as receive analysis of their income and expenses via our online banking. For more information regarding our new digital services, please see the Business review on pages 36-55.

While digitalization remains one of our top priorities, we also make sure to keep our branches as accommodating and comfortable as possible. For this reason, in 2021 we began remodeling our branches, creating a more open and inviting atmosphere in order to facilitate communication with less formality. More information regarding our new branch concept is given in the retail section of the Business review on pages 36-41.

Equally important is the provision of affordable financing to our clients. For this purpose, we have run a large-scale start-up support programme since 2017. For more information, please refer to our MSME section on pages 42-47. In addition, since September 2021, we have enrolled into the governmental programme of subsidized mortgages. This programme offers interest payment subsidies on mortgages up to GEL 200,000, issued to families with three or more children, or families with a child born between 1 September 2021 and

As a customer-centric company, we strive to provide our customers with a superior experience by offering them relevant, innovative and affordable products and services through our convenient and flexible distribution channels.

1 September 2022. As of 31 December 2021, we have disbursed 425 mortgages with a total amount of GEL 49.1 million under this programme.

In order to ensure the safety and well-being of our customers and employees, our branches and offices are equipped with all the necessary safety measures in line with the recommendations of the World Health Organization and National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia. In addition, we ran extensive awareness campaigns and introduced various incentives to encourage vaccination among our employees. By the end of the year, around 85% of our employees were vaccinated or were scheduled to get a vaccine.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION COMES FIRST

Providing an unparalleled customer experience and ensuring the satisfaction of all of our customers is one of our core values. First and foremost, we treat our customers fairly by providing them with full information regarding our products and services, inform them of significant risks and give advice with the client's best interests in mind. Our Code of Ethics, which is available at www.tbcbankgroup.com, defines TBC's expectations in terms of transparency and fairness in our relationships with our customers.

In case our customers are left unsatisfied with any aspect of our service, they may file a complaint through various channels, including call centers, branches, internet bank or the website www.tbcbank.ge. Complaints are discussed and addressed by customer support and complaint management groups, who analyze each complaint, prepare recommendations and

address the people responsible. Clients are notified of the outcome of their complaints in due course.

In order to evaluate the quality of our services, we conduct various external surveys and request feedback from our clients on regular basis. Collecting this data allows us to analyze our performance and set goals for continuous improvement. In addition, we conduct internal surveys of different scopes across various divisions of the Bank. These internal surveys help us to further pinpoint issues on a more detailed level and address them more thoroughly.

In 2021, we launched an innovative Customer Experience Appetite and Pain Management project accross the Bank. This project envisages three-week workshops, in which each team selects the metrics to best evaluate its customer service and rates its performance against these metrics in order to assess their current progress and find further areas of improvement. Furthermore, the project helps to determine problematic or "pain" areas for the customers. Once these problems are identified, they are assigned to the people responsible, who are tasked with resolving them. We believe that this project will bring our customer experience to a new level.

WE TAKE CUSTOMER INFORMATION SECURITY AND DATA PRIVACY SERIOUSLY

With the rise of digitalization, it is more and more crucial for us to ensure that our customers' personal information is well-secured. For this reason, we constantly fine-tune our cyber security measures and procedures in order to stay well ahead of any data security threats and risks. Our cyber security procedures are regulated by an Information Security Policy.

We operate a dedicated Information Security Department, which reports to the Chief Risk Officer and the Information Security Steering Committee. The latter was established in order to improve information security and business continuity management processes as well as minimize information security risks.

In order to prevent and mitigate various cyber security risks, we have several dedicated tools and control mechanisms in place:

- The Security Operations Center continuously monitors unusual occurrences across the organization's network in order to detect potentially negative incidents and respond to them effectively.
- The Data Leak Prevention System automatically identifies data leakage, blocks the process and notifies a responsible person.
- We conduct an annual, full-scale information and cyber security threat assessment against regional and international best practices, and we regularly perform cyber-attack readiness exercises among our employees.
- To further increase our employees' awareness of cyber security risks, we annually conduct mandatory trainings and testing for all employees of the bank. In addition, we run different simulations on regular basis, in order to prepare our employees for various real life situations and threats.
- We operate a 24/7 customer hotline, which addresses our clients' concerns in a timely manner. In addition, we help our customers to develop safe banking habits, by regularly informing them regarding the risks of phishing and other fraudulent activities via social media and digital channels.
- In addition to our layered defense system, we have cyber insurance policy in place, covering all relevant cyber, privacy and multimedia liabilities and expenses of TBC in order to manage contingencies and recover from possible serious disruptions.

TBC Bank has not experienced any material information security breach in the last three years.

We are fully compliant with the National Bank of Georgia's cyber security requirements, such as the Cyber Security Framework Document, which is based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cyber Security Framework. In 2021 we also adopted Payment Service (PSD2) Directive (EU) 2012/2366, which further aligned our operations with international and local best practices and enabled us to offer open banking capabilities to our clients.

In November 2021, the Bank achieved ISO 27001 certification of our Information Security Management System. Furthermore, in December 2021, Ernst & Young Tbilisi office conducted two audits, assessment against Cyber Security Management Framework and assessment against SWIFT CSCF for the Bank. As a result, no critical findings and major non-compliances were identified during these exercises. Cyber Security Management Framework is defined by National Bank of Georgia.

Equally important is protecting our customers' privacy and data integrity. We only process personal data for specific business purposes and do so lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner. Our clients are provided with information regarding the processing of their data and are informed of their rights, which they may exercise through defined communication channels. Our Global Data Protection Policy is in line with applicable laws imposed by Georgian government and also meets certain relevant requirements of EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The full policy is available on our IR website www.tbcbankgroup.com.

Our Community

ENCOURAGING MSME BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

TBC distinguishes itself through advocacy and support for startups and MSME businesses. In order to address the social and economic challenges in the country, the development of small and medium businesses is vital. It contributes to the reduction of unemployment and boosts economic growth. We assist businesses through the provision of both financial and non-financial support, including: easing access to capital, sharing knowledge and expertise, and developing products and services specially customized for business needs. For this reason, in 2021, TBC partnered with international organizations for the following initiatives:

- TBC Bank has been a crucial contributor to USAID's new initiative of establishing the Grace Hopper Award, which intends to recognize and inspire more Georgian women in the information and communication technology (ICT) industry. This year, several female startup representatives were recognized for their outstanding performance in the ICT field. TBC Bank helped the development of the project via a large scale communications campaign, awarded winners in two categories (emerging leader and tech startup), and provided skills and business development opportunities specifically tailored to the needs of the award winners.
- TBC Bank has signed a memorandum with UNDP Georgia to support early-stage social entrepreneurs, to empower young people and improve access to finance in the regions. This programme focuses on educating students in the field of social entrepreneurship and offers them a ten-month training course to implement their own business ideas. TBC Bank provided monetary awards, as well as media and marketing support.

For more information about our business support programmes, please refer to our MSME section on pages 42-47.

PRIORITIZING LOCAL BUSINESSES AMONG OUR SUPPLIERS

We are committed to responsible purchasing practices and work with companies that uphold our values and comply with our procurement standards and code of ethics. Furthermore, we prioritize local suppliers[1] in order to support Georgian businesses. In 2021, around 90% of the Bank's suppliers were Georgian companies, accounting for around 85% of the total spent during the year. This year, as part of our ESG strategy, we set a specific target for social impact procurement, which should amount to at least GEL 5 million by the end of 2023. For more details, please refer to our ESG strategy on pages 24-35.

For more information about our supply chain management, please refer to pages 148-151 of our Sustainability Report available at www.tbcbankgroup.com.

We are committed to creating a better future for our community by rolling out large-scale, high impact projects in the following areas: business development, youth support and the preservation of cultural heritage.

SUPPORTING THE YOUNG GENERATION

We aspire to support our young generation in their professional development through various initiatives and projects:

- "TBC Scholarship" is one of our largest social responsibility projects, which was introduced in 2018 and aims to discover and support young talents. Since the launch of the project, TBC has supported 350 talented youth in receiving proper education and advancing their professional development. This year, 45 more people joined the programme. The project participants include artists, athletes, scientists and inventors.
- Since 2019, TBC Bank has sponsored the Tbilisi International Book Festival, the largest event in the country in the book sector bringing together writers, publishers and readers. This year, the 23rd Tbilisi International Book Festival was held.
- For the last seven years, TBC Bank has been the main partner of the "Leonardo da Vinci" Young Researchers and Innovators Annual Competition for high school students. The purpose of the compe-

tition is to popularize STEM among students and help them develop creative thinking and practical skills. TBC Bank provides marketing support for the competition, allocates its facilities, and awards the winners. Since the beginning of the partnership, TBC Bank has awarded 24 students.

- Furthermore, we run several academies for students in different fields, such as IT and Risk, in order to help them master professions that are in high demand. All courses are offered free of charge and are run by experienced staff members. We also continue to run TBC Camp, a programme that was established in 2019 and envisages the conduct of a Stock Pitch Competition for fourth year finance students. This competition is integrated in the syllabus of the university's' curriculum and is comprised of intensive online lectures, trainings and the preparation of real investment cases in selected companies, which are presented to a panel of judges. Selected teams are awarded special prizes.
- This year, TBC launched a new subscription model "TBC Z", which is tailored to the specific needs of the young generation and includes student cards with special benefits, cashbacks and various discounts. For more details, please refer to the retail section of our Business review on pages 36-41.

PRESERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE

TBC has always played an active role in preserving Georgian heritage. Our major current projects include the following:

- Since 2003, TBC has been the major sponsor of the Saba Literary award, which is the most important literary event in the country. This year, up to 300 books were reviewed and the winners were revealed in ten categories. We also run www.saba.com.ge, the largest online platform for Georgian electronic and audio books, which was established in 2012 and provides access to over 6,700 audio and electronic books to around 380,000 users.
- Our cooperation with the Georgian National Museum and Vani Archeological Museum, one of the first archeological museums in the Caucasus region, started in 2019. We support the museums in presenting national treasures in modern and digital formats to the public. This year, the Vani Archeological Museum, together with TBC Bank, hosted a unique archeological exhibition from the Pompeii Archeological Park.
- We have been promoting Georgian textile in cooperation with the Art Palace of Georgia since 2020. The project aims to give new life to the traditional and historical textiles of Georgia that were worn centuries ago. This year more than 1,000 items were created by new startups and designers.
- This year we supported a new project, which aims to further promote the Georgian textile, as well as support women in the rural communities. Adjarian embroidery is a part of dowry tradition in the remote mountainous villages of a Georgian region Adjara. This craft was created and mastered by the local women, who have passed it down to generations for centuries. Within the scope of this project, a documentary film was created as well as exhibition and a panel discussion were held to popularize this lesser-known tradition.
- The Georgian Fonts Competition "Georgian -A" was launched in 2017 and aims to adapt the Georgian alphabet to the modern world in order to spread and popularize it both inside the country and abroad. Within the framework of the competition, the participants are requested to develop new Georgian fonts, with the winning fonts being digitalized with TBC's support. Since the launch of the project, about 350 fonts have been developed and 30 have been digitalized.

SUPPORTING UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

We would like to demonstrate our support to the Ukrainian people over the recent events. TBC is involved in a number of initiatives in this regard. We have waived the fees on international bank transfers from TBC Bank to Ukraine. We have also set up a local banking account, which allows our customers to make donations to the Ukrainian charity fund. On its part, TBC has allocated GEL 200,000. In addition, we facilitate delivery of humanitarian aid to Ukraine.

1 Local suppliers include Georgian resident companies that sell locally produced, as well as imported goods or services.

Our Environmental Management System

TBC Bank has a comprehensive Environmental Policy in place, which governs our Environmental Management System ("EMS") within the Group and ensures that we comply with applicable environmental, health and safety and labour regulations, use sound environmental, health and safety, and labour practices, and take reasonable steps to make sure that our customers also fulfill their environmental and social responsibilities. Our Environmental Policy is fully compliant with Georgian environmental legislation and follows international best practices (the full policy is available at www.tbcbankgroup.com).

Our Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) team is comprised of three full-time employees and is part of the SME and Corporate Business Credit Risk Department, which reports directly to the Chief Risk Officer. Our ESRM team is responsible for overseeing the operation of our EMS across the Group. It also provides assistance to our subsidiaries on environmental and social issues and conducts trainings on a regular basis. The ESRM team reports environmental management plans and results to the Environmental Committee on a quarterly basis.

Our EMS is based on four pillars:

- Internal environmental activities;
- Environmental and social risk management in lending;
- Sustainable finance; and
- External communications.

Since 2020, the Bank has held ISO 14001:2015 certification, which serves as testament that our EMS is in full compliance with international standards.

In 2021, TBC Bank released its second full-scale Sustainability Report, which was prepared in reference to Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards and helps the company to understand its role and influence on sustainable development issues such as climate change, human rights and social welfare.

As the largest financial institution in the country, we believe that we can make a positive contribution towards tackling the climate change and accelerating transition to a low-carbon economy.

CALCULATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS ("GHG") EMISSIONS

Since banking is not a high-polluting activity, the implementation of an internal EMS to address the Group's consumption of resources is not expected to have a significant impact on the surrounding environment. However, TBC Bank has reviewed all the operational activities, procured items, and outsourced services that it can control (present and planned), and has identified all the material environmental aspects relevant to the business. These are sub-categorised into indirect and direct environmental aspects, analyzed based on a comprehensive scorecard, and managed accordingly.

TBC Bank has established a comprehensive internal environmental system to manage and report its GHG emissions within the Group and is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by closely monitoring its consumption of energy, water and paper. The guidelines for documenting environmental data were developed and responsible staff was assigned in subsidiary companies to collect and provide the required data. TBC Bank also commissioned G&L Management LTD, an independent Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) consulting company, to verify the measurements of its GHG emissions.

Total GHG emissions (CO2) (tonnes) and KPIs	2019*	2020	2021	2022 KPI (increase)
Scope1** Fuel Combustion (heating, vehicles,generators)	1,897	2,970	3,102	Below 4%
Scope2 (Electricity consumption)	1,088	1,524	1,499	Below 2%
Scope3 (International flights)	564	106	18	-
Total emissions (tCO2)	**3,549**	**4,600**	**4,619**	**Below 3%**
Total emission per full time employee (tCO2/pp)	**0.57**	**0.65**	**0.60**	**Below 3%**
Water consumption per employee (m3/pp)	14.40	10.72	9.54	Below 1.5%
Printing paper per person in reams	19.62	13.46	13.50	Below 0.4%

* The data is given for the Bank only

** Scope 1:

a. 1,505 CO2e emissions in tonnes (from combustion of fuel (NG) from owned operation and facilities of TBC Bank) in 2021 compared to 1,609 CO2e in 2020 and 1,318 CO2e in 2019.
b. 1,500 CO2e emissions in tonnes (from owned vehicles of TBC Bank) in 2021 compared to 1,285 tCO2e in 2020 and 491 tCO2e in 2019.
c. 97 CO2e emissions in tonnes (from owned generators of TBC Bank) in 2021 compared to 76 tCO2e in 2020 and 88 tCO2e in 2019.

Scope 1 - In 2021, this indicator increased by 4% compared to 2020 on the Group level (versus the 2021 target level of 6% reduction). On standalone basis, the Bank managed to reduce it by 6% (93,000 CO2kge) year-on-year. However, this positive impact was offset by increase of fuel consumption by the vehicles of our subsidiary companies.

Scope 2 – In 2021, total electricity consumption of the Group remained broadly stable year-on-year (compared to the 2021 target level of 5% reduction), while the Bank managed to reduce it by 7% (around 95,800 CO2kge) over the same period .

Scope 3 - Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, business flights decreased by around 83% compared to 2020.

Overall, total emissions remained broadly stable in 2021 compared to 2020 levels, while total emission per full time employee decreased by 8% over the same period, compared to the 2021 target level of 5% reduction.

In 2021, the water consumption per employee decreased by 11% year-on-year compared to the 2021 target level of 5% reduction, while usage of printing paper remained broadly the same.

Calculation methodology

To calculate the GHG inventory, we took following steps: we set the organizational boundaries, established the operational scope, and developed a structured approach for data collection and the calculation of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent. This report describes all emission sources required under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013 (Scope 1 and 2) and, additionally, the emissions under Scope 3 that are applicable to the business. In preparing emissions data, the emissions factors from the UK Government's Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2017 and National IPCC emission factors for electricity (tCO2*/ MWhe) were used. The required data was collected and a report was developed for the TBC Bank's main activities, as follows:

Scope 1 (the combustion of fuel and operation of facilities) includes emissions from the combustion of natural gas, diesel and/or petrol in equipment at TBC Bank's owned and controlled sites. The combustion of petrol, diesel fuel, natural gas etc. in TBC Bank's owned transportation vehicles.

Scope 2 (purchased electricity for own use (lighting, office appliances, cooling, etc.) includes emissions from the use of electricity at TBC Bank's owned and controlled sites. To calculate the emissions, the conversion factor for National IPCC emission factors for electricity (tCO2*/MWhe) was used.

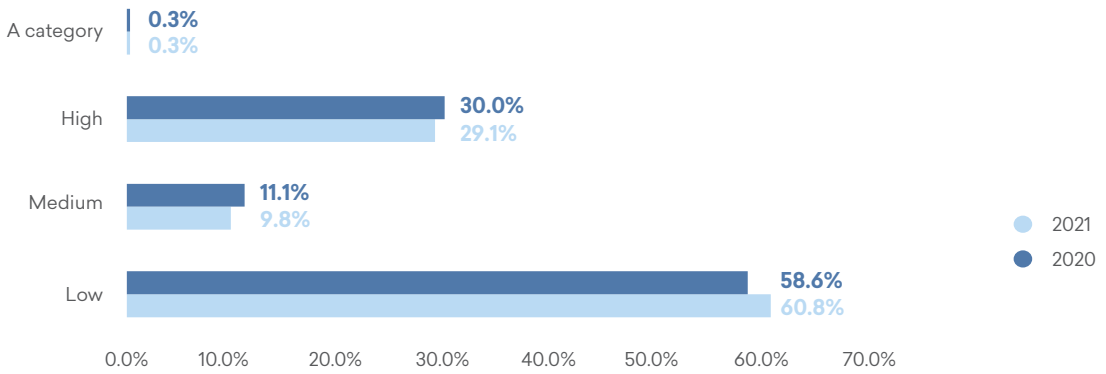
Scope 3 includes emissions from air business travels (a short haul, a medium haul, a long haul and an international haul); it should be noted that information on the travel class was considered and an "economy class" conversion factor has been used for the emissions calculation from the following link: www.atmosfair.de.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT IN LENDING

We are committed to ensuring that our customers fulfill their environmental and social responsibilities. For this purpose, we have Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Procedures in place, which are fully integrated into the credit risk management process and ensure that appropriate, risk-based, sector specific, environmental and social risk assessment is applied to our commercial lending activities. Our procedures incorporate appropriate consideration of IFC's Performance Standards and EBRD's Performance Requirements. This approach enables us to effectively manage credit and reputational risks that could arise from the environmental and social non-compliance by our clients.

We closely screen and assess our business portfolio distribution in terms of environmental and social risk categories and strive to reduce the share of impactful industries. In some cases, E&S risk categories differ. When categorizing the transaction according to E&S risk category, priority is given to the higher risk.

BUSINESS LOANS PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN BY E&S CATEGORIES



Low Risk – transactions with minimal or no adverse social or environmental impacts, which are not generally subject to further assessment (beyond their identification as such), except for the requirement for customer's [assent/certification/disclosure] of compliance/non-compliance with local and national environmental, health and safety and labour laws and regulations.

Medium Risk – transactions with limited potential for adverse social or environmental impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, clearly evident at the time of the assessment, and readily addressed through mitigation measures, which typically require a limited or focused environmental and/ or social assessment, or straight-forward application of environmental sitting, pollution standards, design criteria, or construction standards.

High Risk – transactions with potentially highly significant, negative and/or long-term environmental and/or social impacts, the magnitude of which may be difficult to determine at the loan application stage, which typically require analysis of environmental and social risks and impacts in the context of the total area of influence of the customer's operations. As part of the risk assessment, the client will identify individuals and groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by its operations.

Category A – transactions with potentially significant adverse social or environmental impacts that may be diverse, irreversible or unprecedented, the assessment of which usually requires inputs from independent external experts and may require the involvement of IFI E&S specialists in the due diligence assessment process.

In addition, we strive to make a positive contribution to the development of private companies and assist them in proper management of environmental and social risks related to their business activities. In case we identify any non-compliance with local legislative requirements and/or TBC's standards, we develop an Environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAP) for our clients to assist them in enhancing their environmental performance and closely monitor its implementation.

GREEN LENDING DEVELOPMENT

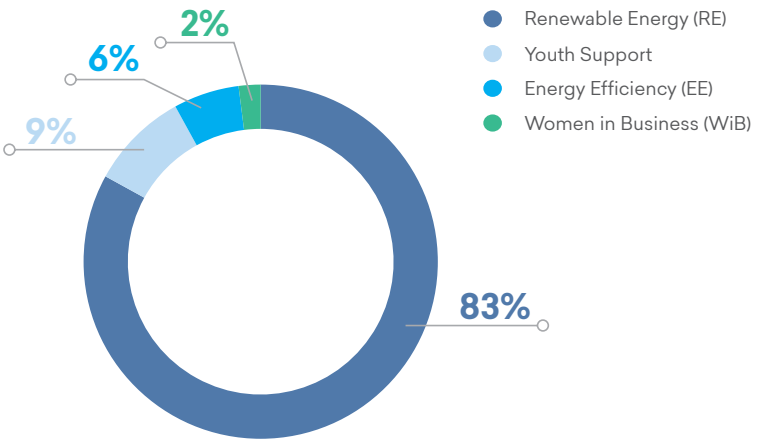
We acknowledge the importance of sustainable lending and are actively involved in developing a standardized approach to sustainable finance, including energy efficiency, renewable energy and resource efficiency financing for our retail and business clients. TBC is a leading partner in Georgia in local renewable energy financing, including hydropower stations.

In 2021, TBC Bank became the first commercial bank in the Caucasus region to receive accreditation by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The accreditation will enable the Bank to have direct access to GCF funding to finance projects for adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change and contribute to combatting climate change in Georgia.

This year, we also conducted local market research to determine TBC's green criteria, which have been adapted to the Georgian reality, and developed Green Lending Procedures. This research was done in cooperation with the Green for Growth Fund (GGF) Technical Assistance Facility, represented by Finance in Motion GmbH, and was financed by the European Union under the EU4Energy Initiative. These procedures will help the Bank to identify green and environmentally friendly initiatives and encourage private companies to move to sustainable investment in their businesses, thus contributing to climate change mitigation.

During 2021, our sustainable portfolio achieved 761,446 CO2kg/a in CO2 savings according to the date provided by our green facility fund providers. Over the same period, our renewable energy portfolio impact (avoided GHG emissions) amounted to 9,455 kg/a according to the estimates of the external consultant under the Green for Growth Fund (GGF) Technical Assistance Facility represented by Finance in Motion GmbH financed by the European Union under the EU4Energy Initiative.

OUR SUSTAINABLE PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN



Note: Our sustainable loan portfolio includes energy efficiency, youth support and women in business loans financed by special purpose funds received from IFIs, as well as loans financing renewable energy, which include all hydro power plants financed by the Bank

SUPPLY CHAIN MONITORING

As one of the largest purchasers in the country, we acknowledge and understand the social, economic and environmental impact of our procurement decisions and operations as well as our requirements towards suppliers. In 2019, we developed an Environmental and Social Risk Management Questionnaire in order to screen suppliers. We also regularly assess our long-term contractor companies' environmental and social risks. In case we identify any non-compliance with our E&S standards, our ESRM team develops implementation Environmental and Social Action Plans ("ESAPs") for each company and monitors their implementation

RAISING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AMONG TBC EMPLOYEES

We believe that raising environmental awareness among our employees is vital for the effective implementation of EMS and to encourage new eco-friendly ideas and initiatives within the organization.

For this purpose, we actively run various Environmental and Social training programmes, which include:

- "Welcome" training;
- Training for new employees;
- E&S training for credit staff;
- Annual mandatory online EMS e-learning course for all staff, followed by a self-evaluation test; and
- Mandatory on-boarding training.

In 2021, 95% of all staff, including senior management, successfully passed an online course and a self-evaluation test about TBC's EMS.

To ensure effective communication, video materials were created that briefly describe TBC's environmental management system.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

TBC pays significant attention to external communication about E&S matters with existing and potential customers and other stakeholders. The feedback and recommendations received from our stakeholders and other interested parties enable us to continuously improve our E&S performance.

Our grievance mechanism enables any interested party to provide complaints with regards to E&S issues via our website www.tbcbank.com.ge. All complaints are thoroughly analysed and addressed in a timely manner. In 2021, no such complaints were received.

TBC Bank also takes an active part in raising awareness of renewable energy, climate change adaptation and green financing opportunities in Georgia. For this purpose, in partnership with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)'s Green Economy Financing Facility programme (GEFF), we organized a Green Economy forum and also participated in the Annual Sustainable Finance Forum organized by GreenPact, discussing green finance practices with regional and local banks.

Financial Review

Income Statement Highlights

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020 (as restated)	Change YoY
Net interest income	995,792	827,699	20.3%
Net fee and commission income	224,887	168,779	33.2%
Other operating non-interest income	177,229	118,585	49.5%
Total credit loss recovery/(allowance)*	21,034	(356,381)	NMF
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses	**1,418,942**	**758,682**	**87.0%**
Losses from modifications of financial instrument	(1,726)	(41,015)	-95.8%
Operating expenses	(454,993)	(385,469)	18.0%
Profit before tax	**962,223**	**332,198**	**NMF**
Income tax (expense)/credit	(119,278)	5,062	NMF
Profit for the period	**842,945**	**337,260**	**NMF**

** Certain amounts do not correspond to 2020 Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as they reflect the re-classification made by the management between net impairment of non-financial assets and administrative and other operating expenses. For more information, please refer to the note 2 of the financial statements.*

Balance sheet and capital highlights

In thousands of GEL	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change YoY
Total assets	24,039,512	22,398,962	7.3%
Gross loans	16,954,553	15,200,515	11.5%
Customer deposits	14,884,145	12,634,295	17.8%
Total equity	3,590,055	2,830,180	26.8%
CET 1 capital (Basel III)	2,759,894	1,911,233	44.4%
Tier 1 capital (Basel III)	3,379,414	2,385,181	41.7%
Total capital (Basel III)	4,102,927	3,137,912	30.8%
Risk-weighted assets (Basel III)	20,217,629	18,301,477	10.5%

Key Ratios	2021	2020	Change YoY
ROE	26.3%	12.9%	13.4 pp
ROA	3.7%	1.7%	2.0 pp
NIM	5.0%	4.7%	0.3 pp
Cost to income	32.5%	34.6%	-2.1 pp
Cost of risk	-0.3%	2.4%	-2.7 pp
NPL to gross loans	2.4%	4.7%	-2.3 pp
NPL provision coverage ratio	99.2%	85.6%	13.6 pp
Total NPL coverage ratio	174.6%	159.4%	15.2 pp
CET 1 CAR (Basel III)	13.7%	10.4%	3.3 pp
Tier 1 CAR (Basel III)	16.7%	13.0%	3.7 pp
Total CAR (Basel III)	20.3%	17.1%	3.2 pp
Leverage (Times)	6.7x	7.9x	-1.2x

NET INTEREST INCOME

In 2021, net interest income amounted to GEL 995.8 million, up by 20.3% YoY, whereby interest income and interest expense increased by 12.2% and 4.8%, respectively.

The YoY increase in interest income was primarily related to an increase in interest income from loans, which was related both an increase in the gross loan portfolio of GEL 1,754.0 million, or 11.5%, and a rise in loan yield of 0.1 pp. The upper loan rate was due a shift of the portfolio composition towards GEL loans.

The increase in interest expense was primarily related to an increase in interest expense from deposits, which was due to an increase in the respective portfolio of GEL 2,249.9 million, or 17.8%. Over the same period, the cost of deposits declined by 0.2 pp. In addition, the change in the liability structure towards deposits (from 65% as of 31 December 2020 to 73% as of 31 December 2021, as mentioned above) had a positive effect on the cost of funding. As a result, the cost of funding decreased by 0.4 pp YoY and stood at 4.4% in 2021.

In 2021, our NIM stood at 5.0%, up by 0.3 pp YoY.

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020	Change YoY
Interest income	1,863,077	1,660,838	12.2%
Interest expense	(895,428)	(854,089)	4.8%
Net gains from currency swaps	28,143	20,950	34.3%
Net interest income	**995,792**	**827,699**	**20.3%**
NIM	**5.0%**	**4.7%**	**0.3 pp**

NON-INTEREST INCOME

Total other non-interest income increased by 39.9% YoY and amounted to GEL 402.1 million in 2021. The YoY growth was driven by a strong rebound across all categories, further amplified by a gain from sale of one of our investment properties in the amount of GEL 26.3 million in 2Q 2021 (the gain from this transaction is included in other operating income).

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020	Change YoY
Non-interest income			
Net fee and commission income	224,887	168,779	33.2%
Net gains from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	124,194	105,855	17.3%
Other operating income	53,035	12,730	NMF
Total other non-interest income	**402,116**	**287,364**	**39.9%**

CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCE

Total credit loss allowance in 2021 amounted to GEL 21.0 million. This significant decrease on a YoY basis was driven by improved performance across all segments in 2021 and by a high base in 2020, due to the reflection of COVID-19 impact on the credit loss allowances.

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020 (as restated)	Change YoY
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for loans to customers	43,176	(330,811)	NMF
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for other transactions*	(22,142)	(25,570)	-13.4%
Total credit loss recovery/(allowance)*	**21,034**	**(356,381)**	**NMF**
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses*	**1,418,942**	**758,682**	**87.0%**
Cost of risk	**-0.3%**	**2.4%**	**-2.7 pp**

** Certain amounts do not correspond to 2020 operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses as they reflect the reclassifications made by the management between net impairment of non-financial assets and administrative and other operating expenses. For more information, please refer to the note 2 of the financial statements.*
NMF – no meaningful figures

OPERATING EXPENSES

In 2021, our total operating expenses expanded by 18.0% YoY.

In 2021, the increase in our operating expenses was mainly driven by staff costs, due to higher performance related costs, including management's variable compensation. At the same time, the increase in administrative and other expenses across the board was due to low base in 2020 and increased business activities.

The cost to income ratio stood at 32.5%, down by 2.1 pp YoY.

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020 (as restated)	Change YoY
Operating expenses			
Staff costs	(255,747)	(206,887)	23.6%
Provisions for liabilities and charges	-	(2,600)	-100.0%
Depreciation and amortization	(70,622)	(64,068)	10.2%
Administrative & other operating expenses*	**(128,624)**	**(111,914)**	**14.9%**
Total operating expenses*	**(454,993)**	**(385,469)**	**18.0%**
Cost to income	**32.5%**	**34.6%**	**-2.1 pp**

** Certain amounts do not correspond to 2020 operating expense figures as they reflect the reclassifications made by the management between net impairment of non-financial assets and administrative and other operating expenses. For more information, please refer to the note 2 of the financial statements.*

NET INCOME

In 2021, our record high profitability was driven by strong income generation across all categories, as well as strong performance on asset quality side.

As a result, our ROE stood at 26.3%, ROA stood at 3.7%.

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020	Change YoY
Losses from modifications of financial instruments	**(1,726)**	**(41,015)**	**-95.8%**
Profit before tax	**962,223**	**332,198**	**NMF**
Income tax (expense)/credit	(119,278)	5,062	NMF
Profit for the year	**842,945**	**337,260**	**NMF**
ROE	**26.3%**	**12.9%**	**13.4 pp**
ROA	**3.7%**	**1.70%**	**2.0 pp**

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY

In 2021, we utilized excess liquidity generated in 2020 and our liquidity coverage ratio, as defined by the NBG was 115.8%, above the 100% limit, while the LCR in GEL and FC stood at 107.7% and 120.8% respectively, above the respective limits of 75% and 100%.

As of 31 December 2021, NSFR stood at 127.3%, compared to the regulatory limit of 100%.

	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change YoY
Minimum net stable funding ratio, as defined by the NBG	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*0.0 pp*
Net stable funding ratio as defined by the NBG	127.3%	126.0%	1.3 pp
Net loans to deposits + IFI funding	101.3%	100.7%	0.6 pp
Leverage (Times)	6.7x	7.9x	-1.2x
Minimum total liquidity coverage ratio, as defined by the NBG	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*0.0 pp*
Minimum LCR in GEL, as defined by the NBG	*75%**	*n/a*	*NMF*
Minimum LCR in FC, as defined by the NBG	*100.00%*	*100.0%*	*0.0 pp*
Total liquidity coverage ratio, as defined by the NBG	115.8%	134.2%	-18.4 pp
LCR in GEL, as defined by the NBG	107.7%	132.2%	-24.5 pp
LCR in FC, as defined by the NBG	120.8%	134.9%	-14.1 pp

** In May 2021, NBG restored the NBG GEL LCR limit, which was temporarily removed for one year*

REGULATORY CAPITAL

On a YoY basis, the Bank's CET1, Tier 1 and Total capital adequacy ratios increased by 3.3 pp, 3.7 pp and 3.2 pp, respectively. This increase was mainly driven by strong net income generation, the issuance of an AT1 Bond in November 2021 in the amount of USD 75 million, and by local currency appreciation, which was partially offset by an increase in the loan book.

In thousands of GEL	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change YoY
CET 1 Capital	2,759,894	1,911,233	44.4%
Tier 1 Capital	3,379,414	2,385,181	41.7%
Total Capital	4,102,927	3,137,912	30.8%
Total Risk-weighted Exposures	20,217,629	18,301,477	10.5%
Minimum CET 1 ratio	*11.7%*	*7.4%*	*4.3 pp*
CET 1 Capital adequacy ratio	13.7%	10.4%	3.3 pp
Minimum Tier 1 ratio	*14.0%*	*9.2%*	*4.8 pp*
Tier 1 Capital adequacy ratio	16.7%	13.0%	3.7 pp
Minimum total capital adequacy ratio	*18.4%*	*13.7%*	*4.7 pp*
Total Capital adequacy ratio	20.3%	17.1%	3.2 pp

LOAN PORTFOLIO

As of 31 December 2021, the gross loan portfolio reached GEL 16,954.6 million, up by 11.5% YoY or by 17.3% on a constant currency basis. The proportion of gross loans denominated in foreign currency decreased by 5.7 pp YoY and accounted for 53.7% of total loans, while on a constant currency basis the proportion of gross loans denominated in foreign currency was down by 3.4 pp YoY and stood at 56.0%.

As of 31 December 2021, our market share in total loans stood at 38.8%, down by 0.2 pp YoY, while our loan market share in legal entities was 39.1%, up by 0.5 pp over the same period, and our loan market share in individuals stood at 38.6%, down by 0.8 pp YoY.

In thousands of GEL	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change YoY
Loans and advances to customers			
Retail	**6,265,507**	**5,846,274**	**7.2%**
– Retail loans GEL	3,580,468	3,007,482	19.1%
– Retail loans FC	2,685,039	2,838,792	-5.4%
CIB	**6,547,741**	**5,831,871**	**12.3%**
– CIB loans GEL	2,188,776	1,599,857	36.8%
– CIB loans FC	4,358,965	4,232,014	3.0%
MSME	**4,141,305**	**3,522,370**	**17.6%**
– MSME loans GEL	2,082,204	1,559,127	33.5%
– MSME loans FC	2,059,101	1,963,243	4.9%
Total loans and advances to customers	**16,954,553**	**15,200,515**	**11.5%**

The comparative numbers for 2020 do not correspond with the numbers disclosed in 2020 report, since they include re-segmentation effects as described in note 28 of the financial statements, with the exception of standard annual re-segmentation.

	2021	2020	Change YoY
Loan yield	**10.2%**	**10.1%**	**0.1 pp**
– Loan yield GEL	15.1%	15.2%	-0.1 pp
– Loan yield FC	6.5%	6.7%	-0.2 pp
Retail Loan Yield	**11.5%**	**11.5%**	**0.0 pp**
– Retail loan yield GEL	16.1%	16.5%	-0.4 pp
– Retail loan yield FC	6.1%	6.6%	-0.5 pp
CIB Loan Yield	**9.0%**	**8.6%**	**0.4 pp**
– CIB loan yield GEL	13.7%	13.2%	0.5 pp
– CIB loan yield FC	7.0%	7.0%	0.0 pp
MSME Loan Yield	**10.2%**	**10.2%**	**0.0 pp**
– MSME loan yield GEL	14.9%	14.9%	0.0 pp
– MSME loan yield FC	6.0%	6.3%	-0.3 pp

The comparative ratios for 2020 do not correspond with the ratios disclosed in 2020 report, since they include re-segmentation effects as described in note 28 of the financial statements, with the exception of standard annual re-segmentation.

LOAN PORTFOLIO QUALITY

On a YoY basis, total par 30 improved by 0.6 pp. The decrease was mainly driven by the Retail segment on the back of write-offs of the unsecured loans and strong performance of the mortgage portfolio.

Our NPL ratio improved by 2.3 pp YoY and amounted to 2.4%. The recovery was observed in all segments, mainly driven by resumed repayments on COVID-19 restructured loans.

Par 30	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change YoY
Retail	2.2%	3.5%	-1.3 pp
CIB	0.6%	1.0%	-0.4 pp
MSME	4.0%	3.7%	0.3 pp
Total loans	**2.0%**	**2.6%**	**-0.6 pp**

The comparative ratios for 2020 do not correspond with the ratios disclosed in 2020 report, since they include re-segmentation effects as described in note 28 of the financial statements, with the exception of standard annual re-segmentation.

Non-performing Loans	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change YoY
Retail	2.5%	5.8%	-3.3 pp
CIB	1.4%	2.4%	-1.0 pp
MSME	4.0%	6.5%	-2.5 pp
Total loans	**2.4%**	**4.7%**	**-2.3 pp**

The comparative ratios for 2020 do not correspond with the ratios disclosed in 2020 report, since they include re-segmentation effects as described in note 28 of the financial statements, with the exception of standard annual re-segmentation.

NPL coverage	31-Dec-21		31-Dec-20	
	Provision Coverage	Total Coverage	Provision Coverage	Total Coverage
Retail	157.0%	222.7%	102.4%	170.3%
CIB	56.8%	126.4%	77.1%	148.0%
MSME	68.0%	155.5%	66.4%	150.5%
Total	**99.2%**	**174.6%**	**85.6%**	**159.4%**

The comparative ratios for 2020 do not correspond with the ratios disclosed in 2020 report, since they include re-segmentation effects as described in note 28 of the financial statements, with the exception of standard annual re-segmentation. In addition, in 2021 the management changed collateral coverage methodology and applied a more conservative approach. The total NPL coverages for 2020 have been recalculated per updated methodology.

COST OF RISK

The total cost of risk for 2021 stood at -0.3%, driven by improved performance across all segments in 2021 and by a high base in 2020 due to the reflection of COVID-19 impact on the credit loss allowances.

Cost of risk	2021	2020	Change YoY
Retail	**0.4%**	3.8%	-3.4 pp
CIB	**-1.0%**	0.6%	-1.6 pp
MSME	**-0.2%**	3.0%	-3.2 pp
Total	**-0.3%**	**2.4%**	**-2.7 pp**

The comparative ratios for 2020 do not correspond with the ratios disclosed in 2020 report, since they include re-segmentation effects as described in note 28 of the financial statements, with the exception of standard annual re-segmentation.

DEPOSIT PORTFOLIO

The total deposits portfolio increased by 17.8% YoY across all segments and amounted to GEL 14,884.1 million, while on a constant currency basis the total deposit portfolio increased by 23.1% over the same period. The proportion of deposits denominated in foreign currency was down by 3.2 pp YoY and accounted for 62.8% of total deposits, while on a constant currency basis the proportion of deposits denominated in foreign currency decreased by 1.6 pp YoY and stood at 64.4%.

As of 31 December 2021, our market share in deposits amounted to 40.4%, up by 3.2 pp YoY, and our market share in deposits to legal entities stood at 40.5%, up by 6.0 pp over the same period. Our market share in deposits to individuals stood at 40.3%, up by 0.8 pp YoY.

In thousands of GEL	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change YoY
Customer Accounts			
Retail	**5,629,823**	**4,975,661**	**13.1%**
– Retail deposits GEL	1,492,325	1,236,594	20.7%
– Retail deposits FC	4,137,498	3,739,067	10.7%
CIB	**7,378,552**	**5,778,914**	**27.7%**
– CIB deposits GEL	2,970,310	1,890,889	57.1%
– CIB deposits FC	4,408,242	3,888,025	13.4%
MSME	**1,564,150**	**1,368,490**	**14.3%**
– MSME deposits GEL	761,493	661,941	15.0%
– MSME deposits FC	802,657	706,549	13.6%
Total Customer Accounts*	**14,884,145**	**12,634,295**	**17.8%**

** Total deposit portfolio includes Ministry of Finance deposits in the amount of GEL 511 million and GEL 312 million as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021, respectively.*
The comparative numbers for 2020 do not correspond with the numbers disclosed in 2020 report, since they include re-segmentation effects as described in note 28 of the financial statements, with the exception of standard annual re-segmentation.

	2021	2020	Change YoY
Deposit rate	**3.4%**	**3.6%**	**-0.2 pp**
– Deposit rate GEL	*6.7%*	*6.5%*	*0.2 pp*
– Deposit rate FC	*1.5%*	*2.0%*	*-0.5 pp*
Retail Deposit Yield	**2.2%**	**2.6%**	**-0.4 pp**
– Retail deposit rate GEL	4.9%	5.3%	-0.4 pp
– Retail deposit rate FC	1.3%	1.7%	-0.4 pp
CIB Deposit Yield	**4.3%**	**4.4%**	**-0.1 pp**
– CIB deposit rate GEL	8.5%	8.1%	0.4 pp
– CIB deposit rate FC	2.0%	2.5%	-0.5 pp
MSME Deposit Yield	**0.8%**	**0.9%**	**-0.1 pp**
– MSME deposit rate GEL	1.4%	1.6%	-0.2 pp
– MSME deposit rate FC	0.2%	0.3%	-0.1 pp

The comparative ratios for 2020 do not correspond with the ratios disclosed in 2020 report, since they include re-segmentation effects as described in note 28 of the financial statements, with the exception of standard annual re-segmentation.

RATIOS

Ratios (based on monthly averages, where applicable)	2021	2020
Profitability ratios:		
ROE	26.3%	12.9%
ROA	3.7%	1.7%
Cost to income	32.5%	34.6%
NIM	5.0%	4.7%
Loan yield	10.2%	10.1%
Deposit rate	3.4%	3.6%
Cost of funding	4.4%	4.8%*
Asset quality & portfolio concentration:		
Cost of risk	-0.3%	2.4%
PAR 90 to Gross Loans	1.2%	1.5%
NPLs to Gross Loans	2.4%	4.7%
NPL provision coverage	99.2%	85.6%
Total NPL coverage**	174.6%	159.4%
Credit loss level to Gross Loans	2.4%	4.0%
Related Party Loans to Gross Loans	0.1%	0.0%
Top 10 Borrowers to Total Portfolio	6.9%	7.9%
Top 20 Borrowers to Total Portfolio	10.6%	12.1%
Capital & liquidity positions:		
Net Loans to Deposits plus IFI*** Funding	101.3%	100.7%
Net Stable Funding Ratio	127.3%	126.0%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	115.8%	134.2%
Leverage	6.7x	7.9x
CET 1 CAR (Basel III)	13.7%	10.4%
Tier 1 CAR (Basel III)	16.7%	13.0%
Total 1 CAR (Basel III)	20.3%	17.1%

**The Group enters into swap agreements denominated in foreign currencies with a view to decrease cost of funding. Respective interest effect is presented within net interest income, but has not been previously included in the cost of funding ratio calculation. As the contracts reached significant volume, the Group revisited the presentation of effects in the cost of funding ratio and decided to include interest effect from swap agreements in the calculation of cost of funding. The change was made retrospectively and ratios of previous periods have also been restated.*

*** In 2021 the management changed collateral coverage methodology and applied a more conservative approach. The total NPL coverage for 2020 have been recalculated per updated methodology.*

**** International Financial Institutions*

The ratio definitions are given on pages 267-268.

Material Existing and Emerging Risks

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has enhanced the critical importance of risk management to the Group's strategy. During the COVID-19 era, it is even more essential to identify emerging risks and uncertainties that could adversely impact the Group's performance, financial condition and prospects. This section analyses the material principal and emerging risks and uncertainties the Group faces. However, we cannot exclude the possibility of the Group's performance being affected by risks and uncertainties other than those listed below. More details regarding risk management practices can be found on pages 88-103. At the time of writing this report, there is uncertainty around the war in Ukraine, its potential impact is summarized in the emerging risks section.

The Supervisory Board has undertaken a robust assessment of both the principal and emerging risks facing the Group and the long-term viability of the Group's operations, in order to determine whether to adopt the going concern basis of accounting. Based on the review and analysis the Supervisory Board confirmed that they have a reasonable expectation of the Group's viability over the next three years up to 1 January 2025 and that the Group will be able to continue its operations and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the three year period from 1 January 2022 to 1 January 2025.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

1. Credit risk is an integral part of the Group's business activities

Risk description

Credit risk is the greatest material risk faced by the Group, given the Group is engaged principally in traditional lending activities. The Group's customers include legal entities as well as individual borrowers.

Due to the high level of dollarization in Georgia's financial sector, currency-induced credit risk is a component of credit risk, which relates to risks arising from foreign currency-denominated loans to unhedged borrowers in the Group's portfolio. Credit risk also includes concentration risk, which is the risk related to credit portfolio quality deterioration as a result of large exposures to single borrowers or groups of connected borrowers, or loan concentration in certain economic industries. Losses may be further aggravated by unfavorable macroeconomic conditions. These risks are described in more detail as a separate principal risk.

COVID-19 has increased uncertainty and caused significant economic disruptions in many sectors, particularly in the hospitality & leisure, real estate management and development sectors. Such economic disruptions run the risk of deteriorating the financial standing of borrowers and increase the Group's credit risk.

Risk mitigation

A comprehensive credit risk assessment framework is in place with a clear division of duties among the parties involved in the credit analysis and approval process. The credit assessment process differs by segment, and is further differentiated across various product types to reflect the differing natures of these asset classes. Corporate, SME and larger retail and micro loans are assessed on an individual basis, whereas the decision-making process for smaller retail and micro loans is largely automated. The rules for manual and automated underwriting are developed by units within the risk function, which are independent from the origination and business development units. The credit scoring and underwriting models are developed by an independent Credit Modelling team, within the risk function and the developed models are then validated as well by another independent Model Risk Management team, also from the risk function. In the case of corporate and medium-sized business borrowers, the loan review process is conducted within specific sectoral teams, which accumulate deep knowledge of the corresponding sectoral developments.

The Group uses a robust monitoring system to react promptly to macro and micro developments, identify weaknesses in the credit portfolio and outline solutions to make informed risk management decisions.

Monitoring processes are tailored to the specifics of individual segments, as well as encompassing individual credit exposures, overall portfolio performance and external trends that may impact the portfolio's risk profile. Additionally, the Group uses a comprehensive portfolio supervision system to identify weakened credit exposures and take prompt, early remedial actions, when necessary.

The Group's credit portfolio is highly diversified across customer types, product types and industry segments, which minimizes credit risk at the Group level. As of 31 December 2021, the retail segment represented 37.0% of the total portfolio, which was comprised of 65.6% mortgage and 34.4% non-mortgage exposures. No single business sector represented more than 9.4% of the total portfolio at the end of 2021.

Collateral represents the most significant credit risk mitigation tool for the Group, making effective collateral management one of the key risk management components. Collateral on loans extended by the Group may include, but is not limited to, real estate, cash deposits, vehicles, equipment, inventory, precious metals, securities and third party guarantees.

The Group has a largely collateralised portfolio in all its segments, with real estate representing a major share of collateral. As of 31 December 2021, 77.3% of the Group's portfolio was secured by cash, real estate or gold. A sound collateral management framework ensures that collateral serves as an adequate mitigating factor for credit risk management purposes.

Additionally, the Bank actively performs stress testing and scenario analysis in order to check the resilience of borrowers under various stress conditions. The stress tests entail assumptions about the depreciation of the local currency, GDP growth, sectoral growth, unemployment, inflation, changes in real estate and commodity prices, changes in interest rates, and loan and deposit portfolio developments. The Bank carries out intensive financial monitoring to identify borrowers' weakened financial and business prospects in order to offer them a restructuring plan that is tailored to their individual needs.

2. The Group faces currency-induced credit risk due to the high share of loans denominated in foreign currencies in the Group's portfolio

Risk description

A potential material GEL depreciation is one of the most significant risks that could negatively impact portfolio quality, due to the large presence of foreign currencies on the Group's balance sheet. As of 31 December 2021, 53.7% of the Group's total gross loans and advances to customers (before provision for loan impairment) were denominated in foreign currencies.

The income of many customers is directly linked to foreign currencies via remittances, tourism or exports. Nevertheless, customers may not be protected against significant fluctuations in the GEL exchange rate against the currency of the loan. The US$/GEL rate remained volatile throughout 2021, with the average currency exchange rate of GEL weakening by 3.6% year-on-year. The GEL remains in free float and is exposed to many internal and external factors that in some circumstances could result in its depreciation.

Risk mitigation

Particular attention is paid to currency-induced credit risk, due to the high share of loans denominated in foreign currencies in the Group's portfolio. The vulnerability to exchange rate depreciation is monitored in order to promptly implement an action plan, as and when needed. The ability to withstand a certain amount of exchange rate depreciation is incorporated into the credit underwriting standards, which also include significant currency depreciation buffers for unhedged borrowers. In addition, the Group holds significant capital against currency-induced credit risk.

Given the experience and knowledge built through recent currency volatility, the Group is in a good position to promptly mitigate exchange rate depreciation risks. In January 2019, government authorities continued their efforts to reduce the economy's dependence on foreign currency financing by increasing the cap to GEL 200,000 under which loans must be disbursed in the local currency. In addition, under the NBG's responsible lending regulations, unhedged retail borrowers are required to have much conservative Payment-to-Income (PTI) and Loan-to-Value (LTV) thresholds.

The Bank has set a strategy to decrease the share of foreign currency loans in total portfolio. Annual targets have been defined in the medium-term strategy, gradually decreasing the foreign currency share. The Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is closely monitoring the achievement of these targets.

3. The Group's performance may be compromised by adverse developments in the economic environment

Risk description

A potential slowdown in economic growth in Georgia will likely have an adverse impact on the repayment capacity of borrowers, restraining their future investment and expansion plans. These occurrences would be reflected in the Group's portfolio quality and profitability, and would also impede portfolio growth rates. Negative macroeconomic developments could compromise the Group's performance in various ways, such as exchange rate depreciation, a spike in interest rates, rising unemployment, a decrease in household disposable income, falling property prices, worsening loan collateralization, or falling debt service capabilities of companies as a result of decreasing sales. Potential political and economic instability in neighboring countries and its main trading/economic partners could negatively affect Georgia's economic outlook through worsening current and financial accounts in the balance of payments (e.g. decreased exports, tourism inflows, remittances and foreign direct investments).

The exogenous nature of the COVID-19 shock implies the potential for a quick recovery compared to conventional business cycles. While the observed restart

was certainly expected, the Georgian economy has rebounded at a speed that exceeded initial expectations, with real GDP increasing by 10.4% year-on-year, according to the preliminary data of the National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat), as opposed to 4.7% - estimated at the beginning of the year. Economic growth was also up by 2.9% compared to the 2019 level.

Importantly, this growth was broad based and was reflected in all sources of inflows as well as in domestic demand. The latter was fueled by a reversal of the shock amplifier (low credit and high savings of foreign currency in 2020), pent-up demand coupled with low US$ deposit yields, a stronger GEL, and the impact of eased lockdowns. Stronger domestic demand was also reflected in higher imports of goods.

By the end of 2021, annual inflation remained elevated at 13.9%, because of a low base effect a year ago, due to state subsidies on utilities.

In 2021, the NBG again intervened significantly on the FX market, mostly in the first half of the year. Over the course of the year, the NBG increased its policy rate from 8.0% to 10.5%.

For more details on the developments in the Georgian economy in 2021, please refer to the economic overview section on pages 12-15.

Risk mitigation

To decrease its vulnerability to economic cycles, the Group identifies cyclical industries and proactively manages its underwriting approach and clients within its risk appetite framework. The Group has in place a macroeconomic monitoring process that relies on close, recurrent observation of the economic developments in Georgia and neighboring countries to identify early warning signals indicating imminent economic risks. This system allows the Group to promptly assess significant economic and political occurrences and analyze their implications for the Group's performance. These implications are duly translated into specific action plans with regards to reviewing underwriting standards, risk appetite metrics or limits, including the limits for each of the most vulnerable industries. Additionally, the stress testing and scenario analysis applied during the credit review and portfolio-monitoring processes enable the Group to evaluate the impact of macroeconomic shocks on its business in advance. Resilience towards a changing macroeconomic environment is incorporated into the Group's credit underwriting standards. As such, borrowers are expected to withstand certain adverse economic developments through prudent financials, debt-servicing capabilities and conservative collateral coverage.

Taking into account the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on Georgia's economy, the Group has adjusted its risk management framework leveraging its already existing stress testing practices. This included more thorough and frequent monitoring of the portfolio as well as stress testing, to ensure close control of changes in capital, liquidity, and portfolio quality in times of increased uncertainty.

4. The Group faces the risk of not meeting the minimum regulatory requirements under the increasing capital requirement framework, which may compromise growth and strategic targets. Additionally, adverse changes in FX rates may impact capital adequacy ratios

Risk description

In December 2017, the NBG introduced a new capital adequacy framework. Under the updated regulation, capital requirements consist of a Pillar 1 minimum requirement, combined buffers (systemic, countercyclical and conservation buffers) and Pillar 2 buffers.

The initial regulation included a phase-in schedule that gradually introduced the buffer over a four-year period. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the NBG implemented certain countercyclical measures related to capital adequacy requirements, temporarily decreasing conservation and two-thirds of CICR buffers and postponing the phase-in schedule for pillar 2 buffers. The Bank has restored all released buffers since July 2021, lifting any restrictions on capital distribution.

The NBG outlined a new schedule for the gradual introduction of pillar 2 buffers, with the phase-in of concentration risk and Net GRAPE buffers beginning in March 2021 and due to be fully introduced by March 2023.

In December 2021, the systemic buffer increased from 2.0% to 2.5%, as previously planned. The Bank's capitalization as of December 2021 stood at:

- 13.7% for CET 1 with an updated regulatory minimum requirement of 11.7%;
- 16.7% for Tier 1 with an updated regulatory minimum requirement of 14.0%; and
- 20.3% for Total capital with an updated regulatory minimum requirement of 18.4%.

The ratios were well above the respective regulatory minimums.

In 2021, the NBG proposed amendments in the CICR buffer calculation methodology. According to the new methodology, which will be effective from March of 2023, current fixed CICR rate (75%) will be flexible in the range of 40% to 100% depending on the share of foreign currency loans in total portfolio: the lower is the share, the lower will be the CICR buffer requirement.

GEL volatility has been and remains a significant risk to the Bank's capital adequacy. A 10% GEL depreciation would translate into a 0.8pp, 0.7pp and 0.6 pp drop in the Bank's CET 1, Tier 1 and Total regulatory capital adequacy ratios, respectively.

Risk mitigation

The Group undertakes stress testing and sensitivity analysis to quantify extra capital consumption under different scenarios. Such analyses indicate that the Group holds sufficient capital to meet the current minimum regulatory requirements. Capital forecasts, as well as the results of the stress testing and what-if scenarios, are actively monitored with the involvement of the Bank's Management Board and Risk Committee to ensure prudent management and timely action, when needed.

5. The Group is exposed to regulatory and enforcement action risk

Risk description

The Bank's activities are highly regulated and thus face regulatory risk. The NBG can increase prudential requirements across the whole sector as well as for specific institutions within it. Therefore, the Group's profitability and performance may be compromised by an increased regulatory burden.

The NBG sets lending limits and other economic ratios (including, inter alia, lending, liquidity and investment ratios) in addition to mandatory capital adequacy ratios.

Under Georgian banking regulations, the Bank is required, among other things, to comply with minimum reserve requirements and mandatory financial ratios, and to regularly file periodic reports. The Bank is also regulated by the tax code and other relevant laws in Georgia. Following the parent company's listing on the London Stock Exchange's premium segment, the Group became subject to increased regulations from the UK Financial Conduct Authority. In addition to its banking operations, the Group also offers other regulated financial services products, including leasing and brokerage services.

The Group takes all necessary steps with the intention of ensuring compliance with relevant legislation and regulations. The Group is also subject to financial covenants in its debt agreements. For more information, see pages 245-250 in the Group's Audited Financial Statements.

Risk mitigation

The Group has established systems and processes to ensure full regulatory compliance, which are embedded in all levels of the Group's operations. The dedicated compliance department reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer and has a primary role in the management of regulatory compliance risk. The Group's Risk Committee is responsible for regulatory compliance at the Supervisory Board level. In terms of banking regulations and Georgia's taxation system, the Group is closely engaged with the regulator to ensure that new procedures and requirements are discussed in detail before their implementation. Although the decisions made by regulators are beyond the Group's control, significant regulatory changes are usually preceded by a consultation period that allows all lending institutions to provide feedback and adjust their business practices.

6. The Group is exposed to concentration risk

Risk description

The Group has large individual exposures to single-name borrowers whose potential default would entail increased credit losses and higher impairment charges. The Group's portfolio is well diversified across sectors, resulting in only a moderate vulnerability to sector concentration risks. However, should exposure to common risk drivers increase, the risks are expected to amplify correspondingly.

The Group's maximum exposure to the single largest industry (Real Estate) stood at 9.4% of the loan portfolio as of 31 December 2021. At the end of 2021, exposure to the 20 largest borrowers stood at 10.6% of the loan portfolio.

Risk mitigation

The Group constantly monitors the concentrations of its exposure to single counterparties, as well as sectors and common risk drivers, and introduces limits for risk mitigation. As part of its risk appetite framework, the Group limits both single-name and sector concentrations. Any considerable change in the economic or political environment in Georgia or in neighbouring countries would trigger the Group to review of the risk appetite criteria to mitigate the emerging risk of concentration. Stringent monitoring tools are in place to ensure compliance with the established limits. Due to the increased uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, close monitoring was carried out consistently, based on macro expectations, to estimate the performance of our top 20 corporate borrowers.

In addition, the Bank has dedicated restructuring teams to manage borrowers who face financial difficulties. When deemed necessary, clients are transferred to such teams for more efficient handling and, ultimately, to limit any resulting credit risk losses. The NBG's new capital framework introduced a concentration buffer under Pillar 2 that helps to ensure that the Group remains adequately capitalised to mitigate concentration risks.

7. Liquidity risk is inherent in the Group's operations

Risk description

While the Group currently has sufficient financial resources available to meet its obligations as they fall

due, liquidity risk is inherent in banking operations and can be heightened by numerous factors. These include an overreliance on, or an inability to access, a particular source of funding, as well as changes in credit ratings or market-wide phenomena, such as the global financial crisis that took place in 2007. Access to credit for companies in emerging markets is significantly influenced by the level of investor confidence and, as such, any factors affecting investor confidence (e.g. a downgrade in credit ratings, central bank or state interventions, or debt restructurings in a relevant industry) could influence the price or the availability of funding for companies operating in any of these markets.

The Group was in compliance with the minimum liquidity requirements set by the NBG, which include the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). As of 31 December 2021, the net loan to deposits plus international financial institution funding ratio stood at 101.3%, the liquidity coverage ratio at 115.8%, and the net stable funding ratio at 127.3%. These figures are all comfortably above the NBG's minimum requirements or guidance for such ratios.

In May 2021, the NBG restored the NBG GEL LCR limit (>=75%), which had been removed for one year as one of countercyclical measures implemented in relation to liquidity requirements as a result of COVID-19.

Risk mitigation

To mitigate this risk, the Group holds a solid liquidity position and performs an outflow scenario analysis for both normal and stress circumstances to make sure that it has adequate liquid assets and cash inflows. The Group maintains a diversified funding structure to manage the respective liquidity risks. There is adequate liquidity to withstand significant withdrawals of customer deposits, but the unexpected and rapid withdrawal of a substantial amount of deposits could have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, financial condition, and results of operations and/or prospects.

As part of its liquidity risk management framework, the Group has a liquidity contingency plan in place outlining the risk indicators for different stress scenarios and respective action plans. The liquidity risk position and compliance with internal limits are closely monitored by the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO).

Due to its high liquidity position in foreign currency, the Bank made prepayments of some IFI resources in the amount of US$ 237.4 million in late 2020 and throughout 2021. In addition, over the same period the Bank performed a cost-optimization process and attracted cheaper resources from FIs.

8. Group's income is heavily reliant on Net Interest Income

Risk description

Net interest income accounts for the majority of the Group's total income. Consequently, fluctuations in its NIM affect the results of operations. The new regulations as well as high competition could drive interest rates down, compromising the Group's profitability. At the same time, the cost of funding is largely exogenous to the Group and is derived from both local and international markets.

In 2021, the NIM increased by 0.3pp year-on-year to 5.0%, driven by an increase in loan yields, a decrease in the foreign currency (FC) cost of fund and optimizations in wholesale funding, further accompanied by increased loan larisation.

The Bank manages its exposure to interest rate risk, following the NBG IRR regulation introduced in September 2020. As of 31 December 2021, GEL 4,148 million in assets (18%) and GEL 2,180 million in liabilities (11%) were floating in GEL currency, whereas GEL 8,054 million of assets (34%) and GEL 761 million of liabilities (4%) were floating, related to the LIBOR/Euribor/FED/ECB rates. The Bank was in compliance with the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) sensitivity limit set by the NBG at 15% of Tier 1 capital, with the ratio standing at 2.9% by 31 December 2021.

Risk mitigation

In 2021 the Bank used excess liquidity to redeem costly institutional funding and negotiated the reduction of long-term funding margins, thereby aiding the gains in NIM. The Bank continues to focus on fee and commission income growth to safeguard from possible margin compressions on lending and deposit products in the future.

To meet the asset-liability objectives and manage the interest rate risk, the Bank uses the high quality investment securities portfolio, long-term funding and derivative contracts.

9. The threat posed by cyber-attacks has increased in recent years and continues to grow. The risk of potential cyber-attacks, which have become more sophisticated, may lead to significant security breaches. Such risks change rapidly and require continued focus and investment

Risk description

No cyber-security breaches have happened at the Bank in recent years. Nonetheless, the Group's rising dependency on IT systems increases its exposure to potential cyber-attacks.

Risk mitigation

In order to mitigate the risks associated with cyber-attacks and ensure clients' security, the Group continuously updates and enhances its in-depth security strategy, which covers multiple preventive and detective controls ranging from the data and end-point computers to edge firewalls.

A Security Operations Center has been built, which monitors every possible anomaly that is identified across the organization's network in order to detect potential incidents and respond to them effectively.

At least once a year, a full information security and cyber security threat analysis is performed, taking into consideration the relevant regional and sector specific perspectives. Also at least once a year, a presentation is given to the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board, with a deep dive into the information security matters. At least once every two years, as part of this analysis, an external consultant is contracted to assess the efficiency of our capabilities against industry best practices and real world cyber-attack scenarios. This analysis gives the Group a broad overview as well as detailed insight, which help to further enhance its information and cyber security systems. In addition, cyber-attack readiness exercises are performed on a regular basis. These exercises evaluate the actual position of the Group in this area and provide a benchmark against international best practices.

Our employees play a crucial role in information security. As a result, annual mandatory training sessions are conducted for all employees, which are comprised of remote learning courses on security issues, fraud and phishing simulations as well as informative emails to further assist our employees with information security matters. New employees are also given training as part of the onboarding process. These measures ensure that employees are fully aware of their responsibilities and are prepared for various security threats.

The Information Security Steering Committee governs information and cyber security to ensure that relevant risks are at an acceptable level and that continuous improvement of the management processes are achieved.

Disaster recovery plans are in place to ensure business continuity in case of need.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group has activated secure remote working policies, which ensure that homeworking environments are protected against relevant cyber-threats while the security team provides effective oversight of teleworking channels. Although there has been a noticeable increase in phishing attempts against employees, there have been no major incidents. The Security Operation Center and Threat Hunting teams have successfully adopted effective remote collaboration and communication tools and practices.

In 2021, the Bank achieved ISO 27001 certification of its information security management system. That demonstrates that the Bank is following robust information security practices effectively, in order to protect its information and information systems from different types of threats. TBC Bank has not experienced any material information security breach in the last three years.

In December 2021, Ernst & Young Tbilisi office conducted two audits, assessment against Cyber Security Management Framework and assessment against SWIFT CSCF for the Bank. As a result, no critical findings and major non-compliances were identified during these exercises. Cyber Security Management Framework is defined by National Bank of Georgia, which is based on NIST Cyber Security Management Framework.

10. External and internal fraud risks are part of the operational risk inherent in the Group's business. Considering the increased complexity and diversification of operations, together with the digitalisation of the banking sector, fraud risks are evolving. Unless proactively managed, fraud events may materially impact the Group's profitability and reputation

Risk description

External fraud events may arise from the actions of third parties against the Group, most frequently involving events related to banking cards, loans and client phishing. Internal frauds arise from actions committed by the Group's employees, and such events happen less frequently. During the reporting period, the Group faced several instances of fraud, none of which had a material impact on the Group's profit and loss statement. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the threat of fraud and the rapid growth in digital crime has been exacerbated and fraudsters are adopting new techniques and approaches to exploit various possibilities to illegally obtain funds. Therefore, unless properly monitored and managed, the potential impact can become substantial.

Risk mitigation

The Group actively monitors, detects and prevents risks arising from fraud events and permanent monitoring processes are in place to detect unusual activities in a timely manner. The risk and control self-assessment exercise focuses on identifying residual risks in key processes, subject to the respective corrective actions. Given our continuous efforts to monitor and mitigate fraud risks, together with the high sophistication of our internal processes, the Group ensures the timely identification and control of fraud-related activities.

11. The Group remains exposed to some reputational risk

Risk Description

There are reputational risks to which the Group may be exposed, such as risks related to anti-banking cam-

paigns, increased cases of phishing and other cyber-crimes, as well as risks associated with the digitalization process, such as digital service interruptions affecting digital bank, ATM and payment terminal operations. However, none of the aforementioned risks is unique to the Group.

Risk Mitigation

To mitigate the possibility of reputational risks, the Group works continuously to maintain strong brand recognition among its stakeholders. The Group follows all relevant internal policies and procedures to minimize the impact of direct/indirect reputational risks. The Group monitors its brand value through public opinion studies/surveys and by receiving feedback from stakeholders on an ongoing basis.

Dedicated internal and external marketing and communications teams are in place, which actively monitor media coverage on a daily basis. These teams monitor risks, develop scenarios and create respective contingency plans. The Group tries to identify early warning signs of potential reputational or brand damage in order to both mitigate and elevate it to the attention of the Supervisory Board before it escalates.

The Communications and Cyber-security teams conduct extensive awareness-raising campaigns on cyber-security and financial literacy, involving the media, the Banking Association of Georgia and Edufin (TBC's in-house financial education platform) aimed at mitigating and preventing cyber threats and phishing cases.

12. The Group faces the risk that its strategic initiatives do not translate into long-term sustainable value for its stakeholders

Risk Description

The Group may face the risk of developing a business strategy that does not safeguard long-term value creation in an environment of changing customer needs, competitive environment and regulatory restrictions.

In addition, increased uncertainty together with the major economic and social disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic may hamper the Group's ability to effectively develop and execute its strategic initiatives in a timely manner and thereby compromise its capacity for long-term value creation.

Please see the Group's main strategic priorities in our business strategy and key performance indicators section on pages 18-23.

Risk Mitigation

The Group conducts annual strategic review sessions involving the Bank's top and middle management in order to ensure that it remains on the right track and assesses business performance from different perspectives, concentrating its analysis on key trends and market practices, both in regional and global markets. In addition, the Bank continuously works with the world's leading consultants in order to enhance its strategy.

Further, the Group conducts quarterly analyses and monitors the metrics used to measure strategy execution, and in case of any significant deviations, it takes corrective or mitigation actions.

13. The Group is exposed to risks related to its ability to attract and retain highly qualified employees

Risk Description

The Group faces the risk of losing of key personnel or the failure to attract, develop and retain skilled or qualified employees. In particular, the strategic decision to transform into a digital company entails increased demands on high calibre IT professionals across the Group. In addition, in order to adapt to the fast changing business environment, the Group needs to foster an "Agile" culture and equip employees with the necessary skills. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has created additional HR challenges in relation to safeguarding employees' health and wellbeing, maintaining high efficiency levels, strong internal communication and a strong corporate culture.

Risk Mitigation

The Group pays significant attention to human capital management strategies and policies, which include approaches to the recruitment, retention and development of talent, and offers competitive reward packages to its employees. The Group has also developed and implemented an "Agile" framework that aims to increase employee engagement and satisfaction. Moreover, the Bank set up an IT and Risk academy to attract and train young professionals. The best students are offered employment at the Bank. In addition, the Bank has an in-house academy that provides a range of courses for employees in different fields.

To ensure the maintenance of an effective internal communication system whilst working from home, we enhanced different digital channels to engage with our employees. Regular management meetings are conducted with staff in order to keep them updated with the Group's strategic initiatives and financial position as well as address their concerns during this highly uncertain period. In order to further promote and enhance our corporate culture, the Bank's internal Facebook group has become more active by, for example, posting employee profiles and sharing success stories. Additionally, the new remote working policy adopted by the Bank gives the possibility to attract new talent from beyond Georgia.

EMERGING RISKS

Emerging risks are those that have large unknown components and may affect the performance of the Group over a longer time horizon. We believe the following risks have the potential to increase in significance over time and could have a similar impact on the Group as the principal risks.

1. The Group's performance may be compromised by adverse developments in the region, in particular the war in Ukraine

Risk description

While inflows to the Georgian economy are quite diversified, the country is still vulnerable to geopolitical and economic developments in its region. In particular, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the consequent sanctions imposed on Russia have an adverse impact on the Georgian economy.

As of 2021, Ukraine and Russia's share of Georgia's exports, remittances, tourism, and FDI inflows amounted to around 21%. Specifically, Ukraine and Russia accounted for 7% and 14% of exports, 4% and 18% of remittance inflows, and 15% and 12% of total tourism inflows, respectively. Ukraine and Russia's share of FDI exposure was lower at 1% and 6%, respectively, mainly comprised of reinvested earnings from previous waves of FDI. Importantly, over half of Georgia's exports to Russia and Ukraine are re-exports, while around 50% of tourism and remittance inflows from these countries are spent on imports. These factors decrease the overall net negative impact from lost inflows. At the same time, the adverse spillover effect from Georgia's other economic partners should also be taken into account.

Before the Russian invasion of Ukraine, TBC Capital estimated that the Georgian economy would grow by around 6.0% in 2022, 5.5% in 2023 and 5.0% in 2024 – close to its trend rate of around 5.2%. According to the World Bank's projections[1] as of January 2022, the Georgian economy was forecast to grow by 5.5% and 5.0% in 2022 and 2023, respectively. In fact, the January growth data released by Geostat shows a very strong growth momentum. Although the 18.0% real YoY expansion was mainly on the back of a low base effect, growth was also strong at 4.4% when compared to January 2020, before the pandemic started, and much higher than in prior months when looking at the same, consistent measurement. However, taking into account Georgia's vulnerability to developments in Ukraine and Russia, there will be adverse implications for the growth outlook, as well as for the other macro variables, which may also negatively affect the Bank's capital adequacy, liquidity and credit risk.

Risk mitigation

The Group actively employs stress testing and other risk measurement and monitoring tools to ensure that early triggers are identified and translated into specific action plans to minimize the negative impact on the Bank's capital adequacy, liquidity, and portfolio quality in times of increased uncertainty.

2. The Group is exposed to the risks arising from climate change

Risk description

The risks associated with climate change have a physical impact, arising from more frequent and severe weather changes, and a transitional impact that may entail extensive policy, legal and technological changes to reduce the ecological footprint of households and businesses. For the Group, both of these risks could materialize through the impairment of asset values and deteriorating creditworthiness of our customers, which could result in a reduction of the Group's profitability. The Group may also become exposed to reputational risks as a result of its lending to, or other business operations with, customers deemed to be contributing to climate change.

Risk mitigation

The Group's objective is to act responsibly and manage the environmental and social risks associated with its operations in order to minimize negative impacts on the environment. This approach enables us to reduce our ecological footprint by using resources efficiently and promoting environmentally friendly measures in order to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The Group has in place an Environmental Policy, which governs its Environmental Management System ("EMS") and ensures that the Group's operations adhere to the applicable environmental, health and safety and labour regulations and practices. We take all reasonable steps to support our customers in fulfilling their environmental and social responsibilities. The management of environmental and social risks is embedded in the Group's lending process through the application of the EMS. The Group has developed risk management procedures to identify, assess, manage and monitor environmental and social risks. These procedures are fully integrated in the Group's credit risk management process. Our Environmental Policy is fully compliant with Georgian environmental legislation and follows international best practices (the full policy is available at www.tbcbankgroup.com). For the detailed information on the Environmental Management System, please refer to pages 67-71.

To extend the Group's positive impact on the environment and climate change mitigation, by the end of 2021, the Bank introduced the Green Lending Framework within the organization, which will encourage private companies, as well as individuals to run their businesses energy and resource-efficiently and more eco-friendly.

In order to increase the understanding of climate-related risks on the Bank's loan portfolio, the Bank performed a high-level sectoral risk assessment, since different sectors might be vulnerable to different climate-related risks over different time horizons. The risk assessment focuses on economic sectors such as energy, oil and gas, metals and mining, tourism, agriculture, food industry, healthcare, construction and real estate. According to the maturity structure of the loan portfolio, the largest part of assets is distributed in the time horizons that are much shorter that the impacts of climate change, especially of physical risks, can be materialized in Georgia. On the other hand, the understanding of climate related risks, which have longer-term impacts need to be increased in coming years, therefore, if the bank will have a plausible findings and conclusions, it will further develop the approach, how to consider climate risks in mitigation. Furthermore, the Group's portfolio has a strong collateral coverage with around 77% of the loan book, collateralized with cash, real estate or gold. The collateral evaluation procedure covers monitoring approach, therefore, the necessity of changes in collateral values is identified based on the regular collateral monitoring process. For more details, please see our ESG strategy section on pages 24-35.

In June 2021, the Group released its full-scale sustainability report for the year 2020 in reference to Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) helps the private sector to realize and understand its role and influence on sustainable development issues such as climate change, human rights and governance. The report is designed for all interested parties and groups in Georgia as well as abroad and aims to give them clear, fact-based information about the social, economic and environmental impact of our activities in 2020. It presents our endeavours for creating value for our employees, clients, suppliers, partners and society as a whole. The Sustainability Report 2020 is available at www.tbcbankgroup.com.

3. The Group's performance may be affected by the LIBOR discontinuation and transition

Risk description

There are a number of different types of financial instruments on the Group's balance sheet, each of which carries interest rates benchmarked to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is also used by the Group in its risk measurement, accounting and valuation processes. In 2017, the UK's Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced that it has agreed with LIBOR panel banks to sustain LIBOR until the end of 2021 and called upon financial sector participants to start working towards a transition to other reference rates. On 5 March 2021, the FCA announced the dates that panel bank submissions for all LIBOR setting will cease, after which representative LIBOR rates will no longer be available:

- immediately after 31 December 2021, in the case of all sterling, euro, Swiss franc and Japanese yen settings, and the 1-week and 2-month US dollar settings; and
- immediately after 30 June 2023, in the case of the remaining US dollar settings.

The majority of the Bank's US$ floating portfolio is linked to 6 month US$ LIBOR, while the EUR floating portfolio is linked to the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor), the discontinuation of which was not declared.

The discontinuation of LIBOR and the process of transition exposes the Group to execution, conduct, financial and operational risks, and may result in earnings volatility, customer complaints and legal proceedings, or have other adverse impact on the Group's business and operations.

Risk mitigation

The Group actively monitors international and local transition-related developments to regulate and align the Group's transition process with market practice. On 29 July, 2021 the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC) announced its recommendation to use Term SOFR Rates published by CME Group, Inc. (CME).

The ARRC recommendation allows loan agreements to use term SOFR in place of LIBOR, either as a replacement for LIBOR (whether pursuant to the operation of a fallback provision or otherwise) or in new deals. The interest rate alternatives to US$ LIBOR recommended previously were backward looking and have met with tepid acceptance.

The Group formed a steering committee to ensure a smooth transition away from LIBOR including the efforts to introduce forward-looking term rates linked to SOFR. The steering committee raises awareness of the transition, both internally and externally, to ensure that staff have the necessary knowledge and tools to facilitate the transition and that all of the Group's customers are treated fairly.

1 World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, January 2022.

Risk Management

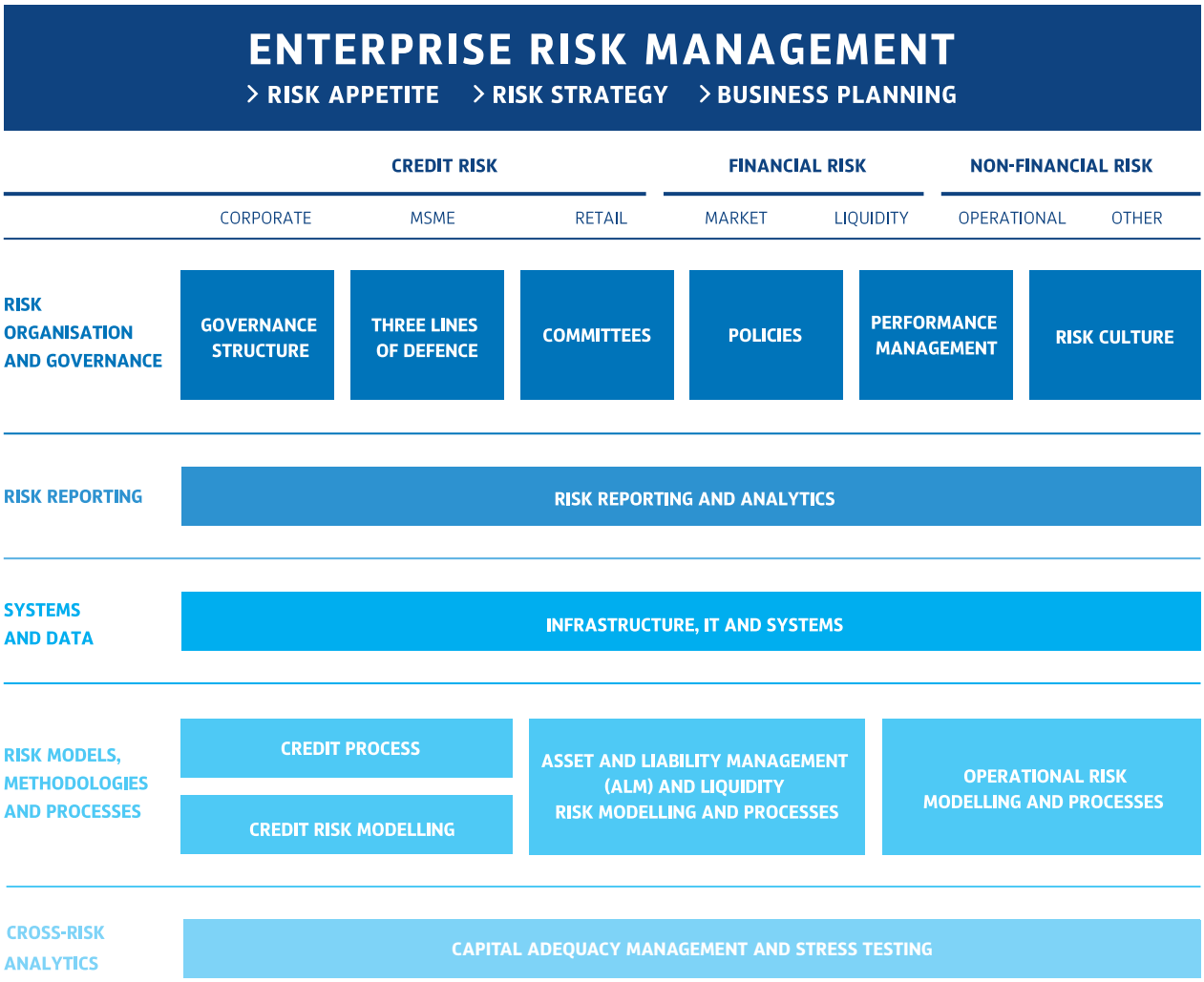
OVERVIEW

The Group operates a strong, independent, business-minded risk management system. Its main objective is to contribute to the sustainability of risk-adjusted returns through the implementation of an efficient risk management system. The Group has adopted four primary risk management principles to better accomplish its major objectives:

- Govern risks transparently to obtain understanding and trust. Consistency and transparency in risk-related processes and policies are preconditions for gaining the trust of multiple stakeholders. Communicating risk goals and strategic priorities to governing bodies and providing a comprehensive follow-up in an accountable manner are key priorities for staff responsible for risk management;
- Manage risks prudently to promote sustainable growth and resilience. Risk management acts as a backstop against excessive risk-taking. Capital adequacy management and strong forward-looking tools and decision-making ensure the Group's sustainability and resilience;
- Ensure that risk management underpins the implementation of strategy. Staff responsible for risk management provide assurance on the feasibility of achieving objectives through risk identification and management. Identifying and adequately pricing risks, as well as taking risk mitigation actions, supports the generation of desired returns and the achievement of planned targets;
- Use risk management and risk based decision making to gain a competitive advantage. Comprehensive, transparent and prudent risk governance facilitates understanding and trust from multiple stakeholders, ensuring the sustainability and resilience of the business model and the positioning of risk management as the Group's competitive advantage and strategic enabler.

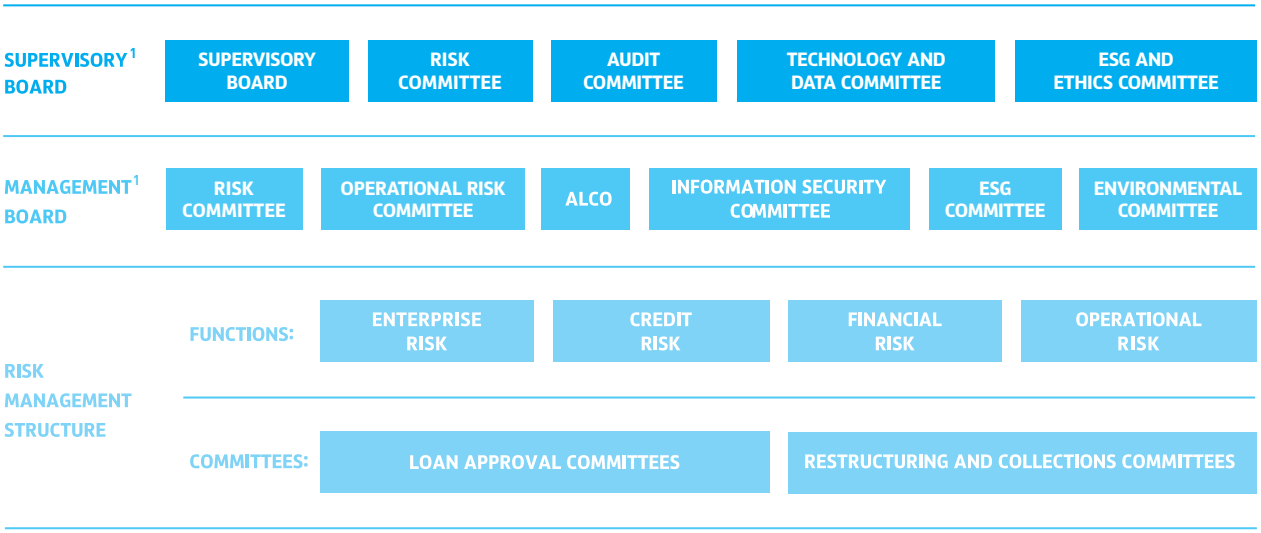
Risk management framework

The Group's risk management framework incorporates all the necessary components for comprehensive risk governance and is comprised of enterprise risk management, credit, financial and non-financial risk management, risk reporting and supporting IT infrastructure, cross-risk analytical tools and techniques such as capital adequacy management and stress testing. The following diagram depicts the risk management framework:



GOVERNANCE

The Group conducts its risk management activities within the framework of its unified risk management system. The involvement of all governance levels in risk management, the clear segregation of authority and effective communication between the different entities facilitate clarity regarding the Group's strategic and risk objectives, adherence to its established risk appetite and sound risk management. The Group's governance structure ensures adequate oversight and accountability, as well as a clear segregation of duties. The Supervisory Board has overall responsibility to set the tone at the top of the Group and monitor compliance with the established objectives, while the Management Board governs and directs the Group's daily activities.



The risk governance structure consists of two board levels, including the Supervisory Board and the Management Board of the Bank. The Supervisory Board has a Risk Committee that supervises the risk profile and risk governance practices within the Group, as well as an Audit Committee that is responsible for implementing key accounting policies and facilitating internal and external auditor activities. The Supervisory Board also has an ESG and Ethics Committee, which supports the Supervisory Board in its oversight of the strategy, policies, initiatives and programmes of the Group in relation to ESG matters, and a Technology and Data Committee, which supports the Supervisory Board in its oversight of key enablers of the strategy, data and cyber issues, and the company's IT resources.

The Management Board's Risk Committee was established to guide Group-wide risk management activities and monitor major risk trends to ensure that the risk profile complies with the established risk appetite. The Management Board's Operational Risk Committee makes decisions related to operational risk governance, while the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) is responsible for the implementation of asset-liability management policies. The Management Boards' Information Security Steering Committee governs information and cyber-security to ensure that relevant risks are at an acceptable level and that management processes are continuously improved. In addition, the ESG Committee is established at the Management Board level and takes responsibility for implementing the Group's ESG strategy and approving its action plans, while the Environmental Committee supervises the proper implementation and functioning of the Environmental Management System in the Group.

The Supervisory Board and the Bank's senior management govern risk objectives through the Risk Appetite Statement, which establishes the desired risk profile and risk limits. The statement also sets monitoring and reporting responsibilities and escalation paths for different trigger events, and limits breaches, which prompt risk teams to frame and implement established mitigation actions. To effectively incorporate the Group's risk appetite into day-to-day operations, Risk Appetite Statement metrics are cascaded into more granular limits at the business unit level, establishing risk allocation across different segments and activities.

The process of setting and cascading the risk appetite is undertaken in parallel with the business planning process. The interactive development of business and risk plans aligns the plans by solving risk-return trade-offs in the process and increases the feasibility of achieving targets. Supervisory Board level oversight, coupled with the permanent involvement of senior management in the Group's risk management and the exercise of top-down risk allocation by enterprise risk management function, ensures clarity regarding risk objectives, intense monitoring of the risk profile against the risk appetite, the prompt escalation of risk-related concerns and the establishment of remediation actions.

1 These terms are defined in the glossary on page 266

The daily management of individual risks is based on the three lines of defence principle. While business lines are the primary owners of risks, risk teams act as the second line of defence by sanctioning transactions, tools and techniques for risk identification, analysis, measurement, monitoring and reporting. The committees established at operational levels are charged with making transaction-level decisions as part of a framework comprised of clear and sophisticated delegations of authority, based on the "four-eyes" principle. All new products and projects pass through risk teams to ensure that the risks are comprehensively analysed.

These control arrangements allow the Group to make informed decisions that are adequately priced and not to take any risks exceeding the Group's established targets. Credit, liquidity, market, operational and other non-financial risks are each managed by dedicated teams. The Group's strong and independent risk-management structure enables the fulfilment of all required risk management functions within the second line of defence by highly skilled professionals, with a balanced mix of credentials in the banking sector in local and international markets. In addition to the risk teams subordinated to the Chief Risk Officer, the compliance department reports directly to the CEO and is specifically in charge of anti-money laundering and compliance risk management. As a third line of defence, the internal audit department is responsible for providing independent and objective assurance and recommendations to the Group to promote the further improvement of operations and risk management.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

A centralised Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function is in place to ensure the effective development, communication and implementation of risk strategy and risk appetite across the Group. The ERM function facilitates cross-risk activities such as aggregation, analytics and reporting and addresses issues that are not specific to a single type of risk. Accordingly, the ERM function complements the role of other risk functions to ensure the coverage of key risk activities and responsibilities and builds capabilities in a centralised team. The major ERM functions can be summarised as follows:

- Risk appetite development, cascading and monitoring are essential elements of the Group's strategy. A risk budget is allocated to individual business lines to ensure the achievement of aggregated metrics;
- Stress-testing exercises are one of the crucial tools for effective risk identification, measurement and mitigation. In that regard, the Group continuously advances its stress-testing capabilities and tools. Various scenario analysis and stress testing methods are conducted by the Bank to ensure that it maintains adequate capital in order to withstand the given stress scenario and remain in a stable financial condition;
- Long term capital planning and continuous work on capital optimisation and analytics are also key aspects of the Bank's risk management procedures;
- Development and update of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Procedure (ICAAP);
- Consistency of risk management practices within the Bank is also an important task of the ERM. A risk management function dedicated to promoting consistency ensures that risks are identified, measured and governed in an optimal manner within the Bank, and reported and understood on a consolidated basis;
- Estimating expected losses, monitoring and analytics across various segments and products are further key features of our strategy;
- All risk metrics are aggregated and analysed to assess the Group's risk profile on a consolidated basis. Regular reports on the Bank's risk profile are submitted to the Management Board and to the Supervisory Board's Risk Committee.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

As a provider of banking services, the Group is exposed to the risk of losses due to the failure of a customer or counterparty to meet their obligations to settle outstanding amounts in accordance with agreed terms. Credit risk is the greatest material risk faced by the Group since it is engaged mainly in traditional lending activities. Therefore, the Group dedicates significant resources to its management.

The major objectives of credit risk management are to put in place a sound credit approval process for informed risk-taking and procedures for effective risk identification, monitoring and measurement. The Group adopts segment and product-specific approaches for prudent and efficient credit risk management. Therefore, the corporate, MSME and retail portfolios are managed separately to address the specifics of individual segments. Corporate and MSME (except micro) borrowers have larger exposures and are managed on an individual basis, whereas micro and retail borrowers are managed on a portfolio basis. The major credit risk functions can be summarised as follows:

Credit approval

The Group strives to ensure a sound credit-granting process by establishing well defined lending criteria and building up an efficient process to assess a borrower's risk profile. A comprehensive credit risk assessment framework is in place with a clear segregation of duties among parties involved in the credit analysis and approval process. The credit assessment process is distinct across segments, and is further differentiat-

ed across various product types to reflect the differing natures of these asset classes. Corporate, SME and larger retail and micro loans are assessed on an individual basis, whereas the decision making process for smaller retail and micro loans is largely automated. After a thorough assessment of borrowers' requirements, credit analysts, in the case of corporate borrowers, and loan officers, in the case of SME borrowers, prepare a presentation containing certain key information in relation to the potential borrower and submit it for review to the business underwriting risk management unit. An underwriting risk manager ensures that the project analysis provided by the credit analyst/loan officer is complete, that all risks and mitigating factors are identified and adequately addressed, and that the loan is properly structured. Business underwriting risk managers specialise in a particular sector to be aware of current industry trends and developments.

A multi-tiered system of loan approval committees is in place with different approval levels to consider the borrower's overall indebtedness and risk profile. These committees are responsible for reviewing credit applications and approving exposures, with different committees based on the size and risk of the loan. At the highest level, the Chief Executive Officer, Corporate Business Director and Chief Risk Officer are involved. In addition, exposures to the 20 largest borrowers or for amounts exceeding 5% of the Bank's regulatory capital would require review and approval by the Supervisory Board Risk Committee. Loan officers submit the credit applications for retail and micro exposures to the respective underwriting risk management units. Depending on the amount of the loan, a loan approval committee will review the loan request based on specified limits regarding the risk level of the customer. For the underwriting of unsecured loans, point-of-sale loans and credit cards, an income verification process is performed in line with the regulations on responsible lending. For decision-making, internal scorecard models and ratings provided by the credit bureau are utilized. Different scorecard models are developed based on the type of product and the borrowers' segment, taking into consideration various internal and external data. The performance of scorecard models is closely monitored to ensure that decisions are in line with predefined risk limits. The credit scoring and underwriting models are developed by an independent Credit Modelling team, within the risk function and the developed models are then validated as well by an independent Model Risk Management team, also from the risk function.

Currency-induced credit risk

The Group faces currency-induced credit risk, given that a large part of its exposure is denominated in foreign currency. However, limits have been established within the risk appetite framework to ensure that the Group continues its efforts toward minimising the share of foreign currencies in the portfolio. Various management tools and techniques are applied to mitigate the inherent currency-induced credit risk in the loan book, encompassing all phases of credit risk management. In January 2019, the government continued its efforts to reduce the economy's dependence on foreign currency financing by increasing the cap to GEL 200,000, under which loans must be disbursed in local currency. In addition, the NBG, under its responsible lending initiative, which came into force on 1 January 2019, introduced significantly more conservative PTI and LTV thresholds for unhedged retail borrowers, further limiting the exposure to currency induced credit risk. Whilst the PTI and LTV thresholds remain conservative for unhedged borrowers, in April 2020, the NBG eased the regulations for hedged borrowers.

The Group applies conservative lending standards to unhedged borrowers with exposures denominated in foreign currencies to ensure that they can withstand a certain amount of forex depreciation without credit quality deterioration. In addition to the measures in place throughout the underwriting process, the Group actively monitors and assesses the quality of loans denominated in foreign currencies through stress testing exercises and holds sufficient capital buffers against unexpected losses. In the event of a material currency depreciation, the Group has tools in place to accelerate its monitoring efforts, identify customers with potential weaknesses and introduce prompt mitigation.

The Bank has set a strategy to decrease the share of foreign currency loans in portfolio. Annual targets have been defined in the medium-term strategy, gradually decreasing the foreign currency share. The Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is closely monitoring the achievement of these targets.

Credit concentration risk

The Group is exposed to concentration risk, defined as a potential deterioration in portfolio quality due to large exposures or individual industries. It has established a set of tools to efficiently manage concentration risk and, in particular, concentrations of single names and sectors in the portfolio. The Group is subject to concentration limits on single names and the largest 20 borrowers, and is focused on optimising the structure and quality of the latter portfolio. In addition, the Group imposes limits on individual sectors with more conservative caps applied for high-risk sectors, which are defined based on comprehensive analysis of industry cycles and outlook. Credit concentrations are monitored monthly. Trends in the risk positions are analysed in detail and corrective actions are recommended, should new sources of risk or positive developments emerge. Along with managing concentration levels in the portfolio, the Group estimates unexpected losses

and the respective economic capital for concentrations of both single name borrowers and sectors using the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, thus ensuring that sufficient capital is held against concentration risk.

Collateral management policy

Collateral represents the most significant credit risk mitigation tool for the Group, making effective collateral management one of the key risk management components. Collateral on loans extended by the Group may include, but is not limited to, real estate, cash deposits, vehicles, equipment, inventory, precious metals, securities and third-party guarantees. The collateral accepted against a loan depends on the type of credit product and the borrower's credit risk. The Group has a largely collateralised portfolio in all segments, with real estate representing a major share of collateral. A centralised unit for collateral management governs the Group's view and strategy in relation to collateral management, and ensures that collateral serves as an adequate mitigating factor for credit risk management. The collateral management framework consists of a policy-making process, a sound independent valuation process, a haircut system throughout the underwriting process, collateral monitoring (including revaluations and statistical analysis) and collateral portfolio analysis.

The Collateral Management and Appraisal Department (CMAD) defines Collateral Management Policy & Collateral Management Procedures (approved by the Supervisory Board), purchases an appraisal service that must be in line with International Valuation Standards (IVS), acting NBG regulations and internal rules (policy/ procedures and etc.), authorizes appraisal reports, and manages the collateral monitoring process (assets with high fair value are revaluated annually, while statistical monitoring is used for collaterals with low value). The CMAD uses a mixed quality check scheme for valuation: appraisal reports are reviewed internally by its staff and separately by an external company. Almost all activities under collateral management are automated through an in-house web application. The collateral management function uses market research conducted under the Real Estate Market laboratory (REM lab) project.

Credit monitoring

The Group's risk management policies and processes are designed to identify and analyse risk in a timely manner and to monitor adherence to predefined limits by means of reliable and timely data. The Group dedicates considerable resources to gain a clear and accurate understanding of the credit risk faced across various business segments. The Group uses a robust monitoring system to react promptly to macro and micro developments, identify weaknesses in the credit portfolio and outline solutions to make informed risk management decisions. Monitoring processes are tailored to the specifics of individual segments, as well as encompassing individual credit exposure, overall portfolio performance and external trends that may impact on the portfolio's risk profile. The Risk Committee reviews reports relating to the credit quality of the loan portfolio quarterly. By comparing current data with historical figures and analysing forecasts, the management believes that it can identify risks and respond to them by amending its policies in a timely manner.

Restructuring and collections

The Group uses a comprehensive portfolio supervision system to identify weakened credit exposures and take prompt, early remedial actions when necessary. The collection and recovery processes are initiated when the borrower does not meet the agreed payments or the borrower's financial standing is weakened, potentially jeopardizing the repayment of the loan. Dedicated units manage weakened borrowers across all business segments, with collection and recovery strategies tailored to business segments and individual exposure categories.

Apart from standard, business-as-usual restructurings that is done across all branches of the bank, the restructuring unit's primary goal is to rehabilitate borrowers and transfer exposures back to the performing category. The sophistication and complexity of the rehabilitation process differs based on the type and size of an exposure. Business loans are transferred to the recovery unit when there is a strong probability that a material portion of the principal amount will not be paid, and the main stream of recovery is no longer the borrower's cash flow. Loan recovery plans may include all available sources of loan recovery, such as selling the borrower's assets, realising collateral or payments under guarantees.

The Group's goal in the recovery process is to negotiate a loan recovery strategy with the borrower and secure cash recoveries to the extent possible, or to negotiate repayment through the sale or repossession of collateral. Collection functions for retail and micro loans support customers who are experiencing difficulties in fulfilling their obligations. Such customers may miss payments or notify the Bank about their difficulty with loan repayments. A centralised team monitors retail borrowers in delinquency, which, coupled with branches' efforts, aims to maximise collection. Special software from FICO is used for early collection management purposes.

Collection strategies are defined based on the size and type of exposure. Specific strategies are tailored to different subgroups of customers, reflecting their respective risk levels, so that greater effort is dedicated to customers with a higher risk profile. Both secured

and unsecured loans are transferred to the internal recovery unit, whereas for unsecured loans the Bank also collaborates with external collection agencies. The forms of collaboration normally include outsourcing of agencies' collection services - when they act on behalf of the bank while dealing with borrowers, or selling of specific part of unsecured portfolios to external companies in order to secure immediate cash recoveries.

To recover collateralized loans, a recovery plan is outlined that considers the individual borrower's specifics and may involve loan repayments under revised schedules or the sale of collateral. Once the exposure is transferred to the recovery unit, if the Group is unable to negotiate acceptable terms with the borrower, the Group may initiate collateral repossession, which is usually a standard process with limited legal complications, and may include court, arbitration or notary procedures. Qualified incumbent lawyers support the restructuring and recovery units to ensure that litigation and repossession processes are carried out efficiently.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

Since January 2018, the Group has been using a provisioning methodology that is in line with IFRS 9 requirements. The methodology makes it possible to assess loan-loss provisions and allowances accurately with the incorporation of forward-looking information. The methodology, along with a corresponding IT provisioning tool, was developed with support from Deloitte and representatives of the Group's risk, finance and IT departments.

The IFRS 9 models are complex and make it possible to incorporate expectations of macro developments based on predefined scenarios. The expected credit loss (ECL) measurement is based on four components used by the Group: (i) the probability of default (PD); (ii) exposure at default (EAD); (iii) loss given default (LGD); and (iv) discount rate. The Group uses a three-stage model for the ECL measurement and classifies its borrowers across three stages:

- Stage I – the Group classifies its exposures as Stage I if no significant deterioration in credit quality has occurred since the initial recognition, and the instrument was not credit-impaired when initially recognised;
- Stage II – the exposure is classified as Stage II if any significant deterioration in credit quality has been identified since the initial recognition but the financial instrument is not considered credit-impaired; and
- Stage III – the exposures for which the credit-impaired indicators have been identified are classified as Stage III instruments.

The ECL amount differs depending on exposure allocation to one of the three stages:

- Stage I instruments – the ECL represents that portion of the lifetime ECL that can be attributed to default events occurring within the subsequent 12 months from the reporting date;
- Stage II instruments – the ECL represents the lifetime ECL, i.e. credit losses that can be attributed to possible default events during the whole lifetime of a financial instrument. Generally, lifetime is set equal to the remaining contractual maturity of the financial instrument. Factors such as the existence of contractual repayment schedules, options for the extension of repayment maturity and monitoring processes held by the Group affect the lifetime determination;
- Stage III instruments – a default event has already occurred and the lifetime ECL is estimated based on the expected recoveries.

The Group actively reviews and monitors the results produced from the IFRS 9 models to ensure that the respective results adequately capture the expected losses.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group either may not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or may only be able to access those resources at a high cost. Both funding and market liquidity risks can emerge from a number of factors that are beyond the Group's control. Due to financial market instability, factors such as a downgrade in credit ratings or other negative developments may affect the price or the ability to access the funding necessary to make payments in respect of the Group's future indebtedness.

Liquidity risk is managed by the Financial Risk Management and Treasury departments and is monitored by the Management Board and the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO), within their predefined functions.

The principal objectives of the Group's Liquidity Risk Management Policy are to:

- ensure the availability of funds to meet claims arising from total liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments, both actual and contingent, at an economic price;
- recognise any structural mismatch existing within the Group's statement of financial position and set monitoring ratios to manage funding in line with the Group's well-balanced growth; and
- monitor liquidity and funding on an ongoing basis to ensure that approved business targets are met without compromising the Group's risk profile.

The Management Board reviews the Liquidity Risk Management Policy, which is then presented to the Risk Committee and approved by the Supervisory Board.

Liquidity risk is categorised into two risk types: funding liquidity risk and market liquidity risk.

Funding liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to efficiently meet both expected and unexpected current and future cash flows without affecting either its daily operations or its financial condition under both normal conditions and during a crisis. Liquidity risk is measured by the Bank in accordance with NBG requirements. Additionally, the Group applies, in accordance with best practice, stress tests and "what if" scenario analyses and monitors the various liquidity risk parameters that the Group has developed internally.

To manage funding liquidity risk, in accordance with NBG requirements, the Bank currently monitors the following Basel III based parameters:

- For Short-term Liquidity Risk Management, the Bank applies the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR); and
- For Long-term Liquidity Risk Management, the Bank applies the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

In 2017, the NBG introduced its own LCR for liquidity risk management purposes. In addition to the Basel III guidelines, the ratio applies conservative approaches to the deposit withdrawal rates, depending on the client group's concentration. Since September 2017, the Bank has also monitored compliance with the NBG's LCR limits. In addition to the total LCR limit, the NBG has also defined limits per currency for the GEL and foreign currencies (FC). The LCR is calculated by reference to the qualified liquid assets divided by 30-day cash net outflows. It is used to help manage short-term liquidity risks. To promote larization in the country of Georgia, the NBG defines a lower limit for the GEL LCR than that for the FC LCR. Since October 2019, FC Mandatory Reserves have been considered at 100% within high quality liquid assets for NBG LCR purposes. In addition, in the same period, NBG lowered FC mandatory reserves requirements from 30% to 25%. Since July 2021, the NBG regulation on mandatory FC reserve requirement has been further adjusted, to reflect the decreased share of FC deposits in total deposits. The FC mandatory reserve requirement will be reduced by 1% for every 2% decrease in the share of FC in total deposits. The initiative will have a positive effect on the capital adequacy position of the Bank.

In September 2019, the NBG introduced a Net Stable Funding Ratio (NBG NSFR) for funding liquidity risk management purposes. The NSFR is calculated by dividing the available stable funding by the required stable funding. It is used for long-term liquidity risk management to promote resilience over a longer time horizon by creating additional incentives for the Bank to rely on more stable sources of funding on a continuing basis. On a monthly basis, the Bank monitors compliance with the set limit for the NBG NSFR. As of 31 December 2021, the ratios were well above the prudential limits set by the NBG, as follows:

	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-19
Minimum net stable funding ratio, as defined by the NBG	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*
Net stable funding ratio as defined by the NBG	127.3%	126.0%	126.7%
Minimum total liquidity coverage ratio, as defined by the NBG	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
Minimum LCR in GEL, as defined by the NBG	*75%*	*n/a*	*75.0%*
Minimum LCR in FC, as defined by the NBG	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
Total liquidity coverage ratio, as defined by the NBG	115.8%	134.2%	110.1%
LCR in GEL, as defined by the NBG	107.7%	132.2%	83.7%
LCR in FC, as defined by the NBG	120.8%	134.9%	128.4%

Market liquidity risk is the risk that the Group cannot easily offset or eliminate a position at the then-current market price because of inadequate market depth or market disruption.

To manage market liquidity risk, the Group follows the Basel III guidelines on high-quality liquidity asset eligibility to ensure that the Group's high-quality liquid assets can be sold without causing a significant movement in price, and with minimum loss of value. In addition, the Group has a liquidity contingency plan, which forms part of its overall prudential liquidity policy. The plan is designed to ensure that the Group can meet its funding and liquidity requirements and maintain its core business operations in any deteriorating liquidity conditions that could arise outside the ordinary course of business.

Funding and maturity analysis

The Group's principal sources of liquidity include customer deposits and accounts, borrowings from local and international banks and financial institutions, subordinated loans from international financial institution investors, local

interbank short-duration term deposits and loans, proceeds from sales of investment securities, principal repayments on loans, interest income, and fee and commission income. The Supervisory Board believes that a strong and diversified funding structure is one of the Group's differentiators. The Group relies on relatively stable deposits from Georgia as the main source of funding. The Group also monitors deposit concentration for large deposits and sets limits for deposits by non-Georgian residents in its deposit portfolio.

To maintain and further enhance its liability structure, the Group sets targets for deposits and funds received from international financial institution investors in its risk appetite via the respective ratios. The loan to deposit and IFI funding ratio (defined as the total value of net loans divided by the sum of total value of deposits and funds received from international financial institutions) stood at 101.3%, 100.7% and 104.3%, as at 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The management believes that, in spite of a substantial portion of customers' accounts being on demand, the diversification of these deposits by the number and type of depositors, coupled with the Group's past experience, would indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Group. Moreover, the Group's liquidity risk management includes the estimation of maturities for its current deposits. The estimate is based on statistical methods applied to historic information about the fluctuations of customer account balances.

Market risk

The Group follows the Basel Committee's definition of market risk as the risk of losses in on- and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices. These risks are principally: (a) risks pertaining to interest rate related instruments and equities in the "trading book" (financial instruments or commodities held for trading purposes); and (b) foreign exchange risk and commodities risk throughout the Group.

The Group's strategy is not to be involved in trading financial instruments or investments in commodities. Accordingly, the Group's only exposure to market risk is foreign exchange risk in its "structural book", comprising its regular commercial banking activities which have no trading, arbitrage or speculative intent.

Foreign exchange risk

The NBG requires the Bank to monitor both balance sheet and total aggregate balance (including off-balance sheet) open currency positions and to maintain the latter within 20% of the Bank's regulatory capital. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Bank maintained an aggregate balance open currency position of 0.5%.

In addition, the Supervisory Board sets further limits on open currency positions. The ALCO has set limits on the level of exposure by currency and for total aggregate position that are more conservative than those set by the NBG and the Supervisory Board. The heads of the treasury and financial risk management departments separately monitor the Bank's compliance with these limits daily.

Compliance with these limits is also reported daily to the Management Board and periodically to the Supervisory Board and its Risk Committee. On a Group-wide level, foreign-exchange risk is monitored and reported monthly. To assess the currency risk, the Bank performs a VAR sensitivity analysis on a quarterly basis. The analysis calculates the effect on the Group's income determined by the worst possible movements of currency rates against the Georgian Lari, with all other variables held constant. During the years ended 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019, the sensitivity analysis did not reveal any significant potential effect on the Group's equity:

In thousands of GEL	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-19
Maximum loss (VAR, 99% confidence level)	(1,496)	(1,806)	(1,234)
Maximum loss (VAR, 95% confidence level)	**(1,030)**	**(1,315)**	**(852)**

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk arises from potential changes in market interest rates that can adversely affect the value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities. This risk can arise from maturity mismatches between assets and liabilities, as well as from the re-pricing characteristics of such assets and liabilities. The major part of deposits, and part of the loans offered by the Group, are at fixed interest rates, while a portion of the Group's borrowing is based on a floating interest rate. The Group's floating rate borrowings are, to a certain extent, hedged because the NBG pays a floating interest rate on the minimum reserves that the Bank holds with it. Furthermore, many of the Bank's loans to customers con-

tain a clause allowing it to adjust the interest rate on the loan in case of adverse interest rate movements, thereby limiting exposure to interest rate risk. The management also believes that the Bank's interest rate margins provide a reasonable buffer to mitigate the effect of a possible adverse interest rate movement.

The Group employs an advanced framework to manage interest rate risk by establishing appropriate Risk Appetite limits, monitoring compliance with them and preparing forecasts.

The Group measures four types of interest-rate risk based on the source of the risk: (i) re-pricing risk; (ii) yield curve risk; (iii) basis risk; and (iv) optionality (embedded option) risk.

The Group considers numerous stress scenarios, including different yield curve shifts and behavioural adjustments to cash flows (such as deposit withdrawals or loan prepayments), to calculate the impact on one year profitability and enterprise value. Appropriate limits are set within the Risk Appetite framework approved by Supervisory Board.

Counterparty risk

Through performing banking services such as lending in the interbank money market, settling a transaction in the interbank foreign exchange market, entering into interbank transactions related to trade finance or investing in securities, the Bank is exposed to the risk of losses due to the failure of a counterparty bank to meet its obligations.

To manage counterparty risk, the Bank defines limits on an individual basis for each counterparty, while on a portfolio basis it limits the expected loss from both treasury and trade finance exposures. As of 31 December 2021, the Bank's interbank exposure was concentrated with banks that external agencies, such as Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's, have assigned high A-grade credit ratings.

CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital risk is the risk that the Group may not have a sufficient level of capital to maintain its normal business activities, and to meet its regulatory capital requirements under normal or stressed operating conditions. The management's objectives in terms of capital management are to maintain appropriate levels of capital to support the business strategy, meet regulatory and stress testing-related requirements and safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Group undertakes stress testing and sensitivity analysis to quantify extra capital consumption under different scenarios. Capital forecasts, as well as the results of the stress testing and what-if scenarios, are actively monitored with the involvement of the Bank's management to ensure prudent capital management and timely actions when needed. In 2021, the Group and the Bank complied with all regulatory capital requirements.

In December 2017, the NBG adopted amendments to the regulations relating to capital adequacy requirements. The changes include amendments to the regulation on capital adequacy requirements for commercial banks, and the introduction of new requirements (i) on additional capital buffer requirements for commercial banks within Pillar 2; (ii) on the determination of the countercyclical buffer rate; and (iii) on the identification of systematically important banks and determining systemic buffer requirements. The purpose of these amendments is to improve the quality of banks' regulatory capital and achieve better compliance with the Basel III framework.

Pillar 1 minimum requirements plus combined buffer requirements. The amendments to the regulation on capital adequacy requirements for commercial banks have made Pillar 1 minimum requirements in Georgia compatible with the framework established by the Basel Committee of Banking Supervision. The amendments included:

- the separation of the 2.5% conservation buffer, which was previously merged with minimum capital requirements. The updated minimum regulatory capital requirements are 4.5%, 6.0% and 8.0% for Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital and Total regulatory capital, respectively; and
- the introduction of a requirement that banks hold an additional combined buffer through Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, consisting of conservation, countercyclical and systemic buffers.

The rate for the conservation buffer has been set at 2.5% of RWAs, while a 0% rate has been set for the countercyclical buffer. The countercyclical buffer can vary within the range of 0% to 2.5% and will be reviewed periodically, based on the prevailing financial and macroeconomic environment. In addition, the NBG designated certain commercial banks in Georgia as domestic systemically important banks (DSIBs) for which individual systemic buffers have been introduced, which means that the DSIBs will be required to set aside more Common Equity Tier 1 capital relative to RWAs, with the requirements being phased in from the end of 2018 to the end of 2021. In particular, the following systemic buffers and compliance timeframes have been set by the NBG in relation to the Bank: 1.0% for the period from 31 December 2018 to 31 December 2019, 1.5% for the period from 31 December 2019 to 31 December 2020, 2.0% for the period from 31 December 2020 to 31 December 2021, and 2.5% from 31 December 2021 onwards.

Pillar 2 requirements. In accordance with the Basel III framework, the NBG also introduced additional capital buffer requirements for commercial banks within Pil-

lar 2 that are based on a supervisory review and assessment process and deal with bank-specific risks that are not sufficiently covered under Pillar 1, including an unhedged currency induced credit risk buffer and a net General Risk Assessment Programme (GRAPE) buffer. The NBG has also introduced a credit portfolio concentration buffer and a net stress test buffer. The credit portfolio concentration buffer became effective from 1 April 2018, and the need for the net stress buffer will be assessed based on the regulatory stress testing results. Although the net stress test buffer has been effective since 1 October 2020, it is currently set at 0%. Under the NBG regulation, 56% of the capital required under Pillar 2 should be held through Common Equity Tier 1 capital, while 75% of the capital should be held through Tier 1 capital and 100% of the capital should be held through Total regulatory capital.

Temporary Measures

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in March 2020, the NBG implemented certain countercyclical measures in relation to capital adequacy requirements, including postponing the phasing-in of Pillar 2 buffers. According to the new schedule communicated by the NBG in October 2020, the phase-in of concentration risk and the Net GRAPE buffers will continue from March 2021 and will be fully introduced by the end of March 2023.

In June 2021, the NBG announced its decision to restore the CICR and conservation buffers. Banks are required to fully restore the CICR buffer by the end of 2022 and the conservation buffer by the end of 2023. As of 30 June 2021, TBC Bank was in full compliance with the fully restored minimum requirements and confirmed to the NBG that it would fully restore temporarily released capital buffers by July 2021, which lifted regulatory restrictions on capital distributions.

The following table presents the capital adequacy ratios and minimum requirements set by the NBG:

In thousands of GEL	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-19
CET 1 capital	2,759,894	1,911,233	1,871,892
Tier 1 capital	3,379,414	2,385,181	2,281,706
Tier 2 capital	723,513	752,731	692,323
Total regulatory capital	**4,102,927**	**3,137,912**	**2,974,029**
Risk-weighted exposures			
Credit Risk-weighted exposures	18,091,753	16,322,524	13,825,677
Risk-weighted exposures for Market Risk	21,981	106,379	15,429
Risk-weighted exposures for Operational Risk	2,103,895	1,872,574	1,749,821
Total Risk-weighted exposures	**20,217,629**	**18,301,477**	**15,590,927**
Minimum CET 1 ratio	*11.73%*	*7.40%*	*10.40%*
CET 1 capital adequacy ratio	13.65%	10.40%	12.00%
Minimum Tier 1 ratio	13.99%	9.20%	12.50%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	16.72%	13.00%	14.60%
Minimum total capital adequacy ratio	*18.38%*	*13.70%*	*17.50%*
Total capital adequacy ratio	20.29%	17.10%	19.10%

NON-FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Operational risk management

One of the main risks that the Group faces is operational risk, which is the risk of loss resulting from internal and external fraud events, inadequate process or products, business disruptions and systems failures, human error or damages to assets. Operational risk also implies losses driven by legal, reputational, compliance or cybersecurity risks.

The Group is exposed to many types of operational risk, including: fraudulent and other internal and external criminal activities; breakdowns in processes, controls or procedures; and system failures or cyber-attacks from an external party with the intention of making the Group's services or supporting infrastructure unavailable to its intended users, which in turn may jeopardize sensitive information and the financial transactions of the Group, its clients, counterparties or customers.

Moreover, the Group is subject to risks that cause disruption to systems performing critical functions or business disruption arising from events wholly or partially beyond its control, such as natural disasters, transport or utility failures

etc., which may result in losses or reductions in service to customers and/or economic losses to the Group.

The operational risks discussed above are also applicable where the Group relies on outsourcing services from third parties. Considering the dynamic environment and sophistication of both banking services and possible fraudsters, the importance of constantly improving processes, controls, procedures and systems is heightened to ensure risk prevention and reduce the risk of loss to the Group.

To oversee and mitigate operational risk, the Group maintains an operational risk management framework, which is an overarching document that outlines the general principles for effective operational risk management and defines the roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in the process. Policies and procedures enabling the effective management of operational risks complement the framework. The Management Board ensures a strong internal control culture within the Group, where control activities are an integral part of operations. The Supervisory Board sets the operational risk appetite and the Operational Risk Committee oversees compliance with the limits. The Operational Risk Committee discusses the Group's operational risk profile and risk mitigation recommendations on a regular basis.

The operational risk management department acts as a second line of defence. It is responsible for implementing the framework and appropriate policies and procedures to enable the Group to manage operational risks, as well as monitoring operational risk events, risk exposures against risk appetite and material control issues. The department is also responsible for the day-to-day management of operational risks, using a range of techniques that include, but are not limited to:

- running risk and control self-assessments (RCSA), which are aimed at detecting possible gaps in operations and processes with the purpose of suggesting appropriate corrective actions;
- collecting internal risk events and conducting root-cause analyses for further risk mitigation purposes;
- forming a unified operational loss database for further quantitative and qualitative analysis;
- analyzing internal fraud events and monitoring key risk indicators;
- performing new risk assessments and validating the launch of new products, services or procedures;
- providing business advisory services regarding non-standard cases;
- monitoring IT incident occurrence and overseeing activities targeted at solving identified problems; and
- obtaining insurance policies to transfer the risk of losses from operational risk events.

The operational risk management department has reinforced its risk assessment teams and methodologies to further fine-tune the existing control environment. The same applies to the set of actions directed to homogenise operational risk management processes throughout the Group's member companies. The operational risk management department reports to the Chief Risk Officer. Various policies, processes and procedures are in place to control and mitigate operational risks, including, but not limited to:

- the New Risk Assessment Policy, which enables thorough risk evaluation prior to the adoption of new products, services, or procedures;
- the Outsourcing Risk Management Policy, which enables the Group to control outsourcing (vendor) risk arising from adverse events and risk concentrations due to failures in vendor selection, insufficient controls and oversight over a vendor and/or services provided by a vendor, and other impacts on the vendor;
- the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) Policy, which enables the Group to continuously evaluate existing and potential risks, establish risk mitigation strategies and systematically monitor the progress of risk mitigation plans. The completion of these plans is also part of the respective managers' key performance indicators;
- the Operational Risk Event Identification Policy, which enables the Group to promptly report on operational risk events, perform systematic root-cause analysis of such events and take corrective measures to prevent the reoccurrence of significant losses; and
- the Special Operational Risk Awareness Programme, which provides regular training to the Group's employees and strengthens the Group's internal risk culture.

During the reporting period, one of the key operational risk management focus areas was the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) exercise, under which the Bank's top priority processes were reviewed and areas of improvement were identified.

The Operational Risk Management Framework and its complementing policies were updated to ensure effective execution of the operational risk management programme. Additionally, the Bank has developed a bank-wide operational risk registry.

Compliance

The first line of defence is responsible for compliance risk, strongly supported by the compliance department as the second line of defense. The Chief Compliance Officer oversees compliance activities and reports quarterly to the relevant committee of the Supervisory Board, with a disciplinary reporting line to the CEO. The Bank's Compliance Programme provides

Compliance Policies, trainings, risk-based oversight and ensures compliance with regulatory requirements.

The compliance department manages regulatory risk by:

- ensuring that applicable changes in laws and regulations are implemented by the process owners in a timely manner;
- participating in the new product/process risk approval process;
- conducting analysis of customer complaints, the operational risk event database, internal audit findings and litigation cases to proactively reveal process weaknesses; and
- conducting an annual risk and control self-assessment (RCSA) of the internal processes.

The Compliance Department ensures that all outcomes of the above mentioned analysis and processes are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner.

Anti-money laundering (AML)

The Group aims to protect its customers, shareholders and society from financial crime and any resulting threat. The Group is fully committed to comply with applicable EU, UK, Georgian laws and regulations related to financial crime. It also seeks to meet the respective industry best standards. The Group has implemented internal policies, procedures and detailed instructions designed to prevent itself from being used or involved in money laundering, financing of terrorism or in other unlawful activities such as bribery, corruption or tax evasion. The Group's AML/CTF compliance programme, as implemented, comprises written policies, procedures, internal controls and systems including, but not limited to: policies and procedures to ensure compliance with AML laws and regulations; KYC and customer due diligence procedures; a customer acceptance policy; customer screening against a global list of terrorists and specially designated nationalities relevant financial and other sanctions lists; regular staff training and awareness raising; and procedures for monitoring and reporting suspicious activities of the Bank's customers.

As part of the second line of defence, the AML unit seeks to manage risk in accordance with the risk appetite defined by the Group and promotes a strong risk culture throughout the organization.

The Group has a sophisticated, artificial intelligence-based AML solution in place to enable the AML unit to comply with the Sanctions Policy, monitor clients' transactions and identify suspicious behavior. The AML unit works on constantly improving the software to increase operational efficiency and decrease false-positive alerts.

The Bank performs an enterprise-wide AML Risk Assessment annually, in line with the approved methodology. Overall group-wide residual risks for the year 2021 were assessed as medium. The compliance department addresses areas of attention in a timely and proper manner.

As part of its ongoing supervision in 2021, the National Bank of Georgia (NBG) conducted a complex inspection of the Bank, covering the period from January 2018 to June 2019. The NBG assessed the Bank's AML/CTF measures with regard to client risk classification and risk-related due diligence measures; the UBO (Ultimate Beneficial Owner) identification process of entities with complex ownership structures; the Bank's awareness of international transactions; the detection of suspicious transactions and other processes. The NBG's overall assessment of these processes was adequate or mainly adequate and effective. As part of its findings, the NBG classified two clients as not properly identified and applied the relevant regulatory penalty in relation to those two clients.

Information Security

In order to manage the risks associated with cyber-attacks and ensure the security of clients, the Group continuously updates and enhances its in-depth security strategy, which covers multiple preventive and detective controls ranging from the data and end-point computers to edge firewalls.

A newly built Security Operations Center monitors any anomaly that is identified across the organization's network in order to detect potential incidents and respond to them effectively.

At least once a year, a full information security and cyber security threat analysis is performed, taking into consideration the relevant regional and sector specific perspectives. Also at least once a year, a presentation is given to the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board, with a deep dive into the information security matters. At least once every two years, as part of this analysis, an external consultant is contracted to assess the efficiency of our capabilities against industry best practices and real world cyber-attack scenarios. This analysis gives the Group a detailed review and insight, which helps to further enhance the information and cyber security systems. In addition, cyber-attack readiness exercises are performed on a regular basis. These exercises evaluate the actual position of the Group in this area and provide a benchmark against international best practices.

An Information Security Steering Committee has been established to continuously improve information security and business continuity management processes and minimise information security risks. The committee has been formed to centralise the information security function, including physical security, HR security, data security, IT security and business continuity.

The Group invests in effective information security risk management, incident management and awareness programmes, which are enhanced with automated tools that ensure acceptable levels of information security risk within the organisation. Whenever preventive controls are not applicable, comprehensive business continuity and incident response plans ensure the Group's ability to operate on an ongoing basis and limit losses in the event of a severe business disruption. Since employees play a crucial role in information security, regular mandatory training sessions are conducted for all employees, comprised of remote learning courses on security issues, fraud and phishing simulations, and informative emails to further assist our employees with information security matters. New employees are also given this training as part of the induction process. These measures ensure that employees are fully aware of their responsibilities and are prepared for various security threats.

In 2021, the Bank achieved ISO 27001 certification of its information security management system. That demonstrates that the Bank is following robust information security practices effectively, in order to protect its information and information systems from different types of threats. TBC Bank has not experienced any material information security breach in the last three years.

In December 2021, Ernst & Young Tbilisi office conducted two audits, assessment against Cyber Security Management Framework and assessment against SWIFT CSCF. As a result no critical findings and major non-compliances were identified during these exercises. Cyber Security Management Framework is defined by National Bank of Georgia, which is based on NIST Cyber Security Management Framework.

Model Risk Management

In line with the NBG's requirements, international regulatory guidance and best practices, TBC Bank defines a model as a quantitative method, system, or approach that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into quantitative estimates. A model has three components: an information input component, an information-processing component and a reporting component. Model risk is defined as the risk of adverse consequences (e.g., financial loss, reputational damage, etc.) arising from decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs.

TBC Bank's Model Risk Management (MRM) function, reports directly to Chief Risk Officer, and its policy, approved by both the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, defines the framework within which it operates. Two main components of the framework are governance and validation. MRM acts as a second line of defence and aims to consistently identify, quantify, minimize and mitigate model related risks across TBC Group.

The governance component of the MRM defines the roles and responsibilities for the entirety of the model lifecycle. It sets standards and procedures that encompass all phases of the lifecycle, from planning and development through initial validation, model use, monitoring, ongoing validation and model retirement. It is also responsible for managing the model inventory and keeping model risk within the risk appetite.

The validation component of the MRM is responsible for technical as well as conceptual evaluation of the model in question, in accordance to the standards and procedures set by governance. The MRM uses a risk-based approach during the initial and ongoing model validation process.

Legal Risk

The Bank's legal department manages all legal and related matters concerning the activities of the Bank. In accomplishing its mission to ensure that such activities fully conform with all applicable laws and regulations, the legal team delivers a wide array of professional legal services: it (i) interacts with internal and external clients, outside counsels, government and regulatory entities; (ii) issues memos and opinions; (iii) drafts standardized and individual contracts; (iv) prepares corporate resolutions; (v) provides regulatory updates; and (vi) represents the Bank in courts, other dispute resolution venues and before other third parties. The legal team, which comprises lawyers with diverse backgrounds and experience, consists of the following key divisions: regulatory and legal compliance, corporate, dispute resolution, legal support and corporate governance teams. Each division functions within clear and distinct job descriptions corresponding to the relevant knowledge, skill and capabilities of its members. As part of the Bank's agile transformation effort, several lawyers are working within and/or in close cooperation with teams in charge of specific commercial projects. The department ensures effective execution of its duties through different processes and procedures.

The Bank's General Counsel manages the legal department. S/he determines key business objectives for all legal teams, introduces the policies and vision, and ensures the effective performance of their duties. The General Counsel reports to the Management Board, the Supervisory Board, and their respective committees on existing legal risks, their mitigation strategies and the vision for their effective management in the future.

Sustainability Risks

Sustainability risk management is done within a framework of established processes for risk management. According to our vision, a sustainable bank is a profitable institution that offers adequate, affordable and need-based services to its clients, treats its employees, suppliers and all other stakeholders with a high sense of responsibility, and strongly supports the develop-

ment of society. It is also a technologically advanced and environmentally aware bank that is trusted by society. The sustainability risks are related to the Group's different roles as a lender, asset manager, service provider, purchaser and employer. Of particular interest in the area of sustainability are risks related to compliance, conduct and digitalization, as well as human rights, working conditions, the environment, climate change, financial crime, and information and IT security. Sustainable development policies and management structures are represented in various policy documents and management domains.

The Group has developed several thematic policies and codes that regulate various social and environmental protection issues related to company activity. They include: the Code of Ethics, the Incident Management Policy, the Anti-Corruption Policy, the Personal Data Protection Policy, the Conflict of Interests Management Policy, Green Purchase Recommendations etc. In 2021, the ESG Coordination Department was created in order to support the establishment of an integrated ESG framework synergizing business, social, environmental and governance aims. The department reports to the Chief Risk Officer. For more details about sustainability management, please see our ESG strategy section on pages 24-35.

Conduct risk

Conduct risk is defined as the risk to the delivery of fair outcomes for customers and other stakeholders.

The Group's Code of Ethics serves as a moral compass for all staff and sets high ethical standards that each employee is required to uphold.

The Group's employees undertake and perform their responsibilities with honesty and integrity. They are critical to maintaining trust and confidence in its operations and upholding important values of trust, loyalty, prudence and care.

Additionally, the Group's management understands that it bears responsibility for a diversified group of domestic and international investors, and needs to embrace the rules and mechanisms of protecting customers and maintaining the confidence of investors and financial markets. The Group's directors strive to establish the "tone from the top," which sets out the messages describing and illustrating the core components of good conduct.

In managing conduct risk, the Group entrusts different departments and divisions with carrying out the task of managing, mitigating and eliminating conduct risk across all of the Group's operations with clients and other stakeholders. The compliance, human capital, and operational risk departments cooperate to create a unified conduct risk management framework and assist business lines and departments, in the following ways:

1. developing and maintaining policies and procedures to ensure that the respective departments and individual employees comply with the provisions set out by regulatory provisions, best practices, the Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics;
2. maintaining liaison with the compliance department regarding the administration of policies and procedures and the investigation of complaints regarding the conduct of the department, its manager and/ or its employees;
3. ensuring that the product information provided to clients by front-line employees is accurate and complete, and is conveyed (both in written and oral form) in a simple and understandable way, regardless of the level of sophistication of a given client;
4. maintaining records of client conversations and emails that contain sensitive and sales-related information, including information pertaining to the acquisition of new clients and making complex product offers to existing and prospective clients;
5. delivering timely, on-going training for new employees regarding proper conduct and ensuring that all employees stay up to date on evolving compliance standards within the Group through periodic training;
6. developing an open culture that encourages employees to speak up without fear of punishment. Specifically, this means setting up processes for the prevention and detection of conflicts of interest, creating ethical incentives and bonus formulas, and aligning incentives and disciplinary practices to the Group's risk appetite; and
7. employing qualified staff and sufficient human and technological resources to investigate, analyse, implement and monitor sales and after-sales activities. This approach ensures that the management of conduct risk is not limited to risk management units, including the compliance department, but is fully embraced by front-line departments and that proper conduct is fully integrated into the required job skills.

Governance

Corporate Governance

Joint Stock Company TBC Bank (the "Bank") is the main subsidiary of TBC Bank Group PLC, a company incorporated in England and Wales and listed on the premium segment of the London Stock Exchange The Bank's Corporate Governance is in compliance with the requirements of the National Bank of Georgia's Code on Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, dated 26 September 2018, as amended from time to time (the "Code"). At the same time, the Bank also complies with the highest standards of corporate governance as prescribed by the UK Corporate Governance Code.

In addition, the Bank has in place an effective internal control system in order to ensure accurate and reliable financial reporting. The Bank has a well-defined framework of accountability and delegation of authority, as well as policies and procedures that include financial planning and reporting; preparation of monthly management accounts; project governance; information security; and review of the disclosures within the annual report and accounts from the respective leads, to appropriately disclose all relevant developments in the year and to meet the requirements of a true and fair presentation.

The Supervisory Board ensures that the Bank's governance structure enables adequate oversight and accountability, as well as a clear segregation of duties. The involvement of all governance levels in risk management, the clear segregation of authority, and effective communications between different entities facilitate clarity regarding the strategic and risk objectives, adherence to the established risk appetite, risk budget and sound risk management. The centralised Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function ensures effective development, communication and implementation of risk strategy and risk appetite across the Group.

The main shareholder of the Bank is TBC Bank Group PLC, which holds 99.9% of the Bank's share capital. The rights of the shareholders are governed by the Law of Georgia on Entrepreneurs and the Law on the Activities of Commercial Banks and also set out in the Charter of the Bank publicly available at www.tbcbank.ge.

The Board of Directors of TBC Bank Group PLC (the "PLC Board") is the principal decision-making body of the Bank and is responsible for promoting the Group's purpose, culture, values and long term success strategy and the delivery of sustainable value to stakeholders by. The PLC Board is responsible for establishing and overseeing the strategic direction of the Bank.

In addition, the affairs of the Bank are supervised by a Supervisory Board (the "Supervisory Board") of the Bank. There is also equivalent committee structure of the Supervisory Board as the PLC Board's committees. There are, therefore, in practice two equivalent supervisory bodies within the Group represented by the PLC Board and the Supervisory Board, which are separate but interconnected together with committees. The work of the PLC Board, the Supervisory Board and their respective committees is carefully balanced, dividing functions according to whether they are supervising the matters that affect the Group or those concerning solely the Bank. As a result, the Group's governance structure ensures adequate oversight and accountability, as well as clear segregation of duties. Composition of PLC Board and the Supervisory Board including respective committees mirror at both levels in terms of non-executive membership.

At the date of this report, in line with the "independence" criteria set by the NBG Code, the Supervisory Board comprises comprised of eight independent, non-executive members: Arne Berggren (Chairman), Tsira Kemularia (Senior Independent member), Maria Luisa Cicognani, Per Anders Fasth, Thymios P. Kyriakopoulos, Eran Klein, Nino Suknidze and Rajeev Sawhney.

The Supervisory Board has established four principal Committees:

- The Risk Committee focuses on the possible risks and capital issues of the Bank.
- The Audit Committee deals with the external auditors, internal controls and financial reporting, as well as, communication with the market and with the regulators.
- The Remuneration Committee leads the remuneration-related issues, such as the right level of compensation to attract and retain people and balancing this with the level of compensation that is acceptable for our stakeholders.
- The Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee is response for talent management and nomination and succession planning for the Supervisory Board and the executive team.

Two new committees, established in 2021, provide further support the Supervisory Board in three key strate-

gic areas – technology, ESG Strategy and climate change. The Technology and Data Committee supports the Supervisory Board in its oversight of key enablers of the strategy, data and cyber issues, and the Company IT resources. The ESG and Ethics Committee ensures that the Bank stays focused on the ESG issues that are key for all our stakeholders. Both committees started operating in 2022.

The Bank recognises the importance of ensuring diversity and sees significant benefit to our business in having the Supervisory Board and management team that is drawn from a diverse range of backgrounds, since this brings the required expertise, cultural diversity and different perspectives to the board discussions and helps to improve the quality of decision making.

There are three female members on the Supervisory Board. In addition, there are a number of talented women in key positions, who report directly to the CEO of the Bank and other members of the management board within the Bank. As at 31 December 2021, 17% of Group's top management and 35% of Group's middle management roles were performed by females. Moreover, 68% of employees across the Group's entire workforce were female.

Responsibility statement

The Management Report and Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge that:

- The Group's (the Bank together with its subsidiaries) and the Bank's Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Bank and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole;
- The Management Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and of the position of the Bank and the Group, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties they face; and
- The Management Report and Financial Statements, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable, and provide the information necessary for the shareholders to assess the Bank's and Group's position, performance, business and strategy.

This responsibility statement was approved by the Supervisory Board and Management Board:

Vakhtang Butskhrikidze
CEO

28 April 2022

Arne Berggren
Chairman

28 April 2022

SUPERVISORY BOARD BIOGRAPHIES

ARNE BERGGREN

Chairman

Joined the Bank in August 2019;
Appointed as Chairman on 1 March 2021

Experience

- Experience in international financial institutions and advising governments
- Board membership and committee chairing experience in other UK-listed banks
- Experience in investment banking activities and in leading bank restructurings
- Deep understanding of strategic planning and implementation

Arne has worked in the financial services industry for more than 25 years. He has held several senior leadership and advisory roles at prominent financial intuitions including the IMF, World Bank, Swedbank, Carnegie Investment Bank AB and the Swedish Ministry of Finance and Bank Support Authority. Arne had a leading role in the handling of the Swedish banking crisis in 1991-93. During the Asian crisis, he assisted the FRA in Thailand and FSC/ KAMCO in South Korea with the handling of problem assets. During his career, Arne has also served as the CEO of entities outside the financial industry and as an independent non-executive director at the Turkish asset management company, LBT Varlik Yonetim and Slovenian bank asset management company, DUBT Ltd.

Current External non-executive appointments

- Board member of Bank of Cyprus
- Board member of Piraeus Bank

Committee membership

- Chair of the Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee
- Member of the Remuneration Committee

TSIRA KEMULARIA, CDir

Senior Independent Non-Executive Supervisory Board Member

Joined the Bank in September 2018;
Appointed as SID on 15 September 2021

Experience

- Deep experience with more than 23 years' experience across the energy and petrochemicals industries including regulated commodity trading and financial services
- Chartered Director with the Institute of Directors in London, UK
- Former member of the British-Georgian Society and former Chair of the Georgian Community in the UK
- Relevant experience and expertise in information security risk management

Tsira held various roles covering market risk management and commodity trading at companies including Dynegy Inc. in the US and UK and at Shell International Trading and Shipping Ltd (STASCO) in London. She served in different managerial roles in M&A and Commercial Finance, Group Treasury and Trading and Supply in the UK, Moscow and Barbados between 2005 and 2016. From 2016 to 2019, Tsira was the Head of Group Pensions Strategy and Standards at Shell International Ltd based in London. Since 2019, Tsira is the Head of Internal Audit and Investigations for Shell's global Trading and Supply organization, which is the world's biggest commodity trading and supply business.

Current External non-executive appointments

- Trustee Director of the British Gas Trustee Solutions Ltd, a closed pension fund (post British Gas acquisition by Shell)
- Trustee Director, Shell Trustee Solutions Ltd
- Board member of FaRiG (Friends of Academic Research in Georgia)

Committee membership

- Member of the Audit Committee
- Member of the ESG and Ethics Committee
- Senior Independent Director
- Designated Non-Executive Director for Workforce Engagement

MARIA LUISA CICOGNANI

Independent Non-Executive Supervisory Board Member

Joined the Bank in September 2018

Experience

- Extensive experience in international banking, financial institutions and corporate governance
- Deep understanding of the UK Corporate Governance and directors' remuneration framework
- Strong leadership skills through significant board membership and chairing experience
- Extensive international strategic advisory experience in emerging and growth economies

Maria Luisa has extensive experience in the field of banking, financial institutions and corporate governance. She worked at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) between 1993 and 2005. Subsequently, she was a director of Financial Institutions at Merrill Lynch and Head of Financial Institutions at Renaissance Capital in London and Moscow, as well as a Managing Director of Mediobanca (London). During 2014-16, Maria Luisa served as a non-executive member of the board of Azimut Global Counseling Srl (Italy) and Azimut International Holding SA (Luxemburg). She has previously served as a Chairperson of Moneta Money Bank (listed on the Prague Stock Exchange), and in 2020-21 she was an independent non-executive director of UBI Banca (Italy).

Current External non-executive appointments

- Chairperson of Mobius Investment Trust, an LSE-listed company
- Chairperson of Arafa Holding, listed on the Cairo Stock Exchange

Committee membership

- Chair of the Remuneration Committee
- Member of the Risk Committee
- Member of the Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee

ERAN KLEIN

Independent Non-Executive Supervisory Board Member

Joined the Bank in July 2021

Experience

- Extensive experience in banking, credit, capital markets and legal
- Significant risk, corporate governance, strategy and structuring experience
- Strong Emerging Markets banking and stakeholder management experience
- Relevant experience and expertise in information security risk management

Eran is an experienced international banker and lawyer who held senior roles over two decades in leading financial institutions such as Commerzbank, Citibank, ING Financial Markets and Deutsche Bank across both developed and emerging markets. Eran accumulated valuable knowledge in capital markets, SME finance, retail lending, corporate governance, liquidity and balance sheet management, as well as in risk management, audit and strategy implementation. Currently, he also serves as a non-executive director and risk committee chair at Privatbank, the largest bank in Ukraine.

Current External non-executive appointments

- Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Risk Committee at Privatbank, Ukraine.

Committee membership

- Chair of the ESG and Ethics Committee
- Member of the Technology and Data Committee
- Member of the Risk Committee

PER ANDERS FASTH

Independent Non-Executive Supervisory Board Member

Joined the Bank in July 2021

Experience

- Extensive experience as CEO and senior executive with more than 20 years at leading financial institutions
- More than 30 years of accumulated experience as an independent non-executive director
- Strong listed company governance, leadership and strategic advisory skills
- Relevant experience in the financial information technologies (Fintech) and credit management industries across Europe
- Relevant experience and expertise in information security risk management

Per Anders served as a senior executive for 20 years, at the leading North-European bank SEB and as a CEO at SBAB Bank, Hoist Finance and European Resolution Capital. Per Anders has deep strategic consulting experience from 10 years at top-tier consultancies McKinsey & Company and QVARTZ (now Bain & Company). He has been a non-executive director of several financial institutions in Scandinavia and Greece where was a board member of Piraeus Bank S.A., a leading listed Greek Bank. In addition, he has extensive professional experience from having worked in the Nordic and Baltic countries, Germany, Luxembourg, Slovenia, the UK and Ukraine where he was an advisor to the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance.

Current External non-executive appointments

- Chairman of Lyra Financial Wealth, a wealth management company
- Chairman of Pepins Group, listed on Nordic GM for SMEs
- Board member of Atle Investment Management/Services

Committee membership

- Chair of the Audit Committee
- Member of the Risk Committee
- Member of the Remuneration Committee

RAJEEV SAWHNEY

Independent Non-Executive Supervisory Board Member

Joined the Bank in November 2021

Experience

- Strong global corporate leadership experience of more than 40 years
- Significant advisory and executive experience with technology and cybersecurity companies
- Extensive expertise in personnel management
- Relevant experience and expertise in information security risk management

Rajeev is a corporate growth executive with 40 years' global experience in digital technologies, serving across various industry sectors in Europe, North America and Asia. Currently, Rajeev serves as Executive Chairman and a non-executive director of OXSIGHT Ltd, a medical equipment developer and an Oxford University spin off. He was formerly a senior advisor to the CEO at global IT services firm Zensar Ltd in the UK and member of the advisory board at Garble Cloud Inc., a cybersecurity company in Silicon Valley, USA. Prior to that, Rajeev gained strong operational experience as President of HCL Technologies and at Mphasis, a Hewlett Packard company.

Current External non-executive appointments

- Executive Chairman and board member of OXSIGHT Ltd

Committee membership

- Chair of the Technology and Data Committee
- Member of the ESG and Ethics Committee
- Member of the Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee

NINO SUKNIDZE

Independent Non-Executaive Supervisory Board Member

Joined the Bank in November 2021

Experience

- Strong financial services background
- Extensive experience in major financial services sector transactions and listings as a leading legal counsel
- Strong governance, regulatory and risk management experience, including at an LSE-listed company
- Experienced at advising companies across a range of sectors, including telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, energy and commerce

Nino is a business lawyer, with 19 years experience in the Georgian market and deep expertise in various areas of practice including banking, finance, corporate, regulatory, competition and capital markets. Currently, Nino is the managing partner of the law firm Suknidze & Partners LLC. During 2017-20, she served as general counsel at JSC Bank of Georgia. Before joining the bank, she held various positions at the Georgian offices of international law firms Dentons and DLA Piper for more than 11 years.

Current External non-executive appointments

- Vice President at Georgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Board member at Care Caucasus, a charity organisation in Georgia

Committee membership

- Member of the Audit Committee
- Member of the Remuneration Committee
- Member of the Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee

THYMIOS P. KYRIAKOPOULOS

Independent Non-Executaive Supervisory Board Member

Joined the Bank in July 2021

Experience

- Extensive experience as an investor, portfolio manager, risk taker and balance sheet planner
- Experience in balance sheet de-risking and deep operational and governance restructuring
- Transformation leadership and crisis management spanning across systemic banks and Fintech
- Strong financial, risk and asset management advisory skills to companies and government entities

Thymios is an internationally experienced banking executive specialising in operational transformation, balance sheet and risk management, financial engineering and portfolio management. He serves on the board of the Hellenic Corporation of Assets and Participations, the Greek sovereign wealth fund, and is Chair of its Investment and Risk Committee. Thymios was an executive general manager and chief risk officer of Piraeus Bank S.A, a leading listed Greek Bank, managing director at Goldman Sachs Inc. in the fixed income currencies and commodities trading division, and has held board and executive roles in Insurtech, Fintech, financial services and management consulting companies.

Current External non-executive appointments

- Board member of the Hellenic Corporation Of Assets And Participations

Committee membership

- Chair of the Risk Committee
- Member of the Audit Committee
- Member of the Technology and Data Committee

VAKHTANG BUTSKHRIKIDZE

CEO

Experience

- Leading banker in the Caucasus and Eastern European region
- Extensive strategic and financial leadership experience of over 25 years
- Robust knowledge and expertise of strategic planning and development, startup and fintech management, mergers and acquisitions, and equity and debt capital debt raising and investor relations

Vakhtang has more than 30 years of banking and financial industry experience. He led the Group from its founding in Georgia in 1992 as a start up to the current market-leading financial technologies institution. He joined TBC Bank as a Senior Manager in 1993 and became Chairman of the Management Board in 1996. Since 1998, he has held the position of Chief Executive Officer of JSC TBC Bank .

Vakhtang is a prominent banker in the Caucasus and Easter European region and has received several prestigious awards, including the Best Banker 2011 award from the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Developmentand was named CEO of the Year 2014 for Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS by EMEA Finance magazine. In March 2019, he won the Special Award for Responsible Capitalism in Adversity from the prestigious FIRST organisation - a multidisciplinary international affairs organization, which aims to enhance dialogue between leaders in industry, finance and government.

Current External non-executive appointments

- Board member of the Association of Banks of Georgia
- Board member of the Business Association of Georgia
- Member of the Visa Central & Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa (CEMEA) Business Council

GIORGI MEGRELISHVILI

Deputy CEO
Chief Financial Officer

Giorgi was appointed as Deputy CEO and CFO of JSC TBC Bank in October 2020. He joined the Bank as a Deputy CFO in March 2020.

Giorgi has 25 years global leadership experience in financial services. Before joining TBC, Giorgi was a Director and Head of Capital Risk and Stress Testing at Natwest Markets N.V. in Amsterdam. Prior to that, Giorgi held a number of key leadership positions at Barclays Bank in London between 2008 and 2019, including as a Director at Barclays Treasury, the Head of Barclays Internal Large Exposure and the Head of Barclays Central Planning. During his work at Barclays, Giorgi also served as Barclays Bank PLC Solo Capital and Leverage Management Lead and the Head of Strategic Planning at Barclaycard UK. In his earlier career, Giorgi held various senior managerial positions at several Georgian organisations.

Giorgi holds an MBA from the Judge Business School at the University of Cambridge.

TORNIKE GOGICHAISHVILI

Deputy CEO
Retail & MSME Banking

Tornike was appointed to his current role as Deputy CEO of JSC TBC Bank and Head of Retail in January 2020. Additionally, Tornike is leading the MSME banking since January 2021. He joined TBC in 2018 as Chief Operating Officer (COO).

Tornike has more than 20 years' financial services and operations management experience in Georgia and Central and Eastern Europe. Prior to joining TBC, he has served as a Deputy CEO and Chief Operating Officer at the Bank of Georgia Group and served at various other key positions at the same institution before that. During 2008-2010, Tornike held the position of CFO at BG Bank Ukraine (a subsidiary of Bank of Georgia). Earlier in his career, Tornike held the position of the CEO of Aldagi, an insurance company in Georgia, served as the chief financial officer of UEDC PA consulting and held various managerial positions at BCI Insurance.

Tornike holds an MBA from the Caucasus School of Business and an executive diploma from Said Business School in Oxford.

NINO MASURASHVILI

Deputy CEO
Chief Risk Officer

Nino was appointed to her current role as Chief Risk Office of JSC TBC Bank in 2020. Prior to that, Nino held progressively senior positions at TBC after she first joined the Bank in 2000. Nino was appointed as Deputy CEO of the Bank in 2006, leading TBC's retail and MSME businesses at various times. Nino also serves on the supervisory board of TBC's key subsidiary TBC Leasing.

Nino has more than 25 years' financial services and banking experience in Georgia. In her earlier career, Nino held various leadership and managerial positions at JSC TbilCom Bank and the Barents Group.

Nino holds an MBA from the European School of Management in Tbilisi.

George was appointed to his current role at the Bank in November 2016, leading the Corporate and Investment Banking businesses. George is also responsible for the Bank's Wealth Management and leasing businesses since January 2021. George first joined TBC in 2014 as Deputy CEO and the Chief Risk Officer.

George has more than 20 years of experience in global financial services. Prior to joining TBC, he worked for Barclays Investment Bank, where he held the position of Vice President in the Financial Institutions Group (FIG), EMEA. Before that, he was an Associate Director in the Barclays Bank Debt Finance and Restructuring teams. During his career at Barclays in London, George worked on and executed multiple M&A, debt and capital markets transactions with European financial institutions. In his earlier career in Georgia, George served as the Chief Executive Officer at Aldagi, the leading insurance company in Georgia and held progressively senior positions at the same company prior to that.

George is Stanford Executive Program (SEP) graduate, holds an MBA from the London Business School and a Master of Laws degree (LLM) in International Commercial Law from the University of Nottingham.

GEORGE TKHELIDZE

Deputy CEO
Corporate & Investment Banking
Wealth Management

Nikoloz was appointed to his current role as Deputy CEO of JSC TBC Bank in January 2021, leading Brand Experience, Marketing and Payments. He joined the Bank in 2014 as the Deputy CEO in charge of Marketing and MSME banking. Additionally, Nikoloz has been leading TBC's digital banking platform, Space, since 2018.

Nikoloz has more than 15 years' experience in the banking industry in Central Asia, CEE and Europe. Prior to joining TBC Bank, Nikoloz was the managing director at Kaspi Bank, a leading retail bank in Kazakhstan. At Bank of Austria, UniCredit Group, he served as the senior sales support expert in the CEE retail division, responsible for Turkey, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Serbia. At ATF Bank, UniCredit Group in Kazakhstan, he was in charge of the retail banking division. Earlier in his career in Georgia, Nikoloz served as the head of the retail banking division of Bank Republic Georgia, Société Générale Group, and held several leadership and managerial positions at Bank of Georgia.

Nikoloz holds an MBA from IE Business School in Spain and a masters degree in International Economics from Georgian Technical University.

NIKOLOZ KURDIANI

Deputy CEO
Brand Experience
Marketing & Payments

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OF JSC TBC BANK

OUR OPINION

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of JSC TBC Bank (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together – the "Group") as at 31 December 2021, and the Group's and the Bank's consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, with the requirements of the order N284/04 of the President of the National Bank of Georgia dated 26 December 2018, and with the requirements of the Law of Georgia on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing.

What we have audited

The Group's and the Bank's consolidated and separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 consolidated and separate financial statements section of our report.

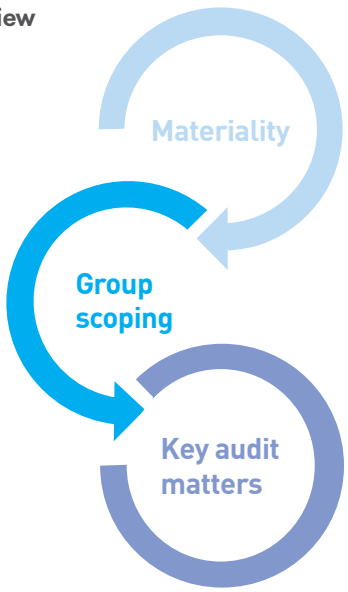
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group and the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

OUR AUDIT APPROACH

Overview



- Overall Group materiality: GEL 48.1 million, which represents 5% of the Group's actual profit before tax.
- Overall Bank materiality: GEL 48.7 million, which represents 5% of Bank's actual profit before tax.
- Our scoping was driven by legal entity contribution to profit before tax and other key financial metrics. We also considered overall coverage in assessing the appropriateness of our scoping.
- Audit matter which was of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements is:
  - Expected credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customers;

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated and separate financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group and Bank materiality for the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, if any, both individually and in aggregate on the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole.

Overall Group and Bank materiality	Group: GEL 48.1 million (2020: GEL 23.8. million) Bank: GEL 48.7 million (2020: GEL 22.7 million)
How we determined it	5% of annual profit before tax (2020: 5% of the average profit before tax for the last three years).
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	Profit before tax is a primary measure used by the shareholders in assessing the performance of the Group and the Bank and is a generally accepted benchmark for determining audit materiality.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customer Refer to pages 134 to 150 (Significant Accounting Policies), pages 150 to 154 (Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies), and pages 162 to 185 (Note 9 - Loans and advances to customers). We focused on this area as the management estimates regarding the material financial statement line item of expected credit loss ('ECL') allowance are complex and require a significant degree of judgement Under IFRS 9 management is required to determine the credit loss allowance expected to occur over either a 12 month period or the remaining life of an asset, depending on the stage allocation of the individual asset. This staging is determined by assessing whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') or default of the borrower since loan origination. Some of the criteria applied by management for such an assessment are judgemental and involve qualitative assessment of borrowers' creditworthiness. It is also necessary to consider the impact of different future macroeconomic conditions in the determination of ECLs. There is an increased level of uncertainty in the macroeconomic forecasts due to the impact of COVID-19 on the economy. Management has designed and implemented a number of models to achieve compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9. Among others, management has applied judgement to the models in situations where past experience was not considered to be reflective of future outcomes due to limited or incomplete data. Management has also considered the need for incorporating post-model adjustments which would cover the aspects not fully captured by existing models. We have considered the following to be significant for the determination of ECL. – The appropriateness of model methodologies (including their ability to reflect the ongoing impact of COVID-19 through appropriate calibration of existing assumptions) and critical judgements and estimates used to determine the expected credit losses; – Judgemental criteria applied for identification of SICR, involving qualitative assessment of borrowers' creditworthiness relevant to corporate and SME portfolios; – Critical assumptions applied in the determination of loss given default ('LGD') and probability of default ('PD'); – Assessment of model limitations and use of post model adjustments ('PMAs') if required to address such risks; and – Assessment of the key assumptions related to forward-looking information ('FLI') including the appropriateness of scenario weightings and macroeconomic variables.	We understood and evaluated the design of the key controls over the determination of ECL allowance and tested their operating effectiveness. These controls included among others: – Controls over model performance monitoring, including periodic reviews of the policy and models, testing model estimates against actual outcomes and approval of model methodology changes; – Review and approval of the key judgements and assumptions used for determining LGDs, PDs and FLI; – Controls over key parameters calculation by the calculation engine; – Controls over regular monitoring of the financial standing of the borrowers; – Controls over ECL calculation and analysis of results; and – The Management Risk Committee's review and approval of judgemental assumptions and assessment of ECL modelled outputs. We noted no exceptions in the design or operating effectiveness of the above controls. In addition we performed the substantive procedures described below. We assessed whether the IFRS 9 ECL model methodologies developed by management are appropriate, engaging our credit risk modelling specialists and our industry knowledge. This included an evaluation of the judgemental criteria set by management for determining whether there had been a SICR (applicable to corporate and SME portfolios), and the critical judgements and assumptions applied in determination of LGDs, PDs and FLI. We concluded that management's judgements in deriving SICR, LGDs, PDs and FLI were reasonable. We independently verified the calculation of ECL and assessed whether the ECL calculations were consistent with the approved model methodologies. We critically evaluated key aspects of model monitoring and validation ("backtesting" of projected ECL) performed by management relating to model performance and stability and critically assessed the monitoring results. The results were interpreted in the context of COVID-19 circumstances and explanations were obtained for deviations from the expectation. Where relevant, particular assumptions made in the ECL estimation process were updated to address the results of backtesting. We challenged management in respect of the appropriateness of the macroeconomic models as well as weightings applied to each macroeconomic scenario. We checked that macroeconomic assumptions and scenario weightings used by the Bank are reasonable. We challenged management in respect of the completeness and ongoing appropriateness of PMAs recognised. We assessed the PMAs applied including judgements and assumptions used and calculations involved. As a result, we checked that the PMAs were recognised where existing models were not able to capture the emerging risks, and management's judgements are reasonable.

How we tailored our Group and Bank audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group and the Bank, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group and the Bank operates.

The Group's banking activities are primarily carried out in Georgia, with small subsidiary operations in two other countries. The Group's business activities comprise of four segments for which it manages and reports its operating results and financial position, namely Retail Banking, Corporate and Investment Banking, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises ('MSME') and Corporate Centre.

The Bank is the largest component of the Group. Its main operations are Retail and Commercial banking, with all significant operations based in Georgia. Accounting functions and management of the Bank are primarily based in Georgia, and represents 99% of the group assets and 99% of profit before tax. We also performed other audit procedures including testing information technology general controls and other relevant controls related to financial reporting, to mitigate the risk of material misstatement.

Our audit approach and team was also designed to reflect the structure of the group. We did not use component auditors for audit of in-scope areas. Based on the procedures we performed over the reporting units our audit scoping/coverage accounted for 98% of revenue and 99% of total assets of the group.

OTHER INFORMATION

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Report (but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the Management Report.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Management Report is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the Management Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

In addition, we are required by the Law of Georgia on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing to express an opinion whether certain parts of the Management Report comply with respective regulatory normative acts and to consider whether the Management Report includes the information required by the Law of Georgia on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Management Report for the financial year for which the consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared is consistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements;
- the information given in the Management Report complies with the requirements of paragraph 6 and paragraph 7 (c), (g) of article 7 of the Law of Georgia on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing;
- the information given in the Management Report includes the information required by paragraph 7 (a), (b), (d) – (f) and paragraph 8 of article 7 of the Law of Georgia on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, with the requirements of the order N284/04 of the President of the National Bank of Georgia dated 26 December 2018, and with the requirements of the Law of Georgia on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's and 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 Group or the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 Group's and 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate 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 the Group or the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. 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, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Levan Kankava.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Georgia LLC

PricewaterhouseCoopers Georgia LLC (Reg.# SARAS-F-775813)

Levan Kankava (Reg.# SARAS-A-592839)

Tbilisi, Georgia
28 April 2022

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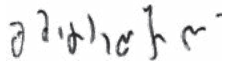
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

in thousands of GEL	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,595,460	1,601,599	994,479
Due from other banks	7	42,237	19,690	15,597
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	8	2,086,113	2,098,506	1,591,829
Loans and advances to customers	9	16,547,185	14,594,269	12,349,399
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	1,938,196	1,527,268	985,293
Bonds carried at amortised cost	11	-	1,059,946	1,021,568
Finance lease receivables	13	252,340	270,978	256,660
Investment properties	17	22,892	68,689	72,667
Current income tax prepayment	35	84	69,762	25,695
Deferred income tax asset	35	2,056	2,134	2,173
Other financial assets	12	442,207	161,002	115,211
Other assets	14	373,892	256,646	247,201
Premises and equipment	15	378,657	362,863	329,529
Right of use assets	16	58,001	49,746	57,086
Intangible assets	15	267,406	223,577	159,109
Goodwill	18	28,197	28,197	29,459
Investments in associates		4,589	4,090	2,655
TOTAL ASSETS		**24,039,512**	**22,398,962**	**18,255,610**
LIABILITIES				
Due to credit institutions	19	2,984,075	4,485,873	3,593,901
Customer accounts	20	14,884,145	12,634,295	10,112,002
Other financial liabilities	23	120,620	211,242	95,643
Current income tax liability	35	86,302	27	818
Deferred income tax liability	35	10,979	13,084	18,806
Debt securities in issue	21	1,583,699	1,419,513	1,213,598
Provision for liabilities and charges	22	15,845	17,451	16,979
Other liabilities	24	83,623	59,969	70,366
Lease liabilities	36	56,522	54,588	59,316
Subordinated debt	25	623,647	672,740	591,035
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**20,449,457**	**19,568,782**	**15,772,464**
EQUITY				
Share capital	26	21,014	21,014	21,014
Share premium		521,190	521,190	521,190
Retained earnings		3,117,079	2,355,105	2,016,119
Share based payment reserve	27	(52,521)	(73,130)	(62,669)
Fair value reserve of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(10,862)	11,157	(6,399)
Cumulative currency translation reserve		(5,938)	(5,261)	(6,691)
Net assets attributable to owners		**3,589,962**	**2,830,075**	**2,482,564**
Non-controlling interest	39	93	105	582
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,590,055**	**2,830,180**	**2,483,146**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**24,039,512**	**22,398,962**	**18,255,610**

The consolidated and the separate financial statements on pages 123 to 263 were approved by the Supervisory Board on 28 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Vakhtang Butskhrikidze
Chief Executive Officer



Giorgi Megrelishvili
Chief Financial Officer

The notes set out on pages 131 to 263 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

in thousands of GEL	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2020 (restated)	31 December 2019 (restated)
Interest income	29	1,863,077	1,660,838	1,435,106
Interest income calculated using effective interest method	29	1,805,196	1,608,751	1,387,172
Other interest income	29	57,881	52,087	47,934
Interest expense	29	(895,428)	(854,089)	(670,422)
Net interest gains on currency swaps	29	28,143	20,950	28,556
Net interest income		**995,792**	**827,699**	**793,240**
Fee and commission income	30	378,160	290,496*	280,618*
Fee and commission expense	30	(153,273)	(121,717)*	(101,492)*
Net fee and commission income		**224,887**	**168,779**	**179,126**
Net gains from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	32	124,194	105,855	102,435
Net gains/(losses) from disposal of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		11,156	(624)	169
Other operating income	31	41,042	13,354	17,576
Share of profit of associates		837	–	632
Other operating non-interest income		**177,229**	**118,585**	**120,812**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for loans to customers	9	43,176	(330,811)	(82,030)
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for finance lease receivables	13	236	(7,760)	582
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for performance guarantees and credit related commitments	22	1,204	3,238	(2,156)
Credit loss allowance for other financial assets	12	(14,461)	(13,408)	(7,717)
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,594	(1,810)	(291)
Net impairment of non-financial assets		(11,715)	(5,830)*	(2,743)*
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses		**1,418,942**	**758,682***	**998,823***
Staff costs	33	(255,747)	(206,887)	(226,008)
Depreciation and amortization	15,16,17	(70,622)	(64,068)	(57,319)
Provision for liabilities and charges	22	-	(2,600)	(2,105)
Administrative and other operating expenses	34	(128,624)	(111,914)*	(124,184)*
Operating expenses		**(454,993)**	**(385,469)***	**(409,616)***
Losses from modifications of financial instruments		(1,726)	(41,015)	–
Profit before tax		**962,223**	**332,198**	**589,207**
Income tax (expense)/credit	35	(119,278)	5,062	(43,522)
Profit for the year		**842,945**	**337,260**	**545,685**
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Movements in fair value reserve for investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	(22,020)	17,633	(15,175)
Exchange differences on translation to presentation currency		(677)	1,588	241
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		**(22,697)**	**19,221**	**(14,934)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**820,248**	**356,481**	**530,751**
Profit is attributable to:				
– Shareholders of the Group		842,929	337,238	545,612
– Non-controlling interest		16	22	73
Profit for the year		**842,945**	**337,260**	**545,685**
Total comprehensive income is attributable to:				
– Shareholders of the Group		820,232	356,459	530,678
– Non-controlling interest		16	22	73
Total comprehensive income for the year		**820,248**	**356,481**	**530,751**

** Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2020 and 2019 financial statements as they reflect the certain restatements as described in Note 2.*

The notes set out on pages 131 to 263 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

in thousands of GEL	Note	Share Capital	Share premium	Share based payments reserve	Fair value reserve for investment securities at FVTOCI	Cumulative currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity excluding non-controlling interests	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance as of 1 January 2019		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(33,591)**	**8,775**	**(6,933)**	**1,551,176**	**2,061,631**	**568**	**2,062,199**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	-	-	545,612	545,612	73	**545,685**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		–	–	–	(15,175)	241	-	(14,934)	-	**(14,934)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for 2019		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(15,175)**	**241**	**545,612**	**530,678**	**73**	**530,751**
Share based payment expense	27	-	-	33,762	-	-	-	33,762	-	**33,762**
Share based payment recharge by parent company		-	-	(62,840)	-	-	-	(62,840)	-	**(62,840)**
Purchase of additional interest from NCI		-	-	–	-	-	-	-	(19)	**(19)**
Dividends declared		-	-	–	-	-	(80,911)	(80,911)	-	**(80,911)**
Other movements		-	-	-	1	1	242	244	(40)	**204**
Balance as of 31 December 2019		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(62,669)**	**(6,399)**	**(6,691)**	**2,016,119**	**2,482,564**	**582**	**2,483,146**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	337,238	337,238	22	**337,260**
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	17,633	1,588	–	19,221	-	**19,221**
Total comprehensive income for 2020		**–**	**–**	**–**	**17,633**	**1,588**	**337,238**	**356,459**	**22**	**356,481**
Share based payment expense	27	–	–	17,472	–	–	–	17,472	–	**17,472**
Share based payment recharge by parent company		–	–	(27,932)	–	–	–	(27,932)	–	**(27,932)**
Other movements		–	–	(1)	(77)	(158)	1,748	1,512	(499)	**1,013**
Balance as of 31 December 2020		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(73,130)**	**11,157**	**(5,261)**	**2,355,105**	**2,830,075**	**105**	**2,830,180**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	842,929	842,945	16	**842,945**
Other comprehensive loss for 2021:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(22,020)**	**(677)**	**-**	**(22,697)**	**-**	**(22,697)**
Effect of change in business model	2	–	–	–	26,062	–	–	26,062	-	**26,062**
Other effects during the period		–	–	–	(48,082)	(677)	–	(48,759)	-	**(48,759)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for 2021		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(22,020)**	**(677)**	**842,929**	**820,232**	**16**	**820,248**
Share based payment expense	27	–	–	20,609	–	–	-	20,609	-	**20,609**
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	–	(81,872)	(81,872)	(48)	**(81,920)**
Other movements		–	–	–	1	–	917	918	20	**938**
Balance as of 31 December 2021		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(52,521)**	**(10,862)**	**(5,938)**	**3,117,079**	**3,589,962**	**93**	**3,590,055**

The notes set out on pages 131 to 263 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

in thousands of GEL	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities				
Interest received		1,953,538	1,455,624	1,359,528
Interest received on currency swaps	29	28,143	20,950	28,556
Interest paid		(841,066)	(841,146)	(657,671)
Fees and commissions received		361,844	297,030	282,715
Fees and commissions paid		(152,984)	(129,445)	(105,207)
Income/(expense) from trading in foreign currencies	32	113,043	(92,191)	79,287
Other operating income received		25,904	10,216	18,356
Staff costs paid		(258,274)	(203,247)	(198,345)
Administrative and other operating expenses paid		(130,891)	(103,274)	(132,181)
Income tax paid		(7,100)	(44,285)	(68,166)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**1,092,157**	**370,232**	**606,872**
Net change in operating assets				
Due from other banks and mandatory cash balances with the National Bank of Georgia		390,174	(341,901)	(14,811)
Loans and advances to customers		(2,993,309)	(1,059,684)	(2,013,577)
Finance lease receivables		9,493	(2,010)	(44,268)
Other financial assets		(229,236)	(58,914)	26,582
Other assets		14,975	33,750	2,702
Net change in operating liabilities				
Due to other banks		139,893	(32,294)	(1,938)
Customer accounts		2,606,998	1,457,569	274,769
Other financial liabilities		(112,238)	132,679	10,205
Other liabilities and provision for liabilities and charges		40,277	(5,128)	8,432
Net cash flows from/(used in) from operating activities		**959,184**	**494,299**	**(1,145,032)**
Cash flows (used in) / from investing activities				
Acquisition of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	(797,285)	(763,531)	(1,781,816)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	1,025,775	287,917	240,603
Proceeds from redemption at maturity of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	412,204	165,632	1,598,536
Dividends received		-	694	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		-	-	410
Acquisition of bonds carried at amortised cost	11	-	(639,824)	(613,383)
Proceeds from redemption of bonds carried at amortised cost	11	-	413,038	216,871
Acquisition of premises, equipment and intangible assets	15	(107,544)	(153,791)	(120,677)
Proceeds from disposal of premises, equipment and intangible assets		20,826	3,450	13,225
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties		23,639	13,513	13,681
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**577,615**	**(672,902)**	**(432,550)**
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities				
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	36	1,750,443	4,031,812	1,819,899
Redemption of other borrowed funds	36	(3,337,495)	(3,319,427)	(1,392,897)
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	36	(12,825)	(13,251)	(6,453)
Redemption of subordinated debt	36	(12,562)	–	(104,079)
Proceeds from debt securities in issue	36	242,287	31,601	1,176,049
Redemption of debt securities in issue	36	-	–	(14,296)
Share based payment recharge paid		-	(27,932)	(62,840)
Dividends paid		(81,920)	–	(80,911)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		**(1,452,072)**	**702,803**	**1,334,472**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(90,866)	82,920	73,186
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(6,139)**	**607,120**	**(169,924)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**6**	**1,601,599**	**994,479**	**1,164,403**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**6**	**1,595,460**	**1,601,599**	**994,479**

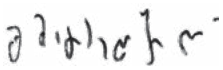
The notes set out on pages 131 to 263 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In thousands of GEL	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,565,400	1,536,717	978,870
Due from other banks	7	16,722	13,717	12,709
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	8	2,086,113	2,098,506	1,591,829
Loans and advances to customers	9	16,549,460	14,611,204	12,416,985
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	1,958,198	1,547,330	983,131
Bonds carried at amortised cost	11	-	1,059,946	1,021,568
Investment properties	17	22,022	67,812	71,801
Current income tax prepayment		-	69,166	25,126
Other financial assets	12	442,305	173,075	119,593
Other assets	14	321,009	226,892	197,904
Premises and equipment	15	352,743	335,124	302,190
Intangible assets	15	249,356	210,602	152,393
Right of use assets	16	56,244	46,699	55,571
Goodwill	18	27,502	27,502	27,502
Investments in subsidiaries and associates		32,451	33,142	33,080
TOTAL ASSETS		**23,679,525**	**22,057,434**	**17,990,252**
LIABILITIES				
Due to credit institutions	19	2,757,243	4,230,013	3,418,798
Customer accounts	20	14,932,402	12,746,959	10,177,027
Debt securities in issue	21	1,539,518	1,381,009	1,213,598
Other financial liabilities	23	92,613	186,487	58,809
Current income tax liability		86,681	-	-
Deferred income tax liability	35	10,979	13,083	18,347
Provisions for liabilities and charges	22	15,845	17,451	16,978
Other liabilities	24	75,263	52,083	60,371
Lease liabilities	36	54,328	51,215	58,476
Subordinated debt	25	592,333	639,641	562,060
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**20,157,205**	**19,317,941**	**15,584,464**
EQUITY				
Share capital	26	21,014	21,014	21,014
Share premium		521,190	521,190	521,190
Retained earnings		3,043,459	2,259,159	1,933,412
Share based payment reserve	27	(52,521)	(73,129)	(62,669)
Fair value reserve of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(10,822)	11,259	(7,159)
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,522,320**	**2,739,493**	**2,405,788**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**23,679,525**	**22,057,434**	**17,990,252**

The consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 123 to 263 were approved by the Supervisory Board on 28 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Vakhtang Butskhrikidze
Chief Executive Officer



Giorgi Megrelishvili
Chief Financial Officer

The notes set out on pages 131 to 263 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

in thousands of GEL	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2020 (restated)	31 December 2019 (restated)
Interest income	29	1,803,709	1,609,791	1,387,720
Interest expense	29	(878,444)	(839,830)	(657,579)
Net interest gains on currency swaps	29	28,143	20,950	28,556
Net interest income		**953,408**	**790,911**	**758,697**
Fee and commission income	30	349,598	263,981*	250,954*
Fee and commission expense	30	(176,028)	(139,583)*	(115,159)*
Net fee and commission income		**173,570**	**124,398**	**135,795**
Net gains from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	32	124,879	108,101	103,210
Net gains/(losses) from disposal of Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		11,156	(624)	169
Other operating income		86,170	6,120	15,452
Share of profit of associates		810	-	633
Other operating non-interest income		**223,015**	**113,597**	**119,464**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for loan to customers	9	37,633	(323,651)	(84,562)
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for performance guarantees and credit related commitments	38	1,204	3,238	(2,156)
Credit loss allowance for other financial assets	12	(5,979)	(9,844)	(2,173)
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	2,670	(1,915)	(291)
Net impairment of non-financial assets		(10,205)	(4,490)*	(1,886)*
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses		**1,375,316**	**692,244***	**922,888***
Staff costs	33	(232,291)	(186,395)	(205,026)
Depreciation and amortisation		(62,653)	(55,761)	(50,726)
Provision for provision for liabilities and charges	22	-	(2,600)	(2,105)
Administrative and other operating expenses	34	(103,668)	(90,153)*	(101,053)*
Operating expenses		**(398,612)**	**(334,909)***	**(358,910)***
Losses from modifications of financial instruments		(1,726)	(37,131)	-
Profit before tax		**974,978**	**320,204**	**563,978**
Income tax (expense)/credit	35	(109,813)	5,264	(43,101)
Profit for the year		**865,165**	**325,468**	**520,877**
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year: *Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:*				
Movement in fair value reserve for investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(22,081)	17,632	(15,933)
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		**(22,081)**	**17,632**	**(15,933)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**843,084**	**343,100**	**504,944**

** Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2020 and 2019 financial statements as they reflect the certain restatements as described in Note 2.*

The notes set out on pages 131 to 263 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

in thousands of GEL	Note	Share Capital	Share premium	Share based payments reserve	Fair value reserve of investment securities measured at FVOCI	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2019		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(33,591)**	**8,775**	**1,493,408**	**2,010,796**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	-	520,877	**520,877**
Other comprehensive loss		–	–	–	(15,933)	-	**(15,933)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for 2019		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(15,933)**	**520,877**	**504,944**
Share based payment expense	27	–	–	33,762	–	–	**33,762**
Share based payment recharge by parent company		–	–	(62,840)	–	–	**(62,840)**
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	(80,911)	**(80,911)**
Other movements		–	–	–	(1)	38	**37**
Balance as of 31 December 2019		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(62,669)**	**(7,159)**	**1,933,412**	**2,405,788**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	325,468	**325,468**
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	17,632	–	**17,632**
Total comprehensive income for 2020		**–**	**–**	**–**	**17,632**	**325,468**	**343,100**
Share based payment expense	27	–	–	17,472	–	–	**17,472**
Share based payment recharge by parent company		–	–	(27,932)	–	–	**(27,932)**
Other movements		–	–	–	786	279	**1,065**
Balance as of 31 December 2020		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(73,129)**	**11,259**	**2,259,159**	**2,739,493**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	865,165	**865,165**
Other comprehensive loss for 2021:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(22,081)**	**-**	**(22,081)**
Effect of change in business model	2	–	–	–	26,062	-	**26,062**
Other effects during the period		–	–	–	(48,143)	-	**(48,143)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for 2021		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(22,081)**	**865,165**	**843,084**
Share based payment expense	27	–	–	20,609	–	–	**20,609**
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	(81,872)	**(81,872)**
Other movements		–	–	(1)	–	1,007	**1,006**
Balance as of 31 December 2021		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(52,521)**	**(10,822)**	**3,043,459**	**3,522,320**

The notes set out on pages 131 to 263 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

in thousands of GEL	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash flows from operating activities				
Interest received		1,896,294	1,402,828	1,310,626
Interest received on currency swaps	29	28,143	20,950	28,556
Interest paid		(827,586)	(826,633)	(663,802)
Fees and commissions received		347,743	270,516	253,250
Fees and commissions paid		(175,738)	(147,379)	(118,969)
Income/(expense) from trading in foreign currencies	32	108,379	(91,996)	79,618
Other operating income received		18,839	4,803	9,543
Staff costs paid		(235,399)	(182,627)	(178,518)
Administrative and other operating expenses paid		(103,865)	(80,965)	(110,569)
Income tax paid		(60)	(44,040)	(68,508)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**1,056,750**	**325,457**	**541,227**
Net change in operating assets				
Due from other banks and mandatory cash balances with the National Bank of Georgia		414,144	(338,835)	(20,393)
Loans and advances to customers		(2,981,673)	(993,187)	(2,042,091)
Other financial assets		(236,092)	(45,601)	477
Other assets		32,810	6,882	19,332
Net change in operating liabilities				
Due to other banks		139,332	(32,294)	(1,938)
Customer accounts		2,532,369	1,499,686	300,888
Other financial liabilities		(96,287)	125,129	3,456
Other liabilities and provision for liabilities and charges		39,348	(459)	5,019
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		**900,701**	**546,778**	**(1,194,023)**
Cash flows (used in) / from investing activities				
Acquisition of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	(797,285)	(783,530)	(1,781,432)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	1,025,775	287,917	240,603
Proceeds from redemption at maturity of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	412,204	165,632	1,598,536
Dividends received		52,593	694	5,211
Cash received from capital reductions in subsidiaries and contributions paid in subsidiaries		1,101	(667)	-
Acquisition of bonds carried at amortised cost	11	-	(639,824)	(613,383)
Proceeds from redemption of bonds carried at amortised cost	11	-	413,038	216,871
Acquisition of premises, equipment and intangible assets	15	(93,626)	(142,367)	(112,345)
Proceeds from disposal of premises, equipment and intangible assets		20,609	4,510	10,140
Proceeds from disposal of investment property		24,423	12,849	12,446
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**645,794**	**(681,748)**	**(423,353)**
Cash flows (used in)/ from financing activities				
Proceeds from other borrowed funds		1,692,815	3,860,292	1,703,411
Redemption of other borrowed funds		(3,267,884)	(3,209,347)	(1,270,653)
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities		(10,797)	(15,784)	(6,960)
Redemption of subordinated debt		(12,562)	–	(104,079)
Proceeds from debt securities in issue		236,820	–	1,196,422
Dividends paid		(81,872)	–	(80,911)
Share based payment recharge paid		-	(27,932)	(62,840)
Net cash flows (used in)/ from financing activities		**(1,443,480)**	**607,229**	**1,374,390**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(74,332)	85,588	66,468
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**28,683**	**557,847**	**(176,518)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**6**	**1,536,717**	**978,870**	**1,155,388**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**6**	**1,565,400**	**1,536,717**	**978,870**

The notes set out on pages 131 to 263 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

1. INTRODUCTION

Principal activity. JSC TBC Bank (hereafter the "Bank") was incorporated on 17 December 1992 and is domiciled in Georgia. The Bank is a joint stock company limited by shares and was set up in accordance with Georgian regulations. The Bank's principal business activity is universal banking operations that include corporate, small and medium enterprises ("SME"), retail and micro operations within Georgia. The Bank is a parent of a group of companies (hereafter the "Group") incorporated in Georgia and Azerbaijan; their primary business activities include providing banking, leasing, brokerage and card processing services to corporate and individual customers. The Bank has been operating since 20 January 1993 under a general banking license issued by the National Bank of the Georgia ("NBG"). The Bank's registered address and place of business is 7 Marjanishvili Street, 0102 Tbilisi, Georgia. The Bank was registered by District Court of Vake and the registration number is 204854595.

The Bank has 147 (2020:149; 2019:148) branches within Georgia.

TBC Bank Group PLC ("TBCG") is a public limited liability company, incorporated in England and Wales. TBCG held 99.88% of the share capital of JSC TBC Bank as at 31 December 2021 (2020: 99.88%, 2019: 99.88%), thus representing the Bank's ultimate parent company. TBC Bank Group PLC's registered legal address is Highdown House, Yeoman Way, Worthing, West Sussex, United Kingdom, BN99 3HH. Registered number of TBC Group PLC is 10029943.

The following shareholders directly owned more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of the Group. Other shareholders individually owned less than 3% of the outstanding shares. As of 31 December 2021, 2020, and 2019 the Group had no ultimate controlling party.

	% of ownership interest held as of 31 December		
Shareholders	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
TBC Bank Group PLC	99.88%	99.88%	99.88%
Other	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

As of 31 December 2021, 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the shareholder structure of TBC Bank Group PLC by beneficiary ownership interest was as follows:

	Ownership interest % as of 31 December		
Shareholders	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Institutional and retail investors	74.31%	74.79%	68.70%
International Financial Institutions	7.84%	7.84%	8.04%
Founders*	14.61%	14.64%	16.26%
Other shareholders**	3.24%	2.73%	7.00%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

** Founders include direct and indirect ownerships of Mamuka Khazaradze, Badri Japaridze.*
*** Other includes individual as well as corporate shareholders.*

1. INTRODUCTION CONTINUED

Subsidiaries and associates. The consolidated financial statements include the following principal subsidiaries:

	Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held as of 31 December					
Subsidiary name	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Principal place of business or incorporation**	**Year of incorporation**	**Principal activities**
JSC TBC Bank	99.88%	99.88%	99.88%	Tbilisi, Georgia	1992	Banking
United Financial Corporation JSC	99.53%	99.53%	99.53%	Tbilisi, Georgia	1997	Card processing
TBC Capital LLC	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Tbilisi, Georgia	1999	Brokerage
TBC Leasing JSC	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2003	Leasing
TBC Kredit LLC	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Baku, Azerbaijan	1999	Non-banking credit institution
TBC Pay LLC	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2009	Processing
TBC Invest LLC	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Ramat Gan,Israel	2011	PR and marketing
Index LLC	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2011	Real estate management
TBC Capital Asset Management LLC	100.00%	N/A	N/A	Tbilisi, Georgia	2021	Asset Management

The Group has investments in the following associates:

	Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held as of 31 December					
Associate name	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Principal place of business or incorporation**	**Year of incorporation**	**Principal activities**
CreditInfo Georgia JSC	21.08%	21.08%	21.08%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2005	Financial intermediation
Tbilisi Stock Exchange JSC	28.87%	28.87%	28.87%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2019	Finance, service
Georgian Central Securities Depository JSC	22.87%	22.87%	27.70%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2019	Finance, service
Georgian Stock Exchange JSC[1]	17.33%	17.33%	17.33%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2019	Finance, service
Kavkasreestri JSC[1]	10.03%	10.03%	10.03%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2019	Finance, service

The country of registration or incorporation is also the principal area of operation of each of the above subsidiaries.

The Group's corporate structure consists of a number of related undertakings, comprising subsidiaries and associates, which are not consolidated or equity accounted due to immateriality. A full list of these undertakings, the country of incorporation and the ownership of each share class is set out below.

1. INTRODUCTION CONTINUED

Subsidiary name	Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held as of 31 December 2021	2020	2019	Principal place of business or incorporation	Year of incorporation	Principal activities
TBC Invest International Ltd[2]	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2016	Investment Vehicle
University Development Fund[2]	33.33%	33.33%	33.33%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2007	Education
Natural Products of Georgia LLC[2]	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2001	Trade, Service
TBC Trade LLC	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Tbilisi, Georgia	2008	Trade, Service
Georgia Large Cap Diversified Credit Portfolio JSC	100.00%	N/A	N/A	Tbilisi, Georgia	2021	Asset Management

Operating environment of the Group. Georgia, where Group's most activities are located, displays certain characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to frequent changes and varying interpretations (Note 35). In 2021 the Georgian economy rebounded at 10.4%. While the restart was certainly expected, the Georgian economy has rebounded at a speed exceeding even the most optimistic scenarios. Importantly, the growth was broad based and has been reflected in all sources of inflows, as well as in domestic demand. The latter was fuelled by the reversal of the excess pandemic period related savings in an affluent segment being supported by the low USD deposit rates. The credit growth was also strong, while, the fiscal stance was slightly contractionary on the back of still large, however, much lower deficit than a year ago. At the same time, Georgia continues to face downside risks to economic growth due to prolongation of the pandemic, internal and external political tensions, possible military conflicts in the region, as well as undesirable side effects of the Fed's sooner-than-expected rate hike.

COVID-19 new cases continue to surge at an unprecedented speed. However, a much less severity of Omicron now appears to be well confirmed. At the same time, Georgia, among some other region countries, faces vaccination process challenges, lagging behind the world average. In 2022, compared with 2021, the growth will much more depend on the continued recovery in tourism inflows and therefore, the materialization of pandemic related and other risks could severely restrict economic activity in Georgia, negatively impacting business environment and clients of the Group.

Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Group's operations and support its customers and employees. There is continuous work on stress testing to better understand possible implications for the group of certain adverse scenarios. In addition, the Management took additional measures to identify inefficient processes and further supported the financial condition of the Group through optimisation.

The future effects of the current economic situation and the above measures are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

For the purpose of measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") the Group uses supportable forward-looking information, including forecasts of macroeconomic variables. As with any economic forecast, however, the projections and likelihoods of their occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different from those projected. Note 37 provides more information of how the Group incorporated forward-looking information in the ECL models.

Since February 2022 ongoing political tension in the region escalated as a result of Russian invasion in Ukraine. This has negatively impacted commodity and financial markets, and increased volatility, particularly with regard to foreign exchange rates. As a result of sanctions imposed from a number of countries, many companies left Russian market and as a result ceased providing services and products to Russian Market. There is an expectation of further sanctions and limitations on business activity of companies operating in Russia. To avoid the severe effects on Georgian economy the Georgian Government has not joined on all sanctions, but the full nature and possible effects of the imposed restrictions against Russia and Ukrainian economy downturn are yet unknown. However, taking into account Georgia's vulnerability to developments in Ukraine and Russia and economic links with these countries, there will be adverse implications for the growth outlook, as well as, for the other macro variables, which may also negatively affect the Bank's capital adequacy, liquidity and credit risks.

1 The Group has a significant influence on Georgian Stock Exchange JSC and Kavkasreestri JSC held as an investment in associates.
2 Dormant

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation. These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") under the historical cost convention as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value, and by the revaluation of financial instruments categorised at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and with the requirements of the Law of Georgia on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated and separate financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Climate Change. The Group as a responsible lender continues to develop its assessment of the potential impacts that climate change and the transition to a low carbon economy may have on the assets and liabilities recognised and presented in its financial statements. During the year the Group has performed a high level sectoral risk assessment as different sectors might be vulnerable to different climate-related risks over different time horizons. On the other hand, the understanding of climate related risks, which have longer-term impacts need to be increased in coming years. At 31 December 2021, management specifically considered the potential impact of climate change and the transition to a low carbon economy on at a high level sectoral risk assessment. See more details outlined in risk management disclosures in note 37.

Presentation currency. These financial statements are presented in thousands of Georgian Lari ("GEL thousands"), unless otherwise indicated.

Changes in presentation of the net impairment of non-financial assets. During 2021, the Group reclassified impairment/recovery of non-financial assets from "Administrative and other operating expenses" to "Net impairment of non-financial assets". Significant part of any impairment/recoveries recorded are related to repossessed assets and investment properties. Management believes, that those type of assets are not actively used in daily operations, but are primarily targeted for sale in future. Considering nature of those expenses/recovery such presentation is more appropriate and would increase understandability and clarity of the Group's audited consolidated and separate annual financial statements. The presentation of comparative figures has been adjusted to confirm to the presentation of the current period amounts:

Effect on consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousands of GEL	**31 December 2020 (as originally presented)**	**Reclassification**	**31 December 2020 (as restated)**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	-	(5,830)	(5,830)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(117,744)	5,830	(111,914)

In thousands of GEL	**31 December 2019 (as originally presented)**	**Reclassification**	**31 December 2019 (as restated)**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	-	(2,743)	(2,743)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(126,927)	2,743	(124,184)

Effect on separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousands of GEL	**31 December 2020 (as originally presented)**	**Reclassification**	**31 December 2020 (as restated)**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	-	(4,490)	(4,490)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(94,643)	4,490	(90,153)

In thousands of GEL	**31 December 2019 (as originally presented)**	**Reclassification**	**31 December 2019 (as restated)**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	-	(1,886)	(1,886)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(102,939)	1,886	(101,053)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Restatement of cashbacks and incentive payments received for card operations. To further foster clarity of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Group has re-considered the presentation of cash backs and incentive payments received from Visa and Mastercard for card operations. The amount of cash backs and incentive payments receivable depend on the scale of Groups operations with Visa and Mastercard cards and related commission expenses paid to them. Management believes, presenting commission expenses made to Visa and Mastercard net of cash backs and incentive payments received from them, will increase clarity and understandability of the financial statements and related accounting treatments. As a result of reclassification, management has moved cashbacks and incentive payments from Visa and Mastercard from "Fee and commission income" to "Fee and commission expense". The presentation of comparative figures has been adjusted to confirm to the presentation of the current period amounts:

Effect on consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousands of GEL	**31 December 2020 (as originally presented)**	**Reclassification**	**31 December 2019 (as restated)**
Fee and commission income	298,496	(8,000)	290,496
Fee and commission expense	(129,717)	8,000	(121,717)

In thousands of GEL	**31 December 2019 (as originally presented)**	**Reclassification**	**31 December 2019 (as restated)**
Fee and commission income	284,428	(3,810)	280,618
Fee and commission expense	(105,302)	3,810	(101,492)

Effect on separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousands of GEL	**31 December 2020 (as originally presented)**	**Reclassification**	**31 December 2020 (as restated)**
Fee and commission income	271,981	(8,000)	263,981
Fee and commission expense	(147,583)	8,000	(139,583)

In thousands of GEL	**31 December 2019 (as originally presented)**	**Reclassification**	**31 December 2019 (as restated)**
Fee and commission income	254,764	(3,810)	250,954
Fee and commission expense	(118,969)	3,810	(115,159)

Business model change. The Group historically used Ministry of Finance (MoF) securities to invest the excess monetary resources and receive interest charges in return of the investment. In majority of the cases the securities were held till their maturity and the Group has not been engaged in trading activities for profit making purposes. As a result, according to their business model such securities were classified under hold to collect category and were recorded as "Bonds carried at amortised cost" in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position.

Towards the end of 2020 Ministry of Finance launched a new primary dealer platform to increase liquidity of the securities, to further encourage the trading of Government notes and develop Georgian securities market. Third party dealers were established for trading between the Ministry of Finance and investors. The platform was to expand investor data base and enhance liquidity of secondary market. JSC TBC Bank was given primary dealer status in the platform that enabled to act as an intermediary between investors and the Ministry of Finance by executing an order on behalf of investors.

As secondary market became more active, the Group began to monitor beneficial market opportunities and started selling Ministry of Finance securities in beneficial cases, provided the sale wouldn't impact significantly the liquidity position of the Group and would generate strong profit compared to collecting principal and interest till their maturity. As a result, practices for managing treasury securities changed by the end of 2020.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Respective change in Management's processes caused changes in existing business model from hold to collect to hold to collect and sell. Accordingly MOF securities had been re-classified from "Bonds carried at amortised cost" to "Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position, with respective effects also accounted in the audited consolidated annual financial statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. According to IFRS 9 requirement the change has been accounted for prospectively from the reclassification date. The reclassification date represents the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in an entity reclassifying financial assets, which is 1 January 2021. Management believes that such presentation is more appropriate for the nature of the transactions.

Based on business model assessment performed, Management considered respective securities should have been carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Internally performed test of solely payment of principal and interest ('SPPI') had shown, that those securities were held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where those cash flows represented SPPI, and they were not designated at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). Subsequent period sales recorded during 2021 has also demonstrated respective changes in business operations of the Group..

Effect on consolidated statement of financial position:

In thousands of GEL	**Balance as at 31 December 2020**	**Change in business model**	**Balance as at 1 January 2021**
Fair value reserve	11,157	26,062	37,219
Bonds carried at amortised cost	1,059,946	(1,059,946)	-
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,527,268	1,086,008	2,613,276

Effect on separate statement of financial position:

In thousands of GEL	**Balance as at 31 December 2020**	**Change in business model**	**Balance as at 1 January 2021**
Fair value reserve	11,259	26,062	37,321
Bonds carried at amortised cost	1,059,946	(1,059,946)	-
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,547,330	1,086,008	2,633,338

Consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are those investees, including structured entities, that the Group controls because it (i) has power to direct relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investees to affect the amount of investor's returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Group has power over another entity. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made. The Group may have power over an investee even when it holds less than the majority of voting power in it. In such a case, the Group assesses the size of its voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders to determine if it has de-facto power over the investee. Protective rights of other investors, such as those that relate to fundamental changes of investee's activities or apply only in exceptional circumstances, do not prevent the Group from controlling an investee. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

Business combinations and goodwill accounting. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the consideration, including contingent consideration, given at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

The Group measures the non-controlling interest that represents the current ownership's interest and entitles the holder to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation on a transaction by transaction basis, either at: (a) fair value, or (b) the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets of the acquired entity. Non-controlling interests that are not present ownership interests are measured at fair value.

Goodwill is measured by deducting the acquiree's net assets from the aggregate of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree and fair value of an interest in the acquiree held immediately before the acquisition date. Any negative amount ("negative goodwill") is recognised in profit or loss, after the management reassesses whether it identified all the assets acquired and all liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, and reviews appropriateness of their measurement.

The consideration transferred for the acquiree is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, including fair value of assets or liabilities from contingent consideration arrangements, but excludes acquisition related costs such as advisory, legal, valuation and similar professional services.

Transaction costs incurred for issuing equity instruments are deducted from the equity; transaction costs incurred for issuing debt are deducted from its carrying amount and all other transaction costs associated with the acquisition are expensed.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Bank and all of its subsidiaries use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group's policies.

Non-controlling interest is that part of the net results and of the equity of a subsidiary attributable to interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Bank. Non-controlling interest forms a separate component of the Group's equity.

Associates. Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence (directly or indirectly), but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20 and 50 per cent of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, and are initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Dividends received from associates reduce the carrying value of the investments in associates. Other post-acquisition changes in Group's share of net assets of an associate are recognised as follows: (i) the Group's share of profits or losses of associates is recorded in the consolidated profit or loss for the year as share of result of associates, (ii) the Group's share of other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented separately, (iii); all other changes in the Group's share of the carrying value of net assets of associates are recognised in profit or loss within the share of result of associates. However, when the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Purchases and sales of non-controlling interests. The Group applies the economic entity model to account for transactions with owners of non-controlling interest. Any difference between the purchase consideration and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest acquired is recorded as a capital transaction directly in equity. The Group recognises the difference between sales consideration and carrying amount of non-controlling interest sold as a capital transaction in the statement of changes in equity.

Disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recycled to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Financial instruments – key measurement terms. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is the price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or the liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity owned by the entity. This is the case even if a market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price.

A portfolio of financial derivatives or other financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is measured at the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the price that would be received to sell a net long position (ie an asset) for a particular risk exposure or paid to transfer a net short position (i.e. a liability) for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees are used to measure the fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not solely based on observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition and includes transaction costs

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs.

Amortised cost ("AC") is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any write-down for expected credit losses. Accrued interest includes the amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the consolidated statement of financial position. Repayments for loans are accounted for penalties in the first place, then accrued interest and after that principal amount.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the term of the financial instrument so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (refer to income and expense recognition policy). For assets that are purchased or originated defaulted ("POCI") at initial recognition, the effective interest rate is adjusted for credit risk, i.e. it is calculated based on the expected cash flows on initial recognition instead of contractual payments.

Initial recognition of financial instruments. Financial instruments at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an ECL (expected credit loss) allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at AC and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame set by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date that the Group commits to deliver a financial asset. All other purchases are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories. The Group classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Group's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – business model. The business model drives classification of financial assets. Management applied judgement in determining the level of aggregation and portfolios of financial instruments when performing the business model assessment. When assessing sales transactions, the Group considers their historical frequency, timing and value, reasons for the sales and expectations about future sales activity. Sales transactions aimed at minimising potential losses due to credit deterioration are considered consistent with the "hold to collect" business model. Other sales before maturity, not related to credit risk management activities, are also consistent with the "hold to collect" business model, provided that they are infrequent or insignificant in value, both individually and in aggregate. The Group assesses significance of sales transactions by comparing the value of the sales to the value of the portfolio subject to the business model assessment over the average life of the portfolio. In addition, sales of financial asset expected only in stress case scenario, or in response to an isolated event that is beyond the Group's control, is not recurring and could not have been anticipated by the Group, are regarded as incidental to the business model objective and do not impact the classification of the respective financial assets.

The "hold to collect and sell" business model means that assets are held to collect the cash flows, but selling is also integral to achieving the business model's objective, such as, managing liquidity needs, achieving a particular yield, or matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that fund those assets.

The residual category includes those portfolios of financial assets, which are managed with the objective of realising cash flows primarily through sale, such as where a pattern of trading exists. Collecting contractual cash flow is often incidental for this business model.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed. The judgements applied by the Group in performing the SPPI test for its financial assets is discussed below:

The time value of money element may be modified, for example, if a contractual interest rate is periodically reset but the frequency of that reset does not match the tenor of the debt instrument's underlying base interest rate, for example a loan pays three months interbank rate but the rate is reset every month. The effect of the modified time value of money was assessed by comparing relevant instrument's cash flows against a benchmark debt instrument with SPPI cash flows, in each period and cumulatively over the life of the instrument. The Group applied a threshold of 10% to determine whether differences against a benchmark instruments are significantly different. In case of a scenario with cash flows that significantly differ from the benchmark, the assessed instrument's cash flows are not SPPI and the instrument is then carried at FVTPL.

The Group identified and considered contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The SPPI criterion is met if a loan allows early settlement and the prepayment amount substantially represents prin-

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

cipal and accrued interest, plus a reasonable additional compensation for the early termination of the contract. The asset's principal is the fair value at initial recognition less subsequent principal repayments, ie instalments net of interest determined using the effective interest method. As an exception to this principle, the standard also allows instruments with prepayment features that meet the following condition to meet SPPI: (i) the asset is originated at a premium or discount, (ii) the prepayment amount represents contractual amount and accrued interest and a reasonable additional compensation for the early termination of the contract, and (iii) the fair value of the prepayment feature is immaterial at initial recognition.

Financial assets – reclassification. Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model. The Group changed its business model in 2020 in relation to the securities held at amortized cost. Details and subsequent measurement are discussed in Note 2.

Financial assets impairment - expected credit loss (ECL) allowance. The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Group measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The Group applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition:

- Stage 1: A financial instrument that is not defaulted on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL");
- Stage 2: If the Group identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis ("Lifetime ECL"). If a SICR is no longer observed, instrument will move back to Stage 1. Financial instrument moves back from stage 2 to stage 1 with 6 month cure period in case of loans previously having default flag, while restructured loans remain in stage 2 until the restructured status is removed. In order to remove restructured status, borrower should make at least 12 consecutive payments, unless financial monitoring is performed. Refer to Note 37 for a description of how the Group determines, on a forward-looking basis, when a SICR has occurred;
- Stage 3: Defaulted assets are transferred to Stage 3 and allowance for Lifetime ECL is recognized. The Group's definition of defaulted assets and definition of default is based on the occurrence of one or more loss events, described further in Note 37.

Change in ECL is recognized in the statement of profit or loss with a corresponding allowance reported as a decrease in carrying value of the financial asset on the statement of financial position. For financial guarantees and credit commitments, provision for ECL is reported as a liability in Provisions for Liabilities and Charges.

Gross carrying amount and write offs. Gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset, before adjusting for any loss allowance. The Group directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the entity has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The latter includes penalties under the local regulation requirements. The loans are collectively assessed for write off based on overdue days criteria or are individually evaluated, depending on the loan segment and product type.

Financial assets – derecognition and modification. The Group derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expired or (b) the Group has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose restrictions on the sale. The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets.

The Group assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering certain factors. Based on below shown internally developed methodology there are certain qualitative triggers which lead to asset derecognition with no further quantitative testing required. These qualitative criteria are included in the list below:

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

- Change in contract currency;
- Consolidation of two or more loans into one new loan;
- Change in counterparty;
- Loan with no predetermined payment schedule is changed with loan with schedule or vice versa;
- Change in contractual interest rate due to market environment changes.

The Group compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. It should be assessed whether change in contractual cash flow is significant (significance defined as 10% change). If the test result is above 10% threshold, loan should be derecognized, whereas if the test is passed and result is below or equal to 10%, financial asset can be assessed as modified.

If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset will not be substantially different (exceed 10% test) from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Group recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate or, when applicable, the revised effective interest rate and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Payment holidays granted by the Group in response to COVID-19 pandemic are treated as contractual modifications of the respective loans and advances if they do not lead to derecognition as guided by the policy stated above. Their impact of modifications on the gross carrying amount (net modification loss) is presented in profit or loss within losses from modifications of financial instruments. The implication of COVID-19 impact on ECL methodology is described in Note 37.

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Financial liabilities – derecognition and modification. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

An exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument are also considered. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from the National Bank of Georgia (NBG), excluding mandatory reserves, and all interbank placements and interbank receivables with original maturities of less than three months. 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 AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL. Features mandated solely by legislation, such as the bail-in legislation in certain countries, do not have an impact on the SPPI test, unless they are included in contractual terms such that the feature would apply even if the legislation is subsequently changed.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

The payments or receipts presented in the statement of cash flows represent the Group's transfers of cash and cash equivalents, including amounts charged or credited to current accounts of the Group's counterparties held with the Group, such as loan interest income or principal collected by charging the customer's current account or interest payments or disbursement of loans credited to the customer's current account, which represent cash or cash equivalent from the customer's perspective.

Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia. Mandatory cash balances with NBG are carried at AC and represent mandatory reserve deposits that are not available to finance the Group's day to day operations. Hence they are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Due from other banks. Amounts due from other banks are recorded when the Group advances money to counterparty banks. Amounts due from other banks are carried at AC when: (i) they are held for the purposes of collecting contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Otherwise they are carried at fair value (FV).

Investments in debt securities. Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the Group classifies investments in debt securities as carried at AC, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or FVTPL. Debt securities are carried at AC if they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and where those cash flows represent SPPI, and if they are not voluntarily designated at FVTPL in order to significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

Debt securities are carried at FVOCI if they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where those cash flows represent SPPI, and if they are not designated at FVTPL. Interest income from these assets is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss. An impairment allowance estimated using the expected credit loss model is recognised in profit or loss for the year. All other changes in the carrying value are recognised in OCI. When the debt security is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to profit or loss. Investments in debt securities are carried at FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria for AC or FVOCI. The Group may also irrevocably designate investments in debt securities at FVTPL on initial recognition if applying this option significantly reduces an accounting mismatch between financial assets and liabilities being recognised or measured on different accounting bases.

Investments in equity securities. Financial assets that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective, i.e. instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay cash and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets, are considered as investments in equity securities by the Group. Investments in equity securities are measured at FVTPL, except where the Group elects at initial recognition to irrevocably designate an equity investments at FVOCI. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for strategic purposes other than solely to generate investment returns. When the FVOCI election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses and their reversals, if any, are not measured separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends continue to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established except when they represent a recovery of an investment rather than a return on such investment.

Loans and advances to customers. Loans and advances to customers are recorded when the Group advances money to purchase or originate a loan due from a customer. Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the Group classifies loans and advances to customers into one of the following measurement categories: (i) AC: loans that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI and loans that are not voluntarily designated at FVTPL, and (ii) FVTPL: loans that do not meet the SPPI test or other criteria for AC or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Impairment allowances are determined based on the forward-looking ECL models. Note 37 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, including an explanation of how the Group incorporates forward-looking information in the ECL models.

Repossessed collateral. Repossessed collateral represents non-financial assets acquired by the Group to settle overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in premises and equipment, investment property or repossessed collateral within other assets depending on their nature and the Group's intention in respect of recovery of these assets and are subsequently re-measured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets. Repossessed assets are recorded at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Loan commitments. The Group issues commitments to provide loans. These commitments are irrevocable or revocable only in response to a material adverse change. Such commitments are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Group 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 the end of each reporting period, the commitments are measured at (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition, plus (ii) the amount of the loss allowance determined based on the expected credit loss model, unless the commitment is to provide a loan at a below market interest rate, in which case the measurement is at the higher of these two amounts. The carrying amount of the loan commitments represents a liability.

Financial guarantees. Financial guarantees require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the guarantee for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee. At the end of each reporting period, the guarantees are measured at the higher of (i) the amount of the loss allowance for the guaranteed exposure determined based on the expected loss model and (ii) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition. In addition, an ECL loss allowance is recognised for fees receivable that are recognised in the statement of financial position as an asset.

Performance guarantees. Performance guarantees are contracts that provide compensation if another party fails to perform a contractual obligation. Such contracts transfer non-financial performance risk in addition to credit risk. Performance guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the contract. At the end of each reporting period, the performance guarantee contracts are measured at the higher of (i) the unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition and (ii) the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the contract at the end of each reporting period, discounted to present value. Where the Group has the contractual right to revert to its customer for recovering amounts paid to settle the performance guarantee contracts, such amounts will be recognised as an asset upon transfer of the loss compensation to the guarantee's beneficiary. These fees are recognised within fee and commission income in profit or loss.

Sale and repurchase agreements. Sale and repurchase agreements ("repo agreements"), which effectively provide a lender's return to the counterparty, are treated as secured financing transactions. The lender provides funds to the borrower and receives security as collateral. Securities sold under such sale and repurchase agreements are not derecognized. The securities are not reclassified in the statement of financial position unless the transferee has, by contract, the right or custom to sell or repledge the securities, in which case they are reclassified as repurchase receivables. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to credit institutions. The repurchase agreements are short-term in nature. Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income or bonds carried at amortised cost reclassified to repurchase receivables continue to be carried at fair value or amortised cost respectively in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo agreements"), which effectively provide a lender's return to the Group, are recorded as due from other banks or loans and advances to customers, as appropriate. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest income and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties for a fixed fee are retained in the financial statements in their original category in the statement of financial position unless the counterparty has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the securities, in which case they are reclassified and presented separately. Securities borrowed for a fixed fee are not recorded in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded in profit or loss for the year within gains less losses arising from trading securities. The obligation to return the securities is recorded at fair value in other borrowed funds. Based on classification of securities sold under the sale and repurchase agreements, the Group classifies repurchase receivables into one of the following measurement categories: AC, FVOCI, and FVTPL.

Finance lease receivables. Where the Group is a lessor in a lease that substantially transfers all risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee, the assets leased out are presented as finance lease receivables and carried at the present value of the future lease payments. Finance lease receivables are initially recognised at commencement

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

(when the lease term begins) using a discount rate determined at inception (the early date of the lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal provisions of the lease).

The difference between the gross receivable and the present value represents unearned finance income. This income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivables and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. Finance income from leases is recorded within interest income in the profit or loss.

The ECL is determined in the same way as for loans and advances measured at AC and recognised through an allowance account to write down the receivables' net carrying amount to the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the interest rates implicit in the lease investments. There is a 'three stage' approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial lease receivables since initial recognition. Immediate loss that is equal to the 12-month ECL is recorded on initial recognition of financial leases that are not defaulted. In case of a significant increase in credit risk, impairment is measured using lifetime ECL rather than 12-month ECL. The estimated future cash flows reflect the cash flows that may result from obtaining and selling the assets subject to the lease.

The Group normally structures its finance lease contracts so that the lessee makes a minimum prepayment of 20% of the equipment purchase price at the inception of the lease term. The Group holds title to the leased assets during the lease term. The title to the asset under the finance lease contract is transferred to the lessees at the end of the contracts terms, including full repayment of lease payments. Generally the lease terms are up to five years. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. The main types of collateral obtained are:

- Leased assets (inventory and equipment);
- Down payment;
- Real estate properties;
- Third party guarantees.

The financial effect of collateral is presented by disclosing the collateral values separately for (i) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are equal to or exceed the assets' carrying value ("over-collateralised assets") and (ii) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are less than the assets' carrying value ("under-collateralised assets").

The Group classifies its portfolio into three stages:

- Stage 1 – assets for which no significant increase of credit risk since initial recognition is identified;
- Stage 2 – assets for which significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified;
- Stage 3 – defaulted exposures.

For stage 1 exposures the Group creates 12 months expected credit losses, whereas for stage 2 and stage 3 lifetime expected credit losses are created.

For the Stage 2 classification purposes the Group applies both quantitative and the qualitative criteria including, but not limited to:

- 30 days past due (DPD) overdue;
- Downgrade of the risk category of the borrower since initial recognition;

Default definition includes criteria such as: (i) 90 DPD overdue (ii) distressed restructuring and (iii) other criteria indicating the borrower's unlikeness to repay the liabilities.

The Group incorporates forward looking information (FLI) for both individual and collective assessment. For FLI purposes the Group defines three scenarios, which are:

- Baseline (most likely);
- Upside (better than most likely);
- Downside (worse than most likely).

The Group derives the baseline macro scenario and takes into account projections from various external sources – the National Bank of Georgia, Ministry of Finance, IMF as well as other IFIs - to ensure the alignment to the consensus

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

market expectations. Refer to Note 37 for the description of how the Group incorporates FLI in ECL calculations. Upside and downside scenarios are defined based on the framework developed by the Bank's macroeconomic unit.

The Group calculates expected impairment losses for each scenario. In order to come up with the final expected credit loss figures the bank applies probability weighted average approach where probabilities of each scenario are used as weights.

In relation to COVID-19, payment holidays are accounted on the same basis as disclosed above within paragraph of financial assets- derecognition and modification.

Receivables from terminated leases. The Group recognizes receivables from terminated contracts at the moment of lease contract termination. These receivables are recognized at amount comprising difference between fair value of repossessed assets and outstanding balance of finance lease receivables. Receivables are accounted for at AC less ECL.

Prepayment for purchase of leasing assets. Prepayment for purchase of leasing assets comprises of advance payments made to purchase assets for transfer into leases. Such advances are accounted for as non-financial assets. On commencement of the leases, advances towards lease contracts are transferred into finance lease receivables.

Due to credit institutions. Amount due to credit institutions are recorded when counterparty banks advance money or other assets to the Group. The non-derivative liability is carried at AC. If the Group purchases its own debt, it is removed from the consolidated statement of financial position 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 AC.

Subordinated debt. Subordinated debt can only be paid in the event of a liquidation after the claims of other higher priority creditors have been met and is included in the Bank's "tier 2" capital. Subordinated debt is carried at AC.

Debt securities in issue. Debt securities in issue include promissory notes, bonds, certificates of deposit and debentures issued by the Group. Debt securities are stated at AC. If the Group purchases its own debt securities in issue, they are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is included in gains arising from retirement of debt.

Derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange contracts, interest rate futures, forward rate agreements, currency and interest rate swaps, currency and interest rate options are recognized at their fair value. The Group also enters into offsetting deposits with its counterparty banks to exchange currencies. Such deposits, while legally separate, are aggregated and accounted for as a single derivative financial instrument (currency swap) on a net basis where (i) the deposits are entered into at the same time and in contemplation of one another, (ii) they have the same counterparty, (iii) they relate to the same risk and (iv) there is no apparent business purpose for structuring the transactions separately that could not also have been accomplished in a single transaction. All derivative instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are included in profit or loss. The Group does not apply hedge accounting. Certain derivative instruments embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivative instruments when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contract.

When derivative instruments are entered into with a view to decrease cost of funding, respective interest effect is presented as a separate line of statement of comprehensive income, within net interest income.

Goodwill. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Such units or group of units represent the lowest level at which the Group monitors goodwill, and are not larger than an operating segment. Gains or losses on disposal of an operation within a cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated include the carrying amount of goodwill associated with the disposed operation. This is generally measured on the basis of the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit which is retained.

Premises and equipment. Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. Cost of premises and equipment of acquired subsidiaries is the estimated fair value at the date of acquisition.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Costs of replacing major parts or components of premises and equipment items are capitalised and the replaced part is retired.

At the end of each reporting period management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of premises and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year. An impairment loss recognised 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 recognised in profit or loss for the year (within other operating income or expenses). 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. An impairment loss recognised 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.

Depreciation. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of premises and equipment and right-of-use assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Premises	30 – 110 years;
Furniture and fixtures	5 – 8 years;
Computers and office equipment	3 – 8 years;
Motor vehicles	4 – 5 years;
Other equipment	2 – 10 years;
Right-of-use assets	term of the underlying lease;
Leasehold improvements	term of the underlying lease or if not defined, not more than 7 years.
Intangible assets	1 – 20 years;

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset was 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 Group 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 the end of each reporting period.

Investment property. Investment property is property that the Groups owns to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both, and that it does not occupy.

Investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. It is amortised on a straight line basis over an expected useful lives of 30 to 50 years. In case of any indication that the investment properties may be impaired, the Group estimates the recoverable amount as the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. The carrying amount of an investment property is written down to its recoverable amount through a charge to profit or loss for the year. An impairment loss recognised in prior years is reversed if there has been a subsequent change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount.

Land included in investment property is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of investment properties is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives of 30 to 50 years. Residual values of investment properties are estimated to be nil.

Earned rental income is recorded in profit or loss for the year within other operating income.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified to premises and equipment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Intangible assets. The Group's intangible assets other than goodwill have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalised computer software. Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of 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 Group are recorded as intangible assets if the inflow of incremental economic benefits exceeding costs is probable. Capitalised costs include staff costs and direct overheads of the software development team. All other costs associated with computer software, e.g. its maintenance, are expensed when incurred. Capitalised computer software is amortised on a straight line basis over expected useful lives of 1 to 20 years.

Accounting for leases by the Group as a lessee. The Group leases office, branches and service centre premises. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is recognised at cost and depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

As an exception to the above, the Group accounts for short-term leases and leases of low value assets by recognising the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis.

In determining the lease term, management of the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The Group applied the Amendment to IFRS 16 to COVID-19 related rent concessions granted by lessors 2020 and extension of this amendment in 2021, respectively. These concessions were recorded as a reduction in the lease liability and variable rent in the period in which they were granted. The amount was not material to the financial statements.

Accounting for operating leases by the Group as a lessor. When assets are leased out under an operating lease, the lease payments receivable are recognised as rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income taxes. Income taxes are provided in the financial statements in accordance with the legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period in the respective territories that the Bank and its subsidiaries operate. The income tax charge/credit comprises of current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss except if it is recognised directly in other comprehensive income because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, directly in other comprehensive income.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

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 liabilities are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of goodwill and subsequently for goodwill that is not deductible for tax purposes. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period that are expected to apply to the extent of time when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted only within the individual companies of the Group. 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 utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on post-acquisition retained earnings of subsidiaries, except where the Group controls the subsidiary's dividend policy and it is probable that the difference will not reverse through dividends or otherwise in the foreseeable future.

Uncertain tax positions. The Group's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by the management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by the management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period and any known Court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period.

Provisions for liabilities and charges. Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. They are accrued when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Material provisions include provision for performance guarantees, credit related commitments.

Share capital. Ordinary shares with discretionary dividends are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity.

Dividends. Dividends are recorded in equity in the period in which they are declared. Any dividends declared after the end of the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue, are disclosed in the subsequent events note.

Income and expense recognition. Interest income and expense are recorded for all debt instruments, other than those at FVTPL, using the effective interest method. As part of interest income or expense this method defers 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. The group does not have Interest income on debt instruments at FVTPL.

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 Group to originate loans at market interest rates are integral to the effective interest rate if it is probable that the Group will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination. The Group does not designate loan commitments as financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for (i) financial assets that have become defaulted (Stage 3), for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their AC, net of the ECL provision, and (ii) financial assets that are purchased or originated defaulted, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the AC.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

All other fees, commissions and other income and expense items are generally recorded when earned 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.

Fee and commission income. Fee and commission income is recognised over time on a straight line basis as the services are rendered, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance. Such income includes recurring fees for account maintenance, account servicing fees, account subscription fees, annual plastic card fees etc. Variable fees are recognised only to the extent that management determines that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Other fee and commission income is recognised at a point in time when the Group satisfies its performance obligation, usually upon execution of the underlying transaction. The amount of fee or commission received or receivable represents the transaction price for the services identified as distinct performance obligations. Such income includes fees for arranging a sale or purchase of foreign currencies on behalf of a customer, fees for processing payment transactions, plastic card transactions, merchant fees, fees for cash settlements, collection or cash disbursements, etc.

Foreign currency translation. The Group's presentation currency is the Georgian Lari. Group's and the Bank's functional currency is the Georgian Lari. The functional currency of each of the Group's consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into each entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the territories where the Bank and its subsidiaries operate, at the respective reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into each entity's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss. Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items, including equity investments. The effects of exchange rate changes on the fair value of equity securities are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.

The results and financial position of each group entity (the functional currency of none of which is a currency of a hyperinflationary economy) are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

i. Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the respective reporting period;
ii. Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions);
iii. Components of equity are translated at the historic rate; and
iv. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

After losing control over a foreign operation, the exchange differences previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss for the year as part of the gain or loss on disposal. On partial disposal of a subsidiary without loss of control, the related portion of accumulated currency translation differences is reclassified to non-controlling interest within equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. At 31 December 2021 the closing rate of exchange used for translating foreign currency balances was GBP 1 = 4.1737 (2020: GBP 1 = GEL 4.4529; 2019: GBP 1 = GEL 3.7593); USD 1 = 3.0976 (2020: USD 1 = GEL 3.2766; 2019: USD 1 = GEL 2.8677); EUR 1 = 3.5040 (2020: EUR 1 = GEL 4.0233; 2019: EUR 1 = GEL 3.2095).

Offsetting. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Staff costs and related contributions. Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits as well as the cash settled part of the share based payment schemes are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Group's employees.

Segment reporting. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker. Segments whose revenue, result or assets are ten percent or more of all the segments are reported separately.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

Share based payments. A share-based payment arrangement is an agreement between the entity and another party (including an employee) that entitles the other party to receive cash or other assets of the entity for amounts that are based on the price (or value) of equity instruments (including shares) of the entity or another group entity, or equity instruments (including shares or share options) of the entity or another group entity, provided the specified vesting conditions, if any, are met. Under the share-based compensation plan the Group receives services from the management as consideration for equity instruments of the Group. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the equity instruments is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed is determined by the reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, excluding the impact of any non-market service and performance vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the assumptions about the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest. The total amount expensed is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. Increase in equity on accrued shares resulting from the equity settled scheme is accounted for under share based payment reserve. The Bank pays recharge amount to the TBC Bank Group PLC and the share based reserve is debited correspondingly when treasury shares are purchased by employee benefit trust (EBT). When portions of a single grant vest on two or more dates the entity applies graded vesting for accounting of share based payment arrangement. Vesting period of each tranche of the grant ends when the employee owns the shares with no further service restrictions. Under graded vesting scheme the expense for earlier years is higher than for later years. Each tranche is expensed over its own service period with a credit entry being equity.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical Judgements and Estimates

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

Judgements and estimates related to ECL measurement

Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, development of models and preparation of data inputs (details of ECL measurement methodology are disclosed in Note 37). Expert management judgement is an also an essential part of calculating expected credit losses.

Management considers the significant management judgements and estimates in calculating ECL as follows:

Judgements used to define criteria used in definition of default. The Bank defines default using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Borrower is classified as defaulted if:

- any amount of contractual repayments is past due more than 90 days; or
- factors indicating the borrower's unlikeliness-to-pay.

In addition, default exit criteria is defined using judgement as well as whether default should be applied on a borrower or exposure level. For more details on the methodology please see Note 37.

Judgements used to define criteria for assessing, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) which is defined using both quantitative and qualitative criteria.

Qualitative factors usually include judgements around delinquency period of more than 30 days on contractual repayments; exposure is restructured, but is not defaulted; borrower is classified as "watch".

On a quantitative basis the Bank assess change in probability of default parameter for each particular exposure since initial recognition and compares it to the predefined threshold. When absolute change in probability of default exceeds the applicable threshold, SICR is deemed to have occurred and exposure is transferred to Stage 2. Quantitative indicator of SICR is applied to retail and micro segments, where the Bank has sufficient number of observations.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

The table below represents the sensitivity analysis of (i) 20% decrease of SICR thresholds (quantitative criteria applied for retail and micro exposures described above. (ii) 10% increase in total number of stage 2 borrowers.

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
20% decrease in SICR thresholds	Increase credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 2,470.	Increase credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 2,543.	Increase credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 1,954.
	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 2 basis points.	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 2 basis points.	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 2 basis points.
10% increase in number of Stage 2 contracts	Increase credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 2,511.	Increase credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 3,311.	Increase credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 2,380.
	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 2 basis points.	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 2 basis points.	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 2 basis points.

Judgements used for calculation of credit risk parameters namely exposure at default (EAD), probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD). The judgements include and are not limited by:

i. definition of the segmentation for risk parameters estimation purposes,
ii. decision whether simplified or more complex models can be used,
iii. time since default date after which no material recoveries are expected,
iv. collateral haircuts from market value as well as the average workout period for collateral discounting.

The table below describes sensitivity on 10% increase of PD and LGD estimates:

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
10% increase (decrease) in PD estimates	Increase (decrease) credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 25,043 (GEL 18,905).	Increase (decrease) credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 24,901 (GEL 26,013).	Increase (decrease) credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 17,427 (GEL 17,547).
	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 16 (12) basis points	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 18 (19) basis points.	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 16 (16) basis points.
10% increase (decrease) in LGD estimates	Increase (decrease) credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 39,900 (GEL 35,129).	Increase (decrease) credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 50,719 (GEL 53,813).	Increase (decrease) credit loss allowance on loans and advances by GEL 24,758 (GEL 26,604).
	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 26 (22) basis points.	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 37 (39) basis points.	Change of the Bank's cost of credit risk ratio by 22 (24) basis points.

Estimates used for forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and judgements made for their probability weightings. For forward-looking information purposes the Bank defines three macro scenarios. The scenarios are defined as baseline (most likely), upside (better than most likely) and downside (worse than most likely) scenarios of the state of the Georgian economy.

Estimates applied in differentiating between these three scenarios represent GDP, USD/GEL rate, RE price, employment levels, monetary policy rate and other macro variables. Under usual conditions, the scenario weights applied are 50%, 25% and 25% for the base case, upside and downside scenarios respectively. As at 31 December 2021 the weights applied are 50%, 25% and 25% for the base, upside and downside scenarios respectively, (31 December 2020: 60%, 10% and 30% and 31 December 2019: 50%, 25% and 25%). Based on the changes of the macro environment the Bank modifies the weightings based on expert judgement..

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

The table below describes the unweighted ECL for each economic scenario as at 31 December 2021:

In thousands of GEL	Baseline	Upside	Downside	Weighted
Corporate	48,220	46,752	59,640	50,731
MSME	112,592	104,856	122,768	113,101
Consumer	180,003	176,638	183,600	180,050
Mortgage	63,080	59,464	68,491	63,486
Total	**403,895**	**387,710**	**434,499**	**407,368**

The table below describes the unweighted ECL for each economic scenario as at 31 December 2020:

In thousands of GEL	Baseline	Upside	Downside	Weighted
Corporate	96,039	94,607	135,188	107,641
MSME	155,709	149,480	166,582	159,910
Consumer	240,827	238,427	245,072	241,825
Mortgage	96,351	95,496	98,329	96,870
Total	**588,926**	**578,010**	**645,171**	**606,246**

The following table describes the key macroeconomic variables under each scenario for future 3-year period as at 31 December 2021:

	Baseline			Upside			Downside		
Growth rates YoY, %	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
GDP	6.0%	5.5%	5.0%	7.8%	8.2%	8.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.7%
USD/GEL rate (EOP)	3.30	3.25	3.20	2.95	2.87	2.80	3.55	3.55	3.52
RE Price (in USD)	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	4.6%	6.3%	7.7%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-3.5%
Employment	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.2%
Monetary policy rate (EOP, Level)	8.5%	7.5%	7.0%	8.0%	6.8%	6.1%	9.4%	8.7%	8.4%

The following table describes the key macroeconomic variables under each scenario for future 3-year period as at 31 December 2020:

	Baseline			Upside			Downside		
Growth rates YoY, %	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
GDP	4.2%	7.4%	5.3%	4.9%	8.3%	6.5%	2.7%	5.2%	2.6%
USD/GEL rate (EOP)	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.3
RE Price (in USD)	-3.5%	5.2%	7.5%	-2.1%	4.6%	6.9%	-5.7%	6.3%	4.2%
Employment	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	2.8%	1.3%	1.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Monetary policy rate (EOP, Level)	7.5%	7.0%	6.5%	7.3%	6.7%	6.1%	8.4%	8.3%	8.1%

The Bank assessed the impact of changes in GDP growth, unemployment and monetary policy rate variables on ECL as a most critical estimates applied in ECL assessment.

The sensitivity analysis was performed separately for each of the variable to show their significant in ECL assessment, but changes in those variables may not happen in isolation as various economic factors tend to be correlated across the scenarios. The variables were adjusted in all three macroeconomic scenarios and the staging has been maintained unchanged. From the assessment of forward looking scenarios, management is comfortable with the scenarios capturing the non-linearity of the losses.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

The table below shows the impact of +/-20% change in GDP growth, unemployment and monetary policy variables across all scenarios on the Bank's ECL as at 31 December 2021:

	Change in GDP growth		Change in unemployment		Change in Monetary Policy	
in thousands of GEL	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**
Impact on ECL	(9,036)	10,359	4,805	(4,541)	4,045	(3,493)

The table below shows the impact of +/-20% change in GDP growth and unemployment variables across all scenarios on the Bank's ECL as at 31 December 2020:

	Change in GDP growth		Change in unemployment		Change in Monetary Policy	
in thousands of GEL	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**
Impact on ECL	(6,973)	7,323	3,899	(3,083)	4,136	(3,234)

Individual assessment: Individual assessment is mainly used for stage 2 and stage 3 individually significant borrowers.

For selecting individually significant exposures, the management uses the following estimated thresholds above which exposures[1] are selected for individual review: for stage 2 - to GEL 10 million and for stage 3 - GEL 4 million. Additionally, the Bank may arbitrarily designate selected exposures to individual measurement of ECL based on the Bank's credit risk management or underwriting departments' decision. The individual assessment takes into account latest available information in order to define ECL under baseline, upside and downside scenarios.

Use of post model overlays and adjustments

Below we define what we call post model adjustments or overlays for ECL estimation purposes.

Post model adjustments

We call PMAs specific set of management adjustments to address known model limitations, either in model methodology or model inputs. PMAs are made based on analysis of model inputs and parameters to determine the required modifications in order to improve model accuracy.

Post model overlays

Post model overlays (PMOs) reflect management judgement that mainly rely on expert judgement and are applied directly to expected credit losses at an aggregated level.

Once implemented, Post Model overlays and adjustments are re-assessed at each reporting date to determine the validity of the adjustments. The appropriateness of PMAs and PMOs is subject to rigorous review and challenge. Post model overlays and adjustments review and approval process goes through same phases as made for ECL process governance that is described in note: 37 - under risk governance section.

As a result of Covid-19 pandemic, the Bank applied expert judgement to the measurement of the expected credit losses in the form of post model adjustments (PMAs). The adjustments made were all in model adjustments, which means that we made adjustments either to model inputs or its parameters and run the models based on the updated adjustments. No post model overlays has been processed during the year (2020 nil).

Below, are summarized in model PMAs applied as of YE 2020 and 2021. Total effect of all PMAs amounted to GEL 16,107 thousand and GEL 105,502 thousand for YE 2021 and YE 2020 respectively:

- **Default definition:** The bank applied additional default criteria to exposures particularly impacted by the pandemic-related restrictions. This included exposures that were granted several phases of covid-19 related grace periods or restructurings. The criteria included lower days past due threshold and deterioration in debt coverage ratios for those exposures to facilitate the early identification of impaired exposures. PMA was applicable as of YE 2020 and is no longer valid as of YE 2021 as covid-19 related grace periods or restructurings are no longer in place.
- **Stage 2 definition:** As a result of Covid-19 pandemic, the Bank applied certain PMAs to SICR criteria (significant increase in credit risk) to facilitate the early identification of increased risk exposures. The criteria is based on the repayment history of the exposures after the second stage grace period and availability of the recent financial monitoring information for the vulnerable business borrowers. PMA was applicable as of YE 2020 and is no longer valid as of YE 2021 as Covid-19 pandemic related grace periods are no longer in place.

1 Total exposure of the bank toward the borrower or group of interconnected borrowers.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

- **Loss given default (LGD) – Recovery rate:** For YE 2020, in the LGD modelling the Bank reduced the recovery rates for retail (mortgage, secured consumer & unsecured) and micro exposures in stage 3 to reflect the expected impact of the pandemic-related restrictions. In 2021, the Bank re-assessed the adjustment and based on the analysis of recoveries, made certain modifications to PMAs applied as of YE 2020. Mortgage portfolio – recovery rate downward adjustment was totally removed, as based on the analysis observed recoveries managed to reach pre-pandemic level. Unsecured consumer portfolio, recoveries were improved, however it was still lower compared to the pre-pandemic level, therefore, recovery rate downward adjustment was maintained, but it was decreased compared to YE 2020. Adjustments for other portfolios, namely, secured consumer and micro segments - remained unchanged compared to YE 2020, as material improvement in recoveries were not observed.
- **Loss given default (LGD) – Collateral haircut/AWT[1]:** In order to capture an impact of expected real estate price drop on ECL, downward adjustment to the collateral values was applied for stage 3 SME and stage 3 non-significant corporate exposures, as of YE 2020. As of YE 2021 the adjustment is no longer incorporated in line with the updated macro assumptions for real estate price. However, for that particular portfolios (SME, non-significant corporate) the Bank extended AWT (average workout period) from 1 Year[2] to 2 years in 2021, in order to reflect delayed recoveries, observed in 2021, mainly driven by covid-19 pandemic. An adjustment was applied across all stages.
- **Full prepayment ratio (FPR):** As of YE 2020, the Bank applied downward adjustment to FPR ratio which is used for exposure at default modeling (EAD). The adjustment was made based on the expectations that full prepayments will be lower compared to the pre-pandemic levels. In 2021 the Bank analyzed actual prepayments and based on the analytics either maintained the adjustment or decreased/totally removed it.
- **Credit Bureau scores:** In December 2020, the Bank has adjusted CB-Score/risk grade as available score did not reflect respective period creditworthiness of particular exposure due to the Covid-19 related grace periods. As of December 2021, CB-Score approximation was already removed and the Bank directly uses the CB-Scores provided by the external credit bureau.

Following Table presents effects of PMAs on ECL. Some of the effects are dependent on each other, therefore the sum of individual effects of PMAs do not equal to the total effect posted on ECL as a result of PMAs:

In thousands of GEL	2021	2020
Default definition	-	34,304
Stage 2 definition	-	2,906
Loss given default (LGD) – Recovery rate	12,835	45,578
Loss given default (LGD) – Collateral haircut/AWT[3]	2,754	3,116
Full prepayment ratio (FPR):	512	2,166
Credit Bureau scores	-	17,708

4. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following amended standards became effective during 2021:

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendments to IFRS 16 (issued on 31 March 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021).

In May 2020 an amendment to IFRS 16 was issued that provided an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19, resulting in a reduction in lease payments due on or before 30 June 2021, was a lease modification. An amendment issued on 31 March 2021 extended the date of the practical expedient from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022.

The application of the amendment did not have any impact on the right-of-use asset and no material effect on lease liabilities and income statement.

4. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS CONTINUED

Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform – phase 2 amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (issued on 27 August 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).

The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one. The amendments cover the following areas:

- Accounting for changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform: For instruments to which the amortised cost measurement applies, the amendments require entities, as a practical expedient, to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform by updating the effective interest rate using the guidance in paragraph B5.4.5 of IFRS 9. As a result, no immediate gain or loss is recognised. This practical expedient applies only to such a change and only to the extent it is necessary as a direct consequence of IBOR reform, and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. Insurers applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 are also required to apply the same practical expedient. IFRS 16 was also amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of IBOR reform.
- End date for Phase 1 relief for non-contractually specified risk components in hedging relationships: The Phase 2 amendments require an entity to prospectively cease to apply the Phase 1 reliefs to a non-contractually specified risk component at the earlier of when changes are made to the non-contractually specified risk component, or when the hedging relationship is discontinued. No end date was provided in the Phase 1 amendments for risk components.
- Additional temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirements: The Phase 2 amendments provide some additional temporary reliefs from applying specific IAS 39 and IFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform.
- Additional IFRS 7 disclosures related to IBOR reform: The amendments require disclosure of: (i) how the entity is managing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, its progress and the risks arising from the transition; (ii) quantitative information about derivatives and non-derivatives that have yet to transition, disaggregated by significant interest rate benchmark; and (iii) a description of any changes to the risk management strategy as a result of IBOR reform.

Libor is the most frequently used floating rate within the Group, as a result, below analysis is primarily concentrated on Libor change.

Libor Change

On 5 March 2021, the IBA confirmed its intention to cease the publication of GBP, CHF, EUR, and JPY LIBOR (all tenors) and USD LIBOR (one week and two-month tenors) at the end of 2021. The remaining USD LIBOR tenors will be published by IBA until the end of June 2023. The Bank has not yet re-negotiated the existing contracts in USD LIBOR and will follow extended timeline. Most Libor benchmarks are expected to transition to respective near risk-free rate (RFR) benchmarks.

Under these amendments, the changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows are reflected by adjusting the effective interest rate, as allowed by practical expedient. No immediate gain or loss is recognised. These revisions of effective interest rate are only applicable when the change is necessary as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform, and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis.

The Group does not have any exposure to GBP, CHF, EUR or JPY LIBOR contracts and has no impact of the cessation. For EUR floating assets and liabilities, EURIBOR is used as the default benchmark in the Group. For all new contracts, the rate fallback provisions are in place to avoid future complications in case there will be changes to EURIBOR benchmark.

In USD, the Group has exposure to Libor, predominantly in contracts with 6 Month USD Libor benchmark.

For the new customer contracts, the plan is to move fully from USD LIBOR to the RFRs in 2022.

1 AWT - average workout period
2 AWT is set to 1 year according to the ECL methodology. As of YE 2020, no changes to the methodology was applied in terms of AWT.
3 As described above, collateral haircuts were applied as of YE 2020. As for the AWT, it was only applicable as of YE 2021.

4. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS CONTINUED

In the table below is the breakdown by financial statement components yet to transition to the alternative benchmark:

In thousands of GEL			Non derivative financial assets	Non derivative financial liabilities		Contingencies and commitments		Derivatives
Index	**Currency**	**Cessation Date**	**Loans and advances to customers**	**Subordinated debt**	**Due to credit institutions**	**Letters of credit**	**Undrawn credit lines**	**Derivatives**
6M Euribor	EUR	TBD*	-	-	88,761	-	-	-
1M Libor	USD	TBD*	24,831	-	-	-	1,032	-
3M Libor	USD	30-Jun-23	26,139	-	2,858	-	11	3,613
6M Libor	USD	30-Jun-23	5,432,142	281,604	361,360	4,771	909,315	-
12M Libor	USD	30-Jun-23	1,460	-	30,992	-	-	-
Total			**5,484,572**	**281,604**	**483,971**	**4,771**	**910,358**	**3,613**

** To be determined.*

Financial risks resulting from the cessation of LIBOR and the development of market liquidity in new Benchmarks will also affect the Group throughout transition. The differences in Libor and the new benchmark rates will create a basis risk that we may need to actively manage through appropriate financial hedging. Basis risk in may arise out of the asymmetric adoption of RFRs across assets and liabilities and across currencies and products. In addition, this may limit the ability to hedge effectively. Where appropriate, portfolio immunization or cash flow matching strategies will be used during the transition for risk minimization purposes. The hedging is expected to be done via available interest rate derivatives for respective RFRs.

The continued orderly transition from LIBOR has been the Group's key objective through 2021 and were grouped into two work streams:

1. The development of alternative rate and RFR product capabilities.
2. The transition of legacy Libor contracts.

The Groups initiatives in connection with LIBOR transition include:

a. Implementing rate fall back provisions, where appropriate;
b. The Group continues to engage with market participants and the regulator to address market-wide challenges associated with USD LIBOR transition, including the efforts to introduce forward-looking term rates linked to SOFR;
c. To educate and inform clients on LIBOR transition and the necessity to prepare for the cessation of LIBOR;

5. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Group has not early adopted any of the amendments effective after 31 December 2021 and it expects they will have an insignificant effect, when adopted, or management is assessing the scale of impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of the Bank.

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (issued on 18 May 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, deferred to 1 January 2023 by the amendments to IFRS 17).

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 groups 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.

5. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED

Amendments to IFRS 17 and an amendment to IFRS 4 (issued on 25 June 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The amendments include a number of clarifications intended to ease implementation of IFRS 17, simplify some requirements of the standard and transition. The amendments relate to eight areas of IFRS 17, and they are not intended to change the fundamental principles of the standard. The following amendments to IFRS 17 were made:

- Effective date: The effective date of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) has been deferred by two years to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; and the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 has also been deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
- Expected recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows: An entity is required to allocate part of the acquisition costs to related expected contract renewals, and to recognise those costs as an asset until the entity recognises the contract renewals. Entities are required to assess the recoverability of the asset at each reporting date, and to provide specific information about the asset in the notes to the financial statements.
- Contractual service margin attributable to investment services: Coverage units should be identified, considering the quantity of benefits and expected period of both insurance coverage and investment services, for contracts under the variable fee approach and for other contracts with an 'investment-return service' under the general model. Costs related to investment activities should be included as cash flows within the boundary of an insurance contract, to the extent that the entity performs such activities to enhance benefits from insurance coverage for the policyholder.
- Reinsurance contracts held – recovery of losses: When an entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, or on addition of onerous underlying contracts to a group, an entity should adjust the contractual service margin of a related group of reinsurance contracts held and recognise a gain on the reinsurance contracts held. The amount of the loss recovered from a reinsurance contract held is determined by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held. This requirement would apply only when the reinsurance contract held is recognised before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.
- Other amendments: Other amendments include scope exclusions for some credit card (or similar) contracts, and some loan contracts; presentation of insurance contract assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position in portfolios instead of groups; applicability of the risk mitigation option when mitigating financial risks using reinsurance contracts held and non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss; an accounting policy choice to change the estimates made in previous interim financial statements when applying IFRS 17; inclusion of income tax payments and receipts that are specifically chargeable to the policyholder under the terms of an insurance contract in the fulfilment cash flows; and selected transition reliefs and other minor amendments.

Transition option to insurers applying IFRS 17 – Amendments to IFRS 17 (issued on 9 December 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The amendment to the transition requirements in IFRS 17 provides insurers with an option aimed at improving the usefulness of information to investors on initial application of IFRS 17. The amendment relates to insurers' transition to IFRS 17 only and does not affect any other requirements in IFRS 17. The transition requirements in IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 apply at different dates and will result in the following one-time classification differences in the comparative information presented on initial application of IFRS 17: accounting mismatches between insurance contract liabilities measured at current value and any related financial assets measured at amortised cost; and if an entity chooses to restate comparative information for IFRS 9, classification differences between financial assets derecognised in the comparative period (to which IFRS 9 will not apply) and other financial assets (to which IFRS 9 will apply). The amendment will help insurers to avoid these temporary accounting mismatches and, therefore, will improve the usefulness of comparative information for investors. It does this by providing insurers with an option for the presentation of comparative information about financial assets. When initially applying IFRS 17, entities would, for the purpose of presenting comparative information, be permitted to apply a classification overlay to a financial asset for which the entity does not restate IFRS 9 comparative information. The transition option would be available, on an instrument-by-instrument basis; allow an entity to present comparative information as if the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 had been applied to that financial asset, but not require an entity to apply the impairment requirements of IFRS 9; and require an entity that applies the classification overlay to a financial asset to use reasonable and supportable information available at the transition date to determine how the entity expects that financial asset to be classified applying IFRS 9.

5. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (issued on 12 February 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

IAS 1 was amended to require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendment provided the definition of material accounting policy information. The amendment also clarified that accounting policy information is expected to be material if, without it, the users of the financial statements would be unable to understand other material information in the financial statements. The amendment provided illustrative examples of accounting policy information that is likely to be considered material to the entity's financial statements. Further, the amendment to IAS 1 clarified that immaterial accounting policy information need not be disclosed. However, if it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting policy information. To support this amendment, IFRS Practice Statement 2, 'Making Materiality Judgements' was also amended to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 (issued on 7 May 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The amendments to IAS 12 specify how to account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. In specified circumstances, entities are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. Previously, there had been some uncertainty about whether the exemption applied to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations – transactions for which both an asset and a liability are recognised. The amendments clarify that the exemption does not apply and that entities are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions. The amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Proceeds before intended use, Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract, Reference to the Conceptual Framework – narrow scope amendments to IAS 16, IAS 37 and IFRS 3, and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 – amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 (issued on 14 May 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).

The amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. The proceeds from selling such items, together with the costs of producing them, are now recognised in profit or loss. An entity will use IAS 2 to measure the cost of those items. Cost will not include depreciation of the asset being tested because it is not ready for its intended use. The amendment to IAS 16 also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. An asset might therefore be capable of operating as intended by management and subject to depreciation before it has achieved the level of operating performance expected by management.

The amendment to IAS 37 clarifies the meaning of 'costs to fulfil a contract'. The amendment explains that the direct cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract; and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling. The amendment also clarifies that, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, an entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract, rather than on assets dedicated to that contract. IFRS 3 was amended to refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in order to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination. Prior to the amendment, IFRS 3 referred to the 2001 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. In addition, a new exception in IFRS 3 was added for liabilities and contingent liabilities. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, rather than the 2018 Conceptual Framework. Without this new exception, an entity would have recognised some liabilities in a business combination that it would not recognise under IAS 37. Therefore, immediately after the acquisition, the entity would have had to derecognise such liabilities and recognise a gain that did not depict an economic gain. It was also clarified that the acquirer should not recognise contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.

The amendment to IFRS 9 addresses which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. Costs or fees could be paid to either third parties or the lender. Under the amendment, costs or fees paid to third parties will not be included in the 10% test.

Illustrative Example 13 that accompanies IFRS 16 was amended to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. The reason for the amendment is to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

5. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED

IFRS 1 allows an exemption if a subsidiary adopts IFRS at a later date than its parent. The subsidiary can measure its assets and liabilities at the carrying amounts that would be included in its parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. IFRS 1 was amended to allow entities that have taken this IFRS 1 exemption to also measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS. The amendment to IFRS 1 extends the above exemption to cumulative translation differences, in order to reduce costs for first-time adopters. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption.

The requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41 was removed. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis.

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 23 January 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).

These narrow scope amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Liabilities are non-current if the entity has a substantive right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement for at least twelve months. The guidance no longer requires such a right to be unconditional. Management's expectations whether they will subsequently exercise the right to defer settlement do not affect classification of liabilities. The right to defer only exists if the entity complies with any relevant conditions as of the end of the reporting period. A liability is classified as current if a condition is breached at or before the reporting date even if a waiver of that condition is obtained from the lender after the end of the reporting period. Conversely, a loan is classified as non-current if a loan covenant is breached only after the reporting date. In addition, the amendments include clarifying the classification requirements for debt a company might settle by converting it into equity. 'Settlement' is defined as the extinguishment of a liability with cash, other resources embodying economic benefits or an entity's own equity instruments. There is an exception for convertible instruments that might be converted into equity, but only for those instruments where the conversion option is classified as an equity instrument as a separate component of a compound financial instrument.

Amendment to IFRS 4 – deferral of IFRS 9 (issued on 25 June 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The amendments to IFRS 4 addressed the temporary accounting consequences of the different effective dates of IFRS 9 and the forthcoming IFRS 17. The amendments to IFRS 4 extended the expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 until 2023 in order to align the effective date of IFRS 9 with the new IFRS 17. The fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 has been deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, deferral of effective date – Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 15 July 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The amendment to IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current was issued in January 2020 with an original effective date 1 January 2022. However, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the effective date was deferred by one year to provide companies with more time to implement classification changes resulting from the amended guidance.

Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued on 12 February 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The amendment to IAS 8 clarified how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Cash on hand	831,035	747,195	646,394
Cash balances with the National Bank of Georgia (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	134,262	102,289	35,133
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks	630,247	588,343	186,623
Placements with and receivables from other banks with original maturities of less than three months	45	163,851	126,359
Total gross amount of cash and cash equivalents	**1,595,589**	**1,601,678**	**994,509**
Less: credit loss allowance by stages	(129)	(79)	(30)
Stage 1	(129)	(79)	(30)
Stage 2	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,595,460**	**1,601,599**	**994,479**

94% of the correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks are placed with OECD (The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) banking institutions (31 December 2020: 89%; 31 December 2019: 85%).

As at 31 December 2021 GEL 45 thousand was placed on interbank term deposits with one non-OECD bank and none with OECD banks (2020: GEL 25,030 thousand with non-OECD bank and GEL 163,838 thousand with one OECD bank; 2019: GEL 11,348 thousand with one non-OECD bank and GEL 115,012 thousand with two OECD banks). Interest rate analysis of cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 37.

The credit-rating of correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks is as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
AA	69,943	–	–
AA-	2,117	1,891	–
A+	425,554	417,938	66,805
A	1,795	1,896	13,816
A-	23,766	35,753	–
BBB+	70,886	–	20,286
BBB	7	64,985	69,302
BBB-	12,569	897	–
BB+	367	–	733
BB	1,519	1,858	2,970
BB-	13,367	9,072	12,336
B+	8,343	53,684	375
B	14	15	–
Not rated	–	354	–
Total correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks	**630,247**	**588,343**	**186,623**

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONTINUED

The credit rating of placements with and receivables from other banks with original maturities of less than three months stands as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
A-	–	–	115,012
BBB+	–	163,837	–
BB	–	–	1,718
B+	–	–	9,629
Not rated	45	14	–
Total placements with and receivables from other banks with original maturities of less than three months	**45**	**163,851**	**126,359**

The table illustrates the ratings by international agencies Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings. When different credit ratings are designated by the agencies, the highest designated rating for this asset is used, for those financial institutions which are not assigned credit ratings country ratings are used. As at 31 December 2021 there were no investment securities held as collateral against placements with other banks under the reverse repo agreements (2020: nil; 2019: nil).

7. DUE FROM OTHER BANKS

Amounts due from other banks include placements with original maturities of more than three months that are not collateralised and represent neither past due nor impaired amounts at the end of 2021, 2020 and 2019. Credit ratings of placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
AA-	–	31	–
A+	13,099	10,908	9,541
BBB+	21	98	–
BBB-	2,943	2,010	–
BBB	–	–	2,493
BB	1,468	5,943	1,388
B+	24,706	700	2,175
Total placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months	**42,237**	**19,690**	**15,597**

As at 31 December 2021 the Group had two placements, with original maturities of more than three months and with aggregated amounts above GEL 5,000 thousand (2020: nil; 2019: nil). The total aggregated amount of placements with other banks with original maturities of more than three months was GEL 28,428 thousand (2020: GEL2,012 thousand; 2019: Nil) or 67.3% of the total amount due from other banks (2020: 4.0%; 2019: 40.8%).

As at 31 December 2021 GEL 13,819 thousand, (2020: GEL 11,744 thousand ; 2019: GEL 11,836 thousand) were kept on deposits as restricted cash under an arrangement with a credit card company or credit card related services with other banks. Refer to Note 41 for the estimated fair value of amounts due from other banks. Interest rate analysis of due from other banks is disclosed in Note 37.

For the purpose of ECL measurement due from other banks balances are included in Stage 1. The ECL for these balances as at 31 December 2021 is GEL 9.9 thousand (2020: GEL 8 thousand; 2019: GEL 9 thousand).

8. MANDATORY CASH BALANCES WITH NATIONAL BANK OF GEORGIA

Mandatory cash balances with the National Bank of Georgia ("NBG") represent amounts deposited with the NBG. Resident financial institutions are required to maintain an interest-earning obligatory reserve with the NBG, the amount of which depends on the level of funds attracted by the financial institutions. The Group earned up to 10.5%, (0.25%) and (0.7%) annual interest in GEL, USD and EUR respectively on mandatory reserves with NBG in 2021 (2020: 8.0%, (0.25%) and (0.7%) in GEL, USD and EUR respectively; 2019: 9.0%, 1.25% and (0.7%) in GEL, USD and EUR respectively).

In August 2021, Fitch Ratings has affirmed Georgia's Long-Term Foreign and Local Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDRs) at 'BB'. The Outlook was revised to stable from negative. The issue ratings on long-term senior unsecured bonds were affirmed at 'BB'. The Country Ceiling Rating was affirmed at 'BBB-', short-term foreign and local-currency IDRs at 'B'.

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Corporate loans	6,547,741	5,690,749	4,660,473
Consumer loans	2,153,066	2,011,585	1,884,006
Mortgage loans	4,112,441	3,942,102	3,169,197
Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises	4,141,305	3,556,079	2,948,279
Total gross loans	**16,954,553**	**15,200,515**	**12,661,955**
Less: credit loss allowance	(407,368)	(606,246)	(312,556)
Stage 1	(101,972)	(130,228)	(95,689)
Stage 2	(120,417)	(142,915)	(82,687)
Stage 3	(184,979)	(333,103)	(134,180)
Total loans and advances to customers	**16,547,185**	**14,594,269**	**12,349,399**

As of 31 December 2021 GEL 16,948,195 thousand of gross loans and advances to customers and GEL 398,735 thousand of credit loss allowance were attributable to the Bank (2020: GEL 15,198,858 thousand and GEL 587,654 thousand; 2019: GEL 12,720,562 and GEL 303,577 thousand).

As at 31 December 2021 loans and advances to customers carried at GEL 843,006 thousand have been pledged to local banks or other financial institutions as collateral with respect to other borrowed funds (2020: GEL 889,353 thousand; 2019: GEL 474,480 thousand).

Total credit loss allowance includes PMAs amounted to GEL 16,107 thousand and GEL 105,502 thousand for YE 2021 and YE 2020, respectively.

The following tables disclose the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount for loans and advances to customers carried at amortised cost between the beginning and the end of the reporting period. Below main movements in the table are described:

- Transfers occur between Stage 1, 2 and 3, due to significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or exposures becoming defaulted in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL. It should be noted, that:
  - For loans, which existed at the beginning of the period, opening exposures are disclosed as transfer amounts;
  - For newly issued loans, exposures upon issuance are disclosed as transfer amounts;
- New originated or purchased gives us information regarding gross loans issued and corresponding credit loss allowance created during the period (however, exposures which were issued and repaid during the period and issued to refinance existing loans are excluded);
- Derecognised during the period refers to the balance of loans and credit loss allowance at the beginning of the period, which were repaid during the period. Exposures which were issued and repaid during the period, written off or refinanced by other loans, are excluded;
- Net repayments refer to the net changes in gross carrying amounts, which is loan disbursements less repayments;
- Write-offs refer to write off of loans during the period;
- Foreign exchange movements refer to the translation of assets denominated in foreign currencies and effect to translation in presentational currency for foreign subsidiary;
- Net re-measurement due to stage transfers and risk parameters changes refers to the movements in ECL as a result of transfer of exposure between stages or changes in risk parameters and forward looking expectations;
- Re-segmentation refers to the transfer of loans from one reporting segment to another.

In 2021, the Group has reassessed its definition of segments as disclosed in Note 28. Wealth Management business with high net worth individuals has been transferred from retail to corporate segment and space segment has been fully transferred from MSME to retail segment due to changes in segment definitions. Other transfers between segments were primarily due to changes in client size and specifications compared to prior period.

All tables with comparatives below are prepared by the segmentation that was relevant during each prior year.

For presentation purposes, amounts are rounded to the nearest thousands of GEL, which in certain cases is disclosed as nil.

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Total loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2021	**11,860,559**	**2,448,126**	**891,830**	**15,200,515**	**130,228**	**142,915**	**333,103**	**606,246**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(1,734,485)*	*2,099,936*	*(365,451)*	**-**	*(66,102)*	*162,746*	*(96,644)*	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(366,906)*	*(262,234)*	*629,140*	**-**	*(83,962)*	*(39,902)*	*123,864*	**-**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	1,950,513	(1,780,706)	(169,807)	**-**	143,565	(93,518)	(50,047)	**-**
New originated or purchased	7,369,167	-	-	**7,369,167**	115,394	-	-	**115,394**
Derecognised during the period	(2,161,851)	(162,437)	(192,679)	**(2,516,967)**	22,759	(16,651)	(50,522)	**(44,414)**
Net repayments	(1,809,284)	(267,445)	(66,207)	**(2,142,936)**	-	-	-	**-**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments[1]	-	-	-	**-**	(158,517)	(33,483)	122,486	**(69,514)**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	-	-	(193,678)	**(193,678)**	-	-	(193,678)	**(193,678)**
Changes in accrued interest	11,271	(3,229)	1,870	**9,912**	-	-	-	**-**
Modification	5,346	1,930	2,466	**9,742**	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange movements	(612,165)	(140,411)	(28,626)	**(781,202)**	(1,393)	(1,690)	(3,583)	**(6,666)**
At 31 December 2021	**14,512,165**	**1,933,530**	**508,858**	**16,954,553**	**101,972**	**120,417**	**184,979**	**407,368**

1 Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period differs from statement of profit or loss with amount of recoveries GEL 44,642 thousands in 2021 (2020: GEL 21,136 thousands, 2019: GEL 33,801 thousands) The amount of recoveries include recoveries from sale of written off portfolio in the amount of GEL 11.6 million sold In August 2021.

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Total loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2020	**11,551,934**	**757,094**	**352,927**	**12,661,955**	**95,689**	**82,687**	**134,180**	**312,556**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(1,834,720)*	*1,871,883*	*(37,163)*	**–**	*(10,824)*	*23,099*	*(12,275)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(456,349)*	*(195,488)*	*651,837*	**–**	*(53,436)*	*(27,314)*	*80,750*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	116,479	(115,394)	(1,085)	**–**	15,269	(14,677)	(592)	**–**
New originated or purchased	3,361,543	–	–	**3,361,543**	110,226	–	–	**110,226**
Derecognised during the period	(922,671)	(83,851)	(23,487)	**(1,030,009)**	12,225	789	(13,151)	**(137)**
Net repayments	(982,755)	(60,770)	(42,984)	**(1,086,509)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(45,959)	70,894	186,167	**211,102**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	–	–	(66,028)	**(66,028)**	–	–	(66,028)	**(66,028)**
Foreign exchange movements	1,042,872	280,445	59,787	**1,383,104**	7,038	7,437	24,052	**38,527**
Modifications	(15,774)	(5,793)	(1,974)	**(23,541)**	–	–	–	**–**
At 31 December 2020	**11,860,559**	**2,448,126**	**891,830**	**15,200,515**	**130,228**	**142,915**	**333,103**	**606,246**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Total loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2019	**9,226,512**	**791,969**	**354,101**	**10,372,582**	**96,812**	**95,784**	**141,534**	**334,130**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(646,985)*	*682,879*	*(35,894)*	**–**	*(22,811)*	*34,649*	*(11,838)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(151,728)*	*(138,204)*	*289,932*	**–**	*(11,259)*	*(24,668)*	*35,927*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	269,543	(264,141)	(5,402)	**–**	28,411	(26,682)	(1,729)	**–**
New originated or purchased	4,403,046	–	–	**4,403,046**	72,517	–	–	**72,517**
Derecognised during the period	(535,371)	(165,034)	(183,020)	**(883,425)**	(1,331)	(16,526)	(23,859)	**(41,716)**
Net repayments	(1,293,956)	(177,292)	56,480	**(1,414,768)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(67,845)	19,033	128,776	**79,964**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	–	–	(140,161)	**(140,161)**	–	–	(140,161)	**(140,161)**
Foreign exchange movements	280,873	26,917	16,891	**324,681**	1,195	1,097	5,530	**7,822**
At 31 December 2019	**11,551,934**	**757,094**	**352,927**	**12,661,955**	**95,689**	**82,687**	**134,180**	**312,556**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Corporate loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2021	**4,574,134**	**955,187**	**161,428**	**5,690,749**	**53,995**	**8,194**	**45,452**	**107,641**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(260,069)*	*331,488*	*(71,419)*	**-**	*(6,701)*	*12,127*	*(5,426)*	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(93,919)*	*(25,017)*	*118,936*	**-**	*(30,508)*	*(391)*	*30,899*	**-**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	461,963	(405,275)	(56,688)	**-**	27,590	(8,265)	(19,325)	**-**
New originated or purchased	2,604,204	-	-	**2,604,204**	39,357	-	-	**39,357**
Derecognised during the period	(1,034,926)	(10,074)	(35,273)	**(1,080,273)**	(3,172)	102	(16,258)	**(19,328)**
Net repayments	(414,977)	(82,387)	(32,038)	**(529,402)**	-	-	-	**-**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	-	-	-	**-**	(55,960)	(10,378)	(12,081)	**(78,419)**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	213,296	29,590	6,401	**249,287**	476	314	2,897	**3,687**
Write-offs	-	-	(340)	**(340)**	-	-	(340)	**(340)**
Changes in accrued interest	1,988	(3,035)	3,917	**2,870**	-	-	-	**-**
Modification	719	608	996	**2,323**	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign Exchange movements	(308,969)	(78,537)	(4,171)	**(391,677)**	(673)	(393)	(801)	**(1,867)**
At 31 December 2021	**5,743,444**	**712,548**	**91,749**	**6,547,741**	**24,404**	**1,310**	**25,017**	**50,731**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Corporate *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2020	**4,434,685**	**104,409**	**121,379**	**4,660,473**	**39,153**	**1,969**	**39,628**	**80,750**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(750,779)*	*750,779*	–	**–**	*(7,395)*	*7,395*	–	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(57,281)*	*(14,021)*	*71,302*	**–**	*(1,394)*	*(1,307)*	*2,701*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	20,142	(20,142)	–	**–**	227	(227)	–	**–**
New originated or purchased	854,821	–	–	**854,821**	14,830	–	–	**14,830**
Derecognised during the period	(285,949)	(20,839)	(7,919)	**(314,707)**	(3,328)	(1,915)	(3,800)	**(9,043)**
Net repayments	(145,390)	16,644	(32,056)	**(160,802)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	6,388	1,006	1,974	**9,368**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	21,785	–	–	**21,785**	76	–	–	**76**
Write-offs	–	–	(5,380)	**(5,380)**	–	–	(5,380)	**(5,380)**
Modifications	(2,541)	(1,758)	(864)	**(5,163)**	–	–	–	**–**
Foreign exchange movements	484,641	140,115	14,966	**639,722**	5,438	1,273	10,329	**17,040**
At 31 December 2020	**4,574,134**	**955,187**	**161,428**	**5,690,749**	**53,995**	**8,194**	**45,452**	**107,641**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Corporate *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2019	**2,903,313**	**138,715**	**135,261**	**3,177,289**	**32,940**	**4,994**	**43,571**	**81,505**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(126,154)*	*137,126*	*(10,972)*	**–**	*(2,876)*	*5,184*	*(2,308)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(27,531)*	*(5,261)*	*32,792*	**–**	*(2,914)*	*(192)*	*3,106*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	72,484	(71,151)	(1,333)	**–**	2,806	(2,806)	–	**–**
New originated or purchased	1,638,709	–	–	**1,638,709**	25,355	–	–	**25,355**
Derecognised during the period	1,988	(31,192)	(13,862)	**(43,066)**	(2,544)	(1,064)	(9,094)	**(12,702)**
Net repayments	(186,958)	(70,285)	(27,812)	**(285,055)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(14,698)	(4,398)	1,621	**(17,475)**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	55,356	711	–	**56,067**	176	76	–	**252**
Foreign exchange movements	103,478	5,746	7,305	**116,529**	908	175	2,732	**3,815**
At 31 December 2019	**4,434,685**	**104,409**	**121,379**	**4,660,473**	**39,153**	**1,969**	**39,628**	**80,750**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2021	**2,661,786**	**631,347**	**262,946**	**3,556,079**	**24,490**	**46,853**	**88,567**	**159,910**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(466,965)*	*534,711*	*(67,746)*	**-**	*(10,917)*	*29,516*	*(18,599)*	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(71,234)*	*(94,868)*	*166,102*	**-**	*(14,450)*	*(10,455)*	*24,905*	**-**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	570,554	(537,576)	(32,978)	**-**	36,444	(28,030)	(8,414)	**-**
New originated or purchased	2,023,430	-	-	**2,023,430**	16,667	-	-	**16,667**
Derecognised during the period	(522,685)	(44,334)	(33,607)	**(600,626)**	(688)	(1,613)	(11,988)	**(14,289)**
Net repayments	(475,809)	(61,832)	(30,299)	**(567,940)**	-	-	-	**-**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	-	-	-	**-**	(26,678)	(3,534)	32,293	**2,081**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	(80,868)	6,542	(4,798)	**(79,124)**	(3,824)	78	(4,898)	**(8,644)**
Write-offs	-	-	(40,086)	**(40,086)**	-	-	(40,086)	**(40,086)**
Changes in accrued interest	14,130	1,126	1,449	**16,705**	-	-	-	**-**
Modifications	1,208	369	424	**2,001**	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange movements	(133,705)	(22,146)	(13,283)	**(169,134)**	(557)	(581)	(1,400)	**(2,538)**
At 31 December 2021	**3,519,842**	**413,339**	**208,124**	**4,141,305**	**20,487**	**32,234**	**60,380**	**113,101**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2020	**2,650,261**	**204,699**	**93,319**	**2,948,279**	**18,341**	**18,593**	**29,211**	**66,145**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(539,299)*	*546,322*	*(7,023)*	**–**	*(6,860)*	*8,580*	*(1,720)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(103,564)*	*(83,981)*	*187,545*	**–**	*(8,258)*	*(9,097)*	*17,355*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	31,201	(30,770)	(431)	**–**	3,130	(2,954)	(176)	**–**
New originated or purchased	1,033,189	–	–	**1,033,189**	23,407	–	–	**23,407**
Derecognised during the period	(303,253)	(33,879)	(5,525)	**(342,657)**	(1,314)	(157)	(1,759)	**(3,230)**
Net repayments	(290,204)	(26,683)	(11,097)	**(327,984)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(5,102)	29,155	55,752	**79,805**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	(22,888)	–	–	**(22,888)**	(76)	–	–	**(76)**
Write-offs	–	–	(15,696)	**(15,696)**	–	–	(15,696)	**(15,696)**
Foreign exchange movements	209,565	57,071	22,178	**288,814**	1,222	2,733	5,600	**9,555**
Modifications	(3,222)	(1,432)	(324)	**(4,978)**	–	–	–	**–**
At 31 December 2020	**2,661,786**	**631,347**	**262,946**	**3,556,079**	**24,490**	**46,853**	**88,567**	**159,910**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2019	**2,210,617**	**193,157**	**92,820**	**2,496,594**	**19,273**	**22,379**	**29,362**	**71,014**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(181,576)*	*186,581*	*(5,005)*	**–**	*(3,097)*	*5,142*	*(2,045)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(51,354)*	*(42,338)*	*93,692*	**–**	*(2,568)*	*(6,711)*	*9,279*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	49,093	(48,292)	(801)	**–**	6,191	(5,872)	(319)	**–**
New originated or purchased	1,312,100	–	–	**1,312,100**	11,981	–	–	**11,981**
Derecognised during the period	(354,274)	(47,777)	(48,874)	**(450,925)**	(2,356)	(2,582)	(6,102)	**(11,040)**
Net repayments	(333,112)	(42,333)	(14,348)	**(389,793)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(11,134)	6,047	26,965	**21,878**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	(55,356)	(786)	–	**(56,142)**	(176)	(78)	–	**(254)**
Write-offs	–	–	(28,963)	**(28,963)**	–	–	(28,963)	**(28,963)**
Foreign exchange movements	54,123	6,487	4,798	**65,408**	227	268	1,034	**1,529**
At 31 December 2019	**2,650,261**	**204,699**	**93,319**	**2,948,279**	**18,341**	**18,593**	**29,211**	**66,145**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Consumer loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2021	**1,556,559**	**267,296**	**187,730**	**2,011,585**	**48,372**	**66,352**	**127,101**	**241,825**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(404,297)*	*469,103*	*(64,806)*	**-**	*(46,034)*	*83,035*	*(37,001)*	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(107,233)*	*(99,591)*	*206,824*	**-**	*(22,505)*	*(25,955)*	*48,460*	**-**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	319,163	(287,805)	(31,358)	**-**	57,187	(45,306)	(11,881)	**-**
New originated or purchased	1,410,607	-	-	**1,410,607**	57,565	-	-	**57,565**
Derecognised during the period	(408,992)	(55,937)	(87,562)	**(552,491)**	23,943	(14,452)	(11,487)	**(1,996)**
Net repayments	(491,278)	(53,145)	29,536	**(514,887)**	-	-	-	**-**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	-	-	-	**-**	(67,672)	541	94,437	**27,306**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	(30,782)	491	2,385	**(27,906)**	3,400	348	2,861	**6,609**
Write-offs	-	-	(151,635)	**(151,635)**	-	-	(151,635)	**(151,635)**
Changes in accrued interest	(1,447)	(1,248)	(4,446)	**(7,141)**	-	-	-	**-**
Modification	2,098	437	828	**3,363**	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange movements	(14,490)	(2,201)	(1,738)	**(18,429)**	23	230	123	**376**
At 31 December 2021	**1,829,908**	**237,400**	**85,758**	**2,153,066**	**54,279**	**64,793**	**60,978**	**180,050**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Consumer loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2020	**1,593,262**	**216,817**	**73,927**	**1,884,006**	**36,724**	**52,439**	**44,793**	**133,956**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(165,248)*	*178,014*	*(12,766)*	**–**	*(3,846)*	*9,861*	*(6,015)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(114,928)*	*(58,650)*	*173,578*	**–**	*(24,678)*	*(14,790)*	*39,468*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	40,086	(39,544)	(542)	**–**	11,333	(10,945)	(388)	**–**
New originated or purchased	669,973	–	–	**669,973**	62,912	–	–	**62,912**
Derecognised during the period	(219,243)	(14,197)	(9,175)	**(242,615)**	11,426	220	(4,949)	**6,697**
Net repayments	(287,650)	(19,815)	3,789	**(303,676)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(45,618)	29,130	96,489	**80,001**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	831	–	–	**831**	–	–	–	**–**
Write-offs	–	–	(44,356)	**(44,356)**	–	–	(44,356)	**(44,356)**
Foreign exchange movements	45,457	6,440	4,033	**55,930**	119	437	2,059	**2,615**
Modifications	(5,981)	(1,769)	(758)	**(8,508)**	–	–	–	**–**
At 31 December 2020	**1,556,559**	**267,296**	**187,730**	**2,011,585**	**48,372**	**66,352**	**127,101**	**241,825**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Consumer loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2019	**1,641,978**	**265,687**	**81,851**	**1,989,516**	**42,903**	**59,245**	**54,575**	**156,723**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(166,459)*	*176,428*	*(9,969)*	**–**	*(16,454)*	*21,029*	*(4,575)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(60,362)*	*(67,012)*	*127,374*	**–**	*(5,682)*	*(16,168)*	*21,850*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	81,453	(80,023)	(1,430)	**–**	16,851	(16,013)	(838)	**–**
New originated or purchased	641,207	–	–	**641,207**	34,363	–	–	**34,363**
Derecognised during the period	(101,437)	(39,416)	(125,004)	**(265,857)**	3,706	(11,085)	(7,972)	**(15,351)**
Net repayments	(460,554)	(42,061)	109,208	**(393,407)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(38,995)	15,212	91,149	**67,366**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	2,583	1,092	572	**4,247**	15	97	184	**296**
Write-offs	–	–	(110,243)	**(110,243)**	–	–	(110,243)	**(110,243)**
Foreign exchange movements	14,853	2,122	1,568	**18,543**	17	122	663	**802**
At 31 December 2019	**1,593,262**	**216,817**	**73,927**	**1,884,006**	**36,724**	**52,439**	**44,793**	**133,956**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Mortgage loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2021	**3,068,080**	**594,296**	**279,726**	**3,942,102**	**3,371**	**21,516**	**71,983**	**96,870**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(603,154)*	*764,634*	*(161,480)*	**-**	*(2,450)*	*38,068*	*(35,618)*	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(94,520)*	*(42,758)*	*137,278*	**-**	*(16,499)*	*(3,101)*	*19,600*	**-**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	598,833	(550,050)	(48,783)	**-**	22,344	(11,917)	(10,427)	**-**
New originated or purchased	1,330,926	-	-	**1,330,926**	1,805	-	-	**1,805**
Derecognised during the period	(195,248)	(52,092)	(36,237)	**(283,577)**	2,676	(688)	(10,789)	**(8,801)**
Net repayments	(427,220)	(70,081)	(33,406)	**(530,707)**	-	-	-	**-**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	-	-	-	**-**	(8,207)	(20,112)	7,837	**(20,482)**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	(101,646)	(36,623)	(3,988)	**(142,257)**	(52)	(740)	(860)	**(1,652)**
Write-offs	-	-	(1,617)	**(1,617)**	-	-	(1,617)	**(1,617)**
Changes in accrued interest	(3,400)	(72)	950	**(2,522)**	-	-	-	**-**
Modification	1,321	516	218	**2,055**	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange movements	(155,001)	(37,527)	(9,434)	**(201,962)**	(186)	(946)	(1,505)	**(2,637)**
At 31 December 2021	**3,418,971**	**570,243**	**123,227**	**4,112,441**	**2,802**	**22,080**	**38,604**	**63,486**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Mortgage loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2020	**2,873,726**	**231,169**	**64,302**	**3,169,197**	**1,471**	**9,686**	**20,548**	**31,705**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(379,394)*	*396,768*	*(17,374)*	**–**	*7,277*	*(2,737)*	*(4,540)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(180,576)*	*(38,836)*	*219,412*	**–**	*(19,106)*	*(2,120)*	*21,226*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	25,050	(24,938)	(112)	**–**	579	(551)	(28)	**–**
New originated or purchased	803,560	–	–	**803,560**	9,077	–	–	**9,077**
Derecognised during the period	(114,226)	(14,936)	(868)	**(130,030)**	5,441	2,641	(2,643)	**5,439**
Net repayments	(259,511)	(30,916)	(3,620)	**(294,047)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(1,627)	11,603	31,952	**41,928**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	272	–	–	**272**	–	–	–	**–**
Write-offs	–	–	(596)	**(596)**	–	–	(596)	**(596)**
Foreign exchange movements	303,209	76,819	18,610	**398,638**	259	2,994	6,064	**9,317**
Modifications	(4,030)	(834)	(28)	**(4,892)**	–	–	–	**–**
At 31 December 2020	**3,068,080**	**594,296**	**279,726**	**3,942,102**	**3,371**	**21,516**	**71,983**	**96,870**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Mortgage loans *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2019	**2,470,604**	**194,410**	**44,169**	**2,709,183**	**1,696**	**9,166**	**14,026**	**24,888**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(172,796)*	*182,744*	*(9,948)*	**–**	*(384)*	*3,294*	*(2,910)*	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(12,481)*	*(23,593)*	*36,074*	**–**	*(95)*	*(1,597)*	*1,692*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	66,513	(64,675)	(1,838)	**–**	2,563	(1,991)	(572)	**–**
New originated or purchased	811,030	–	–	**811,030**	818	–	–	**818**
Derecognised during the period	(81,648)	(46,649)	4,720	**(123,577)**	(137)	(1,795)	(691)	**(2,623)**
Net repayments	(313,332)	(22,613)	(10,568)	**(346,513)**	–	–	–	**–**
Net re-measurement due to stage transfers, changes in risk parameters and repayments	–	–	–	**–**	(3,018)	2,172	9,041	**8,195**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Re-segmentation	(2,583)	(1,017)	(572)	**(4,172)**	(15)	(95)	(184)	**(294)**
Write-offs	–	–	(955)	**(955)**	–	–	(955)	**(955)**
Foreign exchange movements	108,419	12,562	3,220	**124,201**	43	532	1,101	**1,676**
At 31 December 2019	**2,873,726**	**231,169**	**64,302**	**3,169,197**	**1,471**	**9,686**	**20,548**	**31,705**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

The credit quality of loans to customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2021:

	31 December 2021			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
Corporate loans risk category				
– Very low	5,491,018	4,275	–	**5,495,293**
– Low	246,591	598,209	–	**844,800**
– Moderate	5,835	110,064	–	**115,899**
– Default	–	–	91,749	**91,749**
Gross carrying amount	**5,743,444**	**712,548**	**91,749**	**6,547,741**
Credit loss allowance	(24,404)	(1,310)	(25,017)	**(50,731)**
Carrying amount	**5,719,040**	**711,238**	**66,732**	**6,497,010**
Consumer loans risk category				
– Very low	1,180,163	16,309	-	**1,196,472**
– Low	542,853	55,552	-	**598,405**
– Moderate	106,892	138,340	-	**245,232**
– High	-	27,199	-	**27,199**
– Default	-	-	85,758	**85,758**
Gross carrying amount	**1,829,908**	**237,400**	**85,758**	**2,153,066**
Credit loss allowance	(54,279)	(64,793)	(60,978)	**(180,050)**
Carrying amount	**1,775,629**	**172,607**	**24,780**	**1,973,016**
Mortgage loans risk category				
– Very low	3,069,543	78,659	–	**3,148,202**
– Low	328,538	353,765	–	**682,303**
– Moderate	20,890	122,855	–	**143,745**
– High	–	14,964	–	**14,964**
– Default	–	–	123,227	**123,227**
Gross carrying amount	**3,418,971**	**570,243**	**123,227**	**4,112,441**
Credit loss allowance	(2,802)	(22,080)	(38,604)	**(63,486)**
Carrying amount	**3,416,169**	**548,163**	**84,623**	**4,048,955**
Loans to MSME risk category				
– Very low	2,836,336	41,741	–	**2,878,077**
– Low	673,872	250,173	–	**924,045**
– Moderate	9,634	86,859	–	**96,493**
– High	–	34,566	–	**34,566**
– Default	–	–	208,124	**208,124**
Gross carrying amount	**3,519,842**	**413,339**	**208,124**	**4,141,305**
Credit loss allowance	(20,487)	(32,234)	(60,380)	**(113,101)**
Carrying amount	**3,499,355**	**381,105**	**147,744**	**4,028,204**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

The credit quality of loans to customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2020:

	31 December 2020			
in thousands of GEL	**Stage 1 (12months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
Corporate loans risk category				
– Very low	4,324,191	6,178	–	**4,330,369**
– Low	248,246	913,832	–	**1,162,078**
– Moderate	1,697	35,177	–	**36,874**
– Default	–	–	161,428	**161,428**
Gross carrying amount	**4,574,134**	**955,187**	**161,428**	**5,690,749**
Credit loss allowance	(53,995)	(8,194)	(45,452)	**(107,641)**
Carrying amount	**4,520,138**	**946,993**	**115,976**	**5,583,108**
Consumer loans risk category				
– Very low	1,010,723	20,041	–	**1,030,764**
– Low	453,899	64,950	–	**518,849**
– Moderate	91,937	159,726	–	**251,663**
– High	–	22,579	–	**22,579**
– Default	–	–	187,730	**187,730**
Gross carrying amount	**1,556,559**	**267,296**	**187,730**	**2,011,585**
Credit loss allowance	(48,372)	(66,352)	(127,101)	**(241,825)**
Carrying amount	**1,508,187**	**200,944**	**60,629**	**1,769,760**
Mortgage loans risk category				
– Very low	2,852,661	97,936	–	**2,950,597**
– Low	186,597	334,579	–	**521,176**
– Moderate	28,822	154,372	–	**183,194**
– High	–	7,409	–	**7,409**
– Default	–	–	279,726	**279,726**
Gross carrying amount	**3,068,080**	**594,296**	**279,726**	**3,942,102**
Credit loss allowance	(3,371)	(21,516)	(71,983)	**(96,870)**
Carrying amount	**3,064,709**	**572,780**	**207,743**	**3,845,232**
Loans to MSME risk category				
– Very low	2,252,448	145,445	–	**2,397,893**
– Low	395,733	348,147	–	**743,880**
– Moderate	13,605	121,925	–	**135,530**
– High	–	15,830	–	**15,830**
– Default	–	–	262,946	**262,946**
Gross carrying amount	**2,661,786**	**631,347**	**262,946**	**3,556,079**
Credit loss allowance	(24,490)	(46,853)	(88,567)	**(159,910)**
Carrying amount	**2,637,296**	**584,494**	**174,379**	**3,396,169**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

The credit quality of loans to customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2019			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
Corporate loans risk category				
– Very low	4,094,403	7,882	–	**4,102,285**
– Low	339,960	75,872	–	**415,832**
– Moderate	322	19,827	–	**20,149**
– High	–	828	–	**828**
– Default	–	–	121,379	**121,379**
Gross carrying amount	**4,434,685**	**104,409**	**121,379**	**4,660,473**
Credit loss allowance	(39,153)	(1,969)	(39,628)	**(80,750)**
Carrying amount	**4,395,532**	**102,440**	**81,751**	**4,579,723**
Consumer loans risk category				
– Very low	1,107,490	5,436	–	**1,112,926**
– Low	330,361	17,620	–	**347,981**
– Moderate	155,411	176,815	–	**332,226**
– High	–	16,946	–	**16,946**
– Default	–	–	73,927	**73,927**
Gross carrying amount	**1,593,262**	**216,817**	**73,927**	**1,884,006**
Credit loss allowance	(36,724)	(52,439)	(44,793)	**(133,956)**
Carrying amount	**1,556,538**	**164,378**	**29,134**	**1,750,050**
Mortgage loans risk category				
– Very low	2,668,691	17,970	–	**2,686,661**
– Low	182,049	80,289	–	**262,338**
– Moderate	22,986	121,743	–	**144,729**
– High	–	11,167	–	**11,167**
– Default	–	–	64,302	**64,302**
Gross carrying amount	**2,873,726**	**231,169**	**64,302**	**3,169,197**
Credit loss allowance	(1,471)	(9,686)	(20,548)	**(31,705)**
Carrying amount	**2,872,255**	**221,483**	**43,754**	**3,137,492**
Loans to MSME risk category				
– Very low	2,223,262	23,114	–	**2,246,376**
– Low	407,106	87,244	–	**494,350**
– Moderate	19,893	80,947	–	**100,840**
– High	–	13,394	–	**13,394**
– Default	–	–	93,319	**93,319**
Gross carrying amount	**2,650,261**	**204,699**	**93,319**	**2,948,279**
Credit loss allowance	(18,341)	(18,593)	(29,211)	**(66,145)**
Carrying amount	**2,631,920**	**186,106**	**64,108**	**2,882,134**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

The contractual amounts outstanding on loans to customers that have been written off partially or fully, but are still subject to enforcement activity was principal amount GEL 19,238 thousand (31 December 2020: GEL 47,933 thousand; 31 December 2019: 109,719 Thousand GEL), accrued interest GEL 4,963 thousand (31 December 2020: GEL 10,584 thousand; 31 December 2019: GEL 27,998 thousand) and accrued off balance sheet penalty GEL 115,371 thousand (31 December 2020: GEL 135,418 thousand; 31 December 2019: GEL 113,855 thousand).

Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio are as follows:

	2021		2020*		2019*	
in thousands of GEL	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Individual	6,407,171	38%	5,948,341	39%	5,046,804	40%
Real Estate	1,591,277	9%	1,460,821	10%	1,076,102	8%
Hospitality, Restaurants & Leisure	1,350,184	8%	1,368,887	9%	988,467	8%
Energy & Utilities	1,095,387	7%	1,078,504	7%	1,089,643	9%
Construction	1,041,416	6%	667,904	4%	576,923	5%
Food Industry	994,780	6%	898,597	6%	785,539	6%
Trade	860,286	5%	708,559	5%	616,475	5%
Agriculture	838,719	5%	642,024	4%	498,783	4%
Healthcare	406,608	2%	369,645	2%	305,152	2%
Services	348,738	2%	268,982	2%	212,661	2%
Automotive	309,043	2%	263,276	2%	183,912	1%
Transportation	224,066	1%	159,857	1%	134,223	1%
Pawn Shops	159,851	1%	168,571	1%	203,633	2%
Financial Services	112,937	1%	78,923	1%	96,430	1%
Metals and Mining	43,132	0%	229,368	2%	99,321	1%
Communication	41,191	0%	46,406	0%	43,329	0%
Other	1,129,767	7%	841,850	5%	704,558	5%
Total gross loans and advances to customers	**16,954,553**	**100%**	**15,200,515**	**100%**	**12,661,955**	**100%**

**Management has re-visited the logic for disclosing the Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio for 2020 and 2019 year and corrected any discrepancies identified. As a result, amounts disclosed in the table were amended to reflect more accurate results.*

As of 31 December 2021 the Group had 188 borrowers (2020: 157 borrowers; 2019: 125 borrowers) with aggregated gross loan amounts above GEL 10,000 thousand. The total aggregated amount of these loans was GEL 5,017,758 thousand (2020: GEL 4,562,506 thousand; 2019: GEL 3,669,817 thousand) or 29.6% of the gross loan portfolio (2020: 30.0%; 2019: 29.0%).

The amount and type of collateral required depend on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. There are three key types of collateral:

- Real estate;
- Movable property including fixed assets, inventory and precious metals;
- Financial assets including deposits, shares, and third party guarantees.

The financial effect of collateral is presented by disclosing the collateral values separately for (i) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are equal to or exceed the assets' carrying value ("over-collateralised assets") and (ii) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are less than the assets' carrying value ("under-collateralised assets").

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

The effect of collateral as at 31 December 2021:

	31 December 2021			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Corporate loans	3,929,725	8,578,057	2,618,016	878,667
Consumer loans	648,355	3,117,799	1,504,711	23,910
Mortgage loans	3,672,323	9,877,124	440,118	156,248
Loans to micro, small and mediumenterprises	3,098,087	7,035,782	1,043,218	419,978
Total	**11,348,490**	**28,608,762**	**5,606,063**	**1,478,803**

The effect of collateral as at 31 December 2020:

	31 December 2020			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Corporate loans	4,603,143	9,630,768	1,087,606	477,701
Consumer loans	869,317	2,231,778	1,142,268	20,474
Mortgage loans	3,703,164	7,915,172	238,938	158,292
Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises	3,114,829	7,102,534	441,250	157,047
Total	**12,290,453**	**26,880,252**	**2,910,062**	**813,514**

The effect of collateral as at 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2019			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Corporate loans	3,682,456	8,481,849	978,017	310,419
Consumer loans	950,847	2,232,728	933,159	37,658
Mortgage loans	2,949,426	6,171,802	219,771	107,183
Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises	2,579,002	5,983,285	369,277	164,979
Total	**10,161,731**	**22,869,664**	**2,500,224**	**620,239**

As at 31 December 2021 loans and advances to customers which were 1. over-collateralised and 2. credit loss allowance was 0, amounted to GEL 1,576,220 thousand (2020: GEL 1,694,328 thousand, 2019: GEL 965,978 thousand).

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

The effect of collateral by classes as at 31 December 2021 [1]:

	31 December 2021			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Cash Cover	271,396	310,681	207,788	147,871
Gold	91,525	115,404	15,917	15,657
Inventory	331,047	1,313,628	253,934	138,523
Real Estate	10,654,522	26,869,049	1,861,299	1,176,752
Unsecured and secured solely by third party guarantees	-	-	3,267,125	-
Total	**11,348,490**	**28,608,762**	**5,606,063**	**1,478,803**

The effect of collateral by classes as at 31 December 2020:

	31 December 2020			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Cash Cover	332,438	358,847	12,937	39,109
Gold	115,139	158,008	37,856	37,946
Inventory	753,658	2,149,849	24,536	24,498
Other	137,749	849,249	7,960	20,313
Real Estate	10,697,040	23,217,956	428,092	395,398
Unsecured and secured solely by third party guarantees	254,429	146,343	2,398,681	296,250
Total	**12,290,453**	**26,880,252**	**2,910,062**	**813,514**

The effect of collateral by classes as at 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2019			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Cash Cover	309,228	333,329	25,299	35,507
Gold	140,627	174,531	49,118	66,943
Inventory	794,209	2,221,293	33,916	33,740
Other	146,762	1,256,843	8,558	11,361
Real Estate	8,435,227	18,547,991	225,511	212,902
Unsecured and secured solely by third party guarantees	335,678	335,677	2,157,822	259,786
Total	**10,161,731**	**22,869,664**	**2,500,224**	**620,239**

1 In 2020 and 2019 annual financial statements third party guarantees and unsecured loans were separately presented.

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

The financial effect of collateral is determined by comparing the fair value of collateral to outstanding gross loans and advances in the reporting date.

Stage 3 loans presented by segments and collateral classes as at 31 December 2021 are the following:

	31 December 2021			
in thousands of GEL	**Corporate**	**Consumer**	**Mortgage**	**Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises**
Cash Cover	19	6	13	267
Gold	-	-	-	294
Inventory	8,359	-	-	527
Real Estate	62,463	32,281	117,443	189,533
Unsecured and secured solely by third party guarantees	20,908	53,471	5,771	17,503
Total	**91,749**	**85,758**	**123,227**	**208,124**

Stage 3 loans presented by segments and collateral classes as at 31 December 2020 are the following:

	31 December 2020			
in thousands of GEL	**Corporate**	**Consumer**	**Mortgage**	**Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises**
Cash Cover	21	36	38	47
Gold	-	1,717	-	430
Inventory	15,991	8,909	185	4,250
Other	-	-	-	54
Real Estate	97,824	65,645	273,577	231,925
Unsecured and secured solely by third party guarantees	47,592	111,423	5,926	26,240
Total	**161,428**	**187,730**	**279,726**	**262,946**

Stage 3 loans presented by segments and collateral classes as at 31 December 2019 are the following:

	31 December 2019			
in thousands of GEL	**Corporate**	**Consumer**	**Mortgage**	**Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises**
Cash Cover	18	89	78	724
Gold	-	1,289	-	400
Inventory	9,675	4,819	13	1,702
Other	1,245	-	-	50
Real Estate	92,652	29,084	61,918	82,511
Unsecured and secured solely by third party guarantees	17,789	38,646	2,293	7,932
Total	**121,379**	**73,927**	**64,302**	**93,319**

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CONTINUED

The gross carrying amount of loans by stages that have been modified since initial recognition at a time when the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and for which the loss allowance has changed during the reporting period to an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses loans are the following:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Stage 1	487,742	737,197	119,637
Stage 2	431,160	1,602,759	82,754
Stage 3	50,792	293,205	25,513
Total	**969,694**	**2,633,161**	**227,904**

At the central level a specific unit manages collateral to ensure that they serve as an adequate mitigation for credit risk management purposes. In line with the Group's internal policies, collateral provided to loans are evaluated by the Internal Appraisal Group (external reviewers are used in case of loans to related parties or specific cases when complex objects are appraised). The Internal Appraisal Group is part of the collateral management unit and, in order to ensure adequate and objective appraisal procedures, it is independent from the loan granting process. Real estate collateral of significant value is re-evaluated annually by internal appraisers. Statistical methods are used to monitor the value of real estate collateral that are of non-significant value and other types of collateral such as movable assets and precious metals.

In some instances, where the discounted recovery from the liquidation of collateral (adjusted for the liquidity haircut and discounted for the period of expected workout time) is larger than the estimated exposure at default, no credit loss allowance is recognised.

Collateral values include the contractual price of third-party guarantees, which, due to their nature, are capped at the loan's carrying value. The values of third-party guarantees in the tables above amounted to GEL 857,891 thousand, GEL 564,701 thousand and GEL 595,464 thousand as of 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. These third-party guarantees are not taken into consideration when assessing the impairment allowance. Refer to Note 42 for the estimated fair value of each class of loans and advances to customers. Interest rate analysis of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 37. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 44.

For the year ended 31 December 2021 amortised cost of loans with lifetime ECL immediately before contractual modification that was not a derecognition event was GEL 2,110,117 thousand (31 December 2020: GEL 2,805,274 thousand; 31 December 2019: GEL 520,916 thousand). During 2021, gains less losses recognised in profit or loss on modifications of loans with lifetime ECL that did not lead to derecognition was GEL 205 thousand (2020: GEL 10,411 thousand, 2019: GEL 978 thousand).

For the year ended 31 December 2021 gross carrying amount of loans that were contractually modified (without derecognition) in the past when measured at lifetime ECL and which were reclassified to Stage 1 (12 months ECL) during the current year was GEL 994,526 thousand (31 December 2020: GEL 2,219,539 thousand; 31 December 2019: GEL 384,174 thousand).

10. INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Corporate bonds	707,253	666,133	611,694
Ministry of Finance of Georgia treasury bills	1,231,024	839,839	330,096
Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan treasury bills	1,683	1,951	1,596
Certificates of deposit of the National Bank of Georgia	-	21,687	40,346
Less: credit loss allowance by stages	(2,818)	(3,258)	(1,438)
Stage 1	(2,818)	(3,258)	(1,438)
Stage 2	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-
Total investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income before corporate shares	**1,937,142**	**1,526,352**	**982,294**
Corporate shares – unquoted	1,054	916	2,999
Total investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,938,196**	**1,527,268**	**985,293**

All debt securities in 2021, 2020 and 2019 except for corporate bonds and Uzbekistan treasury bills are issued by the Government of Georgia and National Bank of Georgia. Country rating for Georgia stands at BB with stable outlook (as assigned by Fitch rating agency in August 2021). Latest country rating for Uzbekistan stands at BB-.

70.2% of corporate bonds are issued by triple A rated international financial institutions, 0.4% of corporate bonds are issued by BB- rated international financial institutions,13.2% of corporate bond are issued at B+ rating, 15.0% of corporate bonds are issued by B and 1.2% by B- rated corporations. The investees have not published recent financial information about their operations, their shares are not quoted and recent trade prices are not publicly accessible. The Group designated investments in corporate shares disclosed in the above table as equity securities at FVOCI. The FVOCI designation was made because the investments are expected to be held for strategic purposes rather than with a view to profit on a subsequent sale, and there are no plans to dispose of these investments in the short or medium term.

As at 31 December 2021 investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income carried at GEL 383,790 thousand have been pledged with local banks or financial institutions as a collateral with respect to other borrowed funds (2020: GEL 699,483 thousand; 2019: GEL 696,961 thousand). Refer to Note 19.

As at 31 December 2021 the principal equity investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Nature of business	Country of registration	2021	2020	2019
GRDC	Property development	Netherlands Antilles	365	365	365
Georgian Stock Exchange	Stock exchange	Georgia	–	–	2,111
Other	Various	Various	689	551	523
Total corporate shares			**1,054**	**916**	**2,999**

10. INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME CONTINUED

The movements in investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

in thousands of GEL		2021	2020	2019
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2020		**1,527,268**	**-**	**-**
Transfer from investment securities measured at amortised cost due to changes in business model[1]		1,059,946	-	-
Revaluation at transfer date		26,062	-	-
Carrying amount as of 1 January		**2,613,276**	**985,293**	**1,005,239**
Purchases		797,285	763,530	1,781,817
Disposals		(1,025,775)	(92,103)	(213,362)
Redemption at maturity		(412,204)	(165,632)	(1,598,534)
Revaluation		(45,696)	17,633	(15,156)
Interest income accrued	29	185,424	103,516	74,043
Interest income received		(169,068)	(93,493)	(58,539)
Effect of translation to presentation currency		(5,486)	11,825	10,087
Transfer to investment in associate		-	(1,481)	–
Change in credit loss allowance		440	(1,820)	(302)
Carrying amount as of 31 December		**1,938,196**	**1,527,268**	**985,293**

11. BONDS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Ministry of Finance of Georgia treasury bills	-	1,062,111	1,023,474
Total gross amount of bonds carried at amortised cost	**-**	**1,062,111**	**1,023,474**
Less: credit loss allowance	-	(2,165)	(1,906)
Stage 1	-	(2,165)	(1,906)
Stage 2	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-
Total bonds carried at amortised cost	**-**	**1,059,946**	**1,021,568**

1 Refer to note 2 for detailed explanation of changes in business model

11. BONDS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST CONTINUED

The movements in bonds carried at amortised cost are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2020	**1,059,946**	**-**	**-**
Transfer from investment securities measured at amortised cost due to changes in business model[1]	(1,062,113)	-	-
Movement in credit loss allowance due to changes in business model	2,167	-	-
Carrying amount at 1 January	**-**	**1,021,568**	**653,703**
Disposals	-	(195,814)	(27,241)
Purchases	-	639,825	613,383
Redemption at maturity	-	(413,038)	(216,674)
Interest income accrual	-	95,888	58,597
Interest income received	-	(88,224)	(59,222)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	-	–	13
Change in credit loss allowance	-	(259)	(991)
Carrying amount as of 31 December	**-**	**1,059,946**	**1,021,568**

For the disclosure of bonds' fair value carried at amortised cost refer to Note 42. An analysis on interest rate for bonds carried at amortised cost is disclosed in Note 37.

As at 31 December 2021 none of the bonds carried at amortised cost have been pledged to local banks or financial institutions as collateral with respect to other borrowed funds (2020: GEL 843,303 thousand; 2019: GEL 579,142 thousand). Refer to Note 19.

None of the bonds carried at amortised cost as at 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 were either overdue or defaulted.

12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Derivative financial assets	199,233	30,783	5,849
Receivables from sales of non-financial assets	72,650	19,962	32,844
Receivables on credit card services and money transfers	62,881	25,227	21,895
Receivable on terminated leases	46,346	23,207	21,837
Advance to promotional service provider	17,681	15,766	14,055
Receivables from plastic card service providers	14,472	-	-
Investment held at fair value through profit or loss	11,125	17,239	-
Receivables on guarantees / letters of credit	9,766	1,943	1,695
Trade receivable	6,827	3,562	4,420
Leasing assets receivables	2,073	2,266	3,866
Rental income receivables	1,349	3,243	2,833
Other	49,611	58,832	36,784
Total gross amount of other financial assets	**494,014**	**202,030**	**146,078**
Less: Credit loss allowance	(51,807)	(41,028)	(30,867)
Total other financial assets	**442,207**	**161,002**	**115,211**

12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS CONTINUED

As at 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019, presentation of other financial assets gross carrying amount, except insurance and reinsurance receivables and credit loss allowance by IFRS 9 stages is as follows:

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Other financial assets *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2021	**184,241**	**634**	**17,155**	**202,030**	**28,860**	**–**	**12,168**	**41,028**
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(2,913)*	*3,125*	*(212)*	**-**	*(1,609)*	*1,609*	-	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(56,547)*	-	*56,547*	**-**	*(32,325)*	-	*32,325*	**-**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	*118*	*(10)*	*(108)*	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
New originated or purchased	288,584	-	-	**288,584**	13,197	-	-	**13,197**
Derecognised during the period	(27,988)	(196)	(2,148)	**(30,332)**	(305)	-	(2,867)	**(3,172)**
Net repayments	31,838	306	3,135	**35,279**	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange movements	(646)	(129)	(772)	**(1,547)**	(31)	(37)	(3,470)	**(3,538)**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions	-	-	-	**-**	(3,832)	134	7,990	**4,292**
At 31 December 2021	**416,687**	**3,730**	**73,597**	**494,014**	**3,955**	**1,706**	**46,146**	**51,807**

1 Refer to note 2 for detailed explanation of changes in business model

12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Other financial assets *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2020	**129,539**	**25**	**16,514**	**146,078**	**18,207**	**6**	**12,656**	**30,869**
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(751)*	*751*	–	–	*(1)*	*1*	–	–
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(484)*	–	*484*	**–**	*(4)*	–	*4*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	*60*	*(10)*	*(50)*	**–**	*5*	*(4)*	*(1)*	**–**
New originated or purchased	*145,179*	–	–	**145,179**	10,106	–	–	**10,106**
Derecognised during the period	(97,574)	(6)	(1,989)	**(99,569)**	(401)	(1)	(1,848)	**(2,250)**
Net repayments*	7,747	(111)	1,937	**9,573**	–	–	–	**–**
Foreign exchange movements*	525	(15)	259	**769**	103	–	153	**256**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions*	–	–	–	**–**	845	(2)	1,204	**2,047**
At 31 December 2020	**184,241**	**634**	**17,155**	**202,030**	**28,860**	**–**	**12,168**	**41,028**

**Management has re-visited the logic for disclosing the movement between stages for 2020 and corrected any discrepancies identified. As a result, amounts disclosed in net repayments, foreign exchange movements and changes to ECL measurement model assumptions were amended to reflect more accurate results.*

12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
Other financial assets *in thousands of GEL*	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
At 1 January 2019	**134,977**	**74**	**47,302**	**182,353**	**13,145**	**14**	**14,935**	**28,094**
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(21)*	*23*	*(2)*	**–**	*(4)*	*4*	–	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(55)*	*(15)*	*70*	**–**	*(1)*	*(15)*	*16*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	*47*	*(47)*	–	**–**	*4*	*(4)*	–	**–**
New originated or purchased	*105,754*	–	–	**105,754**	*21,675*	–	–	**21,675**
Derecognised during the period	(115,851)	(11)	(30,852)	**(146,714)**	(16,644)	13	(2,255)	**(18,886)**
Net repayments	4,565	–	(1,134)	**3,431**	–	–	–	**–**
Foreign exchange movements	123	1	1,130	**1,254**	–	–	–	**–**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions	–	–	–	**–**	31	(6)	(41)	**(16)**
At 31 December 2019	**129,539**	**25**	**16,514**	**146,078**	**18,206**	**6**	**12,655**	**30,867**

The credit quality of Other Financial Assets is as follows at 31 December 2021:

	31 December 2021			
in thousands of GEL	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
Other Financial Assets risk category				
– Very low	416,310	-	-	**416,310**
– Low	280	3,583	-	**3,863**
– Moderate	97	147	-	**244**
– Default	-	-	73,597	**73,597**
Gross carrying amount	**416,687**	**3,730**	**73,597**	**494,014**
Credit loss allowance	(3,955)	(1,706)	(46,146)	**(51,807)**
Carrying amount	**412,732**	**2,024**	**27,451**	**442,207**

12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS CONTINUED

The credit quality of Other Financial Assets is as follows at 31 December 2020:

	31 December 2020			
in thousands of GEL	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
Other Financial Assets risk category				
– Very low	183,894	–	–	**183,894**
– Low	261	10	–	**271**
– Moderate	86	624	–	**710**
– Default	–	–	17,155	**17,155**
Gross carrying amount	**184,241**	**634**	**17,155**	**202,030**
Credit loss allowance	(28,860)	–	(12,168)	**(41,028)**
Carrying amount	**155,381**	**634**	**4,987**	**161,002**

The credit quality of Other Financial Assets is as follows at 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2019			
in thousands of GEL	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
Other Financial Assets risk category				
– Very low	129,218	1	–	**129,219**
– Low	234	1	–	**235**
– Moderate	87	23	–	**110**
– Default	–	–	16,514	**16,514**
Gross carrying amount	**129,539**	**25**	**16,514**	**146,078**
Credit loss allowance	(18,206)	(6)	(12,655)	**(30,867)**
Carrying amount	**111,333**	**19**	**3,859**	**115,211**

Impaired receivables include receivables on terminated leases and other receivables for which credit loss allowance was assessed individually. Receivable's overdue status is a primary factor for the Group to consider a receivable as impaired.

As of 31 December 2021 GEL 464,953 thousand of gross other financial assets and GEL 22,648 thousand of credit loss allowance were attributable to the Bank (2020: GEL 193,220 thousand and GEL 20,145 thousand; 2019: GEL 133,153 thousand and GEL 13,559 thousand).

13. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

As at 31 December 2021 finance lease receivables of GEL 262,046 thousand (2020: GEL 271,660 thousand; 2019: GEL 256,660 thousand) are represented by leases of fixed assets excluding land and buildings.

Finance lease payments receivable (gross investment in the leases) and their present values are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Due in 1 year	Due between 1 and 2 year	Due between 2 and 3 year	Due between 3 and 4 year	Due between 4 and 5 year	Due in 5 year or more	Total
Lease payments receivable at the end of 2021	129,836	98,520	55,544	28,065	11,848	6,868	**330,681**
Unearned finance income	(32,106)	(19,805)	(9,777)	(4,332)	(1,460)	(1,078)	**(68,558)**
Credit loss allowance	(3,698)	(3,144)	(1,769)	(699)	(304)	(169)	**(9,783)**
Present value of lease payments receivable as at 31 December 2021	**94,032**	**75,571**	**43,998**	**23,034**	**10,084**	**5,621**	**252,340**
Lease payments receivable at the end of 2020	132,984	102,136	65,085	31,307	13,922	7,662	**353,096**
Unearned finance income	(32,916)	(20,745)	(10,906)	(4,656)	(1,712)	(986)	**(71,921)**
Credit loss allowance	(4,794)	(1,829)	(1,886)	(928)	(425)	(335)	**(10,197)**
Present value of lease payments receivable as at 31 December 2020	**95,274**	**79,562**	**52,293**	**25,723**	**11,785**	**6,341**	**270,978**
Lease payments receivable at the end of 2019	147,959	97,959	55,978	25,236	9,333	4,637	**341,102**
Unearned finance income	(41,969)	(23,467)	(10,470)	(3,914)	(1,089)	(748)	**(81,657)**
Credit loss allowance	(1,430)	(492)	(475)	(222)	(86)	(80)	**(2,785)**
Present value of lease payments receivable as at 31 December 2019	**104,560**	**74,000**	**45,033**	**21,100**	**8,158**	**3,809**	**256,660**

The table below illustrates the movements in the credit loss allowance of finance lease receivables:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Credit loss allowance at the beginning of the year	**10,197**	**2,785**	**3,602**
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	(178)	(348)	(235)
Credit loss allowance/(reversal of loss allowance) during the year	(236)	7,760	(582)
Credit loss allowance at the end of the year	**9,783**	**10,197**	**2,785**

13. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES CONTINUED

The following table discloses the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount for finance lease receivables between the beginning and the end of the reporting period:

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
At 1 January 2021	**171,152**	**60,769**	**49,254**	**281,175**	**2,914**	**3,419**	**3,864**	**10,197**
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(27,924)*	*30,085*	*(2,161)*	**-**	*(181)*	*193*	*(12)*	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(9,135)*	*(1,952)*	*11,087*	**-**	*(83)*	*(107)*	*190*	**-**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	*47,278*	*(38,439)*	*(8,839)*	**-**	*1,318*	*(1,042)*	*(276)*	**-**
New originated or purchased	109,604	9,178	2,456	**121,238**	1,589	2,374	559	**4,522**
Derecognised during the period	(58,654)	(11,429)	(21,386)	**(91,469)**	(955)	(597)	(3,398)	**(4,950)**
Net repayments	(36,612)	(4,109)	(4,847)	**(45,568)**	-	(42)	(61)	**(103)**
Foreign exchange movements	(3,110)	(1,353)	(1,096)	**(5,559)**	-	-	-	**-**
Other movements	(1,832)	977	3,161	**2,306**	-	(42)	(54)	**(96)**
Changes due to change in credit quality	-	-	-	**-**	(1,843)	(738)	2,794	**213**
At 31 December 2021	**190,767**	**43,727**	**27,629**	**262,123**	**2,759**	**3,418**	**3,606**	**9,783**

13. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES CONTINUED

As restated	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
At 1 January 2020	**205,615**	**23,799**	**30,031**	**259,445**	**1,999**	**96**	**690**	**2,785**
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)**	*(42,299)*	*44,590*	*(2,291)*	**-**	*(330)*	*415*	*(85)*	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)**	*(26,393)*	*(1,642)*	*28,035*	**-**	*(624)*	*(22)*	*646*	**-**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)**	*5,615*	*(4,945)*	*(670)*	**-**	*14*	*(14)*	-	**-**
New originated or purchased	*85,964*	*18,654*	*10,101*	**114,719**	*1,258*	*509*	*432*	**2,199**
Derecognised during the period	(40,360)	(13,560)	(11,171)	**(65,091)**	(331)	(63)	(323)	**(717)**
Net repayments	(22,860)	(9,575)	(8,476)	**(40,911)**	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange movements	7,306	3,405	3,559	**14,270**	4	22	348	**374**
Other movements	(1,436)	43	136	**(1,257)**	(83)	59	(4)	**(28)**
Changes due to change in credit quality	-	-	-	**-**	1,007	2,417	2,160	**5,584**
At 31 December 2020	**171,152**	**60,769**	**49,254**	**281,175**	**2,914**	**3,419**	**3,864**	**10,197**

**Management has re-visited the logic for disclosing the movement between stages for 2020 and corrected any discrepancies identified. As a result, amounts disclosed in transfers between stages were amended to reflect more accurate results.*

As previously reported	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
At 1 January 2020	**205,532**	**23,799**	**30,031**	**259,362**	**96**	**690**	**2,785**	**2,785**
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*5,615*	*(4,945)*	*(669)*	**-**	*14*	*(13)*	-	**-**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(41,908)*	*44,590*	*(2,290)*	**391**	*(121)*	*415*	*(85)*	**209**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	*(26,117)*	*(1,642)*	*28,035*	**276**	*(472)*	*(23)*	*646*	**152**
New originated or purchased	85,964	18,654	10,101	**114,719**	1,258	509	432	**2,199**
Derecognised during the period	(40,360)	(13,560)	(11,171)	**(65,091)**	(331)	(63)	(323)	**(717)**
Net repayments	-	-	-	**-**	1,007	2,417	2,160	**5,584**
Foreign exchange movements	6,723	3,405	3,558	**13,685**	(357)	22	348	**13**
Other movements	(1,436)	43	135	**(1,257)**	(83)	59	(4)	**(28)**
Partial repayment	(22,860)	(9,575)	(8,476)	**(40,911)**	-	-	-	**-**
At 31 December 2020	**174,716**	**64,210**	**43,575**	**282,502**	**3,103**	**3,787**	**3,956**	**10,845**

13. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES CONTINUED

	Gross carrying amount				Credit loss allowance			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
At 1 January 2019	**178,171**	**10,861**	**18,372**	**207,404**	**2,045**	**205**	**1,352**	**3,602**
Transfers:								
– *to lifetime (from Stage 1 and Stage 3 to Stage 2)*	*(5,951)*	*6,598*	*(647)*	**–**	*(14)*	*14*	–	**–**
– *to defaulted (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)*	*(22,099)*	*(2,941)*	*25,040*	**–**	*(27)*	*(65)*	*92*	**–**
– *to 12-months ECL (from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1)*	*4,968*	*(2,972)*	*(1,996)*	**–**	*1*	*(1)*	–	**–**
New originated or purchased	*138,634*	*18,663*	*5,836*	**163,133**	*1,319*	*89*	*81*	**1,489**
Derecognised during the period	(55,562)	(4,849)	(10,407)	**(70,818)**	(858)	(154)	(1,536)	**(2,548)**
Net repayments	(38,828)	(2,253)	(9,448)	**(50,529)**	(467)	8	701	**242**
Foreign exchange movements	2,622	170	1,022	**3,814**	–	–	–	**–**
Other movements	3,660	522	2,259	**6,441**	–	–	–	**–**
At 31 December 2019	**205,615**	**23,799**	**30,031**	**259,445**	**1,999**	**96**	**690**	**2,785**

All clients from Covid-19 affected sectors, which is in turn determined by TBC Leasing's credit risk department, using sector forecasts derived by Group's macro economists' team, where these sectors show significant declines, are moved to stage 2 unless obviously they fall in stage 3. Also restructurings that where categorized as good before grace period, are not removed from stage 2 pool because of application of grace period. Compared to 2020 year end, the need for overlays decreased. the group has more clarity related to the repayment capacity of it's borrowers as and majority of the borrowers resumed payments after graces.

As at 31 December 2021, credit quality of finance lease receivables is analysed below:

	31 December 2021			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
Finance lease receivables risk category				
– Very low	161,019	4,397	-	165,416
– Low	29,748	8,993	-	38,741
– Moderate	-	15,797	-	15,797
– High	-	14,540	-	14,540
– Default	-	-	27,629	27,629
Gross carrying amount	**190,767**	**43,727**	**27,629**	**262,123**
Credit loss allowance	(2,759)	(3,418)	(3,606)	(9,783)
Carrying amount	**188,008**	**40,309**	**24,023**	**252,340**

13. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES CONTINUED

As at 31 December 2020, credit quality of finance lease receivables is analysed below:

	31 December 2020			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
Finance lease receivables risk category				
– Very low	152,660	423	–	153,083
– Low	18,492	55,260	–	73,752
– Moderate	–	4,737	–	4,737
– High	–	349	–	349
– Default	–	–	49,254	49,254
Gross carrying amount	**171,152**	**60,769**	**49,254**	**281,175**
Credit loss allowance	(2,914)	(3,419)	(3,864)	(10,197)
Carrying amount	**168,238**	**57,350**	**45,390**	**270,978**

As at 31 December 2019, credit quality of finance lease receivables is analysed below:

	31 December 2019			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
Finance lease receivables risk category				
– Very low	175,468	–	–	175,468
– Low	30,147	13,688	–	43,835
– Moderate	–	6,361	–	6,361
– High	–	3,750	–	3,750
– Default	–	–	30,031	30,031
Gross carrying amount	**205,615**	**23,799**	**30,031**	**259,445**
Credit loss allowance	(1,999)	(96)	(690)	(2,785)
Carrying amount	**203,616**	**23,703**	**29,341**	**256,660**

The effect of collateral as at 31 December 2021:

	31 December 2021			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Gross carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Gross carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Finance lease receivables	221,676	366,792	40,447	31,842
Total	**221,676**	**366,792**	**40,447**	**31,842**

The effect of collateral as at 31 December 2020:

	31 December 2020			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Gross carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Gross carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Finance lease receivables	218,272	362,426	62,903	51,783
Total	**218,272**	**362,426**	**62,903**	**51,783**

13. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES CONTINUED

The effect of collateral as at 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2019			
	Over-collateralised Assets		Under-collateralised Assets	
in thousands of GEL	Gross carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Gross carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Finance lease receivables	228,651	365,934	30,794	22,292
Total	**228,651**	**365,934**	**30,794**	**22,292**

14. OTHER ASSETS

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Current other assets			
Repossessed collateral	255,785	174,197	152,134
Prepayments for other assets	54,730	39,970	33,106
Prepayments for purchase of leasing assets	28,829	11,450	31,417
Other inventories	8,203	7,103	5,016
Prepaid taxes other than income tax	6,624	2,412	2,880
Total current other assets	**354,171**	**235,132**	**224,553**
Non-current other assets			
Assets repossessed from terminated leases	10,224	8,619	6,321
Prepayments for construction in progress	5,229	7,525	10,248
Prepaid insurance of leasing assets	2,380	3,461	3,287
Assets purchased for leasing purposes	120	157	190
Other	1,768	1,752	2,602
Total non-current other assets	**19,721**	**21,514**	**22,648**
Total other assets	**373,892**	**256,646**	**247,201**

Repossessed collateral represents real estate assets acquired by the Group in settlement of overdue loans. The Group expects to dispose of the assets in the foreseeable future. The assets do not meet the definition of non-current assets held for sale and are classified as inventories in accordance with IAS 2 "Inventories". The assets were initially recognised at fair value when acquired. In 2021, collateral repossessed for settlement of impaired loans amounted to GEL 131,917 thousand (2020: GEL 51,043 thousand; 2019: GEL 78,945 thousand).

As at 31 December 2021 repossessed collateral of the bank before impairment is comprised of lands to GEL 12,475 thousand and buildings to GEL 245,875 thousand. (2020: GEL 10,790 thousand and GEL 165,403 thousand, 2019: GEL 15,905 thousand and GEL 142,018 thousand).

With regards to certain repossessed collateral, the Group has granted previous owners a right to repurchase the repossessed collateral at prices equal to or higher than the carrying value of the loan at the date of repossession. This right is usually effective for a period of 6 to 24 months from the repossession date, during this time the repossessed collateral may not be disposed to third parties. In some cases prolongation of repurchase right is offered to the owners of the property. As at 31 December 2021, the carrying value of the repossessed collateral subjected to the repurchase agreement was GEL 124,687 thousand (2020: GEL 26,309 thousand; 2019: GEL 62,578 thousand).

15. PREMISES, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

in thousands of GEL	Land, premises and leasehold improvements	Office and other equipment*	Construction in progress	Total premises and equipment	Intangible assets	Total
Carrying amount as of 1 January 2019	**162,429**	**87,921**	**63,719**	**314,069**	**108,505**	**422,574**
Cost as at 1 January 2019	201,740	214,516	63,719	**479,975**	164,705	**644,680**
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation including accumulated impairment loss	(39,311)	(126,595)	-	**(165,906)**	(56,200)	**(222,106)**
Additions	3,897	25,061	24,945	**53,903**	66,799	**120,702**
Transfers within premises and equipment	3,597	36	(3,633)	**-**	-	**-**
Transfers from investment property	-	-	1,817	**1,817**	-	**1,817**
Transfer to financial leases or repossessed assets	-	(1,439)	-	**(1,439)**	-	**(1,439)**
Disposals	(5,498)	(11,345)	(4,647)	**(21,490)**	(479)	**(21,969)**
Effect of translation to presentation currency - cost	48	75	-	**123**	23	**146**
Effect of translation to presentation currency - accumulated depreciation	(48)	(45)	-	**(93)**	(25)	**(118)**
Impairment reversal/(charge)	-	43	(6)	**37**	-	**37**
Depreciation/amortisation charge	(5,399)	(22,352)	-	**(27,751)**	(16,281)	**(44,032)**
Elimination of accumulated depreciation/ amortisation on disposals	1,956	8,397	-	**10,353**	567	**10,920**
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2019	**160,982**	**86,352**	**82,195**	**329,529**	**159,109**	**488,638**
Cost as at 31 December 2019	203,784	226,947	82,195	**512,926**	231,048	**743,974**
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation including accumulated impairment loss	(42,802)	(140,595)	-	**(183,397)**	(71,939)	**(255,336)**
Additions	8,889	32,094	26,934	**67,917**	87,885	**155,802**
Transfer within premises and equipment	5,365	-	(5,365)	**-**	-	**-**
Disposals	(2,901)	(4,668)	(95)	**(7,664)**	(3)	**(7,667)**
Effect of translation to presentation currency - cost	150	170	-	**320**	49	**369**
Effect of translation to presentation currency - accumulated depreciation	(139)	(94)	-	**(233)**	(48)	**(281)**
Impairment charge	(2,016)	(1,204)	-	**(3,220)**	(676)	**(3,896)**
Depreciation/amortisation charge	(5,159)	(20,669)	-	**(25,828)**	(22,742)	**(48,570)**
Elimination of accumulated depreciation/ amortisation on disposals	406	5,222	-	**5,628**	3	**5,631**
Transfer to Inventory	(395)	(39)	-	**(434)**	-	**(434)**
Transfer to right of use assets	(2,842)	(310)	-	**(3,152)**	-	**(3,152)**
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2020	**162,340**	**96,854**	**103,669**	**362,863**	**223,577**	**586,440**
Cost as at 31 December 2020	210,034	252,990	103,669	**566,693**	318,303	**884,996**
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation including accumulated impairment loss	(47,694)	(156,136)	-	**(203,830)**	(94,726)	**(298,556)**
Additions	10,606	38,097	10,422	**59,125**	103,226	**162,351**
Transfers within premises and equipment	2,888	-	(2,888)	**-**	-	**-**
Disposals	(12,312)	(12,243)	(1,693)	**(26,248)**	(30,080)	**(56,328)**
Effect of translation to presentation currency - cost	(66)	(68)	-	**(134)**	(23)	**(157)**
Effect of translation to presentation currency - accumulated depreciation	52	66	-	**118**	21	**139**
Impairment (charge)/reversal	(7,787)	354	(483)	**(7,916)**	(92)	**(8,008)**
Depreciation/amortisation charge	(5,346)	(19,823)	-	**(25,169)**	(30,994)	**(56,163)**
Elimination of accumulated depreciation/ amortisation on disposals	8,093	7,925	-	**16,018**	1,771	**17,789**
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2021	**158,468**	**111,162**	**109,027**	**378,657**	**267,406**	**646,063**
Cost as at 31 December 2021	203,363	279,130	109,027	**591,520**	391,334	**982,854**
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation including accumulated impairment loss	(44,895)	(167,968)	-	**(212,863)**	(123,928)	**(336,791)**

*Office and other equipment include furniture and fixtures, computer and office equipment, motor vehicles as well as other equipment

15. PREMISES, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS CONTINUED

As of 31 December 2021 GEL 352,743 thousand of premises and equipment and GEL 249,356 thousand of intangible assets were attributable to the Bank (2020: 335,124 thousand and GEL 210,602 thousand; 2019: GEL 302,190 thousand and GEL 152,393 thousand).

On 10 August 2021, the Bank entered into a sale agreement to dispose of Space platform, which carried out the Group's digital banking operations. The disposal was effected in order to support the Groups plan for further expansion. The disposal was completed on 10 August 2021, on which date control of Space platform passed to the Space International JSC (subsidiary of TBC Bank Group PLC). The carrying value of the assets sold were GEL 24,615 thousand, which was sold for the consideration of GEL 24,615 thousand, having no effect on Group's consolidated result, as far as, transaction happened between the two Group companies.

On 18 June 2021, the Group sold land and buildings, where some of its back office functions is currently located, for cash consideration of USD 25 million. USD 5 million (GEL 16.5 million) has already been received, while the remaining USD 20 million (GEL 63.2 million) will be received until 30 April 2022. Selling of those assets was part of the Group's plan to gradually prepare for relocation to new headquarter, which is in the process of construction. Under the existing plan the Group will gradually discharge the occupied part of the buildings up until 30 April 2022 and staff will be distributed to existing offices before the new headquarter will be completed. During this period the property is being leased back using IFRS 16 exemption for short term leases. Net carrying amount of disposed properties was GEL 37,416 thousand, out of which net balance disposed from premises and equipment were GEL 5,442 thousand, while the remaining part was disposed from investment property (Note 17). Net gain on disposal from the sale was recognised as part of other operating income in the audited annual financial statements of profit or loss in the amount of GEL 26,294 thousand.

The depreciation and amortisation charge presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income include depreciation and amortisation charge of premises and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets.

Construction in progress consists of construction and refurbishment of branch premises and the Bank's new headquarters. Upon completion, assets are to be transferred to premises.

Land and premises of the bank before impairment comprised of land GEL 12,950 thousand and buildings GEL 188,906 thousand (2020: GEL 11,000 thousand and GEL 191,495 thousand, 2019: GEL 25,793 thousand and GEL 219,497 thousand)

16. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The Group leases offices, branches and service centres. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 15 years.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability from the date when the leased asset becomes available for use by the Group.

The right of use assets by class of underlying items is analysed as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021 Premises	2020 Premises	2019 Premises
Carrying amount at 1 January	**49,746**	**57,086**	**60,232**
Additions of new contracts	5,650	-	16,571
Increases in value from substuntial changes in contractual terms	17,549	8,180	-
Disposals	(1,234)	(955)	(7,340)
Depreciation charge	(13,710)	(14,565)	(12,377)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**58,001**	**49,746**	**57,086**

The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets cannot be used as collateral for borrowings.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property leases across the Group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

16. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS CONTINUED

Expenses relating to short-term leases and to leases of low-value assets that are not classified as short-term leases are included in administrative and other operating expenses:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Expense relating to short-term leases	5,325	5,760	7,388
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	7,112	6,990	6,154

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

in thousands of GEL	Note	2021	2020	2019
Cost as of 1 January		73,876	76,521	86,884
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as of 1 January		(5,187)	(3,854)	(2,588)
Carrying amount as of 1 January		**68,689**	**72,667**	**84,296**
Transfer to premises and equipment	15	–	–	(1,817)
Transfer from repossessed collateral		1,874	10,367	4,914
Addition from foreclosure		–	–	47
Disposals		(42,524)	(13,012)	(13,507)
Depreciation charge		(749)	(929)	(933)
Elimination of depreciation on disposal		1,022	159	717
Impairment charge		(5,420)	(563)	(1,050)
Cost as of 31 December		**33,226**	**73,876**	**76,521**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as of 31 December		(10,334)	(5,187)	(3,854)
Carrying amount of investment properties as of 31 December		**22,892**	**68,689**	**72,667**

In 2021, the Group disposed its certain investment properties, out of which most part accounted to the single sale described in Note 15.

As of 31 December 2021, investment properties comprised of 44 lots (2020: 58 lots; 2019: 63 lots) of land and 102 buildings (2020: 111 buildings; 2019: 111 buildings). The investment property of the bank before impairment comprised of land GEL 4,834 thousand and buildings GEL 24,222 thousand (2020: GEL 26,703 thousand and GEL 42,723 thousand, 2019: GEL 32,630 thousand and GEL 39,558 thousand) located in Tbilisi and other regions of Georgia with the fair value amounting to GEL 29,493 thousand (2020: GEL 120,959 thousand; 2019: GEL 123,325 thousand).

For disclosure purposes a latest fair valuation exercise was carried out for investment properties as of 31 December 2021. The valuation was carried out by external valuators who hold a recognised and relevant professional qualification and who have recent experience in valuation of assets of similar location and category. In the process of comparison, they have used three comparative analogues (registered sale and/or offer for sale), in which prices were applied adjustments based on the difference between subject assets and analogues. The fair value of assets has been estimated by using the market and cost approaches due to the market situation, particularly based on a sufficient number of registered sales and proposals by the date of valuation.

In thousands of GEL (except for range of inputs)	Fair value as of 31 December 2021 (valuation date)	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobser-vable inputs (weighted average)
Land	6,214	Sales comparison approach	Price per square meter	0.23 – 1,736 (93)
Buildings	23,279	Sales comparison approach	Price per square meter	1.1 – 7,738 (971)

Sensitivity of the input to fair value – increase/(decrease) in the price per square metre by 20% would result in increase/(decrease) in fair value by GEL 2,448 thousand/ (GEL 2,705 thousand).

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES CONTINUED

Where the Group is the lessor, the future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases, were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Not later than 1 year	29	82	207
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	–	–	230
Later than 2 years and not later than 3 years	–	–	–
Later than 3 years and not later than 4 years	–	–	–
Later than 4 years and not later than 5 years	–	–	–
Later than 5 years	–	–	–
Total operating lease payments receivable	**29**	**82**	**437**

18. GOODWILL

Movements in goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries are:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Carrying amount as of 1 January	**28,197**	**29,459**	**29,459**
Impairment loss	-	(1,262)	-
Carrying amount as of 31 December	**28,197**	**28,197**	**29,459**

Goodwill Impairment Test

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs, which represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored by Management and which are not larger than a segment) as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
JSC Bank Republic	**24,166**	**24,166**	**24,166**
Bank Republic Retail	11,088	11,088	11,088
Bank Republic Corporate	7,491	7,491	7,491
Bank Republic MSME	4,791	4,791	4,791
Bank Republic Other	796	796	796
LLC Bonaco	2,567	2,567	2,567
CGU Micro	769	769	769
JSC United Financial Corporation	695	695	695
LLC TBC Kredit	–	–	1,262
Total carrying amount of goodwill	**28,197**	**28,197**	**29,459**

The recoverable amount of each CGU was determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below.

While assessing the Goodwill for potential impairment in 2020 the Group has identified goodwill generated from LLC TBC Kredit to be impaired.

18. GOODWILL CONTINUED

Assumptions used for value-in-use calculations is following:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
JSC Bank Republic**			
Growth rate beyond five years of free cash flow to equity	5.2% p.a*	5.2% p.a.	4.6% p.a.
Pre-tax discount rate	17.1% p.a.	24.6% p.a.	16.5% p.a.
CGU Micro			
Growth rate beyond five years of free cash flow to equity	5.2% p.a.	5.2% p.a.	4.6% p.a.
Pre-tax discount rate	12.3% p.a.	19.7% p.a.	10.4% p.a.
JSC United Financial Corporation			
Growth rate beyond five years of free cash flow to equity	5.2% p.a.	5.2% p.a.	4.6% p.a.
Pre-tax discount rate	12.1% p.a.	15.1% p.a.	15.5% p.a.
LLC TBC Kredit			
Growth rate beyond five years of free cash flow to equity	-	-	2.7% p.a.
Pre-tax discount rate	-	-	16.4% p.a.
LLC Bonaco			
Growth rate beyond five years of free cash flow to equity	5.2% p.a.	5.2% p.a.	4.6% p.a.
Pre-tax discount rate	12.4% p.a.	11.4% p.a.	10.2% p.a.

*p.a. means per annum.

**Assumptions related to JSC Bank Republic are similar for all related CGU's.

Pre-tax discount rate used for value-in-use calculations is the assumption to which the recoverable amount is most sensitive. The management determined the budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its market expectations. The weighted average long term growth rates used are consistent with the forecasts included in the industry reports. The discount rates reflect specific risks related to the relevant CGUs.

If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of CGU Bank Republic Retail had been 10 percentage points higher than the management's estimates, the Group would not need to reduce the carrying value of goodwill or carrying value of net assets of the CGU. Recoverable amount of Bank Republic Retail CGU exceeds its carrying amount by GEL 2,269,542 thousand (2020: GEL 619,250 thousand; 2019: GEL 3,068,466 thousand). The CGU's carrying amount would equal its value in use at a discount rate of 41.86% p.a. (2020: 35.49% p.a.; 2019: 39.87% p.a.).

If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of CGU Bank Republic Corporate had been 10 percentage points higher than the management's estimates, the Group would not need to reduce the carrying value of either goodwill or carrying value of net assets of the CGU. Recoverable amount of Bank Republic Corporate CGU exceeds its carrying amount by GEL 1,744,639 thousand (2020: GEL 410,824 thousand; 2019: GEL 2,316,056 thousand). The CGU's carrying amount would equal its value in use at a discount rate of 29.47% p.a. (2020: 30.87% p.a.; 2019: 36.34% p.a.).

If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of CGU Bank Republic MSME had been 10 percentage points higher than the management's estimates, the Group would not need to reduce the carrying value of either goodwill or carrying value of net assets of the CGU. Recoverable amount of Bank Republic MSME CGU exceeds its carrying amount by GEL 611,733 thousand (2020: GEL 389,641 thousand; 2019: GEL 1,210,045 thousand). The CGU's carrying amount would equal its value in use at a discount rate of 28.41% p.a. (2020: 35.87% p.a.; 2019: 36.52% p.a.).

If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of CGU Micro had been 10 percentage points higher than the management's estimates, the Group would not need to reduce the carrying value of either goodwill or carrying value of net assets of the CGU. Recoverable amount of CGU Micro exceeds its carrying amount by GEL 510,490 thousand (2020: GEL 370,815 thousand; 2019: GEL 732,567 thousand). The CGU's carrying amount would equal its value in use at a discount rate of 29.62% p.a. (2020: 45.25% p.a.; 2019: 29.74% p.a.).

18. GOODWILL CONTINUED

If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of JSC United Financial Corporation had been 10 percentage points higher than the management's estimates, the Group would not need to reduce the carrying value of goodwill or carrying value of net assets of the CGU. Recoverable amount of JSC United Financial Corporation CGU exceeds its carrying amount by GEL 151,060 thousand (2020: GEL 23,116 thousand; 2019: GEL 8,222 thousand). The CGUs' carrying amount would equal its value in use at a discount rate of 53.79% p.a. (2020: 24.23% p.a.; 2019: 19.53% p.a.).

If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of LLC Bonaco had been 10 percentage points higher than the management's estimates, the Group would not need to reduce the carrying value of either goodwill or carrying value of net assets of the CGU. Recoverable amount of LLC Bonaco CGU exceeds its carrying amount by GEL 17,447 thousand (2020: GEL 116,174 thousand; 2019: GEL 500,031 thousand). The CGU's carrying amount would equal its value in use at a discount rate of 37.49% p.a. (2020: 25.75% p.a. 2019: 49.45% p.a.).

19. DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Due to other banks			
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements	181,905	43,298*	27,747*
Deposits from banks	142,752	97,496*	139,267*
Total due to other banks	**324,657**	**140,794**	**167,014**
Other borrowed funds			
Borrowings from foreign banks and international financial institutions	1,653,245	2,370,656	2,005,900
Borrowing from Ministry of Finance of Georgia	-	-	536
Borrowings from other financial institutions	-	58,948	41,456
Borrowings from other local banks and financial institutions	24,754	32,185	62,916
Borrowings from National Bank of Georgia	981,419	1,883,290	1,316,079
Total other borrowed funds	**2,659,418**	**4,345,079**	**3,426,887**
Total amounts due to credit institutions	**2,984,075**	**4,485,873**	**3,593,901**

**Management has re-visited the logic for disclosing the Due to other banks for 2020 and 2019 year and corrected any discrepancies identified. As a result, amounts disclosed in the table were amended to reflect more accurate results.*

As of 31 December 2021 for the purposes of maturity analysis of financial liabilities (Note 37) the above-mentioned due to other banks are included within the amounts for which repayment is expected within 3 months.

20. CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
State and public organisations			
Current/settlement accounts	577,020	504,019	616,397
Term deposits	364,121	590,426	298,177
Other legal entities			
Current/settlement accounts	4,865,920	3,512,078	3,161,526
Term deposits	932,480	763,035	363,217
Individuals			
Current/settlement accounts	4,444,586	3,487,017	2,712,910
Term deposits	3,700,018	3,777,720	2,959,775
Total customer accounts	**14,884,145**	**12,634,295**	**10,112,002**

20. CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

State and public organisations include government owned profit orientated businesses. Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020*		31 December 2019	
in thousands of GEL	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Individuals	8,144,604	55%	7,264,737	58%	5,672,685	56%
Trade	1,237,807	8%	873,995	7%	741,385	7%
Financial services	1,226,110	8%	771,510	6%	351,537	3%
Services	718,050	5%	526,227	4%	446,876	4%
Construction	598,856	4%	610,321	5%	596,703	6%
Energy & utilities	542,425	4%	384,660	3%	322,331	3%
Government sector	480,046	3%	647,856	5%	505,494	5%
Real estate	418,062	3%	323,547	3%	322,416	3%
Transportation	403,249	3%	332,850	3%	308,268	3%
Healthcare	194,648	1%	131,936	1%	98,294	1%
Hospitality & leisure	155,778	1%	99,770	1%	110,816	1%
Agriculture	78,810	1%	58,005	0%	50,915	1%
Metals and mining	32,675	0%	18,458	0%	12,264	0%
Other	653,025	4%	590,423	4%	572,018	6%
Total gross loans and advances to customers	**14,884,145**	**100%**	**12,634,295**	**100%**	**10,112,002**	**100%**

*Management has re-visited the logic for disclosing the Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer accounts portfolio for 2020 year and corrected any discrepancies identified. As a result, amounts disclosed in the table were amended to reflect more accurate results.

As of 31 December 2021 the Group had 141 customers (2020: 117 customers; 2019: 93 customers) with balances above GEL 10,000 thousand. Their aggregate balance was GEL 4,754,533 thousand (2020: GEL 3,898,678 thousand; 2019: GEL 2,872,119 thousand) or 32% of total customer accounts (2020: 31%; 2019: 28%). In 2020 and 2019 annual financial statements the above disclosure was measured using GEL 3,000 thousand threshold and number of customers using respective threshold were 454 (GEL 5,630,143 thousand) and 361 (GEL 4,327,035 thousand).

As of 31 December 2021 included in customer accounts are deposits of GEL 28,379 thousand and GEL 109,404 thousand (2020: GEL 4,903 thousand and GEL 94,348 thousand; 2019: GEL 9,555 thousand and GEL 101,615 thousand) held as collateral for irrevocable commitments under letters of credit and guarantees issued, respectively. The latter is discussed in Note 38. As of 31 December 2021, deposits held as collateral for loans to customers amounted to GEL 576,261 thousand (2020: GEL 512,637 thousand; 2019: 469,205 thousand).

Refer to Note 42 for the disclosure of the fair value of each class of customer accounts. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 44.

21. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

in thousands of GEL	Currency	Carrying amount as of 31 December 2021	Maturity Date	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate
Bonds issued on Irish Stock Exchange	USD	918,504	6/19/2024	5.8%	6.4%
Bonds issued on Irish Stock Exchange	USD	392,840	10/3/2024	10.8%	11.4%
Bonds issued on Irish Stock Exchange	USD	228,174	2/4/2027	8.9%	9.9%
Bonds issued on Georgian Stock Exchange	GEL	38,532	3/20/2023	TIBR 3M+3.25%	12.5%
Baku Stock Exchange CJSC	AZN	5,649	9/23/2023	12.0%	12.4%
Total debt securities in issue		**1,583,699**			

in thousands of GEL	Currency	Carrying amount as of 31 December 2020	Maturity Date	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate
Bonds issued on Irish Stock Exchange	USD	966,793	6/19/2024	5.8%	6.4%
Bonds issued on Irish Stock Exchange	USD	414,216	10/3/2024	10.8%	11.4%
Bonds issued on Georgian Stock Exchange	GEL	38,504	3/20/2023	TIBR 3M+3.25%	12.5%
Total debt securities in issue		**1,419,513**			

in thousands of GEL	Currency	Carrying amount as of 31 December 2019	Maturity Date	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate
Bonds issued on Irish Stock Exchange	USD	842,471	6/19/2024	5.8%	6.4%
Bonds issued on Irish Stock Exchange	USD	371,127	10/3/2024	10.8%	11.4%
Total debt securities in issue		**1,213,598**			

On 28 October 2021, the Bank completed the transaction of USD 75 million 8.894% yield Additional Tier 1 Capital Perpetual Subordinated Notes issue ("AT1 Notes") and successfully returned to the international capital markets. The AT1 Notes are listed on the regulated market of Euronext Dublin and are rated B- by Fitch.

On 23 September 2021 the TBC Kredit completed the transaction of AZN 3 million 2-year 12% named, interest-baring, paperless, unsecured bonds issue (the "Notes").

On 20 March 2020, TBC Leasing with the help of TBC Capital placed senior secured bonds of amount GEL 58.4 million on the Georgian Stock Exchange. The percentage of securities is variable, 3.25% added to the 3-month Tbilisi Interbank Interest rate. Fitch rates the bonds 'BB-'.

On 3 July 2019 the Bank completed the transaction of a debut inaugural USD 125 million 10.75% yield Additional Tier 1 Capital Perpetual Subordinated Notes issue ("AT1 Notes"). The AT1 Notes are listed on the regulated market of Euronext Dublin and are rated B- by Fitch. The AT1 Notes have been simultaneously listed on JSC Georgian Stock Exchange, making it the first dual-listed international offering of additional Tier 1 Capital Notes from Georgia.

On 19 June 2019 the Bank completed the transaction of a debut USD 300 million 5-year 5.75% (6% yield) senior unsecured bonds issue. The Notes are listed on the regulated market of Euronext Dublin and are rated Ba2 by Moody's and BB- by Fitch. The Notes have been simultaneously listed on JSC Georgian Stock Exchange, making it the first dual-listed international offering of senior unsecured Notes from Georgia.

22. PROVISION FOR PERFORMANCE GUARANTEES, CREDIT RELATED COMMITMENTS AND LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

Movements in credit loss allowance for performance guarantees, credit related commitment and liabilities and charges are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Performance guarantees	Credit related commitments	Provision for other liabilities and charges	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2019	**4,393**	**5,424**	**4,000**	**13,817**
Charges less releases recorded in profit or loss	3,069	(913)	2,105	4,261
Utilization of provision	-	-	(1,104)	(1,104)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	4	-	-	4
Balance as of 31 December 2019	**7,466**	**4,511**	**5,001**	**16,978**
(Releases)/charges recorded in profit or loss	(3,568)	330	2,600	(638)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	529	583	-	1,112
Balance as of 31 December 2020	**4,427**	**5,424**	**7,601**	**17,452**
Charges/(releases) recorded in profit or loss	384	(1,588)	-	(1,204)
Effect of translation to presentation currency	(191)	(212)	-	(403)
Balance as of 31 December 2021	**4,620**	**3,624**	**7,601**	**15,845**

Credit related commitments and performance guarantees: Impairment allowance estimation methods differ for (i) letter of credits and guarantees and (ii) undrawn credit lines.

For letter of credits and guarantees allowance estimation purposes the Group applies the staged approach and classifies them in stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3. Significant stage 3 guarantees are assessed individually. Non-significant stage 3 as well as all stage 1 and stage 2 guarantees and letter of credits are assessed collectively using exposure, marginal probability of conversion, loss given default and discount factor. Amount of the expected allowance differs based on the classification of the facility in the respective stage.

For impairment allowance assessment purposes for undrawn exposures the Group distinguishes between revocable and irrevocable loan commitments. For revocable commitments the Group does not create impairment allowance. As for the irrevocable undisbursed exposures the Group estimates utilization parameter (which represents expected limit utilization percentage conditional on the default event) in order to convert off-balance part of the exposure to on-balance.

Once the respective on balance exposure is estimated, the Group applies the same impairment framework approach as the one used for the respective type of on balance exposures.

23. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other financial liabilities comprise the following:

in thousands of GEL	Note	2021	2020	2019
Debit or credit card payables		28,963	6,408	13,259
Trade payables		27,307	31,598	21,223
Liabilities to asset and service providers of finance leases		18,295	10,851	25,923
Transfers in transit		15,136	2,156	-
Derivative financial liabilities	41	10,216	121,183*	20,440
Liabilities related to co-financing of hotels and restaurants sectors		1,638	13,771	315
Payable to deposit insurance agency		1,033	930	549
Security deposits for finance lease receivables		906	91	1,171
Prepayments related to guarantees		516	1,152	879
Other accrued liabilities		16,610	23,102*	11,884
Total other financial liabilities		**120,620**	**211,242**	**95,643**

**Management has revisited the classification of margin call deposits balance from one of forward exchange contracts, as far as, it does not represent the derivative instrument. To improve clarity and understandability of financial statements such deposit has been transferred from derivative financial liabilities in the amount of GEL 5,270 thousand to other accrued liabilities sub categories within other financial liability note.*

As of 31 December 2021 GEL 92,613 thousand of other financial liabilities were attributable to the Bank (2020: GEL 186,487 thousand; 2019: GEL 58,809 thousand).

Refer to Note 42 for disclosure of the fair value of other financial liabilities.

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities comprise the following:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Accrued employee benefit costs	45,984	28,957	42,017
Taxes payable other than on income	17,046	12,370	11,669
Advances received	13,075	10,390	11,161
Other	7,518	8,252	5,519
Total other liabilities	**83,623**	**59,969**	**70,366**

All of the above liabilities are expected to be settled within twelve months after the year-end.

25. SUBORDINATED DEBT

As of 31 December 2021, subordinated debt comprised of:

in thousands of GEL	Grant Date	Maturity Date	Currency	Outstanding amount in original currency	Outstanding amount in GEL
Asian Developement Bank	10/18/2016	12/31/2026	USD	50,486	156,386
Private lenders	6/8/2017	12/19/2024	USD	35,304	109,427
Global Climate Partnership Fund	11/20/2018	11/20/2028	USD	25,097	77,739
European Fund for Southeast Europe	12/21/2018	12/21/2028	USD	20,079	62,195
Green for Growth Fund	12/18/2015	12/16/2030	USD	15,189	47,048
BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund	12/14/2018	12/15/2025	USD	14,966	46,360
BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund	12/14/2018	12/14/2028	USD	14,954	46,321
European Fund for Southeast Europe	12/18/2015	12/16/2030	USD	7,594	23,523
European Fund for Southeast Europe	3/15/2016	3/17/2031	USD	7,592	23,517
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) Micro and SME Finance Fund	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	5,930	18,369
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) - Financial Inclusion Fund	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	3,115	9,649
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) - Microfinance Leaders	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	1,005	3,113
Total subordinated debt					**623,647**

25. SUBORDINATED DEBT CONTINUED

As of 31 December 2020, subordinated debt comprised of:

in thousands of GEL	Grant Date	Maturity Date	Currency	Outstanding amount in original currency	Outstanding amount in GEL
Asian Developement Bank	10/18/2016	12/31/2026	USD	50,438	165,266
Private Lenders	6/8/2017	12/19/2024	USD	25,217	82,628
Global Climate Partnership Fund	11/20/2018	11/20/2028	USD	25,096	82,230
European Fund for Southeast Europe	12/21/2018	12/21/2028	USD	20,079	65,789
Green for Growth Fund	12/18/2015	12/18/2025	USD	15,244	49,950
BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund	12/14/2018	12/14/2025	USD	14,949	48,983
BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund	12/14/2018	12/14/2028	USD	14,941	48,956
Subordinated Bond (Private lender)	8/31/2018	1/25/2023	USD	10,102	33,098
European Fund for Southeast Europe	12/18/2015	12/18/2025	USD	7,633	25,010
European Fund for Southeast Europe	3/15/2016	3/15/2026	USD	7,631	25,004
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) Micro and SME Finance Fund	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	5,930	19,430
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) - Financial Inclusion Fund	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	3,115	10,206
KfW	5/4/2015	5/8/2021	GEL	6,737	6,737
KfW	6/10/2014	5/8/2021	GEL	6,161	6,161
Micro and SME Finance Leaders	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	1,005	3,292
Total subordinated debt					**672,740**

As of 31 December 2019, subordinated debt comprised of:

in thousands of GEL	Grant Date	Maturity Date	Currency	Outstanding amount in original currency	Outstanding amount in GEL
Asian Developement Bank	10/18/2016	10/18/2026	USD	50,585	145,064
Private Lenders	6/8/2017	12/19/2024	USD	25,218	72,317
Global Climate Partnership Fund	11/20/2018	11/20/2028	USD	25,089	71,948
European Fund for Southeast Europe	12/21/2018	12/21/2028	USD	20,074	57,565
Green for Growth Fund	12/18/2015	12/18/2025	USD	15,305	43,890
BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund	12/14/2018	12/14/2025	USD	14,924	42,798
BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund	12/14/2018	12/14/2028	USD	14,920	42,786
Subordinated Bond (Private lender)	8/31/2018	1/25/2023	USD	10,101	28,976
European Fund for Southeast Europe	12/18/2015	12/18/2025	USD	7,663	21,975
European Fund for Southeast Europe	3/15/2016	3/15/2026	USD	7,662	21,971
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) Micro and SME Finance Fund	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	5,935	17,020
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) - Financial Inclusion Fund	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	3,117	8,940
KfW	5/4/2015	5/8/2021	GEL	6,739	6,739
KfW	6/10/2014	5/8/2021	GEL	6,162	6,162
Micro and SME Finance Leaders	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	USD	1,006	2,884
Total subordinated debt					**591,035**

The subordinated debt ranks after all other creditors in case of liquidation.

Refer to Note 42 for the disclosure of the fair value of subordinated debt. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 44.

In the event of any liquidation and/or significant financial distress with respect to the Borrower, the Lender agrees that the claims of the Lender in respect of the principal of, and interest on, the Loan and all other amounts payable under this Agreement shall be subordinated and subject in right of payment to the prior payment of claims of depositors and unsecured creditors of the Borrower, except for claims which are themselves so subordinated.

25. SUBORDINATED DEBT CONTINUED

Unless otherwise agreed with the Regulatory Authority, any voluntary or mandatory prepayment of the Loan or cancellation of this Agreement can be made no earlier than five calendar years after the Disbursement Date of the Loan and shall require the prior written consent of the Regulatory Authority.

The purpose of the Facility is to provide the Borrower with funding to be used by the Borrower as an instrument that qualifies as Tier 2 Capital to increase its lending capacity and to provide a capital cushion for the Borrower in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

26. SHARE CAPITAL

in thousands of GEL	Number of ordinary shares	Share Capital
As of 31 December 2019	**52,539,769**	**21,014**
As of 31 December 2020	**52,539,769**	**21,014**
As of 31 December 2021	**52,539,769**	**21,014**

Each share has a nominal value of GEL 0.4 (31 December 2020: GEL 0.4 per share, 31 December 2019: GEL 0.4 per share). All issued ordinary shares are fully paid and entitled to dividends.

	2021	2020	2019
in thousands of GEL	**Interim**		**Ordinary**
Dividends payable at 1 January	**-**	**-**	**-**
Dividends declared during the year	81,872	-	80,911
Dividends paid during the year:	(81,872)	-	(80,911)
Dividends payable at 31 December	**-**	**-**	**-**
Dividends per share declared during the year	**GEL 1.56**	**-**	**GEL 1.54**

On August 11, 2021, JSC TBC Bank's shareholders agreed on a dividend of GEL 1.56 per share. The dividend was recorded on August 20, 2021 and on September 7, 2021 shareholders received the payment of the total GEL 81,872 thousand dividends.

In 2020, taking into consideration the unprecedented uncertainty triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak, the Board of Directors has decided not to recommend a dividend. The decision was approved by shareholders of the Group.

On 19 April 2019, at the annual general meeting JSC TBC Bank's shareholders agreed on a dividend of GEL 1.54 per share, based on the 2018 audited financial statements. The dividend was recorded on 28 May 2019 and on 12 July 2019 shareholders received the payment of the total GEL 80,911 thousand dividends.

27. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

June 2015 arrangement:

In June 2015, the Bank's Supervisory Board approved management compensation scheme for the top and middle management which was enforced from 2015 through 2018. According to the scheme, each year, subject to predefined performance conditions, a certain number of shares were awarded to the Group's top managers and most of the middle ones. The performance features key performance indicators (KPIs) divided into (i) corporate and (ii) individual. The corporate KPIs are mainly related to achieving profitability, efficiency, and portfolio quality metrics set by the Board as well as non-financial indicators with regards to customers' experience and employees' engagement. The individual performance indicators are set on an individual basis and are used to calculate the number of shares to be awarded to each employee. According to the scheme, members of top management also received the fixed number of shares. Once awarded, all shares carry service conditions and, before those conditions are met, are eligible to dividends; however they cannot be sold or transferred to third parties.

27. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS CONTINUED

Service conditions foresee continuous employment until the gradual transfer of the full title to the scheme participants is complete. Shares for each of the 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 tranche gradually ran over on the second, third and fourth year following the performance appraisal. Eighty percent of the shares are vested in 3 years after being awarded. Under this compensation system the total vesting period extended to March 2022.

In 2015 the Group considered 17 June as the grant date. Based on the management's estimate of reached targets, as of 31 December 2015 1,908,960 shares were granted under the entire scheme of 2015-2018. The shares were gradually awarded to the members as per the described scheme. At the grant date the fair value amounted to GEL 24.64 per share, as quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Following the listing on the Premium segment of the London Stock Exchange, the share-based payment scheme remained conceptually the same and was only updated to reflect the Group's new structure, whereby TBC Bank Group PLC distributed its shares to the scheme's participants, instead of JSC TBC Bank. The respective shares' value was recharged to JSC TBC Bank. As a result, the accounting of the scheme did not change in the financial statements.

The share based payment scheme for middle management and other eligible employees continued under existing terms after 2018, except for vesting conditions that changed from 10%, 10%, 80% to 33%, 33%, 34% for the 3 year period, starting from 2019.

December 2018 arrangements:

A new compensation system was approved by shareholders at the AGM on 21 May 2018 and came into effect on 1 January 2019 and it covered the period 2019-2021 inclusive. On 28 December 2018, the Board of Directors approved the following details for this new compensation schemes for the top management and the Group considered that as a grant date. All schemes are equity settled and accounted respectively.

Deferred share salary plan

Part of the top management salary is paid with shares with the objective of closely promoting the long-term success of the Group and aligning senior executive directors' and shareholders' interests. Shares are usually delivered during the first quarter of the second year (i.e. the year after the performance year) and the exact date is determined by the Board. 50% of the shares have 1 year deferral period and the remaining 50% is deferred for 2 years from the delivery date. The shares are registered in the trustees name as nominee for the participants and the participants are entitled to receive dividends. Starting from 2021, deferred share salary is no longer subject to the deferral and will be vested immediately upon delivery.

Where applicable, deferred share salary is paid in part under the JSC TBC Bank's Management Board members service contract with TBC Bank JSC, with TBC PLC or other Group subsidiaries (as relevant and as applicable). Initial salaries are set and approved by the Supervisory Board and Board of Directors. The Remuneration Committee assists both Boards in compensation related matters and makes respective recommendations. Deferred compensation is subject to the Group's malus and clawback policies until the shares are vested. If at any time after making the deferred compensation there is a material misstatement in the financial results for the year in respect of which the compensation was formally granted, the Remuneration Committee has the right to cause some or all of the deferred compensation for that year or any subsequent financial year that is unvested (or unpaid) to lapse (or not be paid).

The number of shares is calculated based on the average share price of the last 10 days preceding the committee decision date.

Deferred Bonus plan

The annual bonus for the top management is determined as to the extent that the annual KPIs have been met. Shares are usually delivered during the first quarter of the second year (i.e. the year after the performance year): and the exact date is determined by the Board. 50% of the shares have 1 year deferral period and the remaining 50% is deferred for 2 years from the delivery date. The shares are registered in the trustees name as nominee for the participants and the participants are entitled to receive dividends.

Annual KPIs are set by the Remuneration Committee at the beginning of each year in relation to that year and approved by the Board. To the extent that the KPIs are achieved, the Remuneration Committee may recommend to the

27. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS CONTINUED

Board whether an award may be made and the amount of such award. The Group does not pay guaranteed bonuses to executive directors. The nature of the KPIs with their specific weightings and targets is disclosed in the published annual report. Awards are subject to the Group's malus and clawback policies until the shares are vested. If at any time after making the award there is a material misstatement in the financial results for the year in respect of which the award was formally granted, the Remuneration Committee can recommend to the Board that some or all of the award for that year or any subsequent financial year that is unvested (or unpaid) to lapse (or not be paid). Where applicable, deferred share bonus is paid in part under the JSC TBC Bank's Management Board members service contract with TBC JSC, with TBC PLC or other Group subsidiaries (as relevant and as applicable).

The number of shares is calculated based on the average share price of the last 10 days preceding the committee decision date.

Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

Long term incentive plan is used to provide a strong motivational tool to achieve long term performance conditions and to provide rewards to the extent those performance conditions are achieved. Performance conditions are chosen to align the Group's and the Bank's executive directors' interests with strategic objectives of the Group over multi-year periods and encourage a long-term view. In order for the shares to be delivered, the executive directors need to meet rolling performance conditions over the 3 year performance period.

More details about the LTIP and share based payments are given in Remuneration Committee report.

During 2020 the management of JSC TBC Bank has forfeited their rights to deferred share bonuses and long-term incentive plan grants attributable to 2020.The above mentioned decision had no effect on the incentive schemes for 2019 and 2021 years. Decision has been agreed with remuneration committee details of which are given in remuneration report.

27. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS CONTINUED

Tabular information on the schemes is given below:

in thousands of GEL	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Number of unvested shares at the beginning of the period	**3,028,818**	**3,141,541**	**2,121,129**
Number of shares granted			
Number of shares granted - Deferred salary	–	–	285,047
Number of shares granted - Deferred bonus	–	–	471,778
Number of shares granted - LTIP	–	–	459,751
Number of shares granted - Middle management, subsidiaries' management and other eligible employees	321,453	528,325	396,525
Number of shares granted	**321,453**	**528,325**	**1,613,101**
Change in estimates of number of shares expected to be granted*			
Change in estimates for 2019-2021 all awards	(361,739)	–	(57,058)
Change in estimates for 2020 award for Deferred salary, 2021 awards for Deferred bonus and LTIP	–	479,580	–
Management forfeiture of rights for 2020 bonus	–	(428,451)	–
Change in estimates of number of shares expected to be granted*	**(361,739)**	**51,129**	**(57,058)**
Change in estimate of number of shares expected to vest based on changes in share price and exchange rate - 2020 performance	(169,753)	–	–
Change in estimate of number of shares expected to vest based on performance conditions, share price and exchange rate - 2019 performance	–	(71,847)	–
Change in estimate of number of shares expected to vest based on performance conditions - 2018 performance	–	–	(16,501)
Number of shares vested			
2015 year award – 80% vesting	–	–	(405,573)
2016 year award – 10% vesting	–	–	(51,693)
2016 year award – 80% vesting	–	(413,544)	–
2017 year award – 10% vesting	–	(105,527)	(61,864)
2017 year award – 80% vesting	(451,251)	–	–
2018 year award – 10% vesting	(57,102)	(101,259)	–
2019 year award – MM 33% vesting	(47,401)	–	–
2019 year award – TM 50% vesting	(137,779)	–	–
Number of shares vested	**(693,533)**	**(620,330)**	**(519,130)**
Number of unvested shares at the end of the period	**2,125,246**	**3,028,818**	**3,141,541**
Expense recognised as staff cost during the period (GEL thousand)	**19,352**	**16,522**	**33,857**

** The maximum amount is fixed for deferred share compensations for top management, the exact number will be calculated as per policy.*

Tax part of the existing bonus system is accounted under equity settled basis.

Staff costs related to equity settled part of the share based payment schemes are recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis over the vesting period of each relevant tranche and corresponding entry is credited to share based payment reserve in equity.

On 31 December 2021 based on level of achievement of key performance indicators the management has reassessed the number of shares that will have to be issued to the participants of the share based payment system by decreasing estimated number of shares to vest by 169,753 (31 December 2020: decreased estimated number of shares to vest by 71,847; 31 December 2019: decreased estimated number of shares to vest by 16,501).

In 2019 the Group established employee benefit trust (EBT) Executive Equity Compensation Trustee – Sanne Fiduciary Services Limited (the "Trustee") which acts as the trustee of the Group's share based payments plan. It purchases Group's shares from the open market and holds them before they are awarded to participants and vesting date is due. The number of shares to be purchased and held are instructed by the Remuneration committee of the TBC Bank Group PLC. As at 31 December 2021 the share number held by Trustee was 641,391 (31 December 2020: 778,183; 31 December 2019: 595,380), which represents 1.2% of total outstanding shares (31 December 2020: 1.4%; 31 December 2019: 1.1%).

28. SEGMENT ANALYSIS

The Management Board is the chief operating decision maker and it reviews the Group's internal reporting in order to assess the performance and to allocate resources. In 2021 the Group made following re-segmentations:

- Standard annual re-segmentation after which some of the clients were reallocated to different segments – GEL 93,916 thousand of loans and GEL 75,268 thousand of customer accounts were transferred from MSME to Corporate segment.
- Wealth Management business with high net worth individuals has been transferred from retail to corporate segment in the amount of GEL 141,122 thousand of loans and GEL 2,289,076 thousand of customer accounts due to changes in segment definitions.
- Space segment has been fully transferred from MSME to retail segment in the amount of GEL 33,709 thousand of loans and GEL 9,717 thousand of customer accounts due to changes in segment definitions. The underlying rationale was the composition of product base, offered by Space to its customers. The majority of such products are consumer, fast consumer and installment loans, which by their nature represent the retail segment.

In the tables below is disclosed the information as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 both with and without re-segmentations effect.

Other transfers between segments were primarily due to changes in client size and specifications compared to prior period.

The operating segments are determined as follows:

- Corporate – a legal entity/group of affiliated entities with an annual revenue exceeding GEL 12.0 million or which has been granted facilities of more than GEL 5.0 million. Some other business customers may also be assigned to the CIB segment or transferred to the MSME segment on a discretionary basis. In addition, CIB includes Wealth Management private banking services to high-net-worth individuals with a threshold of US$ 250,000 on assets under management (AUM), as well as on discretionary basis;
- Retail – non-business individual customers; or individual customers of the fully digital bank, Space;
- MSME – business customers who are not included in the CIB segment;

Corporate centre and other operations - comprises of the treasury, other support and back office functions, and non-banking subsidiaries of the Group. The Board of Directors assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of profit before income tax.

The reportable segments are the same as the operating segments.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Group's total revenue in 2021, 2020 or 2019.

The vast majority of the Group's revenues are attributable to Georgia. A geographic analysis of origination of the Group's assets and liabilities is given in Note 37.

Allocation of indirect expenses is performed based on drivers identified for each type of cost if possible. If there is no identifiable driver for any type of expense/overhead cost, those expenses are allocated between segments based on the same logic as applied for the expenses with similar nature (e.g. other operating expenses would follow the pattern of closest category of operating expenses).

Intersegment transfer pricing methodology is internally created tool, which is based on matched maturity logics. It is used to manage liquidity and interest rate risks.

Corporate centre borrows monetary amounts (deposits) from business segments, therefore, each of segment is compensated on each deposit based on its currency, duration, type and liquidity requirements. Business segments then borrow money from corporate centre, to fund loans, on which each segment pays agreed price to corporate centre, based on each loans currency, type (fixed or floating), duration, capital requirement.

28. SEGMENT ANALYSIS CONTINUED

A summary of the Group's reportable segments for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 is provided below:

Segment disclosure below is prepared with the effect of 2021 re-segmentations as described above.

in thousands of GEL	Corporate	Retail	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Corporate centre and other operations	Total
31 December 2021 Interest income	562,014	678,815	384,337	237,911	**1,863,077**
Interest expense	(278,005)	(119,200)	(11,162)	(487,061)	**(895,428)**
Net interest gains on currency swaps	-	-	-	28,143	**28,143**
Inter-segment interest income/(expense)	71,408	(169,947)	(154,827)	253,366	**-**
Net interest income	**355,417**	**389,668**	**218,348**	**32,359**	**995,792**
Fee and commission income	112,479	212,922	52,811	(52)	**378,160**
Fee and commission expense	(81,033)	(38,282)	(33,874)	(84)	**(153,273)**
Net fee and commission income	**31,446**	**174,640**	**18,937**	**(136)**	**224,887**
Net gains from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	57,102	35,942	27,496	3,654	**124,194**
Net gains from disposal of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,411	-	-	9,745	**11,156**
Other operating income	2,706	8,879	877	28,580	**41,042**
Share of profit of associate	-	-	-	837	**837**
Other operating non-interest income	**61,219**	**44,821**	**28,373**	**42,816**	**177,229**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for loans to customers	59,743	(23,742)	7,175	-	**43,176**
Credit loss recovery for performance guarantees and credit related commitments	636	369	199	-	**1,204**
Credit loss recovery for finance lease receivables	-	-	-	236	**236**
Credit loss allowance for other financial assets	(521)	(3,307)	-	(10,633)	**(14,461)**
Credit loss recovery for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,096	-	-	1,498	**2,594**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	(7,950)	(36)	(1,360)	(2,369)	**(11,715)**
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses	**501,086**	**582,413**	**271,672**	**63,771**	**1,418,942**
Staff costs	(49,009)	(134,138)	(52,956)	(19,644)	**(255,747)**
Depreciation and amortization	(5,258)	(51,480)	(11,626)	(2,258)	**(70,622)**
Administrative and other operating expenses	(16,394)	(77,593)	(20,384)	(14,253)	**(128,624)**
Operating expenses	**(70,661)**	**(263,211)**	**(84,966)**	**(36,155)**	**(454,993)**
Losses from modifications of financial instruments	(945)	(688)	(93)	-	**(1,726)**
Profit before tax	**429,480**	**318,514**	**186,613**	**27,616**	**962,223**
Income tax expense	(48,779)	(32,189)	(21,137)	(17,173)	**(119,278)**
Profit for the year	**380,701**	**286,325**	**165,476**	**10,443**	**842,945**
Total gross loans and advances to customers reported	6,547,741	6,265,507	4,141,305	-	**16,954,553**
Total customer accounts reported	7,378,552	5,629,823	1,564,150	311,620	**14,884,145**
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees	3,201,286	178,556	381,201	-	**3,761,043**

28. SEGMENT ANALYSIS CONTINUED

For comparison purposes segment disclosure below is prepared with the effect of 2021 re-segmentations as described above.

in thousands of GEL	Corporate	Retail	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Corporate centre and other operations	Total
31 December 2020 Interest income	476,649	616,536	321,304	246,349	**1,660,838**
Interest expense	(230,061)	(116,507)	(11,057)	(496,464)	**(854,089)**
Net interest gains on currency swaps	-	-	-	20,950	**20,950**
Inter-segment interest income/(expense)	59,132	(135,612)	(121,732)	198,212	**-**
Net interest income	**305,720**	**364,417**	**188,515**	**(30,953)**	**827,699**
Fee and commission income	84,671	168,320	37,740	(235)	**290,496***
Fee and commission expense	(55,456)	(43,133)	(22,997)	(131)	**(121,717)***
Net fee and commission income	**29,215**	**125,187**	**14,743**	**(366)**	**168,779**
Net gains/(loss) from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	55,911	28,581	25,699	(4,336)	**105,855**
Net losses from disposal of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(624)	**(624)**
Other operating income	1,855	6,939	391	4,169	**13,354**
Other operating non-interest income	**57,766**	**35,520**	**26,090**	**(791)**	**118,585**
Credit loss allowance for loans to customers	(30,434)	(205,180)	(95,197)	-	**(330,811)**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for performance guarantees and credit related commitments	3,546	(241)	(67)	-	**3,238**
Credit loss allowance for finance lease receivables	-	-	-	(7,760)	**(7,760)**
Credit loss allowance for other financial assets	(5,600)	(1,476)	-	(6,332)	**(13,408)**
Credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(876)	-	-	(934)	**(1,810)**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	(5)	(3,672)	(795)	(1,358)	**(5,830)***
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses	**359,332**	**314,555**	**133,289**	**(48,494)**	**758,682***
Staff costs	(38,223)	(108,411)	(44,761)	(15,492)	**(206,887)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(4,460)	(45,939)	(10,340)	(3,329)	**(64,068)**
Provision for liabilities and charges	(400)	(2,200)	-	-	**(2,600)**
Administrative and other operating expenses	(13,684)	(68,756)	(15,836)	(13,638)	**(111,914)***
Operating expenses	**(56,767)**	**(225,306)**	**(70,937)**	**(32,459)**	**(385,469)***
Losses from modifications of financial instruments	(6,345)	(23,633)	(7,153)	(3,884)	**(41,015)**
Profit/(loss) before tax	**296,220**	**65,616**	**55,199**	**(84,837)**	**332,198**
Income tax (expense)/credit	(19,863)	23,759	2,337	(1,171)	**5,062**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**276,357**	**89,375**	**57,536**	**(86,008)**	**337,260**
Total gross loans and advances to customers reported	5,925,787	5,846,274	3,428,454	-	**15,200,515**
Total customer accounts reported	5,854,182	4,975,661	1,293,222	511,230	**12,634,295**
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees	3,146,940	176,937	308,480	-	**3,632,357**

**Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2020 consolidated financial statements as they reflect the certain restatements as described in Note 2.*

28. SEGMENT ANALYSIS CONTINUED

Segment disclosure below is prepared without the effect of 2021 re-segmentations as described above.

in thousands of GEL	Corporate	Retail	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Corporate centre and other operations	Total
31 December 2020 Interest income	462,203	617,125	335,161	246,349	**1,660,838**
Interest expense	(208,556)	(184,738)	(12,020)	(448,775)	**(854,089)**
Net interest gains on currency swaps	-	-	-	20,950	**20,950**
Inter-segment interest income/(expense)	34,455	(59,379)	(125,599)	150,523	**-**
Net interest income	**288,102**	**373,008**	**197,542**	**(30,953)**	**827,699**
Fee and commission income	57,949	206,377	26,405	(235)	**290,496***
Fee and commission expense	(8,698)	(101,887)	(11,001)	(131)	**(121,717)***
Net fee and commission income	**49,251**	**104,490**	**15,404**	**(366)**	**168,779**
Net gains/(loss) from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	51,443	31,561	27,187	(4,336)	**105,855**
Net losses from disposal of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(624)	**(624)**
Other operating income	1,855	6,901	429	4,169	**13,354**
Other operating non-interest income	**53,298**	**38,462**	**27,616**	**(791)**	**118,585**
Credit loss allowance for loans to customers	(29,089)	(201,652)	(100,070)	-	**(330,811)**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for performance guarantees and credit related commitments	3,546	(241)	(67)	-	**3,238**
Credit loss allowance for finance lease receivables	-	-	-	(7,760)	**(7,760)**
Credit loss allowance for other financial assets	(5,600)	(1,476)	-	(6,332)	**(13,408)**
Credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(876)	-	-	(934)	**(1,810)**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	(5)	(3,590)	(877)	(1,358)	**(5,830)***
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses	**358,627**	**309,001**	**139,548**	**(48,494)**	**758,682***
Staff costs	(34,068)	(109,492)	(47,835)	(15,492)	**(206,887)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(4,296)	(45,256)	(11,187)	(3,329)	**(64,068)**
Provision for liabilities and charges	(400)	(2,200)	-	-	**(2,600)**
Administrative and other operating expenses	(11,968)	(64,719)	(21,589)	(13,638)	**(111,914)***
Operating expenses	**(50,732)**	**(221,667)**	**(80,611)**	**(32,459)**	**(385,469)***
Losses from modifications of financial instruments	(6,345)	(23,633)	(7,153)	(3,884)	**(41,015)**
Profit/(loss) before tax	**301,550**	**63,701**	**51,784**	**(84,837)**	**332,198**
Income tax (expense)/credit	(18,695)	21,360	3,568	(1,171)	**5,062**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**282,855**	**85,061**	**55,352**	**(86,008)**	**337,260**
Total gross loans and advances to customers reported	5,690,749	5,953,687	3,556,079	–	**15,200,515**
Total customer accounts reported	4,001,068	7,255,020	1,378,207	–	**12,634,295**
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees	3,125,279	189,288	317,790	–	**3,632,357**

**Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2020 consolidated financial statements as they reflect the certain restatements as described in Note 2.*

28. SEGMENT ANALYSIS CONTINUED

For comparison purposes segment disclosure below is prepared with the effect of 2021 re-segmentations as described above.

in thousands of GEL	Corporate	Retail	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Corporate centre and other operations	Total
31 December 2019 Interest income	360,688	587,154	291,051	196,213	**1,435,106**
Interest expense	(148,464)	(147,099)	(9,966)	(364,893)	**(670,422)**
Net interest gains on currency swaps	-	-	-	28,556	**28,556**
Inter-segment interest income/(expense)	11,216	(73,263)	(99,022)	161,069	**-**
Net interest income	**223,440**	**366,792**	**182,063**	**20,945**	**793,240**
Fee and commission income	49,928	203,391	25,787	1,512	**280,618***
Fee and commission expense	(7,091)	(84,838)	(9,081)	(482)	**(101,492)***
Net fee and commission income	**42,837**	**118,553**	**16,706**	**1,030**	**179,126**
Net gains/(loss) from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	50,985	30,726	23,087	(2,363)	**102,435**
Net gains from disposal of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	169	**169**
Other operating income	4,322	8,204	1,082	3,968	**17,576**
Share of profit of associates	-	-	-	632	**632**
Other operating non-interest income	**55,307**	**38,930**	**24,169**	**2,406**	**120,812**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for loans to customers	3,262	(81,569)	(3,723)	-	**(82,030)**
Credit loss (allowance)/recovery for performance guarantees and credit related commitments	(2,691)	411	124	-	**(2,156)**
Credit loss recovery for finance lease receivables	-	-	-	582	**582**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for other financial assets	2,211	(3,545)	(11)	(6,372)	**(7,717)**
Credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(142)	-	-	(149)	**(291)**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	-	(2,743)	-	-	**(2,743)***
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses	**324,224**	**436,829**	**219,328**	**18,442**	**998,823***
Staff costs	(36,630)	(132,722)	(45,773)	(10,883)	**(226,008)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,509)	(45,429)	(7,170)	(2,211)	**(57,319)**
Provision for liabilities and charges	-	-	-	(2,105)	**(2,105)**
Administrative and other operating expenses	(14,043)	(74,356)	(15,021)	(20,764)	**(124,184)***
Operating expenses	**(53,182)**	**(252,507)**	**(67,964)**	**(35,963)**	**(409,616)***
Profit/(loss) before tax	**271,042**	**184,322**	**151,364**	**(17,521)**	**589,207**
Income tax (expense)/credit	(29,048)	(17,557)	(15,369)	18,452	**(43,522)**
Profit for the year	**241,994**	**166,765**	**135,995**	**931**	**545,685**
Total gross loans and advances to customers reported	4,904,244	4,896,594	2,861,117	-	**12,661,955**
Total customer accounts reported	4,811,788	3,920,816	1,153,349	226,049	**10,112,002**
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees	2,468,261	190,598	300,992	-	**2,959,851**

**Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2019 consolidated financial statements as they reflect the certain restatements as described in Note 2.*

28. SEGMENT ANALYSIS CONTINUED

Segment disclosure below is prepared without the effect of 2021 re-segmentations as described above.

in thousands of GEL	Corporate	Retail	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Corporate centre and other operations	Total
31 December 2019 Interest income	356,654	582,788	299,451	196,213	**1,435,106**
Interest expense	(166,857)	(152,566)	(10,153)	(340,846)	**(670,422)**
Net interest gains on currency swaps	–	–	–	28,556	**28,556**
Inter-segment interest income/(expense)	31,352	(66,951)	(101,423)	137,022	**–**
Net interest income	**221,149**	**363,271**	**187,875**	**20,945**	**793,240**
Fee and commission income	49,387	203,448	26,271	1,512	**280,618***
Fee and commission expense	(7,059)	(84,870)	(9,081)	(482)	**(101,492)***
Net fee and commission income	**42,328**	**118,578**	**17,190**	**1,030**	**179,126**
Net gains/(loss) from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	49,852	30,726	24,220	(2,363)	**102,435**
Net gains from disposal of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	169	**169**
Other operating income	2,952	9,563	1,093	3,968	**17,576**
Share of profit of associates	–	–	–	632	**632**
Other operating non-interest income	**52,804**	**40,289**	**25,313**	**2,406**	**120,812**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for loans to customers	3,262	(77,324)	(7,968)	–	**(82,030)**
Credit loss (allowance)/recovery for performance guarantees and credit related commitments	(2,691)	411	124	–	**(2,156)**
Credit loss recovery for finance lease receivables	–	–	–	582	**582**
Credit loss recovery/(allowance) for other financial assets	2,211	(3,545)	(11)	(6,372)	**(7,717)**
Credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(142)	–	–	(149)	**(291)**
Net impairment of non-financial assets	-	(2,743)	-	-	**(2,743)***
Operating income after expected credit and non-financial asset impairment losses	**318,921**	**438,937**	**222,523**	**18,442**	**998,823***
Staff costs	(36,630)	(131,583)	(46,912)	(10,883)	**(226,008)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,509)	(45,429)	(7,170)	(2,211)	**(57,319)**
Provision for liabilities and charges	–	–	–	(2,105)	**(2,105)**
Administrative and other operating expenses	(14,043)	(70,255)	(19,122)	(20,764)	**(124,184)***
Operating expenses	**(53,182)**	**(247,267)**	**(73,204)**	**(35,963)**	**(409,616)***
Profit/(loss) before tax	**265,739**	**191,670**	**149,319**	**(17,521)**	**589,207**
Income tax (expense)/credit	(29,048)	(18,101)	(14,825)	18,452	**(43,522)**
Profit for the year	**236,691**	**173,569**	**134,494**	**931**	**545,685**
Total gross loans and advances to customers reported	4,660,473	5,053,203	2,948,279	–	**12,661,955**
Total customer accounts reported	3,250,046	5,672,685	1,189,271	–	**10,112,002**
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees	2,451,769	205,433	302,649	–	**2,959,851**

** Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2019 consolidated financial statements as they reflect the certain restatements as described in Note 2.*

28. SEGMENT ANALYSIS CONTINUED

in thousands of GEL	Corporate	Retail	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Corporate centre and other operations	Total
2021					
– Fee and commission income	112,479	212,922	52,811	(52)	**378,160**
– Other operating income	2,706	8,879	877	28,580	**41,042**
Total	**115,185**	**221,801**	**53,688**	**28,528**	**419,202**
Timing of revenue recognition:					
– At point in time	115,185	220,246	53,688	28,575	**417,694**
– Over a period of time	-	1,555	-	(47)	**1,508**

in thousands of GEL	Corporate	Retail	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Corporate centre and other operations	Total
2020					
– Fee and commission income	57,949	206,377	26,405	(235)	**290,496**
– Other operating income	1,855	6,901	429	4,169	**13,354**
Total	**59,804**	**213,278**	**26,834**	**3,934**	**303,850**
Timing of revenue recognition:					
– At point in time	59,804	210,986	26,834	3,934	**301,558**
– Over a period of time	-	2,292	-	-	**2,292**

in thousands of GEL	Corporate	Retail	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Corporate centre and other operations	Total
2019					
– Fee and commission income	49,387	203,448	26,271	1,512	**280,618**
– Other operating income	2,952	9,563	1,093	3,968	**17,576**
Total	**52,339**	**213,011**	**27,364**	**5,480**	**298,194**
Timing of revenue recognition:					
– At point in time	52,311	211,531	27,359	5,480	**296,681**
– Over a period of time	28	1,480	5	-	**1,513**

28. SEGMENT ANALYSIS CONTINUED

Reportable segments' assets were reconciled to total assets as follows:

in thousands of GEL	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Total segment assets (gross loans and advances to customers)	16,954,553	15,200,515	12,661,955
Credit loss allowance	(407,368)	(606,246)	(312,556)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,595,460	1,601,599	994,479
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	2,086,113	2,098,506	1,591,829
Due from other banks	42,237	19,690	15,597
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,938,196	1,527,268	985,293
Bonds carried at amortised cost	-	1,059,946	1,021,568
Current income tax prepayment	84	69,762	25,695
Deferred income tax asset	2,056	2,134	2,173
Other financial assets	442,207	161,002	115,211
Finance lease receivables	252,340	270,978	256,660
Other assets	373,892	256,646	247,201
Premises and equipment	378,657	362,863	329,529
Intangible assets	267,406	223,577	159,109
Investment properties	22,892	68,689	72,667
Goodwill	28,197	28,197	29,459
Right of use assets	58,001	49,746	57,086
Investments in associates	4,589	4,090	2,655
Total assets per statement of financial position	**24,039,512**	**22,398,962**	**18,255,610**

Reportable segments' liabilities are reconciled to total liabilities as follows:

in thousands of GEL	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Total segment liabilities (customer accounts)	14,884,145	12,634,295	10,112,002
Due to credit institutions	2,984,075	4,485,873	3,593,901
Debt securities in issue	1,583,699	1,419,513	1,213,598
Current income tax liability	86,302	27	818
Deferred income tax liability	10,979	13,084	18,806
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15,845	17,451	16,979
Other financial liabilities	120,620	211,242	95,643
Other liabilities	83,623	59,969	70,366
Subordinated debt	623,647	672,740	591,035
Lease Liabilities	56,522	54,588	59,316
Total liabilities per statement of financial position	**20,449,457**	**19,568,782**	**15,772,464**

29. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Interest income calculated using effective interest method			
Loans and advances to customers	1,601,966	1,393,856	1,225,201
Bonds carried at amortised cost*	-	95,888	58,597
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*	185,424	103,516	74,043
Due from other banks	13,491	13,870	27,915
Other financial assets	4,315	1,621	1,416
Other interest income			
Finance lease receivables	57,881	52,087	47,934
Total interest income	**1,863,077**	**1,660,838**	**1,435,106**
Interest expense			
Customer accounts	(469,873)	(402,728)	(327,154)
Due to credit institutions	(256,746)	(288,857)	(226,899)
Subordinated debt	(53,338)	(55,716)	(63,693)
Debt securities in issue	(113,146)	(104,182)	(50,248)
Other interest expense			
Lease liabilities	(2,325)	(2,606)	(2,428)
Total interest expense	**(895,428)**	**(854,089)**	**(670,422)**
Net interest gains on currency swaps	28,143	20,950	28,556
Net interest income	**995,792**	**827,699**	**793,240**

** 2021 reflects changes in business model of financial securities described in Note 2.*

As of 31 December 2021 GEL 1,831,852 thousand of interest income and GEL 878,444 thousand of interest expense were attributable to the Bank (2020: GEL 1,630,741 thousand of interest income and GEL 839,830 thousand of interest expense; 2019: GEL 1,416,276 thousand of interest income and GEL 657,579 thousand of interest expense).

During 2021 interest accrued on defaulted loans amounted to GEL 36,105 thousand (2020: GEL 69,285 thousand; 2019: GEL 14,372 thousand).

During 2021 capitalized interest expense in the amount of GEL 1,756 thousand (2020: GEL 1,403 thousand, 2019: nil), was attributable to the development of the Group's headquarters. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is weighted average of interest bearing liabilities by currencies: 7.7% in GEL, 2.9% in USD and 1.3% in EUR. (2020: 7.7% in GEL, 3.6% in USD and 1.1% in EUR, 2019: nil)

30. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

Fee and commission income and expense of the Group are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020 (restated)	2019 (restated)
Fee and commission income in respect of financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss:			
– Card operations	188,749	139,000*	135,015*
– Settlement transactions	108,046	84,366	81,933
– Guarantees issued	42,125	35,761	28,738
– Cash transactions	7,383	8,305	13,212
– Issuance of letters of credit	2,906	6,200	5,215
– Foreign exchange operations	3,259	1,952	2,841
– Other	25,692	14,912	13,664
Total fee and commission income	**378,160**	**290,496**	**280,618**
Fee and commission expense in respect of financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss:			
– Card operations	115,998	93,597*	78,752*
– Settlement transactions	18,052	13,041	13,729
– Cash transactions	6,062	6,618	4,731
– Guarantees and letters of credit received	4,628	4,148	3,628
– Other	8,533	4,313	652
Total fee and commission expense	**153,273**	**121,717**	**101,492**
Net fee and commission income	**224,887**	**168,779**	**179,126**

** Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2020 and 2019 financial statements as they reflect the reclassifications as described in Note 2.*

Fee and commission income and expense of the Bank are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020 (restated)	2019 (restated)
Fee and commission income in respect of financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss:			
– Card operations	185,842	137,011*	131,919*
– Settlement transactions	79,617	59,746	56,257
– Guarantees issued	44,960	35,761	28,738
– Cash transactions	13,825	11,105	14,884
– Issuance of letters of credit	73	6,388	5,703
– Foreign exchange operations	3,262	1,959	2,842
– Other	22,019	12,011	10,611
Total fee and commission income	**349,598**	**263,981**	**250,954**
Fee and commission expense in respect of financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss:			
– Card operations	124,191	101,065*	85,558*
– Settlement transactions	16,143	11,427	11,406
– Cash transactions	23,843	19,225	14,395
– Guarantees and letters of credit received	4,628	4,148	3,628
– Other	7,223	3,718	172
Total fee and commission expense	**176,028**	**139,583**	**115,159**
Net fee and commission income	**173,570**	**124,398**	**135,795**

** Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2020 and 2019 financial statements as they reflect the reclassifications as described in Note 2.*

31. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Gain from sale of investment properties	22,933	1,003	938
Gain on disposal of premises and equipment	5,347	496	2,115
Gain from sale of inventories of repossessed collateral	3,087	1,559	2,755
Revenues from operational leasing	2,300	3,172	3,046
Revenues from sale of cash-in terminals	294	477	926
Other	7,081	6,647	7,796
Total other operating income	**41,042**	**13,354**	**17,576**

In 2021, the Group disposed its certain investment properties and premises, out of which most part accounted to the single sale described in Note 15.

Revenue from operational leasing is wholly attributable to investment properties. The carrying value of the repossessed collateral disposed in the year ended 31 December 2021 was GEL 48,029 thousand (2020: GEL 22,423 thousand; 2019: GEL 32,306 thousand).

32. NET GAINS FROM CURRENCY DERIVATIVES, FOREIGN CURRENCY OPERATIONS AND TRANSLATION

Net gains from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation for the following years are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Net gains/(losses) from trading in foreign currencies	113,043	(96,484)	79,287
Net gains from foreign exchange translation	10,862	202,331	23,428
Net gains/(losses) from derivative financial instruments	289	8	(280)
Total net gains from currency derivatives, foreign currency operations and translation	**124,194**	**105,855**	**102,435**

33. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs of the Group are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Salaries and bonuses	220,584	181,200	180,856
Share based compensation	19,352	16,522	33,624
Other compensation cost	15,811	9,165	11,528
Salaries and other employee benefits	**255,747**	**206,887**	**226,008**

Staff costs of the Bank are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Salaries and bonuses	198,837	161,833	160,941
Share based compensation	19,352	16,522	33,624
Other compensation cost	14,102	8,040	10,461
Salaries and other employee benefits	**232,291**	**186,395**	**205,026**

33. STAFF COSTS CONTINUED

Share based compensation represents remuneration paid in shares and is excluded as non-cash in the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows.

Breakdown of monthly average number of employees by categories is as follows:

Number of employees of the Group are as follows:

Position		2021	2020	2019
Top Management	*Temporary*	-	-	-
	Permanent	6	6	7
Middle Management	*Temporary*	-	-	5
	Permanent	295	301	231
Other Employees	*Temporary*	1,047	1,193	1,341
	Permanent	6,370	5,869	5,396
Total		**7,718**	**7,369**	**6,980**

Number of employees of the Bank are as follows:

Position		2021	2020	2019
Top Management	*Temporary*	-	-	-
	Permanent	6	6	7
Middle Management	*Temporary*	-	-	3
	Permanent	226	225	216
Other Employees	*Temporary*	1,000	1,062	1,140
	Permanent	5,728	5,366	4,935
Total		**6,960**	**6,659**	**6,301**

34. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Administrative and other operating expenses of the Group are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020 (restated)	2019 (restated)
Intangible asset maintenance	19,131	15,504	12,885
Professional services	19,085	16,229	19,027
Advertising and marketing services	17,375	17,046	18,344
Occupancy and rent**	12,437	12,750	13,076
Taxes other than on income	9,850	8,217	6,851
Utilities services	8,192	6,518	6,800
Insurance	7,999	7,640	6,083
Premises and equipment maintenance	6,589	5,509	9,208
Communications and supply	5,615	5,203	5,555
Stationery and other office expenses	4,431	5,322	4,638
Personnel training and recruitment	2,553	1,447	2,904
Transportation and vehicle maintenance	2,365	1,610	2,027
Security services	1,787	1,822	2,001
Loss on disposal of premises and equipment	1,229	93	937
Loss on disposal of repossessed collateral	598	181	1,310
Charity	417	1,530	1,990
Business trip expenses	337	507	2,163
Other	8,634	4,786*	8,385*
Total administrative and other operating expenses	**128,624**	**111,914***	**124,184***

**Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2020 and 2019 financial statements as they reflect the reclassification of net impairment of non-financial assets as described in Note 2.*
***Includes short-term leases, low value leases, VAT and other relevant tax expense on lease contracts recognised under IFRS 16 scope*

34. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES CONTINUED

Administrative and other operating expenses of the Bank are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020 (restated)	2019 (restated)
Professional services	19,547	14,968	17,323
Advertising and marketing services	16,621	16,358	17,491
Intangible asset maintenance	16,500	13,590	11,307
Occupancy and rent**	9,634	10,372	9,412
Utilities services	7,852	6,308	6,576
Premises and equipment maintenance	6,200	5,640	8,586
Taxes other than on income	5,584	5,148	3,669
Communications and supply	4,553	4,226	4,682
Stationery and other office expenses	4,108	5,012	4,353
Personnel training and recruitment	2,389	1,345	2,760
Insurance	2,214	1,778	1,292
Security services	1,619	1,647	1,875
Loss on disposal of premises and equipment	1,117	85	938
Transportation and vehicle maintenance	634	442	640
Loss on disposal of repossessed collateral	583	23	1,270
Charity	417	1,488	1,975
Business trip expenses	297	449	2,024
Other	3,799	1,274*	4,880*
Total administrative and other operating expenses	**103,668**	**90,153***	**101,053***

**Certain amounts do not correspond to the 2020 and 2019financial statements as they reflect the reclassification of net impairment of non-financial assets as described in Note 2.*
***Includes short-term leases, low value leases, VAT and other relevant tax expense on lease contracts recognised under IFRS 16 scope*

Auditors' remuneration is included within professional services expenses above and comprises:

in thousands of GEL	Audit	Audit Related	Other Services	Total
31 December 2021				
Audit of TBC Bank Group and subsidiaries annual financial statements	1,623	–	–	1,623
Review of TBC Bank Group and subsidiaries interim financial statements	–	480	–	480
Other assurance services	–	–	932	932
Total auditors' remuneration	**1,623**	**480**	**932**	**3,035**
31 December 2020				
Audit of TBC Bank Group and subsidiaries annual financial statements	1,711	–	–	1,711
Review of TBC Bank Group and subsidiaries interim financial statements	–	215	–	215
Other assurance services	–	–	25	25
Total auditors' remuneration	**1,711**	**215**	**25**	**1,951**
31 December 2019				
Audit of TBC Bank Group and subsidiaries annual financial statements	1,165	–	–	1,165
Review of TBC Bank Group and subsidiaries interim financial statements	–	463	–	463
Other assurance services	–	–	864	864
Total auditors' remuneration	**1,165**	**463**	**864**	**2,492**

Fees presented in the tables above are exclusive of taxes. For the year ended 31 December 2021, GEL 910 thousands (included in the table in other assurance services) is attributable to the services in relation to issuance of AT1 Notes in October 2021.

35. INCOME TAXES

Income tax credit/(expense) comprise of the following:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Current tax charge	121,305	612	44,690
Deferred tax credit	(2,027)	(5,674)	(1,168)
Total Income tax expense/(credit) for the year	**119,278**	**(5,062)**	**43,522**

Current income tax liability to the regulatory authorities is generally paid on a quarterly basis. The amount is calculated by dividing previous year current income tax amount by 4 equal portion. In 2021, no prepayments for current income tax were made as the 2020 resulted in tax loss and there was no current income tax payable. Accordingly, at the end of 2021 Bank had income tax payable, whilst in 2020 and 2019, income tax asset.

The income tax rate applicable to the majority of the Group's income was 15% (2020: 15%; 2019: 15%). The income tax rate applicable to the majority of subsidiaries income ranged from 15% to 20% (2020: 15% - 20%; 2019: 15% - 20%).

Reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation credit/expense is provided below.

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Statutory rate	**15% – 20%**	**15% – 20%**	**15% – 20%**
Profit before tax	**962,223**	**332,198**	**545,154**
Theoretical tax charge at statutory rate 15%-20%	144,310	50,230	88,419
Tax effect of items which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes:			
– Income which is exempt from taxation	(25,447)	(26,877)	(22,002)
– Non-deductible expenses	158	(2,322)	(2,083)
– Expected effects of change in tax legislation	343	(23,226)	(55)
– Other differences	(86)	(2,867)	(20,757)
Total Income tax expense/(credit) for the year	**119,278**	**(5,062)**	**43,522**

Differences between financial reporting framework and statutory taxation regulations in Georgia and Azerbaijan give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below and is recorded at the rate of 15% (2020: 15%; 2019: 15%) for Georgia and 20% for Azerbaijan (2020: 20%; 2019: 20%).

Income which is exempt from taxation includes interest income from placements in NBG, Georgian government Treasury bills and IFI securities. Revaluation of investment securities held at FVOCI did not result in recognition of deferred tax assets/liabilities (since majority of securities were either tax exempt or were not supposed to be sold before Estonian model transition date discussed below) and its tax effect was not recognised in OCI. Non-deductible expenses include penalties paid and charity expenses towards beneficiary which are not registered charity organizations.

On 13 May 2016 the Government of Georgia enacted the changes in the Tax Code of Georgia effective from 1 January 2019, for commercial banks, credit unions, insurance organizations, microfinance organizations and pawnshops and from 1 January 2017 for other entities. However, during 2018 Georgian Government changed transition date to 1 January 2023 for commercial banks, credit unions, insurance organizations, microfinance organizations and pawnshops. The new code impacts the recognition and measurement principles of the Group's income tax and it also affects the Group's deferred income tax assets/liabilities. Companies do not have to pay income tax on their profit before tax (earned since 1 January 2017 or 1 January 2023 for commercial banks, credit unions, insurance organizations, microfinance organizations and pawnshops) until that profit is distributed in a form of dividend or other forms of profit distributions. Once dividend is paid, 15% income tax is payable at the moment of the dividend payment, regardless of whether in monetary or non-monetary form, to the foreign non-resident legal entities and foreign and domestic individuals. The dividends paid out to the resident legal entities are tax exempted. Apart from dividends' distribution, the tax is still payable on expenses or other payments incurred not related to economic activities, free delivery of goods/services and/or transfer of funds and representation costs that exceed the maximum amount determined by the Income Tax Code of Georgia, in the same month they are incurred.

35. INCOME TAXES CONTINUED

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are re-measured to the amounts that are estimated to be utilized in the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022.

in thousands of GEL	1 January 2021	(Credited)/ Charged to profit or loss	31 December 2021
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards			
Premises and equipment	(3,781)	2,619	(1,162)
Loans and advances to customers	(18,617)	5,218	(13,399)
Other financial assets	2,608	1,502	4,110
Due to credit institutions	(1,684)	1,316	(368)
Other financial liabilities	(461)	584	123
Other liabilities	(2,333)	1,411	(922)
Share based payment	1,368	1,327	2,695
Tax loss carried forward	11,950	(11,950)	-
Net deferred tax liability	**(10,950)**	**2,027**	**(8,923)**
Recognised deferred tax asset	2,134	(78)	2,056
Recognised deferred tax liability	(13,084)	2,105	(10,979)
Net deferred tax liability	**(10,950)**	**2,027**	**(8,923)**

in thousands of GEL	1 January 2020	(Credited)/ Charged to profit or loss	31 December 2020
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards			
Premises and equipment	(11,363)	7,582	(3,781)
Loans and advances to customers	(8,822)	(9,795)	(18,617)
Other financial assets	4,802	(2,194)	2,608
Due to credit institutions	(2,486)	802	(1,684)
Other financial liabilities	792	(1,253)	(461)
Other liabilities	(1,800)	(533)	(2,333)
Share based payment	2,253	(885)	1,368
Tax loss carried forward	–	11,950	11,950
Net deferred tax liability	**(16,624)**	**5,674**	**(10,950)**
Recognised deferred tax asset	2,173	(39)	2,134
Recognised deferred tax liability	(18,797)	5,713	(13,084)
Net deferred tax liability	**(16,624)**	**5,674**	**(10,950)**

in thousands of GEL	1 January 2019	(Credited)/ Charged to profit or loss	31 December 2019
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards			
Premises and equipment	(20,748)	9,385	(11,363)
Loans and advances to customers	2,864	(11,686)	(8,822)
Other financial assets	2,317	2,485	4,802
Due to credit institutions	(3,641)	1,155	(2,486)
Subordinated debt	(70)	70	–
Other financial liabilities	(41)	833	792
Other liabilities	864	(2,664)	(1,800)
Share based payment	663	1,590	2,253
Net deferred tax liability	**(17,792)**	**1,168**	**(16,624)**
Recognised deferred tax asset	1,992	181	2,173
Recognised deferred tax liability	(19,784)	987	(18,797)
Net deferred tax liability	**(17,792)**	**1,168**	**(16,624)**

35. INCOME TAXES CONTINUED

In the context of the Group's current structure and Georgian tax legislation, tax losses and current tax assets of different group companies may not be offset against current tax liabilities and taxable profits of other group companies and, accordingly, taxes may accrue even where there is a consolidated tax loss. Therefore, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when they relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

36. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below sets out movements in the Group's liabilities from financing activities for each of the periods presented. The items of these liabilities are those that are reported as financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

in thousands of GEL	Other borrowed funds	Debt securities in Issue	Subordinated debt	Lease Liabilities	Total
Liabilities from financing activities at 1 January 2019	**2,872,071**	**13,343**	**650,919**	**60,232**	**3,596,565**
Proceeds from principal movement	1,819,899	1,176,049	-	-	**2,995,948**
Redemption of principal	(1,392,897)	(14,296)	(104,079)	(6,453)	**(1,517,725)**
Net interest movement**	5,225	1,140	(1,338)	383	**5,410**
Other non-cash movements*	-	-	-	2,818	**2,818**
Foreign exchange adjustments	122,589	37,362	45,533	2,336	**207,820**
Liabilities from financing activities at 31 December 2019	**3,426,887**	**1,213,598**	**591,035**	**59,316**	**5,290,836**
Proceeds from principal movement	4,031,812	31,601	-	-	**4,063,413**
Redemption of principal	(3,319,427)	-	-	(13,251)	**(3,332,678)**
Net interest movement**	6,851	(2,133)	(812)	236	**4,142**
Other non-cash movements*	-	-	-	1,947	**1,947**
Foreign exchange adjustments	198,956	176,447	82,517	6,340	**464,260**
Liabilities from financing activities at 31 December 2020	**4,345,079**	**1,419,513**	**672,740**	**54,588**	**6,491,920**
Proceeds from principal movement	1,750,443	242,287	-	-	**1,992,730**
Redemption of principal	(3,337,495)	-	(12,562)	(12,825)	**(3,362,882)**
Net interest movement**	(30,002)	2,710	(191)	63	**(27,420)**
Other non-cash movements*	-	-	-	18,462	**18,462**
Foreign exchange adjustments	(68,607)	(80,811)	(36,340)	(3,766)	**(189,524)**
Liabilities from financing activities at 31 December 2021	**2,659,418**	**1,583,699**	**623,647**	**56,522**	**4,923,286**

**Other non-cash movements represent additions less terminations for finance lease contracts.*
***Net interest movement includes interest accrued and interest paid. Interest paid on other borrowed funds, debt securities in issue, subordinated debt and lease liabilities is included in operating cash flow interest paid caption.*

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit Quality. Depending on the type of financial asset the Group may utilize different sources of asset credit quality information including credit ratings assigned by the international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Fitch), credit scoring information from credit bureau and internally developed credit ratings. Financial assets are classified in an internally developed credit quality grades by taking into account the internal and external credit quality information in combination with other indicators specific to the particular exposure (e.g. delinquency). The Group defines following credit quality grades:

- Very low risk – exposures demonstrate strong ability to meet financial obligations;
- Low risk – exposures demonstrate adequate ability to meet financial obligations;
- Moderate risk – exposures demonstrate satisfactory ability to meet financial obligations;
- High risk – exposures that require closer monitoring, and
- Default – exposures in default, with observed credit impairment.

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls. An ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Group: Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD") and Discount Rate. The estimates consider forward looking information, that is, ECLs reflect probability weighted development of key macroeconomic variables that have an impact on credit risk.

The Group uses is a three-stage model for ECL measurement and classifies its borrowers across three stages: The Group classifies its exposures as Stage 1 if no significant deterioration in credit quality occurred since initial recognition and the instrument was not defaulted when initially recognized. The exposure is classified to Stage 2 if the significant deterioration in credit quality was identified since initial recognition but the financial instrument is not considered defaulted. The exposures for which the defaulted indicators have been identified are classified as Stage 3 instruments. The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) amount differs depending on exposure allocation to one of the Stages. In the case of Stage 1 instruments, the ECL represents that portion of the lifetime ECL that can be attributed to default events potentially occurring within the next 12 months from the reporting date. In case of Stage 2 instruments, the ECL represents the lifetime ECL, i.e. credit losses that can be attributed to possible default events during the whole lifetime of a financial instrument. Generally, lifetime is set equal to the remaining contractual maturity of the financial instrument. Factors such as existence of contractual repayment schedules, options for extension of repayment maturity and monitoring processes held by The Group affect the lifetime determination. In case of Stage 3 instruments, default event has already incurred and the lifetime ECL is estimated based on the expected recoveries.

Definition of default

Financial assets for which the Group observed occurrence of one or more loss events are classified in Stage 3..

The Group uses both quantitative and qualitative criteria for the definition of default. The borrower is classified as defaulted if at least one of the following occurred:

- Any amount of contractual repayments is past due more than 90 days;
- Factors indicating the borrower's unlikeliness-to-pay.

In case of individually significant borrowers The Group additionally applies criteria including but not limited to: Bankruptcy proceedings, significant fraud in the borrower's business that significantly affected its financial condition, breach of the contract terms etc. For SME and corporate borrowers default is identified on the counterparty level, meaning that all the claims against the borrower are treated as defaulted. As for retail and micro exposures, facility level default definition is applied considering additional pulling effect criteria. If the amount of defaulted exposure exceeds predefined threshold, all the claims against the borrower are classified as defaulted. Once financial instrument is classified as defaulted, it remains as such until it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months, in which case exposure is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured). Probation period of six months has been determined on analysis of likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after curing. Exposures which are moved to stage 2 from default state are kept there for certain period before transferring to Stage 1 and classified as fully performing instruments again.

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR")

Financial assets for which the Group identifies significant increase in credit risk since its origination are classified in Stage 2. SICR indicators are recognized at financial instrument level even though some of them refer to the borrower's characteristics. The Group uses both quantitative and qualitative indicators of SICR.

Quantitative criteria

On a quantitative basis The Group assess change in probability of default parameter for each particular exposure since initial recognition and compares it to the predefined threshold. When absolute change in probability of default exceeds the applicable threshold, SICR is deemed to have occurred and exposure is transferred to Stage 2. Quantitative indicator of SICR is applied to retail and micro segments, where the Group has sufficient number of observations.

Qualitative criteria

Financial asset is transferred to Stage 2 and lifetime ECLs is measured if at least one of the following SICR qualitative criteria is observed:

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

- delinquency period of more than 30 days on contractual repayments;
- exposure is restructured, but is not defaulted;
- borrower is classified as "watch".

The Group has not rebutted the presumption that there has been significant increase in credit risk since origination when financial asset becomes more than 30 days past due. This qualitative indicator of SICR together with debt restructuring is applied to all segments. Particularly for corporate and SME segment the Group uses downgrade of risk category since origination of the financial instrument as a qualitative indicator of SICR. Based on the results of the monitoring borrowers are classified across different risk categories. In case there are certain weaknesses present, which if materialized may lead to loan repayment problems, borrowers are classified as "watch" category. Although watch borrowers' financial standing is sufficient to repay obligations, these borrowers are closely monitored and specific actions are undertaken to mitigate potential weaknesses. Once the borrower is classified as "watch" category it is transferred to Stage 2. If any of the SICR indicators described above occur financial instrument is transferred to Stage 2. Financial asset may be moved back to Stage 1, if SICR indicators are no longer observed.

ECL measurement

The Group utilizes two approaches for ECL measurement – individual assessment and collective assessment. Individual assessment is mainly used for stage 2 and stage 3 individually significant borrowers. Additionally, the Group may arbitrarily designate selected exposures to individual measurement of ECL based on the Group's credit risk management or underwriting departments' decision.

The Group uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) method for the determination of recovery amount under individual assessment. In order to ensure the accurate estimation of recoverable amount The Group may utilize scenario analysis approach. Scenarios may be defined considering the specifics and future outlook of individual borrower, sector the borrower operates in or changes in values of collateral. In case of scenario analysis The Group forecasts recoverable amount for each scenario and estimates respective losses. Ultimate ECL is calculated as the weighted average of losses expected in each scenario, weighted by the probability of scenario occurring.

As for the non-significant and non-impaired significant borrowers The Group estimates expected credit losses collectively. For the collective assessment and risk parameters estimation purposes the exposures are Grouped into a homogenous risk pools based on similar credit risk characteristics. Common credit risk characteristics of the Group include but are not limited to: Stage (Stage 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3), type of counterparty (individual vs business), type of product, rating (external or internal), overdue status, restructuring status, months in default category or any other characteristics that may differentiate certain sub-segments for risk parameter's estimation purposes. Number of pools differs for different products/ segments considering specifics of portfolio and availability of data within each pool. Collective ECL is the sum of the multiplications of the following credit risk parameters: EAD, PD and LGD, that are defined as explained below, and discounted to present value using the instrument's effective interest rate.

The key principles of calculating the credit risk parameters:

Exposure at default (EAD)

The EAD represents estimation of exposure to credit risk at the time of default occurring during the life of financial instrument. The EAD parameter used for the purpose of the ECL calculation is time-dependent, i.e. the Group allows for various values of the parameter to be applied to subsequent time periods during the lifetime of an exposure. Such structure of the EAD is applied to all Stage 1 and Stage 2 financial instruments. In case of Stage 3 financial instruments and defaulted POCI assets, the EAD vector is one-element with current EAD as the only value. EAD is determined differently for amortising financial instruments with contractual repayment schedules and for revolving facilities. For amortising products EAD is calculated considering the contractual repayments of principal and interest over the 12-month period for facilities classified in Stage 1 and over lifetime period for remaining instruments. It is additionally adjusted to include effect of reduction in exposure due to prepayments - Namely full prepayment ratio. Full Prepayment Rate (FPR) parameter represents the probability that a financial instrument will be fully prepaid during the particular period to maturity. For the purpose of calculating Full Prepayment Ratio, the Group make the analysis of the historical data of the contracts fully prepaid until the maturity.

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

Probability of default (PD)

Probability of default parameter describes the likelihood of a default of a facility over a particular time horizon. It provides an estimate of the likelihood that a borrower will be unable to meet its contractual debt obligations. The PD parameter is time-dependent (i.e. has a specific term structure) and is applied to all non-defaulted contracts. Taking into account specific nature of different segments of clients for which the PD is estimated as well as unique characteristics that drive their default propensity, the PD is modelled differently for Retail and Micro segments and Corporate and SME segments. PD assessment approach is also differentiated for different time horizons and is further adjusted due to expected influence of macroeconomic variables as forecasted for the period (see 'Forward Looking Information" section for further details on incorporation of macroeconomic expectations in ECL calculation). FLI adjustment is applied on PD for the three-year period, given the uncertainty involved in the macroeconomic forecasts for the longer time horizon. Two types of PDs are used for calculating ECLs: 12-month and lifetime PD. Lifetime PDs represent the estimated probability of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument and it is a sum of the 12 months marginal PDs over the life of the instrument. The Group generally uses number based approach of PD model construction, however for the nonhomogeneous portfolios exposure-weighted approach is utilised. The Group uses different statistical approaches such as the extrapolation of 12-month PDs based on migration matrixes, developing lifetime PD curves based on the historical default data and gradual convergence of long-term PD with the long-term default rate.

Loss given default (LGD)

The LGD parameter represents the share of an exposure that would be irretrievably lost if a borrower defaults. For Stage 1 and Stage 2 financial instruments, the LGD is estimated for each period in the instrument's lifetime and reflects the share of the expected EAD for that period that will not be recovered over the remaining lifetime of the instrument after the default date. For Stage 3 financial instruments, the LGD represents the share of the EAD as of reporting date that will not be recovered over the remaining life of that instrument. Assessment of LGD varies by the type of counterparty, segment, type of product, securitization level and availability of historical observations. The general LGD estimation process employed by the Group is based on the assumption that after the default of the exposure, two mutually exclusive scenarios are possible. The exposure either leaves the default state (cure scenario) or does not leave the default state and will be subject to recovery process (non-cure scenario). The probability that an exposure defaults again in the cure scenario is involved in the estimation process. Risk parameters applicable to both scenarios, i.e. cure rates and recovery rates, are estimated by means of migration matrices approach, where risk Groups are defined by consecutive months-in-default. For each LGD portfolio the Group defines the recovery horizon, since the default date after which no material recoveries are assumed. Recovery horizon is defined by data analytics and expert judgment. For certain portfolios based on the limitations of observations alternative versions of the general approach may be applied. For significant corporate exposures, the Group uses the LGD modelling approach that is based on realized recoveries from historical defaults, adjusted with approximation of future recoveries from individually assessed defaulted exposures. In order to model LGD for SME and non-significant corporate borrowers, the Group is estimating recoverable amount directly from the collateral and assumes that no recoveries from cash is expected. In order to estimate recoverable amount from the collateral the Group is applying respective haircuts defined for different types of collateral and discounts them using effective interest rate over the realization period. In addition, at each reporting date, the Group makes the decision which historical data horizon should be used in order to model recoveries.

Forward-looking information

The measurement of unbiased, probability weighted ECL requires inclusion of forward looking information obtainable without undue cost or effort. For forward-looking information purposes the Group defines three macro scenarios. The scenarios are defined as baseline (most likely), upside (better than most likely) and downside (worse than most likely) scenarios of the state of the Georgian economy. To derive the baseline macro-economic scenario, the Group takes into account forecasts from various external sources – the National Bank of Georgia, Ministry of Finance, International Monetary Fund ("IMF") as well as other International Financial Institutions ("IFI"s) – in order to ensure the to the consensus market expectations. Upside and downside scenarios are defined based on the framework developed by the Group's macroeconomic unit.

The Group uses statistical models and historical relationship between the various macroeconomic factors and default observations to derive forward-looking adjustments. In case these models do not provide reasonable results

either from statistical or business perspective, the Group may apply expert judgment or use alternative approach. As at 31 December 2021, the Group uses same approaches as in 31 December 2020. The Group employs statistical models to derive forward looking adjustment in all segments except for corporate. In corporate segment, due to the availability of comprehensive borrower-level financial information and insignificance of the statistical models, The Group uses stress test approach instead. The baseline, upside and downside scenarios were assigned probability weighing of 50%, 25% and 25%, respectively.

The forward looking information is incorporated in both individual and collective assessment of expected credit losses.

Model maintenance and validation

The Group regularly reviews its methodology and assumptions to reduce any difference between the estimates and the actual credit loss. Such back-testing is performed at least once a year. As part of the back-testing process, the Group evaluates actual realization of the risk parameters and their consistency with the model estimates. Additionally staging criteria are also analysed within the back-testing process. The results of back-testing the ECL measurement methodology are communicated to the Group Management and further actions for tuning the models and assumptions are defined after discussions between authorised persons.

Risk governance

ECL impairment models were developed by internal credit risk governance division with the involvement of external consultants. The division runs the models to calculate ECL each month. They are also responsible for model back-testing, analytics and governance.

Economic scenarios and probability weights are prepared by macro-financial analysis unit. All the assumptions, including PMAs and PMOs used in the ECL measurement go through of review and approval process:

- Chief Economist reviews and approves the forward-looking scenarios and respective weights;
- Internal allowance committee reviews and approves appropriateness of the estimates and judgements as well as PMAs and PMOs used in ECL measurement on a regular basis; internal committee includes Head of ERM, Heads of Portfolio Credit Risk Management divisions and CRO, who ultimately approves ECL results as of each reporting date;

Climate risk. The Group's largest operations are located in Georgia hence the climate risk overview is done by the management from Georgian perspective. The Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy and Climate Action Plan lays out different policy measures on which TBC Bank based its identification of the potential impact of the policy measures on different economic sectors. As a summary of the potential impact of the various transition risks and physical risks identified, the transitional risks in Georgia are low, considering, that trade and services dominate the Georgian economy, the policy measures outlined in the Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy will have overall low impact on the economic sectors, especially in short and medium term. The Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy takes into consideration that Georgia is a transitional and growing economy, and therefore the government strategy is not to impede the growth of the GDP with policy measures and rather to support a smooth transition where necessary. It is worth noting, that the economic sectors most affected by transitional risks world-wide such as mining crude petroleum, natural gas and metal ores, manufacturing coke and refined petroleum products are present to the extremely limited extend in Georgia, resulting in a low overall impact of transitional measures on economic growth, if any. In order to increase the understanding of climate-related risks on its loan portfolio, the Bank performed a high-level sectoral risk assessment, as different sectors might be vulnerable to different climate-related risks over different time horizons. The maturity structure of the loan portfolio shows that the largest part of assets is distributed in the time horizons that are much shorter that the impacts of climate change, especially of physical risks, can be materialized in Georgia. Therefore, the bank has not made any adjustment to the level of provisions purely related to climate risk. On the other hand, the understanding of climate related risks, which have longer-term impacts need to be increased in coming years, therefore, if the bank will have a plausible findings and conclusions, it will further develop the approach, how to consider climate risks in provisioning. No post model adjustments (PMAs) or Post model overlays (PMOs) have been posted for 2021 in this regard.

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

Details of climate related risks and steps taken are disclosed in the material existing and emerging risks section of the annual report.

Geographical risk concentrations. Assets, liabilities, credit related commitments and performance guarantees have generally been attributed to geographic regions based on the country in which the counterparty is located. Balances legally outstanding to/from off-shore companies which are closely related to Georgian counterparties are allocated to the caption "Georgia". Cash on hand and premises and equipment have been allocated based on the country in which they are physically held.

Table below includes geographical concentration by country of incorporation. Loans and advances to OECD and Non-OECD resident customers, as well as to Georgian customers, are issued to the entities most of which are based and performing in Georgia.

The geographical concentration of the Group's assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2021 is set out below by country of incorporation:

in thousands of GEL	Georgia	OECD	Non-OECD	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	987,932	593,004	14,524	**1,595,460**
Due from other banks	26,174	16,033	30	**42,237**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	2,086,113	-	-	**2,086,113**
Loans and advances to customers	16,104,160	126,415	316,610	**16,547,185**
Investment securities measured at fair value through OCI	1,440,168	496,377	1,651	**1,938,196**
Finance lease receivables	246,328	-	6,012	**252,340**
Other financial assets	439,224	2,749	234	**442,207**
Total financial assets	**21,330,099**	**1,234,578**	**339,061**	**22,903,738**
Non-financial assets	1,131,337	-	4,437	**1,135,774**
Total assets	**22,461,436**	**1,234,578**	**343,498**	**24,039,512**
Liabilities				
Due to credit institutions	1,325,363	1,612,336	46,376	**2,984,075**
Customer accounts	12,805,769	1,029,719	1,048,657	**14,884,145**
Debt securities in issue	1,578,050	-	5,649	**1,583,699**
Other financial liabilities	120,343	270	7	**120,620**
Lease liabilities	56,253	-	269	**56,522**
Subordinated debt	109,427	357,834	156,386	**623,647**
Total financial liabilities	**15,995,205**	**3,000,159**	**1,257,344**	**20,252,708**
Non-financial liabilities	194,364	-	2,385	**196,749**
Total liabilities	**16,189,569**	**3,000,159**	**1,259,729**	**20,449,457**
Net balance sheet position	**6,271,867**	**(1,765,581)**	**(916,231)**	**3,590,055**
Performance guarantees	724,710	675,323	165,661	**1,565,694**
Credit related commitments	2,178,835	4,197	12,317	**2,195,349**

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

The geographical concentration of the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 is set out below by country of incorporation:

in thousands of GEL	Georgia	OECD	Non-OECD	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	906,270	686,110	9,219	**1,601,599**
Due from other banks	6,638	13,052	–	**19,690**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	2,098,506	–	–	**2,098,506**
Loans and advances to customers	14,111,683	131,066	351,520	**14,594,269**
Investment securities measured at fair value through OCI	1,206,673	318,682	1,913	**1,527,268**
Bonds carried at amortised cost	1,059,946	–	–	**1,059,946**
Finance lease receivables	270,632	–	346	**270,978**
Other financial assets	156,866	3,976	160	**161,002**
Total financial assets	**19,817,214**	**1,152,886**	**363,158**	**21,333,258**
Non-financial assets	1,060,212	433	5,059	**1,065,704**
Total assets	**20,877,426**	**1,153,319**	**368,217**	**22,398,962**
Liabilities				
Due to credit institutions	2,362,648	2,110,307	12,918	**4,485,873**
Customer accounts	10,709,378	911,146	1,013,771	**12,634,295**
Debt securities in issue	1,419,513	–	–	**1,419,513**
Other financial liabilities	210,887	340	15	**211,242**
Lease liabilities	52,923	–	1,665	**54,588**
Subordinated debt	115,394	390,941	166,405	**672,740**
Total financial liabilities	**14,870,743**	**3,412,734**	**1,194,774**	**19,478,251**
Non-financial liabilities	86,100	59	4,372	**90,531**
Total liabilities	**14,956,843**	**3,412,793**	**1,199,146**	**19,568,782**
Net balance sheet position	**5,920,583**	**(2,259,474)**	**(830,929)**	**2,830,180**
Performance guarantees	745,511	746,871	258,659	**1,751,041**
Credit related commitments	1,868,011	4,678	8,627	**1,881,316**

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

The geographical concentration of the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 is set out below by country of incorporation:

in thousands of GEL	Georgia	OECD	Non-OECD	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	692,905	287,063	14,511	**994,479**
Due from other banks	3,530	12,067	–	**15,597**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	1,591,829	–	–	**1,591,829**
Loans and advances to customers	11,775,027	166,155	408,217	**12,349,399**
Investment securities measured at fair value through OCI	985,293	–	–	**985,293**
Bonds carried at amortised cost	1,021,568	–	–	**1,021,568**
Finance lease receivables	255,596	–	1,064	**256,660**
Other financial assets	113,535	1,431	245	**115,211**
Total financial assets	**16,439,283**	**466,716**	**424,037**	**17,330,036**
Non-financial assets	921,821	27	3,726	**925,574**
Total assets	**17,361,104**	**466,743**	**427,763**	**18,255,610**
Liabilities				
Due to credit institutions	1,813,684	1,744,130	36,087	**3,593,901**
Customer accounts	8,469,206	733,778	909,018	**10,112,002**
Debt securities in issue	1,213,598	–	–	**1,213,598**
Other financial liabilities	96,081	316	9	**96,406**
Lease liabilities	59,316	–	–	**59,316**
Subordinated debt	100,993	343,861	146,181	**591,035**
Total financial liabilities	**11,752,878**	**2,822,085**	**1,091,295**	**15,666,258**
Non-financial liabilities	100,081	829	5,296	**106,206**
Total liabilities	**11,852,959**	**2,822,914**	**1,096,591**	**15,772,464**
Net balance sheet position	**5,508,145**	**(2,356,171)**	**(668,828)**	**2,483,146**
Performance guarantees	603,910	232,328	622,646	**1,458,884**
Credit related commitments	1,485,032	4,476	11,459	**1,500,967**

Market risk. The Bank follows the Basel Committee's definition of market risk as the risk of losses in on- and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices. This risk is principally made up of (a) risks pertaining to interest rate instruments and equities in the trading book and (b) foreign exchange rate risk (or currency risk) and commodities risk throughout the Bank. The Bank's strategy is not to be involved in trading book activity or investments in commodities. Accordingly, the Bank's exposure to market risk is primarily limited to foreign exchange rate risk in the structural book.

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

Currency risk. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from the potential change in foreign currency exchange rates, which can affect the value of a financial instrument. This risk stems from the open currency positions created due to mismatches in foreign currency assets and liabilities. The NBG requires the Bank to monitor both balance-sheet and total aggregate (including off-balance sheet) open currency positions and to maintain the later one within 20% of the Bank's regulatory capital. As at 31 December 2021, the Bank maintained an aggregate open currency position of 0.5% of regulatory capital (2020: 3.4%; 2019: 0.5%). The Asset-Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") has set limits on the level of exposure by currency as well as on aggregate exposure positions which are more conservative than those set by the NBG. The Bank's compliance with such limits is monitored daily by the heads of the Treasury and Financial Risk Management Departments.

On 13 August 2018 the NBG introduced new regulation on changes to OCP ("open currency position") calculation method, according to this regulation, from March 2019 special reserves assigned to FC balance-sheet assets would be deductible gradually for OCP calculation purposes. As a result of COVID-19 pandemic, the NBG implemented countercyclical measure in relation to OCP requirements: suspended the phasing in of special reserved planned to be fully implemented by July 2022.

Currency risk management framework is governed through the Market Risk Management Policy. The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the balance sheet date. While managing open currency position the Group considers part of the provisions to be denominated in the USD, Euro and other currencies. Gross amount of currency swap deposits is included in Derivatives. Therefore, total financial assets and liabilities below are not traceable with either balance sheet or liquidity risk management tables, where net amount of gross currency swaps is presented.

As of 31 December 2021 *in thousands of GEL*	**Monetary financial assets**	**Monetary financial liabilities**	**Derivatives**	**Net position**
Georgian Lari	10,245,525	7,430,412	(339)	2,814,774
US Dollar	8,088,897	10,991,513	2,914,442	11,826
Euro	4,420,441	1,686,875	(2,725,047)	8,519
Other	148,875	143,908	(39)	4,928
Total	**22,903,738**	**20,252,708**	**189,017**	**2,840,047**

As of 31 December 2020 *in thousands of GEL*	**Monetary financial assets**	**Monetary financial liabilities**	**Derivatives**	**Net position**
Georgian Lari	8,730,317	7,166,701	224,700	1,788,316
US Dollar	7,990,323	10,872,233	2,861,675	(20,235)
Euro	4,555,906	1,316,382	(3,237,938)	1,586
Other	56,712	122,935	61,163	(5,060)
Total	**21,333,258**	**19,478,251**	**(90,400)**	**1,764,607**

As of 31 December 2019 *in thousands of GEL*	**Monetary financial assets**	**Monetary financial liabilities**	**Derivatives**	**Net position**
Georgian Lari	7,479,851	5,760,987	(96,378)	1,622,486
US Dollar	6,827,012	8,765,374	1,950,510	12,148
Euro	2,968,554	1,036,267	(1,924,856)	7,431
Other	54,619	103,630	56,133	7,122
Total	**17,330,036**	**15,666,258**	**(14,591)**	**1,649,187**

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

US Dollar strengthening by 20% (weakening 20%) would increase Group's profit or loss and equity in 2021 by GEL 2,365 thousand (decrease by GEL 2,365 thousand). Euro strengthening by 20% (weakening 20%) would increase Group's profit or loss and equity in 2021 by GEL 1,704 thousand (decrease by GEL 1,704 thousand).

US Dollar strengthening by 20% (weakening 20%) would decrease Group's profit or loss and equity in 2020 by GEL 4,047 thousand (increase by GEL 4,047 thousand). Euro strengthening by 20% (weakening 20%) would increase Group's profit or loss and equity in 2020 by GEL 317 thousand (decrease by GEL 317 thousand).

US Dollar strengthening by 20% (weakening 20%) would increase Group's profit or loss and equity in 2019 by GEL 2,430 thousand (decrease by GEL 2,430 thousand). Euro strengthening by 20% (weakening 20%) would increase Group's profit or loss and equity in 2019 by GEL 1,486 thousand (decrease by GEL 1,486 thousand).

Interest rate risk. Interest rate risk arises from potential changes in the market interest rates that can adversely affect the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instrument. This risk can arise from maturity mismatches of assets and liabilities, as well as from the re-pricing characteristics of such assets and liabilities.

The biggest share of the Bank's deposits and the part of the loans are at fixed interest rates, while a portion of the Bank's borrowings is at a floating interest rate. In case of need, the Bank also applies for interest rate risk hedging instruments in order to mitigate interest rate risk. Furthermore, many of the Bank's loans to customers contain a clause allowing it to adjust the interest rate on the loan in case of adverse interest rate movements, thereby limiting the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk. The management also believes that the Bank's interest rate margins provide a reasonable buffer to mitigate the effect of possible adverse interest rate movements.

The Group employs an advanced framework for the management of interest rate risk by establishing appropriate Risk Appetite limits, monitoring compliance with them and preparing forecasts. From September, 2020 the NBG introduced regulation on interest rate risk and set the limit for Economic Value of Equity (EVE) sensitivity at 15% of NBG Tier 1 Capital. The main principles and assumptions of NBG IRR methodology are in line with Basel standards and EBA guidelines developed for IRR management purposes. As of 31 December 2021 the Bank was in compliance with the regulatory requirement with EVE=2.9%. According to NBG guidelines the net interest income sensitivity under parallel shifts of interest rate scenarios are maintained for monitoring purposes, while EVE sensitivity is calculated under 6 predefined stress scenarios of interest rate changes and the limit is applied to the worst case scenario result.

Interest rate risk is managed by the financial risk management department and is monitored by the ALCO, which decides on actions that are necessary for effective interest rate risk management and follows up on their implementation. The major aspects of interest rate risk management development and the respective reporting are periodically provided to the Management Board, the Supervisory Board and the Risk Committee.

Following main assumptions under NBG IRR Regulation and EBA 2018 guidelines, at 31 December 2021, if interest rates had been 200 basis points higher, with all other variables held constant, profit would have been GEL 129 million higher, mainly as a result of higher interest income on variable interest assets (2020: GEL 95 million). If interest rates at 31 December, 2021 had been 200 basis points lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been GEL 40 million lower, mainly as a result of lower interest income on variable interest assets (2020: GEL 31 million).

At 31 December, 2021, if interest rates had been 200 basis points lower, with all other variables held constant, other comprehensive income would have been GEL 57.0 million higher (2020: GEL 24.0 million; 2019: GEL 9.4 million), as a result of an increase in the fair value of fixed rate financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and repurchase receivables. If interest rates at 31 December, 2021 had been 200 basis points higher with all other variables held constant, Other comprehensive income would have been GEL 60.8 million lower (2020: GEL 35 million; 2019: GEL 9.1 million), as a result of decrease in the fair value of fixed rate financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Bank calculates the impact of changes in interest rates using both Net Interest Income and Economic Value sensitivity. Net Interest Income sensitivity measures the impact of a change of interest rates along the various maturities on the yield curve on the net interest revenue for the nearest year. Economic Value measures the impact of a change of interest rates along the various maturities on the yield curve on the present value of the Group's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments. When performing Net Interest Income and Economic Value sensitivity analysis,

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

the Bank uses parallel shifts in interest rates as well as number of different scenarios. TBC Bank closely monitors the adverse effect of possible parallel yield curve shift scenarios on net interest income over a one-year period to ensure compliance with the predefined risk appetite of the Bank.

In order to manage interest rate risk the Bank establishes appropriate limits. The Bank monitors compliance with the limits and prepares forecasts. ALCO decides on actions that are necessary for effective interest rate risk management and follows up on the implementation. Periodic reporting is done to Management Board and the Board's Risk Committee.

Liquidity Risk. The liquidity risk is the risk that TBC Bank either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all of its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access those resources only at a high cost. The risk is managed by the Financial Risk Management and Treasury Departments and is monitored by the ALCO.

The principal objectives of the TBC Bank's liquidity risk management policy are to: (i) ensure the availability of funds in order to meet claims arising from total liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments, both actual and contingent, at an economic price; (ii) recognise any structural mismatch existing within TBC Bank's statement of financial position and set monitoring ratios to manage funding in line with well-balanced growth; and (iii) monitor liquidity and funding on an on-going basis to ensure that approved business targets are met without compromising the risk profile of the Bank.

The liquidity risk is categorised into two risk types: the funding liquidity risk and the market liquidity risk.

Funding liquidity risk is the risk that TBC will not be able to efficiently meet both expected and unexpected current and future cash flow and collateral needs without affecting either its daily operations or its financial condition. To manage funding liquidity risk TBC Bank uses the Liquidity Coverage ratio and the Net Stable Funding ratio set, forth under Basel III, and defined further by the NBG. In addition the Bank performs stress tests and "what-if" scenario analysis. In 2017, for liquidity risk management purposes National Bank of Georgia introduced Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("NBG LCR"), where in addition to Basel III guidelines conservative approaches are applied to the deposits' withdrawal rates depending on the clients group's concentration. From September, 2017 the Bank also monitors compliance with NBG LCR limits. In 2019, for long-term liquidity risk management purposes NBG introduced Net Stable Funding Ratio (""NBG NSFR"). From September, 2019, on a monthly basis the Bank monitors compliance with the set limit for NBG NSFR.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio is used to help manage short-term liquidity risks. The Bank's liquidity risk management framework is designed to comprehensively project cash flows arising from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items over certain time buckets and ensure that NBG LCR limits, are met on a daily basis.

The Net Stable Funding ratio is used for long-term liquidity risk management to promote resilience over a longer time horizon by creating additional incentives for TBC Bank to rely on more stable sources of funding on a continuous basis. The Bank also monitors deposit concentration for large deposits and set limits for non-Georgian residents deposits share in total deposit portfolio.

The management believes, that a strong and diversified funding structure is one of TBC Bank's differentiators. The Bank relies on relatively stable deposits from Georgia as the main source of funding. In order to maintain and further enhance the liability structure TBC Bank sets the targets for deposits and IFI funding within the Bank's risk appetite.

Maturity analysis. The table below summarizes the maturity analysis of the Group's financial liabilities, based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations as of 31 December 2021 subject-to-notice repayments are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Group expects, that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

The maturity analysis of undiscounted financial liabilities as of 31 December 2021 is as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 years	Total
Due to credit institutions	1,439,008	569,512	1,162,095	7,407	**3,178,022**
Customer accounts – individuals	5,307,483	1,714,014	1,184,616	85,094	**8,291,207**
Customer accounts – other	5,467,638	330,231	850,626	439,336	**7,087,831**
Other financial liabilities	118,915	1,658	47	-	**120,620**
Lease liabilities	3,445	10,329	42,201	5,705	**61,680**
Subordinated debt	5,331	60,491	338,052	478,851	**882,725**
Debt securities in issue	6,736	109,343	1,608,370	242,651	**1,967,100**
Gross settled swaps and forwards:					
– Inflows	603,531	27,350	402,077	-	**1,032,958**
– Outflows	606,431	28,069	408,674	-	**1,043,174**
Performance guarantees	1,596,458	-	-	-	**1,596,458**
Financial guarantees	357,896	-	-	-	**357,896**
Letters of credit	20,619	96,112	64,687	-	**181,418**
Other credit related commitments	1,672,865	-	-	-	**1,672,865**
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**15,999,294**	**2,892,409**	**5,257,291**	**1,259,044**	**25,408,038**

The maturity analysis of undiscounted financial liabilities as of 31 December 2020 is as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 years	Total
Due to credit institutions	2,138,399	1,156,117	2,678,130	146,206	**6,118,852**
Customer accounts – individuals	4,275,412	1,828,748	1,282,427	53,444	**7,440,031**
Customer accounts – other	4,077,900	502,224	619,298	492,887	**5,692,309**
Other financial liabilities	204,218	6,486	537	–	**211,241**
Lease liabilities	3,098	9,029	35,298	5,849	**53,274**
Subordinated debt	14,388	75,845	1,474,185	1,635,830	**3,200,248**
Debt securities in issue	1,351	59,356	1,407,320	–	**1,468,027**
Gross settled swaps and forwards:					
– Inflows	2,937,065	260,379	103,181	–	**3,300,625**
– Outflows	3,045,427	263,330	113,820	-	**3,422,577**
Performance guarantees*	1,751,076	-	-	-	**1,751,076**
Financial guarantees	318,935	-	-	-	**318,935**
Letters of credit	10,820	90,559	59,463	-	**160,842**
Other credit related commitments	1,401,539	–	–	–	**1,401,539**
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**14,305,498**	**3,731,315**	**7,567,297**	**2,334,216**	**27,938,326**

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

The maturity analysis of undiscounted financial liabilities as of 31 December 2019 is as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 years	Total
Due to credit institutions	1,590,089	616,417	3,724,084	435,233	**6,365,823**
Customer accounts – individuals	3,407,952	1,658,316	699,554	27,344	**5,793,166**
Customer accounts – other	3,722,452	339,114	250,328	142,043	**4,453,937**
Other financial liabilities	85,338	6,151	4,917	–	**96,406**
Lease liabilities	4,367	12,508	57,058	11,988	**85,921**
Subordinated debt	2,351	55,182	1,283,737	2,330,270	**3,671,540**
Debt securities in issue	–	56,797	1,156,801	–	**1,213,598**
Gross settled swaps and forwards:					
-Inflows	1,241,090	415,656	160,951	-	**1,817,697**
-Outflows	1,249,533	421,347	164,099	-	**1,834,979**
Performance guarantees*	1,458,884	-	-	-	**1,458,884**
Financial guarantees	241,124	-	-	-	**241,124**
Letters of credit	41,132	19,687	48,914	-	**109,733**
Other credit related commitments	1,150,110	–	–	–	**1,150,110**
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**11,712,242**	**2,769,863**	**7,228,541**	**2,946,878**	**24,657,524**

**In 2021 the Management took more conservative approach for the classification of performance guarantees contractual maturities by pulling the whole contractual amount into the less than 3 months bucket. As far as, contractually (which may differ from behavioral maturity) performance guarantee contracts can be reimbursed at any point in time Management considers that the amended approach will be more prudent for contractual analysis disclosure. Comparable periods has also been amended respectively to reflect the similar logic (2020: less than 3 months GEL 211,607 thousand, from 3 to 12 months GEL 588,883 thousand, from 1 to 5 years GEL 937,975 thousand and over 5 years GEL 12,610 thousand; 2019: less than 3 months GEL 115,997 thousand, from 3 to 12 months GEL 332,833 thousand, from 1 to 5 years GEL 909,502 thousand and over 5 years GEL 100,552 thousand).*

The undiscounted financial liability analysis gap does not reflect the historical stability of the current accounts. Their liquidation has historically taken place over a longer period than the one indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in amounts due in less than three months in the tables above.

Term deposits included in the customer accounts are classified based on remaining contractual maturities, according to the Georgian Civil Code, however, individuals have the right to withdraw their deposits prior to maturity if they partially or fully forfeit their right to accrued interest and the Group is obliged to repay such deposits upon the depositor's demand. Based on the Bank's deposit retention history, the Management does not expect that many customers will require repayment on the earliest possible date; accordingly, the table does not reflect the management's expectations as to actual cash outflows.

The Group does not use the above undiscounted maturity analysis to manage liquidity as it shows contractual terms purely and disregard the actual expected behaviour of the instruments. Instead, the Group monitors the liquidity gap analysis based on the expected maturities. In particular, expected maturities disclosure include customers' deposits and contingent liabilities according to their behavioral analysis, while for undiscounted cash flow disclosure purposes, demand deposits and issued guarantees are put in on demand bucket.

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

As at 31 December 2021 the analysis by expected maturities is as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,595,460	-	-	-	**1,595,460**
Due from other banks	24,791	723	2,943	13,780	**42,237**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	2,085,709	-	-	404	**2,086,113**
Loans and advances to customers	1,400,962	3,317,830	6,660,667	5,167,726	**16,547,185**
Investment securities measures at fair value through OCI	1,938,196	-	-	-	**1,938,196**
Finance lease receivable	28,961	62,684	155,074	5,621	**252,340**
Other financial assets	435,807	3,021	3,379	-	**442,207**
Total financial assets	**7,509,886**	**3,384,258**	**6,822,063**	**5,187,531**	**22,903,738**
Due to credit institutions	1,419,171	500,592	1,057,079	7,233	**2,984,075**
Customer accounts	1,166,917	104,189	-	13,613,039	**14,884,145**
Debt securities in issue	5,261	100,349	1,328,307	149,782	**1,583,699**
Other financial liabilities	118,915	1,658	47	-	**120,620**
Lease liabilities	3,611	9,637	38,130	5,144	**56,522**
Subordinated debt	2,337	19,042	179,963	422,305	**623,647**
Total financial liabilities	**2,716,212**	**735,467**	**2,603,526**	**14,197,503**	**20,252,708**
Performance guarantees	4,620	-	-	-	**4,620**
Financial guarantees	3,624	-	-	-	**3,624**
Other credit related commitments	64,196	-	-	-	**64,196**
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees	**72,440**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**72,440**
Net liquidity gap as of 31 December 2021	**4,721,234**	**2,648,791**	**4,218,537**	**(9,009,972)**	**2,578,590**
Cumulative gap as of 31 December 2021	**4,721,234**	**7,370,025**	**11,588,562**	**2,578,590**	

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

As at 31 December 2020 the analysis by expected maturities is as follows*:

in thousands of GEL	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,601,599	–	–	–	**1,601,599**
Due from other banks	11,736	7,954	–	–	**19,690**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	2,098,506	–	–	–	**2,098,506**
Loans and advances to customers	1,555,791	2,512,138	6,117,467	4,408,873	**14,594,269**
Investment securities measures at fair value through OCI	1,527,268	–	–	–	**1,527,268**
Bonds carried at amortised cost	27,026	149,132	559,823	323,965	**1,059,946**
Finance lease receivables	23,064	73,213	168,447	6,254	**270,978**
Other financial assets	147,348	1,993	11,652	9	**161,002**
Total financial assets	**6,992,338**	**2,744,430**	**6,857,389**	**4,739,101**	**21,333,258**
Due to credit institutions	2,116,091	1,007,035	1,322,468	40,279	**4,485,873**
Customer accounts	1,273,664	382,857	–	10,977,774	**12,634,295**
Debt securities in issue	121	56,031	1,363,361	–	**1,419,513**
Other financial liabilities	204,218	6,486	538	–	**211,242**
Lease liabilities	2,978	8,680	33,933	8,997	**54,588**
Subordinated debt	11,747	16,369	258,110	386,514	**672,740**
Total financial liabilities	**3,608,819**	**1,477,458**	**2,978,410**	**11,413,564**	**19,478,251**
Performance guarantees	4,427	–	–	–	**4,427**
Financial guarantees	5,424	–	–	–	**5,424**
Other credit related commitments	100,214	–	–	–	**100,214**
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees	**110,065**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**110,065**
Net liquidity gap as of 31 December 2020	**3,273,454**	**1,266,972**	**3,878,979**	**(6,674,463)**	**1,744,942**
Cumulative gap as of 31 December 2020	**3,273,454**	**4,540,426**	**8,419,405**	**1,744,942**	

**Management has re-visited the logic for disclosing the expected maturity analysis for 2020 year and corrected any discrepancies identified. As a result, amounts disclosed in the table were amended to reflect more accurate results.*

37. FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

As of 31 December 2019 the analysis by expected maturities is as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	994,479	–	–	–	**994,479**
Due from other banks	12,685	-	2,912	-	**15,597**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	1,591,829	–	–	–	**1,591,829**
Loans and advances to customers	1,303,715	2,307,064	5,108,649	3,629,971	**12,349,399**
Investment securities measures at fair value through OCI	985,293	–	–	–	**985,293**
Bonds carried at amortised cost	122,889	215,711	555,379	127,589	**1,021,568**
Finance lease receivables	34,448	70,398	148,542	3,272	**256,660**
Other financial assets	112,263	2,946	2	–	**115,211**
Total financial assets	**5,157,601**	**2,596,119**	**5,815,484**	**3,760,832**	**17,330,036**
Due to credit institutions	1,573,720	427,794	1,496,459	95,928	**3,593,901**
Customer accounts	1,088,948	175,996	-	8,847,058	**10,112,002**
Debt securities in issue	–	56,797	1,156,801	–	**1,213,598**
Other financial liabilities	80,592	10,133	4,918	–	**95,643**
Lease liabilities	–	4,530	46,625	8,161	**59,316**
Subordinated debt	530	–	113,278	477,227	**591,035**
Total financial liabilities	**2,743,790**	**675,250**	**2,818,081**	**12,685**	**15,665,495**
Performance guarantees	7,466	–	–	–	**7,466**
Financial guarantees	4,511	–	–	–	**4,511**
Other credit related commitments	100,212	–	–	–	**100,212**
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees	**112,189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**112,189**
Net liquidity gap as of 31 December 2019	**2,301,622**	**1,920,869**	**2,997,403**	**(5,667,542)**	**1,552,352**
Cumulative gap as of 31 December 2019	**2,301,622**	**4,222,491**	**7,219,894**	**1,552,352**	

The Management believes that the Group has sufficient liquidity to meet its current on and off-balance sheet obligations.

38. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Legal proceedings. When determining the level of provision to be set up with regards to such claims, or the amount (not subject to provisioning) to be disclosed in the financial statements, the management seeks both internal and external professional advice. The management believes that the provision recorded in these financial statements is adequate and the amount (not subject to provisioning) need not be disclosed as the probability of material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Group is remote.

Tax legislation. Georgian and Azerbaijani tax and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations, and changes, which can occur frequently. The management's interpretation of the legislation as applied to the Group's transactions and activity may be challenged by the relevant authorities. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years preceding the review period. To respond to the risks, the Group has engaged external tax specialists to carry out periodic reviews of Group's taxation policies and tax filings. The Group's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and the Group's tax and customs positions will be sustained. Accordingly, as of 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 no material provision for potential tax liabilities has been recorded.

Compliance with covenants. The Group is subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants primarily related to its borrowings. Non-compliance with such covenants may result in negative consequences for the Group including mandatory prepayment and declaration of default. The Group was in compliance with all covenants as of 31 December 2021, 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Group's financial covenants mainly consist of three major sub-categories. Key covenants within each category and their compliance status are disclosed below:

Covenant Description	Status
Liquidity	
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	Complied
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	Complied
Net loan to deposit and funding ratio	Complied
Capital Adequacy	
Tier 1 capital ratio	Complied
Total capital ratio	Complied
Asset Quality	
Net problem loans to total capital	Complied

Covid-19 pandemic didn't have major negative effects on the compliance of Group's financial covenants in 2020, except for the asset quality ratios. Due to bank's immediate action to request the waiver from lenders, at the end of 2020 all waivers were granted with the pre-defined validity period. In 2021, as the probability of non-compliance was relatively high due to unforeseen negative consequences of Covid-19 on Group's operations, bank continued to work with the lenders on this matter, with the core objective to either prolong the waivers or amend the asset quality ratios.

Before pandemic, covenants in loan agreements with IFIs incorporated non-performing loans exposures, which has been composed of restructured loans. As pandemic evolved, the number of restructurings has increased significantly due to loan repayment grace periods granted to borrowers back in 2020, partially in line with imposed Government programs. Although, majority of such borrowers remained healthy, the number of restructured loan exposures has still increased. As a result, the Group has renegotiated the NPL ratio with majority of IFIs, replacing non-performing loans exposures that included restructured loans, by stage 3 loans according to IFRS 9.

Respective change has been successfully implemented in the vast majority of covenants with IFI's. Alternatively, for the two lenders the Group has extended renegotiated compliance terms existing in relation to the asset quality ratios. Apart from asset quality ratios for other financial covenants the Group has sufficient headroom for any potential violation risks to materialise.

Management of Capital. The Bank manages capital requirements under regulatory rules. The Bank complied with all its imposed capital requirements throughout the reporting period.

38. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS CONTINUED

Credit related commitments and financial guarantees. The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Financial guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent the irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, that are underwritten by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate or cash deposits and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to prolong credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is lower than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group monitors the term to maturity of credit related commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term ones.

As of 31 December 2021 outstanding credit related commitments presented by stages are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Undrawn credit lines	1,628,437	40,572	3,856
Letters of credit issued	170,174	208	-
Financial guarantees issued	343,536	8,510	56
Total credit related commitments (before provision)	**2,142,147**	**49,290**	**3,912**

Credit loss allowance for credit related commitments	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Undrawn credit lines	(1,961)	(578)	(22)
Letters of credit issued	(320)	-	-
Financial guarantees issued	(734)	(9)	-
Credit loss allowance for credit related commitments	**(3,015)**	**(587)**	**(22)**
Total credit related commitments	**2,139,132**	**48,703**	**3,890**

As of 31 December 2020 outstanding credit related commitments presented by stages are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Undrawn credit lines	1,222,916	165,798	12,825
Letters of credit issued	158,131	1,464	1,247
Financial guarantees issued	303,046	14,571	1,318
Total credit related commitments (before provision)	**1,684,093**	**181,833**	**15,390**

Credit loss allowance for credit related commitments	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Undrawn credit lines	(3,246)	(986)	(15)
Letters of credit issued	(376)	-	-
Financial guarantees issued	(795)	(4)	(2)
Credit loss allowance for credit related commitments	**(4,417)**	**(990)**	**(17)**
Total credit related commitments	**1,679,676**	**180,843**	**15,373**

38. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS CONTINUED

As of 31 December 2019 outstanding credit related commitments presented by stages are as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Undrawn credit lines	1,124,862	18,548	6,700
Letters of credit issued	109,299	-	434
Financial guarantees issued	240,205	550	369
Total credit related commitments (before provision)	**1,474,366**	**19,098**	**7,503**

Credit loss allowance for credit related commitments	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Undrawn credit lines	(2,096)	(514)	(182)
Letters of credit issued	(473)	-	-
Financial guarantees issued	(1,244)	(2)	-
Credit loss allowance for credit related commitments	**(3,813)**	**(516)**	**(182)**
Total credit related commitments	**1,470,553**	**18,582**	**7,321**

The credit quality of contingencies and commitments is as follows at 31 December 2021:

	31 December 2021			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
Undrawn credit lines risk category				
– Very low	1,537,915	1,794	-	**1,539,709**
– Low	86,611	30,143	-	**116,754**
– Moderate	3,911	7,764	-	**11,675**
– High	-	871	-	**871**
– Default	-	-	3,856	**3,856**
Gross carrying amount	**1,628,437**	**40,572**	**3,856**	**1,672,865**
Credit loss allowance	(1,961)	(578)	(22)	**(2,561)**
Carrying amount	**1,626,476**	**39,994**	**3,834**	**1,670,304**
Letters of credit issued risk category				
– Very low	167,570	-	-	**167,570**
– Low	2,604	-	-	**2,604**
– Moderate	-	208	-	**208**
– High	-	-	-	**-**
– Default	-	-	-	**-**
Gross carrying amount	**170,174**	**208**	**-**	**170,382**
Credit loss allowance	(320)	-	-	**(320)**
Carrying amount	**169,854**	**208**	**-**	**170,062**
Financial guarantees issued risk category				
– Very low	331,437	1,733	-	**333,170**
– Low	12,099	1,367	-	**13,466**
– Moderate	-	5,108	-	**5,108**
– High	-	302	-	**302**
– Default	-	-	56	**56**
Gross carrying amount	**343,536**	**8,510**	**56**	**352,102**
Credit loss allowance	(734)	(9)	-	**(743)**
Carrying amount	**342,802**	**8,501**	**56**	**351,359**

38. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS CONTINUED

The credit quality of contingencies and commitments is as follows at 31 December 2020:

	31 December 2020			
in thousands of GEL	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)	Total
Undrawn credit lines risk category				
- Very low	1,157,753	3,820	-	**1,161,573**
- Low	62,193	146,114	-	**208,307**
- Moderate	2,963	14,723	-	**17,686**
- High	7	1,141	-	**1,148**
- Default	-	-	12,825	**12,825**
Gross carrying amount	**1,222,916**	**165,798**	**12,825**	**1,401,539**
Credit loss allowance	(3,246)	(986)	(15)	**(4,247)**
Carrying amount	**1,219,670**	**164,812**	**12,810**	**1,397,292**
Letters of credit issued risk category				
- Very low	157,992	-	-	**157,992**
- Low	139	1,464	-	**1,603**
- Moderate	-	-	-	**-**
- High	-	-	-	**-**
- Default	-	-	1,247	**1,247**
Gross carrying amount	**158,131**	**1,464**	**1,247**	**160,842**
Credit loss allowance	(376)	-	-	**(376)**
Carrying amount	**157,755**	**1,464**	**1,247**	**160,466**
Financial guarantees issued risk category				
- Very low	268,333	100	-	**268,433**
- Low	34,713	14,471	-	**49,184**
- Moderate	-	-	-	**-**
- High	-	-	-	**-**
- Default	-	-	1,318	**1,318**
Gross carrying amount	**303,046**	**14,571**	**1,318**	**318,935**
Credit loss allowance	(795)	(4)	(2)	**(801)**
Carrying amount	**302,251**	**14,567**	**1,316**	**318,134**

38. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS CONTINUED

The credit quality of contingencies and commitments is as follows at 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2019			
in thousands of GEL	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for defaulted)**	**Total**
Undrawn credit lines risk category				
- Very low	1,027,350	2,706	-	**1,030,056**
- Low	92,030	5,589	-	**97,619**
- Moderate	5,480	9,455	-	**14,935**
- High	2	798	-	**800**
- Default	-	-	6,700	**6,700**
Gross carrying amount	**1,124,862**	**18,548**	**6,700**	**1,150,110**
Credit loss allowance	(2,096)	(514)	(182)	**(2,792)**
Carrying amount	**1,122,766**	**18,034**	**6,518**	**1,147,318**
Letters of credit issued risk category				
- Very low	108,476	-	-	**108,476**
- Low	823	-	-	**823**
- Moderate	-	-	-	**-**
- High	-	-	-	**-**
- Default	-	-	434	**434**
Gross carrying amount	**109,299**	**-**	**434**	**109,733**
Credit loss allowance	(473)	-	-	**(473)**
Carrying amount	**108,826**	**-**	**434**	**109,260**
Financial guarantees issued risk category				
- Very low	233,004	-	-	**233,004**
- Low	7,027	62	-	**7,089**
- Moderate	174	488	-	**662**
- High	-	-	-	**-**
- Default	-	-	369	**369**
Gross carrying amount	**240,205**	**550**	**369**	**241,124**
Credit loss allowance	(1,244)	(2)	-	**(1,246)**
Carrying amount	**238,961**	**548**	**369**	**239,878**

The total outstanding contractual amount of undrawn 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. Non-cancellable commitments as of 31 December 2021 were GEL 251,903 thousand (2020: GEL 579,915 thousand; 2019: GEL 472,485 thousand).

Performance guarantees. Performance guarantees are contracts that provide compensation in case of another party fails to perform a contractual obligation. Such contracts do not transfer credit risk. The risk under the performance guarantee contracts is the possibility that the insured event occurs (i.e.: the failure to perform the contractual obligation by another party). The key risks the Group faces are significant fluctuations in the frequency and severity of payments incurred on such contracts, relative to expectations.

Outstanding amount of performance guarantees and respective provision as of 31 December 2021 is GEL 1,565,694 thousand and GEL 4,620 thousand (2020: GEL 1,751,041 thousand and GEL 4,427 thousand, 2019: GEL 1,458,884 thousand and GEL 7,466 thousand).

38. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS CONTINUED

Fair value of credit related commitments were GEL 3,624 thousand as of 31 December 2021 (2020: GEL 5,424 thousand; 2019: GEL 4,511 thousand). Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees are denominated in currencies as follows:

in thousands of GEL	2021	2020	2019
Georgian Lari	898,178	1,208,199	1,155,422
US Dollar	901,092	1,584,878	1,203,296
Euro	220,068	776,307	542,303
Other	68,840	62,973	58,830
Total	**2,088,178**	**3,632,357**	**2,959,851**

Capital expenditure commitments. As of 31 December 2021, the Group has contractual capital expenditure commitments amounting to GEL 104,162 thousand (2020: GEL 14,631 thousand; 2019: GEL 33,723 thousand). Out of total amount as at 31 December 2021, contractual commitments related to the head office construction amounted GEL 79,004 thousand (2020: GEL 4,853 thousand).

39. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

The following table provides information for each subsidiary with a non-controlling interest as of 31 December 2021:

in thousands of GEL	Proportion of non-controlling interest's voting rights held	Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	Accumulated non-controlling interest in the subsidiary
United Financial Corporation JSC	0.47%	16	93

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries was as follows as of and for the year ended 31 December 2021:

in thousands of GEL	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit	Total comprehensive income	Net cash flows
United Financial Corporation JSC	4,173	16,352	1,838	3,593	16,691	3,113	3,113	(626)

The following table provides information for each subsidiary with a non-controlling interest as of 31 December 2020:

in thousands of GEL	Proportion of non-controlling interest's voting rights held	Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	Accumulated non-controlling interest in the subsidiary
United Financial Corporation JSC	0.47%	22	105

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries was as follows as of and for the year ended 31 December 2020:

in thousands of GEL	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit	Total comprehensive income	Net cash flows
United Financial Corporation JSC	5,269	17,803	504	257	14,716	4,573	4,573	676

39. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST CONTINUED

The following table provides information for each subsidiary with a non-controlling interest for the year ended as of 31 December 2019:

in thousands of GEL	Proportion of non-controlling interest's voting rights held	Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	Accumulated non-controlling interest in the subsidiary
TBC Leasing JSC*	0.39%	11	-
United Financial Corporation JSC	0.47%	62	582

**In May 2019 the Group purchased remaining 0.39% shareholding from TBC Leasing JSC shareholders and became 100% owner of the company.*

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries was as follows as of and for the year ended 31 December 2019:

in thousands of GEL	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit	Total comprehensive income	Net cash flows
TBC Leasing JSC	180,282	172,275	133,198	182,804	29,894	6,861	6,861	719
TBC Kredit LLC	10,605	14,140	6,238	5,730	4,543	2,221	2,221	473
United Financial Corporation JSC	9,507	8,821	155	435	12,023	4,725	4,725	(622)

40. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2021, financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar arrangements were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position (b)	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position		Net amount of exposure (c)-(d)-(e)
				Financial instruments (d)	Cash collateral received (e)	
Assets						
Other financial assets:						
– Receivables on credit card services and money transfers	70,501	7,620	62,881	-	-	62,881
Assets subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	**70,501**	**7,620**	**62,881**	**-**	**-**	**62,881**
Liabilities						
Other financial liabilities:						
– Payables on credit card services and money transfers	36,583	7,620	28,963	-	-	28,963
Liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	**36,583**	**7,620**	**28,963**	**-**	**-**	**28,963**

40. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES CONTINUED

As of 31 December 2020, financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar arrangements were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position (b)	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position		Net amount of exposure (c)-(d)-(e)
				Financial instruments (d)	Cash collateral received (e)	
Assets						
Other financial assets:						
– Receivables on credit card services and money transfers	25,245	18	25,227	–	–	25,227
Assets subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	**25,245**	**18**	**25,227**	**–**	**–**	**25,227**
Liabilities						
Other financial liabilities:						
– Payables on credit card services and money transfers	8,800	18	8,782	–	–	8,782
Liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	**8,800**	**18**	**8,782**	**–**	**–**	**8,782**

As of 31 December 2019, financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar arrangements were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position (b)	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position		Net amount of exposure (c)-(d)-(e)
				Financial instruments (d)	Cash collateral received (e)	
Assets						
Other financial assets:						
– Receivables on credit card services and money transfers	24,139	2,244	21,895	–	–	21,895
Assets subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	**24,139**	**2,244**	**21,895**	**–**	**–**	**21,895**
Liabilities						
Other financial liabilities:						
– Payables on credit card services and money transfers	17,518	2,244	15,274	–	–	15,274
Liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting and similar arrangement	**17,518**	**2,244**	**15,274**	**–**	**–**	**15,274**

40. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES CONTINUED

The amount set off in the statement of financial position reported in column (b) is the lower of (i) the gross amount before offsetting reported in column (a) and (ii) the amount of the related instrument that is eligible for offsetting. Similarly, the amounts in columns (d) and (e) are limited to the exposure reported in column (c) for each individual instrument in order not to understate the ultimate net exposure.

Deposits placed with other banks and deposits received from other banks as part of gross settled currency swap arrangements have been netted-off in these financial statements and the instrument has been presented as either asset or liability at a fair value.

The disclosure does not apply to loans and advances to customers and related customer deposits unless they are netted-off in the statement of financial position.

41. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into various derivative financial instruments, to manage currency, liquidity and interest rate risks and for trading purposes

in thousands of GEL	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Fair value of gross settled currency swaps, included in other financial assets or due from banks	199,233	30,783	5,849
Fair value of foreign exchange forwards and gross settled currency swaps, included in other financial liabilities	(10,216)	(121,183)	(20,440)
Total	**189,017**	**(90,400)**	**(14,591)**

Foreign Exchange Forwards and gross settled currency swaps. Foreign exchange derivative financial instruments the Group entered are generally traded in an over-the-counter market with professional counterparties on standardised contractual terms and conditions. Derivatives have potentially favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) conditions as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other variables relative to their terms. The aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

The table below sets out fair values, at the balance sheet date, of currencies receivable or payable under foreign exchange forwards contracts and gross settled currency swaps the Group entered. The table reflects gross positions before the netting of any counterparty positions (and payments) and covers the contracts with settlement dates after the respective balance sheet date.

41. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CONTINUED

In thousands of GEL	2021		2020		2019	
	Contracts with positive fair value	Contracts with negative fair value	Contracts with positive fair value	Contracts with negative fair value	Contracts with positive fair value	Contracts with negative fair value
Foreign exchange forwards and gross settled currency swaps: fair values, at the balance sheet date, of						
– USD payable on settlement (-)	(412,621)	(528,905)	(476,671)	(145,313)	(123,836)	(14,480)
– USD receivable on settlement (+)	3,355,801	500,167	360,514	3,123,145	338,080	1,750,746
– GEL payable on settlement (-)	(115,337)	(485,231)	(175,849)	(25,589)	(822)	(204,470)
– GEL receivable on settlement (+)	394,562	205,667	291,022	135,116	108,914	-
– EUR payable on settlement (-)	(3,096,222)	(9,883)	(175,014)	(3,262,892)	(333,796)	(1,616,299)
– EUR receivable on settlement (+)	54,955	326,103	199,968	-	16,048	9,191
– Other payable on settlement (-)	(1,031)	(19,165)	(2,904)	-	(1,631)	(2,887)
– Other receivable on settlement (+)	19,126	1,031	9,717	54,350	2,892	57,759
Fair value of foreign exchange forwards and gross settled currency swaps	**199,233**	**(10,216)**	**30,783**	**(121,183)**	**5,849**	**(20,440)**
Net fair value of foreign exchange forwards and gross settled currency swaps	**189,017**			**(90,400)**		**(14,591)**

42. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

(a) Recurring fair value measurements

Recurring fair value measurements are those that the accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period. The level in the fair value hierarchy into which the recurring fair value measurements are categorised as follows:

	31 December 2021					31 December 2020					31 December 2019				
in thousands of GEL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair Value	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair Value	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair Value	Carrying value
Assets carried at fair value															
Financial assets															
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income															
– Certificates of Deposits of National Bank of Georgia	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	–	21,687	–	**21,687**	**21,687**	–	40,346	–	**40,346**	**40,346**
– Corporate Bonds	-	704,435	-	**704,435**	**704,435**	–	664,563	–	**664,563**	**664,563**	–	611,000	–	**611,000**	**611,000**
– Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan treasury bills	-	1,683	-	**1,683**	**1,683**	–	1,950	–	**1,950**	**1,950**	–	1,596	–	**1,596**	**1,596**
– Ministry of Finance Treasury Bills	-	1,231,024	-	**1,231,024**	**1,231,024**	–	838,152	–	**838,152**	**838,152**	–	329,353	–	**329,353**	**329,353**
– Corporate shares	-	-	1,054	**1,054**	**1,054**	-	-	916	**916**	**916**	-	-	2,999	**2,999**	**2,999**
Investment securities measured at fair value through profit and loss															
– Foreign exchange forwards and gross settled currency swaps, included in other financial assets or due from banks	-	199,233	-	**199,233**	**199,233**	–	30,783	–	**30,783**	**30,783**	–	5,849	–	**5,849**	**5,849**
– Investment held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	11,125	**11,125**	**11,125**	–	–	17,239	**17,239**	**17,239**	–	–	–	**–**	**–**
Total assets recurring fair value measurements	**-**	**2,136,375**	**12,179**	**2,148,554**	**2,148,554**	**–**	**1,557,135**	**18,155**	**1,575,290**	**1,575,290**	**–**	**988,144**	**2,999**	**991,143**	**991,143**
Liabilities carried at fair value															
Financial liabilities															
Foreign exchange forwards and gross settled currency swaps, included in other financial liabilities	-	10,216	-	**10,216**	**10,216**	–	121,183	–	**121,183**	**121,183**	–	20,440	–	**20,440**	**20,440**
Total liabilities recurring fair value measurements	**-**	**10,216**	**-**	**10,216**	**10,216**	**–**	**121,183**	**–**	**121,183**	**121,183**	**–**	**20,440**	**–**	**20,440**	**20,440**

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020 none, 2019: none).

The description of the valuation technique and the description of inputs used in the fair value measurement for level 2 measurements:

42. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES CONTINUED

	Fair value at 31 December				
in thousands of GEL	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Valuation technique**	**Inputs used**
Assets carried at fair value					
– Certificates of Deposits of NBG, Ministry of Finance Treasury Bills, Government notes, Corporate bonds	1,937,142	1,526,352	982,295	Discounted cash flows ("DCF")	Government bonds yield curve
– Foreign exchange forwards and gross settled currency swaps, included in due from banks	199,233	30,783	5,849	Forward pricing using present value calculations	Official exchange rate, risk-free rate
Total assets recurring fair value measurements at level 2	**2,136,375**	**1,557,135**	**988,144**		

Liabilities carried at fair value					
– Foreign exchange forwards included in other financial liabilities	10,216	121,183	20,440	Forward pricing using present value calculations	Official exchange rate, risk-free rate
Total liabilities recurring fair value measurements at level 2	**10,216**	**121,183**	**20,440**		

in thousands of GEL	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Valuation technique**	**Inputs used**
Assets carried at fair value					
– Investment held at fair value through profit or loss	11,125	17,239	-	Discounted cash flows ("DCF")	Government bonds yield curve
– Corporate shares	1,054	916	2,999	Discounted cash flows ("DCF")	Government bonds yield curve
Total assets recurring fair value measurements at level 3	**12,179**	**18,155**	**2,999**		

There were no changes in the valuation technique for the level 2 and level 3 recurring fair value measurements during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: none; 2019: none).

Sensitivity of the input to fair value – increase/(decrease) in projected cash flows by 10% would result in increase/(decrease) in fair value by GEL 886 thousand/ (GEL 886 thousand).

Fair value measurement analysis by level in the fair value hierarchy is disclosed in Note 2.

42. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES CONTINUED

(b) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

Fair values analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy and carrying value of assets not measured at fair value are as follows:

	31 December 2021					31 December 2020					31 December 2019				
in thousands of GEL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair Value	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair Value	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair Value	Carrying value
Financial assets															
Cash and cash equivalents	831,034	764,426	-	**1,595,460**	**1,595,460**	747,195	854,404	–	**1,601,599**	**1,601,599**	646,394	348,085	–	**994,479**	**994,479**
Due from other banks	-	42,237	-	**42,237**	**42,237**	–	19,690	–	**19,690**	**19,690**	–	15,597	–	**15,597**	**15,597**
Mandatory cash balances with the NBG and NBU	-	2,086,113	-	**2,086,113**	**2,086,113**	–	2,098,506	–	**2,098,506**	**2,098,506**	–	1,591,829	–	**1,591,829**	**1,591,829**
Loans and advances to customers:															
– Corporate loans	-	-	6,492,668	**6,492,668**	**6,497,010**	–	–	5,728,134	**5,728,134**	**5,583,107**	–	–	4,838,348	**4,838,348**	**4,579,723**
– Consumer loans	-	-	2,304,534	**2,304,534**	**1,973,016**	–	–	2,025,055	**2,025,055**	**1,769,759**	–	–	1,876,364	**1,876,364**	**1,750,050**
– Mortgage loans	-	-	4,522,528	**4,522,528**	**4,048,955**	–	–	4,032,243	**4,032,243**	**3,845,233**	–	–	3,354,901	**3,354,901**	**3,137,491**
– Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	4,126,318	**4,126,318**	**4,028,204**	–	–	3,508,881	**3,508,881**	**3,396,170**	–	–	2,891,382	**2,891,382**	**2,882,135**
Bonds carried at amortised cost	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	–	1,086,008	–	**1,086,008**	**1,059,946**	–	990,537	–	**990,537**	**1,021,568**
Finance lease receivables			251,855	**251,855**	**252,340**	–	–	274,402	**274,402**	**270,978**	–	–	265,165	**265,165**	**256,660**
Other financial assets	-	-	231,849	**231,849**	**231,849**	–	–	112,980	**112,980**	**112,980**	–	–	109,362	**109,362**	**109,362**
Non-financial assets															
Investment properties, at cost	-	-	29,493	**29,493**	**22,892**	–	–	105,628	**105,628**	**68,689**	–	–	123,324	**123,324**	**72,667**
Total assets	**831,034**	**2,892,776**	**17,959,245**	**21,683,055**	**20,778,076**	**747,195**	**4,058,608**	**15,787,323**	**20,593,126**	**19,826,657**	**646,394**	**2,946,048**	**13,458,846**	**17,051,288**	**16,411,561**
Financial liabilites															
Customer accounts	-	9,888,470	4,966,775	**14,855,245**	**14,884,145**	–	7,503,114	5,153,793	**12,656,907**	**12,634,295**	–	6,490,267	3,633,289	**10,123,556**	**10,112,002**
Debt securities in issue	1,671,435	-	-	**1,671,435**	**1,583,699**	1,463,830	–	–	**1,463,830**	**1,419,513**	1,136,297	–	–	**1,136,297**	**1,136,297**
Due to credit institutions	-	-	2,986,631	**2,986,631**	**2,984,075**	–	4,490,464	-	**4,490,464**	**4,485,873**	–	3,600,318	–	**3,600,318**	**3,593,901**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	166,926	**166,926**	**166,926**	–	144,645	-	**144,645**	**144,645**	–	134,519	–	**134,519**	**134,519**
Subordinated debt	-	-	626,503	**626,503**	**623,647**	–	677,246	-	**677,246**	**672,740**	–	594,892	–	**594,892**	**591,035**
Total liabilities	**1,671,435**	**9,888,470**	**8,746,835**	**20,306,740**	**20,242,492**	**1,463,830**	**12,815,469**	**5,153,793**	**19,433,092**	**19,357,066**	**1,136,297**	**10,819,996**	**3,633,289**	**15,589,582**	**15,567,754**

The fair values in the level 2 and level 3 of fair value hierarchy were estimated using the discounted cash flows valuation technique. The fair value of unquoted fixed interest rate instruments was calculated based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. The fair value of investment properties was estimated using market comparatives (refer to Note 17).

Amounts due to credit institutions were discounted at the Group's own incremental borrowing rate. Liabilities due on demand were discounted from the first date that the Group could be required to pay the amount. Amounts due to credit institutions, subordinated debt and other financial liabilities were moved from level 2 to level 3. There were no changes in the valuation technique for the level 2 and level 3 measurements of assets and liabilities not measured at fair values in the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: none; 2019: none).

43. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT CATEGORY

For the measurement purposes, IFRS 9, classifies financial assets into the categories discussed in Note 2.

The following table provides a reconciliation of classes of financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2021:

in thousands of GEL	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,595,460	-	-	**1,595,460**
Due from other banks	42,237	-	-	**42,237**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	2,086,113	-	-	**2,086,113**
Loans and advances to customers	16,547,185	-	-	**16,547,185**
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	-	1,938,196	-	**1,938,196**
Bonds carried at amortised cost	-	-	-	**-**
Other financial assets	231,849	-	210,358	**442,207**
Total financial asset subject to IFRS 9 measurement categories	**20,502,844**	**1,938,196**	**210,358**	**22,651,398**
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-	**252,340**
Non-financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,135,774**
Total assets	**20,502,844**	**1,938,196**	**210,358**	**24,039,512**

The following table provides a reconciliation of classes of financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2020:

in thousands of GEL	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,601,599	–	–	**1,601,599**
Due from other banks	19,690	–	–	**19,690**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	2,098,506	–	–	**2,098,506**
Loans and advances to customers	14,594,269	–	–	**14,594,269**
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	–	1,527,268	–	**1,527,268**
Bonds carried at amortised cost	1,059,946	–	–	**1,059,946**
Other financial assets	112,980	–	48,022	**161,002**
Total financial asset subject to IFRS 9 measurement categories	**19,486,990**	**1,527,268**	**48,022**	**21,062,280**
Finance lease receivables	–	–	–	**270,978**
Non-financial assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,065,704**
Total assets	**19,486,990**	**1,527,268**	**48,022**	**22,398,962**

43. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT CATEGORY CONTINUED

The following table provides a reconciliation of classes of financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2019:

in thousands of GEL	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	994,479	–	–	**994,479**
Due from other banks	15,597	–	–	**15,597**
Mandatory cash balances with National Bank of Georgia	1,591,829	–	–	**1,591,829**
Loans and advances to customers	12,349,399	–	–	**12,349,399**
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	–	985,293	–	**985,293**
Bonds carried at amortised cost	1,021,568	–	–	**1,021,568**
Other financial assets	113,124	–	2,087	**115,211**
Total financial asset subject to IFRS 9 measurement categories	**16,085,996**	**985,293**	**2,087**	**17,073,376**
Finance lease receivables	–	–	–	**256,660**
Non-financial assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**925,574**
Total assets	**16,085,996**	**985,293**	**2,087**	**18,255,610**

As of 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 all of the Group's financial liabilities except for derivatives are carried at amortised cost. Derivatives belong to the assets fair value through profit or loss measurement category under IFRS 9.

44. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or one party has the ability to control the other or it can exercise significant influence over the other party in taking 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:

- Parties with material ownership stake (more than 5% beneficial ownership stake for 2021, 2020 and 2019) in the Group or with representatives in the Board of Directors are considered as Significant Shareholders. Their close family members and related companies with ownership stake of more than 50% are also considered as significant shareholders.
- The key management personnel include members of the Group's Board of Directors, the Management Board of the Bank and their close family members.

Transactions between Group and its subsidiaries also meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the Group Financial Statements.

The definition of the related party is different per standards of National Bank of Georgia and is regulated by the published Decree N 26/04 of the Governor of the National Bank of Georgia..

44. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED

As of 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Contractual interest rate	Significant shareholders	Key management personnel	Immediate parent	Companies under common control
2021					
Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	4.0%-36.0%	24	12,394	–	–
Credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customers	–	–	6	–	–
Customer accounts	0%-12.5%	19,460	23,620	14,614	38,870
Guarantees	–	–	–	–	211
Other borrowed funds from EBRD	0.86%-12.85%	360,889	–	–	–
2020					
Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	4.0% – 33.0%	54	6,869	–	–
Credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customers	–	–	4	–	–
Customer accounts	0.0% – 12.5%	16,574	16,555	37,275	24,441
Guarantees	–	–	–	–	35
Other borrowed funds from EBRD	0.98%–11.09%	411,765*	–	–	–
2019					
Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	0.4% – 48.0%	77	9,624	–	99
Credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customers	–	–	1	–	–
Customer accounts	0.0% – 10.2%	16,418	13,098	47,426	15,991
Guarantees	–	–	–	–	97
Other borrowed funds from EBRD	4.5% – 11.55%	243,040*	–	–	–

The income and expense items with related parties except from key management compensation for the year 2021, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Significant shareholders	Key management personnel	Immediate parent	Companies under common control
2021				
Interest income - loans and advances to customers	5	384	–	–
Interest expense on customer accounts	98	673	1,649	2,324
Interest expense with EBRD	36,819	–	–	–
Fee and commission income	27	72	–	407
Administrative and other operating expenses (excluding staff costs)	–	431	–	–
2020				
Interest income - loans and advances to customers	8	346	–	–
Interest expense on customer accounts	–	1	7	6
Interest expense with EBRD	29,580*	–	–	–
Fee and commission income	21	24	5	58
Administrative and other operating expenses (excluding staff costs)	–	323	–	–
2019				
Interest income - loans and advances to customers	7	620	42	–
Interest expense on customer accounts	87	197	5,814	1,135
Interest expense with EBRD	22,826*	–	–	–
Fee and commission income	123	342	–	2
Administrative and other operating expenses (excluding staff costs)	68	978	–	–

**The management has added and separately disclosed the interest expense incurred for EBRD borrowings for current and comparative periods, considering, the data was incomplete and that the latter represents more than 5% shareholder of the Group. Other borrowed funds from EBRD were GEL 411,765 thousand and GEL 243,040 thousand as at 31 December 2020 and 2019. Interest expense with EBRD for the year 2020 and 2019 were GEL 29,580 thousand and GEL 22,826 thousand.*

44. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED

The aggregate loan amounts advanced to, and repaid, by related parties during 2021, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	Significant shareholders	Key management personnel	Immediate parent	Companies under common control
2021				
Amounts advanced to related parties during the year	67	5,131	–	–
Amounts repaid by related parties during the year	(97)	(5,311)	–	–
2020				
Amounts advanced to related parties during the year	107	3,750	–	–
Amounts repaid by related parties during the year	(76)	(8,193)	–	–
2019				
Amounts advanced to related parties during the year	1,512	15,137	48	–
Amounts repaid by related parties during the year	(3,146)	(17,747)	–	–

As of 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 transactions and balances of TBC Bank JSC with its subsidiaries were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Gross amount of loans and advances granted to subsidiaries	13,699	28,472	86,518
Customer accounts of subsidiaries	48,258	112,665	65,025
Other Financial Assets	23,515	23,994	22,061
Other Assets	-	112	19
Other Financial Liabilities	10,830	24,192	22,268
Investment in subsidiaries	30,020	31,120	30,426

The income and expense items for JSC TBC Bank with its subsidiaries were as follows:

in thousands of GEL	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Interest income	3,880	5,278	2,109
Interest expense	5,914	5,509	5,527
Fee and commission income	6,572	25,229	16,471
Fee and commission expense	25,964	248	2,415
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses	-	-	54
Other operating income	52,286	4,144	4,477
Administrative and other operating expense	7,507	771	223

Compensation of the key management personnel and Supervisory Board members is presented below:

	2021		2020		2019	
In thousands of GEL	Expense	Accrued liability	Expense	Accrued liability	Expense	Accrued liability
Salaries and short-term bonuses	12,095	–	7,484	–	7,376	–
Cash settled bonuses related to share-based compensation	–	–	–	–	(1,627)	–
Equity-settled share-based compensation	11,299	–	11,514	–	25,695	–
Total	**23,394**	**–**	**18,998**	**–**	**31,444**	**–**

45. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

Since February 2022 ongoing political tension in the region escalated as a result of Russian invasion in Ukraine. This has negatively impacted commodity and financial markets, and increased volatility, particularly with regard to foreign exchange rates. As a result of sanctions imposed from a number of countries, many companies left Russian market and as a result ceased providing services and products to Russian Market. There is an expectation of further sanctions and limitations on business activity of companies operating in Russia. To avoid the severe effects on Georgian economy the Georgian Government has not joined on all sanctions, but the full nature and possible effects of the imposed restrictions against Russia and Ukrainian economy downturn are yet unknown. However, taking into account Georgia's vulnerability to developments in Ukraine and Russia and economic links with these countries, there will be adverse implications for the growth outlook, as well as, for the other macro variables, which may also negatively affect the Bank's capital adequacy, liquidity and credit risks.

Russian entities have been restricted from having access to the Euro and US$ financial markets including removing access to the international SWIFT system and in such a situation this could further impact the Group's ability to transfer or receive funds from Russia. At this stage, it is not possible for the Management to predict with any degree of certainty the impact of all this uncertainty on the future operations of the Group. However, Group's Management believes, the war in Ukraine is non-adjusting event and closely monitors the current economic environment to adjust the Groups performance accordingly where needed.

In March 2022, the Bank obtained the funding resource of EUR 20 million from European Fund for Southeast Europe S.A. ("EFSE") and USD 50 million from Proparco, with the maturities of 3 and 5 years, respectively. USD 9.2 million from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD") and USD 15 million from the City Bank, also have been obtained in March 2022, with agreements maturities of 6 months each.

A FULL LIST OF RELATED UNDERTAKINGS AND THE COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION IS SET OUT BELOW

Company Name	Country of incorporation
JSC TBC Bank	7 Marjanishvili Street, 0102, Tbilisi, Georgia
United Financial Corporation JSC	154 Agmashenebeli Avenue, 0112, Tbilisi, Georgia
TBC Capital LLC	11 Chavchavadze Avenue, 0179, Tbilisi, Georgia
TBC Leasing JSC	80 Chavchavadze Avenue, 0162,, Tbilisi, Georgia
TBC Kredit LLC	71-77, 28 May Street, AZ1010, Baku, Azerbaijan
TBC Pay LLC	7 Marjanishvili Street, 0102, Tbilisi, Georgia
TBC Invest LLC	7 Jabonitsky street, , 52520, Tel Aviv, Israel
Index LLC	8 Tetelashvili,0102,, Tbilisi, Georgia
TBC Invest International Ltd	7 Marjanishvili Street, 0102, Tbilisi, Georgia
University Development Fund	1 Chavchavadze Avenue, 0128 , Tbilisi, Georgia
JSC CreditInfo Georgia	2 Tarkhnishvili street, 0179, Tbilisi, Georgia
Natural Products of Georgia LLC	1 Chavchavadze Avenue, 0128 , Tbilisi, Georgia
Mobi Plus JSC	45 Vajha Pshavela Street, 0177, Tbilisi, Georgia
Mineral Oil Distribution Corporation JSC	11 Tskalsadeni Street, 0153, Tbilisi, Georgia
Georgian Card JSC	106 Beliashvili Street, 0159, Tbilisi Georgia
Georgian Securities Central Depositor JSC	74 Chavchavadze Avenue, 0162, Tbilisi, Georgia
JSC Givi Zaldastanishvili American Academy In Georgia	37 Chavchavadze Avenue, 0162, Tbilisi Georgia
United Clearing Centre	5 Sulkhan Saba Street, 0105, Tbilisi, Georgia
GRDC	2 Vagzali Square, 0112, Tbilisi, Georgia
Banking and Finance Academy of Georgia	123, Agmashenebeli Avenue, 0112, Tbilisi, Georgia
Swift	1 Adele Avenue, B-1310, La Hulpe, Belgium
Tbilisi's City JSC	15 Rustaveli Avenue, 0108, Tbilisi Georgia
TBC Trade LLC	11A Chavchavadze Ave, 0179, Tbilisi, Georgia
Tbilisi Stock Exchange JSC	floor 2th block 8, 71 Vazha Pshavela Ave, Tbilisi, Georgia
Georgian Stock Exchange JSC	floor 7th block 10, 71 Vazha Pshavela Ave, Tbilisi, Georgia
Kavkasreestri JSC	6 Bagrationi st. saburtalo, Tbilisi , georgia
TBC Capital Asset Management LLC	7 Marjanishvili Street, 0102, Tbilisi, Georgia
Georgia Large Cap Diversified Credit Portfolio JSC	7 Marjanishvili Street, 0102, Tbilisi, Georgia

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

GLOSSARY

Active customers	Clients who have at least one active product or performed at least one transaction during the last 3 months.
Active retail digital users	Includes unique digital users of TBC Bank, Space app and TBC Pay mobile app, who logged in at least once for the past 3 months.
Active merchant terminals	Active merchant terminals include POS terminals and e-commerce with at least one transaction conducted during the month.
Bank	Joint Stock Company TBC Bank
Board	Board of Directors of TBC Bank Group PLC
Chairman	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Joint Stock Company TBC Bank
Code	The UK Corporate Governance Code
Consumer loans offloading	Consumer loans offloading ratios includes the number of consumer loans disbursed via the remote channels divided by total number of such loans issued.
Corporate and Investment Banking segment	A legal entity/group of affiliated entities with an annual revenue exceeding GEL 12.0 million or which has been granted facilities of more than GEL 5.0 million. Some other business customers may also be assigned to the CIB segment or transferred to the MSME segment on a discretionary basis. In addition, CIB includes Wealth Management private banking services to high-net-worth individuals with the threshold of US$ 250,000 on assets under management (AUM), as well as on discretionary basis.
Daily active digital users (DAU)	Monthly average number of digital users who logged into our digital channels at least once per day.
DAU/MAU	Average daily active digital users divided by monthly active digital users. DAU/MAU is calculated for the Bank internet and mobile banking only.
Deposit offloading	Deposit offloading ratio includes the number of time and savings deposits opened via remote channels divided by total number of such deposits opened.
ENPS (Employee Net Promoter Score)	The employee net promoter score measures employee loyalty and reflects the likelihood of our colleagues recommending their workplace to their friends and family
Group	Joint Stock Company TBC Bank and its subsidiaries
Management Board	Management Board of Joint Stock Company TBC Bank
Monthly active digital users (MAU)	The number of digital users who logged into our digital channels at least once a month
MSME (Micro, Small and Medium) segment	Business customers who are not included in the CIB segment
NPS (Net Promoter Score)	Net promoter score measures how willing customers are to recommend our products and services to others.
Retail offloading ratio	The retail offloading ratios measures the share of transactions conducted in our remote channels, that is outside the branches.
Retail segment	Non-business individual customers, including the fully-digital bank, Space
Supervisory Board	Supervisory Board of Joint Stock Company TBC Bank
TBC Bank	Joint Stock Company TBC Bank and its subsidiaries
TBC Bank Group PLC	A public limited company registered in England and Wales. It is the parent company of JSC TBC Bank (the Bank) and a group of companies that principally operate in Georgia in the financial sector and other closely related fields. TBC Bank Group PLC is listed on the London Stock Exchange under the symbol TBCG.
TBC JSC	Joint Stock Company TBC Bank
TBC PLC	TBC Bank Group PLC

RATIO DEFINITIONS

Ratio Name	Ratio Type	Ratio definitions
Profitability		
ROE	IFRS based	Return on average total equity (ROE) equals net income attributable to owners divided by the monthly average of total shareholders' equity attributable to the JSC's equity holders for the same period; annualised where applicable.
ROA	IFRS based	Return on average total assets (ROA) equals net income of the period divided by monthly average total assets for the same period; annualised where applicable.
Cost to income	IFRS based	Cost to income ratio equals total operating expenses for the period divided by the total revenue for the same period. (Revenue represents the sum of net interest income, net fee and commission income and other non-interest income).
NIM	IFRS based	Net interest margin (NIM) is net interest income divided by monthly average interest-earning assets; annualised where applicable. Interest-earning assets include investment securities (excluding CIB shares), net investment in finance lease, net loans, and amounts due from credit institutions.
Loan yields	IFRS based	Loan yields equal interest income on loans and advances to customers divided by monthly average gross loans and advances to customers; annualised where applicable.
Deposit rates	IFRS based	Deposit rates equal interest expense on customer accounts divided by monthly average total customer deposits; annualised where applicable.
Cost of funding	IFRS based	Cost of funding equals sum of the total interest expense and net interest gains on currency swaps (entered for funding management purposes), divided by monthly average interest bearing liabilities; annualized where applicable.
Asset quality & portfolio concetration		
Cost of risk	IFRS based	Cost of risk equals credit loss allowance for loans to customers divided by monthly average gross loans and advances to customers; annualised where applicable.
PAR 90 to Gross Loans	IFRS based	PAR 90 to gross loans ratio equals loans for which principal or interest repayment is overdue for more than 90 days divided by the gross loan portfolio for the same period.
NPLs to Gross Loans	IFRS based	NPLs to gross loans equals loans with 90 days past due on principal or interest payments, and loans with a well-defined weakness, regardless of the existence of any past-due amount or of the number of days past due divided by the gross loan portfolio for the same period.
NPL provision coverage	IFRS based	NPL provision coverage equals total credit loss allowance for loans to customers divided by the NPL loans.
Total NPL coverage	IFRS based	Total NPL coverage equals total credit loss allowance plus the minimum of collateral amount of the respective NPL loan (after applying haircuts in the range of 0%-50% for cash, gold, real estate and PPE) and its gross loan exposure divided by the gross exposure of total NPL loans.
Credit loss level to Gross Loans	IFRS based	Credit loss level to gross loans equals credit loss allowance for loans to customers divided by the gross loan portfolio for the same period.
Related Party Loans to Gross Loans	IFRS based	Related party loans to total loans equals related party loans divided by the gross loan portfolio.
Top 10 Borrowers to Total Portfolio	IFRS based	Top 10 borrowers to total portfolio equals the total loan amount of the top 10 borrowers divided by the gross loan portfolio.
Top 20 Borrowers to Total Portfolio	IFRS based	Top 20 borrowers to total portfolio equals the total loan amount of the top 20 borrowers divided by the gross loan portfolio.
Capital & liquidity positions		
Net Loans to Deposits plus IFI Funding	IFRS based	Net loans to deposits plus IFI funding ratio equals net loans divided by total deposits plus borrowings received from international financial institutions.
Net Stable Funding Ratio	Regulatory based	Net stable funding ratio equals the available amount of stable funding divided by the required amount of stable funding as defined by NBG in line with Basel III guidelines. Calculations are made for the Bank only, based on local standards.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Regulatory based	Liquidity coverage ratio equals high-quality liquid assets divided by the total net cash outflow amount as defined by the NBG. Calculations are made for the Bank only, based on local standards.
Leverage	IFRS based	Leverage equals total assets to total equity.
CET 1 CAR (Basel III)	Regulatory based	CET 1 CAR equals CET 1 capital divided by total risk weighted assets, both calculated in accordance with requirements of the NBG Basel III standards. Calculations are made for the Bank only, based on local standards.
Tier 1 CAR (Basel III)	Regulatory based	Tier 1 CAR equals tier I capital divided by total risk weighted assets, both calculated in accordance with the requirements of the NBG Basel III standards. Calculations are made for the Bank only, based on local standards.
Total CAR (Basel III)	Regulatory based	Total CAR equals total capital divided by total risk weighted assets, both calculated in accordance with the requirements of the NBG Basel III standards. Calculations are made for the Bank only, based on local standards.

Notes to table: IFRS based ratios are calculated using financial information prepared under IFRS standards, while regulatory ratios are calculated for the Bank only in accordance with local accounting standards.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACCA	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
AFS	Available for sale
ALCO	Asset-liability management committee
APM	Alternative performance measure
ATM	Automated teller machine
BNY	Bank of New York
CAGR	Compounded annual growth rate
CAR	Capital adequacy ratio
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CEO	Chief executive officer
CFA	Chartered Financial Analyst
CFO	Chief financial officer
CGU	Cash generating unit
CIB	Corporate investment banking
CIS	The Commonwealth of Independent States
COR	Cost of risk
CRM	Customer relationship management
CRO	Chief risk officer
CSAT	Customer satisfaction
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
CVP	Cost volume profit
DCF	Discounted cash flows
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECL	Expected credit losses
EECG	Energy Efficiency Centre Georgia
EFSEDF	The Development Facility of the European Funds for Southeast Europe
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
ENPS	Employee Net Promoter Score
EPS	Earnings per share
ERM	Enterprise risk management
ESRM	Environmental and social risk management
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FTSE	Financial Times Stock Exchange
FVOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
FVPL	Fair value through profit or loss
GBP	Great British pound, national currency of the UK
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDR	Global depositary receipt
GEL	Georgian lari, national currency of Georgia
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Gross written premium
HNWI	High-net-worth individuals
HR	Human resources
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IDR	Issuer default rating
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International financial institution
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPO	Initial public offering
IT	Information technology
JSC	Joint stock company
KPI	Key performance indicators
LED	Light-emitting diode
LSE	London Stock Exchange
LTV	Loan to value
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MBO	Management-by-objectives
MSME	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
NBG	National Bank of Georgia
NCI	Non-controlling interest
NIM	Net interest margin
NPL	Non-performing loans
NPS	Net promoter score
OCI	Other comprehensive income
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PLC	Public limited company
POS	Point of sale
PPP	Purchasing power parity
PTI	Payment to income
PWC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
ROA	Return on average assets
ROE	Return on average equity
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
US$	The US dollar, national currency of the United States
VAR	Value-at-risk
VIP	Very important person
WB	World Bank
WRI	World Resources Institute

2021

მმართველობითი
ანგარიში და
ფინანსური
ანგარიშგებები
2021

უფრო ძლიერი და – **განვითარებაზე ორიენტირებული**

თიბისი ბანკი

2021

თიბისი ბანკი

თიბისი ბანკი[1]

უმსხვილესი საბანკო ჯგუფია საქართველოში.

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1 თიბისი ბანკი გულისხმობს სს „თიბისი ბანკს“ (შემდგომში „ბანკი“) და მის შვილობილ კომპანიებს (ერთად „ჯგუფი“)

მმართველობითი ანგარიში

ვინ ვართ ჩვენ

ჩვენ ვართ წამყვანი უნივერსალური ფინანსური ჯგუფი საქართველოში, რომელსაც გააჩნია მრავალფეროვანი მიმართულებები ყველა ძირითად საბაზრო სეგმენტში.

წამყვანი უნივერსალური საბანკო ფრანჩიზა საქართველოში[1]

- საცალო - 38.6% სასესხო ბაზრის წილი, 40.5% სადეპოზიტო ბაზრის წილი;
- CIB - 38.6% სასესხო ბაზრის წილი, 40.5% სადეპოზიტო ბაზრის წილი;
- MSME - ახლად რეგისტრირებული იურიდიული პირების 63%[2] თიბისი ბანკს ირჩევს.

საუკეთესო ციფრული არხები და მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების გამორჩეული გამოცდილება

- მოწინავე ინტერნეტ და მობილური ბანკინგის აპლიკაციები;
- Space - ჩვენი მასშტაბირებადი ფინტექ-პლატფორმა;
- მომხმარებელთა კმაყოფილების ერთ-ერთი უმაღლესი მაჩვენებელი ქართულ მომსახურე კომპანიებს შორის.

გადახდების წამყვანი პროვაიდერი საქართველოში

- 45.1%-იანი ბაზრის წილი ჩვენს ტერმინალებზე, POS ოპერაციების მოცულობის მიხედვით;
- გადახდის ტრადიციული არხები, როგორიც არის ელ-კომერცია, POS და თვითმომსახურების ტერმინალები;
- გადახდის ინოვაციური მეთოდები, მათ შორის Apple Pay, QR გადახდები და ელ-საფულე.

ჩვენი მისია

„გავუმარტივოთ ადამიანებს ცხოვრება“

ღრმად არის ჩაქსოვილი „თიბისის“ კულტურაში და ის განსაზღვრავს ყველაფერს, რასაც ვაკეთებთ და როგორც ვაკეთებთ. სიმარტივისა და სრულყოფილების კომბინაციით, ჩვენი მიზანია მომხმარებლებისთვის შევქმნათ ჭეშმარიტად უნიკალური გამოცდილება.

ჩვენი სტრატეგიული პრიორიტეტები

სტაბილური ზრდა

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ჩვენი მოწინავე ციფრული შესაძლებლობების გამოყენება

მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების საუკეთესო ხარისხი

დამატებითი ინფორმაცია იხილეთ თავებში ჩვენი სტრატეგიის და ბიზნეს მოდელის შესახებ.

1 საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით გამოქვეყნებული მონაცემების საფუძველზე.
2 მონაცემები 2021 ფინანსურ წელს უკავშირდება, წყარო: www.napr.gov.ge, საჯარო რეესტრის ეროვნული სააგენტო.

ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები 2021[1]

სოლიდურ კაპიტალზე დაფუძნებული ძლიერი ფინანსური შედეგები

მრავალფეროვანი შემოსავლის წყაროები

სტაბილური ზრდა

საუკეთესო ციფრული არხები

თანამშრომელთა და მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების გამორჩეული გამოცდილება

26.3%
+ 13.4pp წ/წ
უკუგება კაპიტალზე

3.7%
+ 2.0pp წ/წ
უკუგება აქტივებზე

13.7%
+ 3.3pp წ/წ
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალი

5.0%
+ 0.3pp წ/წ
წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა

+ 33.2% წ/წ
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავლების ზრდა

₾ 16,955 მლნ
+ 11.5% წ/წ
სულ სესხები

₾ 14,884 მლნ
+ 17.8% წ/წ
სულ დეპოზიტები

38.8%[2]
- 0.2 pp წ/წ
მთლიანი სესხების საბაზრო წილი

40.4%[2]
+ 3.2 pp წ/წ
მთლიანი დეპოზიტების საბაზრო წილი

97%[3]
+ 2 pp წ/წ
საცალო ტრანზაქციების განტვირთვის კოეფიციენტი

44%[3]
+ 3 pp წ/წ
DAU/MAU

66%[4]
- 2 pp წ/წ
ENPS

56%[5]
N/A
NPS

1 კოეფიციენტების განმარტებები მოცემულია 317-318 გვერდებზე.
2 საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით გამოქვეყნებული მონაცემების საფუძველზე.
3 ტერმინების განმარტებები მოცემულია 316 გვერდზე.
4 Employee Net Promoter Score (ENPS) შეფასა ბანკის თანამშრომლებისთვის 2021 წლის ოქტომბერში დამოუკიდებელმა კონსულტანტმა.
5 Net Promoter Score (NPS) შეფასდა დამოუკიდებელი კვლევითი კომპანიის „IPM“ მიერ 2021 წლის დეკემბერში ჩატარებული კვლევის საფუძველზე.

გენერალური დირექტორის წერილი

ძვირფასო ბატონებო და ქალბატონებო,

2021 წელს „თიბისიმ“ ძლიერი შედეგები აჩვენა. პოსტ-კოვიდურ რეალობასთან წარმატებით ადაპტაციის შემდეგ, მთელი ძალისხმევა ჩვენი შემოსავლის წყაროების ზრდისკენ და დივერსიფიკაციისკენ მივმართეთ. წლის განმავლობაში მაკროეკონომიკურმა გარემომაც ხელი შეგვიწყო. შედეგად, ჩვენმა წმინდა შემოსავალმა 843 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა. 2021 წელს კაპიტალზე ამონაგები რეკორდულად მაღალი, 26.3% იყო.

უკანასკნელი რამდენიმე კვირა მოიცვა რუსეთ-უკრაინის ომმა და სამხედრო ქმედებების ნეგატიურმა შედეგმა უკრაინელი ხალხის მიმართ. ვიმედოვნებთ, რომ ომი მალე დასრულდება და მხარეები მივლენ მშვიდობიან შეთანხმებამდე. ჩვენ აქტიურად ვადევნებთ თვალს უკრაინაში განვითარებულ მოვლენებს და სხვადასხვა სცენარების საშუალებით ვცდილობთ შევაფასოთ მოსალოდნელი შედეგები, რამაც შეიძლება იმოქმედოს საქართველოს ეკონომიკასა და ჩვენს ბიზნეს ოპერაციებზე. საქართველოს ეკონომიკის მოქნილობა და ჩვენი დივერსიფიცირებული ბიზნეს მოდელი მარწმუნებს იმაში, რომ ამ რთულ პერიოდში ჩვენ შეგვიძლია წარმატებულად ვმართოთ კომპანია.

მდგრადი მაკროეკონომიკური აღდგენა არსებული გამოწვევების პირისპირ

2021 წელს საქართველოს ეკონომიკა ძლიერად განვითარდა. მთელი წლის განმავლობაში, რეალური მშპ-ის ზრდამ 10.4%-ს[1] მიაღწია, რაც განსაკუთრებულად კარგი მაჩვენებელია.

ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვანია ის, რომ აღნიშნული ზრდა ფართომასშტაბიანი იყო და შემოსავლის ყველა წყაროსა და ადგილობრივ მოთხოვნაზე აისახა. ჩამორჩებოდა მხოლოდ პირდაპირი უცხოური ინვესტიციები, რადგან ინვესტირების მოთხოვნას აღდგენისთვის მეტი დრო სჭირდება. ადგილობრივ მოთხოვნას ხელი შეუწყო დანაზოგების დონის ნორმალიზებამ პანდემიასთან დაკავშირებული მაღალი მაჩვენებლების შემდეგ და აშშ დოლარში დეპოზიტების დაბალმა მაჩვენებლებმა, ხოლო ლარის კურსის გამყარებამ წლის მეორე ნახევარში სამომხმარებლო და ბიზნეს-განწყობის გაუმჯობესება გამოიწვია. გარდა ამისა, საბანკო საკრედიტო სფეროს 18%-იანმა ზრდამ შეუწყო ხელი ეკონომიკის აღდგენას. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ საქართველოს ეკონომიკა 2022 წელს ძლიერი მაჩვენებლებით შეხვდა, სავარაუდოა, რომ უკრაინაში მიმდინარე მოვლენები და მათი გავლენა გლობალურ ეკონომიკაზე ამ წელს გამოწვევებით სავსეს გახდის. თუმცა, მჯერა ქართული ეკონომიკის მოქნილობისა და მისი რთულ დროში ადაპტირების უნარის.

სოლიდურ კაპიტალზე დაფუძნებული ძლიერი ფინანსური შედეგები

2021 წელს ჩვენმა საოპერაციო შემოსავალმა 1,398 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა, რაც წინა წლის მაჩვენებელს 25%-ით აღემატება. ამ ზრდაზე იმოქმედა წმინდა საპროცენტო და არასაპროცენტო შემოსავლების ზრდამ. პირველის ზრდა გამოწვეული იყო უფრო მაღალი წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟით 5.0%-ის ოდენობით, 2020 წლის 4.7%-თან შედარებით და ასევე ჩვენი საკრედიტო პორტფელის წლიურ 12%-იან ზრდით იმავე პერიოდის განმავლობაში, ხოლო წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი შთამბეჭდავი 33%-ით გაიზარდა.

ეს იყო ფართომასშტაბიანი ზრდა, რაც ჩვენი ბიზნეს-მოდელის სიძლიერეზე მეტყველებს. ამასთან, სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი[2] 49%-ით გაიზარდა, რაზეც მეტწილად სავალუტო ოპერაციებსა და საინვესტიციო ქონების რეალიზაციას ჰქონდა გავლენა და ამან მნიშვნელოვნად იმოქმედა ჩვენს მომგებიანობაზე. ჩვენი შემოსავლის ნაკადები დამატებით გაძლიერებული იყო აქტივების ხარისხის კარგი მაჩვენებლებით ყველა სეგმენტში, კერძოდ რისკის ხარჯმა (CoR) შეადგინა მინუს 0.3% (წმინდა აღდგენა) 2021 წელს. ჩვენი ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან ფარდობის (Cost to income) კოეფიციენტი 32.5%-ზე შევინარჩუნეთ 2021 წელს, რაც 2020 წლის დონეზე დაბალია (34.6%). შედეგად, 26.3%-მდე აღვადგინეთ უკუგება კაპიტალზე და 3.7%-მდე უკუგება აქტივებზე 2021 წლისთვის.

ძლიერი შემოსავლის გენერირებამ, ჩვენი კაპიტალის გონივრულ მართვასთან ერთად, ძლიერი კაპიტალის პოზიციების შენარჩუნების საშუალება მოგვცა. ჩვენი CET1, Tier 1 და Total Capital კოეფიციენტები 13.7%, 16.7% და 20.3% (შესაბამისად) დონეზეა და მნიშვნელოვნად აღემატება მინიმალურ მარეგულირებელ მოთხოვნებს 2.0%, 2.7% და 1.9%, შესაბამისად. ამავდროულად, ჩვენ განვაგრძობთ ოპერირებას მაღალ-ლიკვიდურ დონეზე წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტით (NSFR) და ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტით (LCR) 127.3% და 115.8%-ით (შესაბამისად), 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით.

სტაბილური პროგრესი ჩვენს ძირითად საბანკო ბიზნესში

ჩვენ ვინარჩუნებთ ბაზრის ლიდერის პოზიციას სესხების და დეპოზიტების მთლიანი მოცულობით. ჩვენი საკრედიტო პორტფელი წინა წელთან შედარებით 17%-ით გაიზარდა უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში, და საბანკო სექტორის ზრდის ტენდენციას გაყვა, რაც აისახა 39% საბაზრო წილში. მნიშვნელოვანია ის ფაქტი, რომ ჩვენი საკრედიტო პორტფელის ხარისხი გაუმჯობესდა უმოქმედო სესხების მაჩვენებლის 2.4%-მდე შემცირებით 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის, 2020 წლის ბოლოს არსებულ 4.7%-თან შედარებით. იმავე პერიოდში, ჩვენი დეპოზიტები მნიშვნელოვნად გაიზარდა 23%-ით უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსით და გაუსწრო საბაზრო ზრდას. შედეგად ჩვენმა საბაზრო წილმა მთლიან დეპოზიტებში შეადგინა 40% 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, რაც წინა წელთან შედარებით გაზრდილია 3.2 pp-ით.

ასევე მსურს ავღნიშნო, რომ ჩვენი დიჯიტალიზაციის დონე განაგრძობს ზრდას. 2021 წლის მე-4 კვარტალში, აქტიური საცალო ციფრული მომხმარებლების რაოდენობა წინა წელთან შედარებით 14%-ით გაიზარდა და მათმა რიცხვმა 744,000 შეადგინა. ამასთან, მნიშვნელოვან პროგრესს მივაღწიეთ ყოველთვიური და ყოველდღიური აქტიური ციფრული მომხმარებლების რაოდენობის ზრდაში, რამაც შესაბამისად 644,000 (წინა წელთან შედარებით 16%-მდე ზრდა) და 285,000 (წინა წელთან შედარებით 24%-მდე ზრდა) შეადგინა 2021 წლის დეკემბერში. ჩვენი სამომხმარებლო სესხების ციფრული გაყიდვების წილი 45%, ხოლო დეპოზიტების ციფრული გაყიდვის წილი 73% იყო.

გარდა ამისა, ჩვენი მომხმარებლების და თანამშრომლების უსაფრთხოების მაქსიმალური დონის უზრუნველსაყოფად, წამოვიწყეთ ვაქცინირებაზე წახალისების ფართომასშტაბიანი კამპანია. შედეგად, ჩვენი თანამშრომლების 85%-მდე აიცრა, ან დაიგეგმა ვაქცინაცია 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის.

პერსპექტივები

ჩვენი 2021 წლის შედეგები მარწმუნებს იმაში, რომ სწორ გზაზე ვდგავართ და რომ ჩვენი სტრატეგია მართებულად მუშაობს.

ჩვენ ვაცნობიერებთ, რომ უკრაინაში მიმდინარე მოვლენებს უარყოფითი გავლენა ექნება საქართველოს ეკონომიკაზე და ასევე გამოწვევების წინაშე დააყენებს ჩვენს ბიზნეს ოპერაციებს. დამატებითი ინფორმაცია არსებული და მოსალოდნელი რისკების შესახებ იხილეთ 87-99 გვერდებზე.

ჩვენ ყურადღებით ვაკვირდებით მოვლენებს და ყველა საჭირო ზომას მივიღებთ იმისთვის, რომ „თიბისი ბანკი“ წარმატებით გაუმკლავდეს ამ გამოწვევებს.

გმადლობთ

ჩემი წერილის ბოლოს მინდა მადლობა გადავუხადო ჩემს კოლეგებს, მათ მიერ გაწეული დიდი სამუშაოსა და თავდადებისთვის და ხაზი გავუსვა მათ ინდივიდუალურ წვლილს ჩვენი წარმატების საქმეში. წინ საინტერესო მოგზაურობა გველის, რასაც მოუთმენლად ველი.

1 საქართველოს სტატისტიკის ეროვნული სამსახურის მონაცემებზე დაყრდნობით
2 სულ წმინდა არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავლის გამოკლებით.

შენიშვნა: პრეზენტაციის მიზნებისთვის, რიგი ფინანსური რიცხვები დამრგვალებულია უახლოეს მთელ რიცხვამდე.

ვახტანგ ბუცხრიკიძე
გენერალური დირექტორი

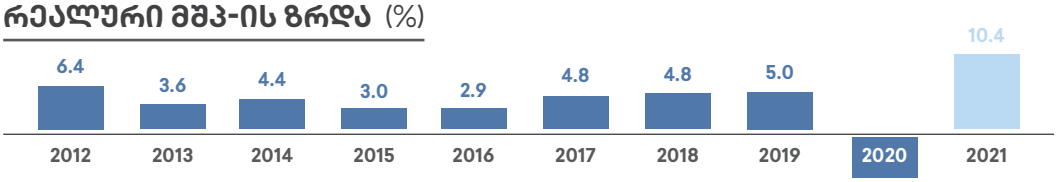
2022 წლის 28 აპრილი

ეკონომიკური მიმოხილვა

ეკონომიკური ზრდა

2021 წლის მეორე კვარტლიდან საქართველოს ეკონომიკამ პანდემიის უარყოფითი გავლენიდან სწრაფი ტემპით გამოსვლა დაიწყო. 2021 წლისთვის, საქართველოს სტატისტიკის ეროვნული სამსახურის მონაცემების მიხედვით, საქართველოს ეკონომიკა წლიურად 10.4%-ით გაიზარდა, რითაც 2019 წლის დონეს 2.9%-ით გაუსწრო.

რეალური მშპ-ის ზრდა (%)



წყარო: საქართველოს სტატისტიკის ეროვნული სამსახური

საგარეო სექტორი

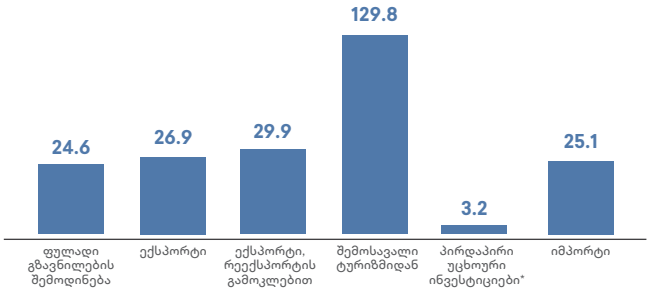
მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ტურისტული სექტორი კვლავ პანდემიასთან დაკავშირებულ კრიზისს განიცდის, 2021 წელს საგარეო ნაკადებმა ძლიერი დინამიკა გამოავლინა. ამ წელს საქონლის ექსპორტი წლიურად - 26.9%-ით, 2019 წელთან შედარებით კი 11.7%-ით გაიზარდა. აღსანიშნავია, რომ მიუხედავად რეექსპორტის შედარებით დაბალი საბაზო ეფექტისა, ექსპორტის ზრდის მთავარი განმსაზღვრელი ადგილობრივი ექსპორტი იყო. შედეგად, მთლიან ექსპორტში ადგილობრივი დამატებული ღირებულების ექსპორტის წილი, 2019 წლის მე-4 კვარტლის 61.3%-დან 2021 წლის მე-4 კვარტალში 76.2%-მდე გაიზარდა. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ტურიზმთან დაკავშირებული იმპორტისა და რეექსპორტის აღდგენა ჯერ კიდევ მიმდინარე პროცესებია, საქონლის იმპორტი წლიურად - 25.1%-ით, 2019 წელთან შედარებით კი 5.8%-ით გაიზარდა. აღსანიშნავია, რომ საქონლით ვაჭრობის აღდგენა სავაჭრო კატეგორიების დიდ უმრავლესობას შეეხო, რაც როგორც გარე ასევე შიდა მოთხოვნის ზრდას ასახავს.

გზავნილების შემოდინება, რამაც 2020 წელს გარკვეულწილად შეარბილა პანდემიის უარყოფითი ეკონომიკური ეფექტი, 2021 წელსაც ძლიერი იყო. ეს ნაკადი წლიურად - 24.6%-ით გაიზარდა, 2019 წელთან შედარებით კი 35.6%-ით გაიზარდა. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ 2019 წელთან შედარებით აღდგენა შესაძლოა საზღვრების ჩაკეტვასა და ფულადი გზავნილების უფრო მეტად ციფრული არხების გამოყენებით გადმორიცხვას უკავშირდებოდეს, იმის გათვალისწინებით, რომ ნაღდი ფულის ნაკადების წილი, სებ-ის შეფასების თანახმად, სავარაუდოდ 10.0%-15.0% იქნება, მთლიანი ზრდის მაჩვენებელი მაინც ძლიერი იყო.

წლის განმავლობაში ტურისტების შემოდინება ზომიერ დონემდე აღდგა. გაუმჯობესების თავდაპირველი ტემპის აგვისტო-სექტემბერში გარკვეულწილად შენელების მიუხედავად, აღდგენა თანდათანობით გაგრძელდა, და მთლიანი წლის მაჩვენებელმა 2019 წლის დონის 38.1% შეადგინა. 2021 წლის წლიურმა ზრდამ საბალი საბაზო ეფექტის გათვალისწინებით 129.8%-ს მიაღწია. აღსანიშნავია, რომ ხსენებული ზრდა უმეტესად ვიზიტების მაღალ მხარჯველი ქვეყნებიდან აღდგენით იყო გამოწვეული.

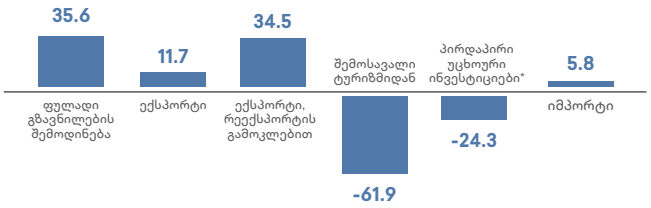
პირდაპირი უცხოური ინვესტიციების ნაკადის აღდგენას მეტი დრო სჭირდება. მართალია, 2021 წლის განმავლობაში ეს მაჩვენებელი წლიურად 3.2%-ით გაიზარდა, თუმცა აღდგენა ძირითადად მიღებული შემოსავლების რეინვესტირებას უკავშირდებოდა, პირდაპირ უცხოური ინვესტიციების საქციო კაპიტალისა და სავალო ვალდებულებების კომპონენტებმა კი იმავე პერიოდში მკვეთრად იკლო.

ფულადი ნაკადების და იმპორტის წლიური ზრდა (%)



* წლის პირველი სამი კვარტლის ჯამი
წყარო: საქსტატი, სებ-ი

ფულადი ნაკადების და იმპორტის ზრდა 2019 წელთან შედარებით (%)

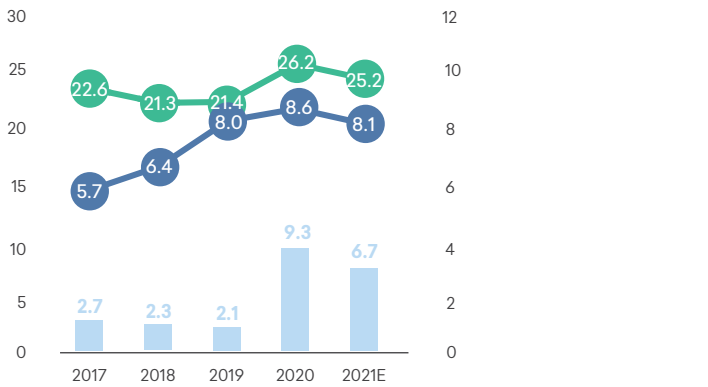


* წლის პირველი სამი კვარტლის ჯამი
წყარო: საქსტატი, სებ-ი

ფისკალური სტიმული

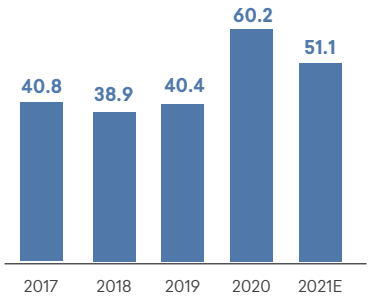
ფისკალურმა სტიმულმა, რომელიც კვლავ ძლიერი იყო, 2021 წლის ზრდაზე უარყოფითად იმოქმედა, რადგან დეფიციტი მშპ-ის დაახლოებით 6.7%-ს გაუტოლდა, 2020 წელს კი მშპ-ის 9.3%-ს შეადგენდა. რაც მთავარია, 2020-2021 წლებში დეფიციტის დაფინანსება ძირითადად საგარეო წყაროებიდან მოხდა, რაც წმინდა სავალუტო შემოდინებებში პანდემიასთან დაკავშირებულ ვარდნას მეტწილად აკომპენსირებდა. ამავდროულად, სახელმწიფო ვალი, რომელმაც 2020 წელს კანონით გათვალისწინებულ ზედა ზღვარს, მშპ-ის 60.2%-ს, მიაღწია, 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის უკვე დარეგულირდა და მშპ-ის 51.1% შეადგინა.

ბიუჯეტის დეფიციტი და ხარჯები ტიპების მიხედვით (მშპ-ის %)



წყარო: ფინანსთა სამინისტრო

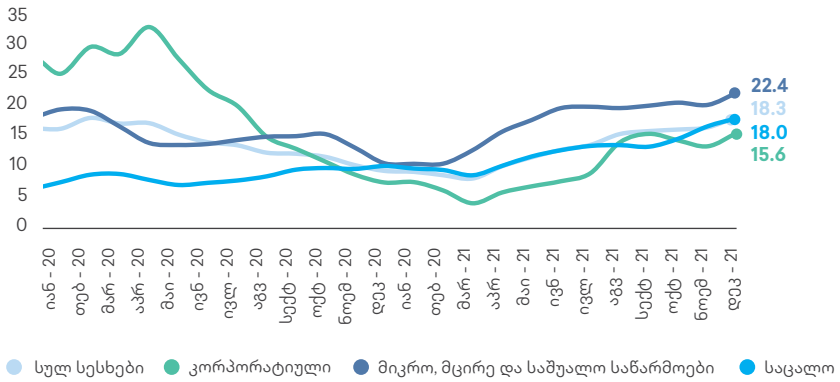
მთლიანი სახელმწიფო ვალი (მშპ-ის %)



საბანკო სესხების ზრდა (გაცვლითი კურსის ეფექტის გამორიცხვით)

2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის საბანკო სესხების წლიურმა ზრდამ 18.3%-მდე მოიმატა, 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის დაფიქსირებული 9.1%-იანი ზრდის შემდეგ. სეგმენტების მხრივ, მნიშვნელოვნად გაიზარდა როგორც კორპორატიული (ზრდა 8.4 pp-ით 15.6%-მდე), ასევე მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (ზრდა 12.0 pp-ით 22.4%-მდე) კრედიტები. საცალო სეგმენტის (ზრდა 4.8 pp-ით 18.0%-მდე) გააქტიურებაც აშკარად შესამჩნევი იყო, რაც მეტწილად არაიპოთეკურმა სესხებმა განაპირობა.

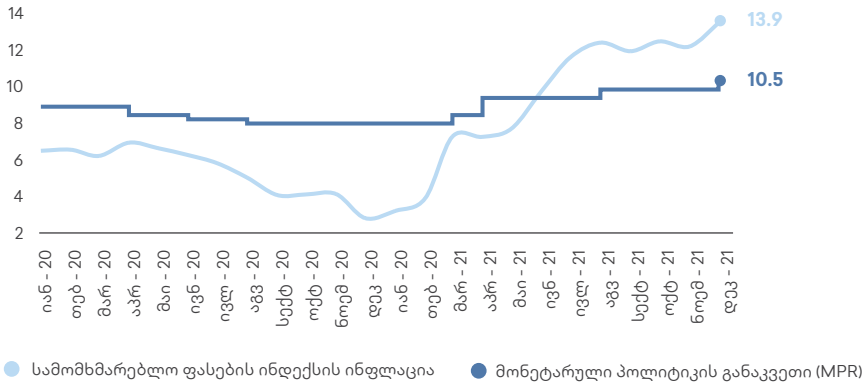
სესხების წლიური ზრდა სეგმენტების მიხედვით, გაცვლითი კურსის ეფექტის გამორიცხვით (%)



ინფლაცია, მონეტარული პოლიტიკა და გაცვლითი კურსი

მიუხედავად ისეთი გამოწვევებისა, როგორიც არის თურქული ლირას უპრეცედენტო გაუფასურება, 2021 წლის განმავლობაში ლარი აშშ დოლართან მიმართებით - 5.4%-ით (3.28-დან 3.10-მდე), ხოლო რეალური ეფექტური გაცვლითი კურსი კი 20.4%-ით გამყარდა. მართალია 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის, ინფლაცია წლიური 13.9%-იანი მაჩვენებლით მაღალ დონეზე შენარჩუნდა, თუმცა ეს გარკვეულწილად კომუნალურ გადასახადებზე სახელმწიფო სუბსიდირების პროგრამის გამო წინა წლის დაბალმა საბაზო ეფექტმა განაპირობა. ამავდროულად, წლის ბოლოსთვის ყოველთვიური ინფლაციის დინამიკა სამიზნე მაჩვენებელთან ახლოს იყო, თუმცა 2021 წლის დეკემბერში სებ-მა მონეტარული პოლიტიკის განაკვეთი 0.5 pp-ით 10.5%-მდე გაზარდა, რის შედეგადაც წლის განმავლობაში განაკვეთის ზრდამ მთლიანობაში 2.5 pp-ით შეადგინა.

სამომხმარებლო ფასების ინდექსის ინფლაცია და მონეტარული პოლიტიკის განაკვეთი (%)



მოლოდინები

უკრაინაში რუსეთის შეჭრამდე, თიბისი კაპიტალი 2022 წელს საქართველოს ეკონომიკის დაახლოებით - 6.0%-ით, 2023 წელს - 5.5%, 2024 წელს კი 5.0%-ით ზრდას ვარაუდობდა. 2022 წლის იანვრის მდგომარეობით, მსოფლიო ბანკის პროგნოზების[1] თანახმად, საქართველოს ეკონომიკა 2022 და 2023 წლებში, შესაბამისად, 5.5% და 5.0%-ით უნდა გაზრდილიყო.

მოსალოდნელია, რომ უკრაინასა და რუსეთში განვითარებულ მოვლენებს საქართველოს ზრდაზე უარყოფითი გავლენა ექნება. რუსეთის უკრაინაში შეჭრასთან დაკავშირებით ძირითადი არსებული და მოსალოდნელი რისკების შესახებ დამატებითი ინფორმაციის მისაღებად, გთხოვთ გაეცნოთ თავს ძირითადი რისკები და გაურკვევლობები“ 87-99 გვერდებზე.

საქართველოს ეკონომიკისა და ფინანსური სექტორის შესახებ მეტი ინფორმაცია შეგიძლიათ იხილოთ ვებგვერდზე: www.tbccapital.ge.

1 მსოფლიო ბანკი, გლობალური ეკონომიკური პერსპექტივები, 2022 წლის იანვარი

ჩვენი ბიზნეს მოდელი

ჩვენ გვაქვს მომხმარებლებზე ორიენტირებული ბიზნეს-მოდელი, რომელიც ფოკუსირდება ჩვენი მომხმარებლების ყოველდღიური საჭიროებების მომსახურების საუკეთესო გამოცდილების შექმნაზე. ჩვენი სტრატეგია ეყრდნობა მდგრადი განვითარების, დიჯიტალიზაციის, ინოვაციებისა და ეფექტურობის ძირითად პრინციპებს, და შექმნილია ყველა დაინტერესებული მხარისთვის ღირებულების შესაქმნელად.

ჩვენი ბაზრები

წამყვანი უნივერსალური ფინანსური ინსტიტუტი საქართველოში, რომელიც ფინანსური მომსახურებების სრულ სპექრტს სთავაზობს:

- საცალო საბანკო მომსახურება
- კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო საბანკო საქმიანობა (CIB)
- მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) საბანკო მომსახურება
- ლიზინგი.

ჩვენი მიდგომა

- **ძირითადი აქცენტი დიჯიტალიზაციასა და ინოვაციაზე**

  წლების განმავლობაში შექმნილი საუკეთესო ციფრული შესაძლებლობები, რომლებიც განპირობებულია ინოვაციებში უწყვეტი ინვესტიციით, გვეხმარება ეფექტური ზრდის უნარის განვითარებაში.

- **მონაცემთა სიღრმისეული ანალიზის შესაძლებლობები**

  ჩვენი მონაცემთა სიღრმისეული ანალიზის შესაძლებლობა, რომელიც ჩვენი “value proposition”-ის შემუშავებაში გამოიყენება, გვეხმარება მომხმარებლებისთვის მაქსიმალური ღირებულების შექმნაში პერსონიზირებული შეთავაზების გზით.

- **მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების ბრწყინვალე ხარისხი და ბრენდის მაღალი ცნობადობა**

  მომხმარებელთა კმაყოფილებაზე ორიენტირება ჩვენი სამუშაოს ამოსავალი წერტილია და გვეხმარება მათთან ნდობაზე დაფუძნებული გრძელვადიანი ურთიერთობების შექმნაში.

- **ბრწყინვალე კორპორაციული მართვა და ძლიერი კორპორატიული კულტურა**

  ჩვენი გამორჩეული მართვის სტანდარტები მაგალითს ქმნის ყველა თანამშრომლისთვის და ხელს უწყობს პასუხისმგებლიან ქცევას ყველა წამოწყებაში.

რას გთავაზობთ

- **ბიზნესის ზრდა**
  უზრუნველყოფილია ჩვენი წამყვანი ქართული საბანკო ფრანჩიზათი..
- **შემოსავლის მრავალფეროვანი წყაროები**
  სტაბილური წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა და არასაპროცენტო შემოსავლის სხვადასხვა წყაროები.
- **აქტივების მაღალი ხარისხი**
  ყველა სეგმენტში რისკების გონივრული მართვის შედეგად.
- **ეფექტურობის მაღალი დონე**
  უზრუნველყოფილია დიჯიტალიზაციისა და ავტომატიზაციის მაღალი დონით, როგორც ფრონტ-, ისე - ბექ-ოფისებში.
- **ძლიერი ლიკვიდურობა და სოლიდური კაპიტალის პოზიცია**
  უზრუნველყოფს ჩვენი ბიზნეს-მოდელის სტაბილურობას და ეკონომიკურ სირთულეებთან გამკლავების უნარს.

როგორ ვქმნით ღირებულებას

- **მომხმარებლები**
  მომხმარებლებს ვთავაზობთ ინდივიდუალურ გადაწყვეტილებებს და მომსახურების საუკეთესო ხარისხს.
- **კოლეგები**
  მხარს ვუჭერთ ჩვენი კოლეგების პროფესიულ განვითარებას და ვთავაზობთ საინტერესო კარიერულ შესაძლებლობებს.
- **ინვესტორები**
  მდგრადი უკუგების შექმნა ჩვენი აქციონერებისთვის და სანდო პარტნიორობის გაწევა ჩვენი კრედიტორებისთვის.
- **საზოგადოება**
  ბიზნესის განვითარების მხარდაჭერა და სამუშაო ადგილების შექმნის ხელშეწყობა, ასევე აქტიური მონაწილეობა კორპორატიულ სოციალურ პასუხისმგებლობაზე (CSR) მიმართულ საქმიანობებში.

ჩვენი სტრატეგიული პრიორიტეტები

ჩვენი სტრატეგიული პრიორიტეტები ჩვენი მისიის შესრულებაში გვეხმარება, რათა ადამიანების ცხოვრება უფრო მარტივი გავხადოთ.

თითოეული ეს პრიორიტეტი ყურადღებით შეირჩა და კარგად იქნა მოფიქრებული იმის უზრუნველსაყოფად, რომ ისინი ურთიერთდაკავშირებული და ერთმანეთის შემავსებლები იყვნენ ისე, რომ ერთ-ერთის პროგრესი მეორეს განვითარებას უწყობდეს ხელს.

ზრდის უზრუნველსაყოფად, ჩვენ უნდა შევიმუშაოთ ინოვაციური პროდუქტები და მომსახურებები და შევქმნათ კლიენტთა მომსახურების უბადლო ხარისხი. ეს კი მოითხოვს ძლიერი ციფრული და მონაცემთა ანალიზის შესაძლებლობების შექმნას. ამავდროულად, ჩვენი ზრდა სხვადასხვა სეგმენტში და პროდუქტში მხარს უჭერს ჩვენი შემოსავლის წყაროების დივერსიფიკაციას და აძლიერებს ჩვენს მოქნილობას. დიჯიტალიზაციის მაღალი დონე ასევე საშუალებას გვაძლევს გავაუმჯობესოთ ეფექტურობის დონე და შევამციროთ ხარჯები. ეს, თავის მხრივ, საშუალებას გვაძლევს ჩვენი ძალისხმევა მივმართოთ მომხმარებელთა კმაყოფილებისა და ჩვენი ღირებულებების შეთავაზების გაძლიერებისკენ.

სტაბილური ზრდა

ჩვენი მიზანია ლიდერის პოზიციის შენარჩუნება საქართველოში და ბაზართან ერთად ზრდა. ბაზარზე პენეტრაციის მაღალი დონის მიუხედავად, საქართველოს საბანკო სექტორი კვლავ გვთავაზობს ზრდის მომხიბვლელ შესაძლებლობებს, განსაკუთრებით კონკრეტულ ქვესეგმენტებში, როგორიც არის იპოთეკა და მიკროსესხები.

ჩვენმა ძლიერმა საბანკო ფრანჩიზამ საქართველოში, რომელსაც საფუძვლად დაედო მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების გამორჩეული ხარისხი, ბრენდის ცნობადობის მაღალი დონე და მოწინავე ციფრული შესაძლებლობები, ჩვენი არსებული მომხმარებლების შენარჩუნების და ახალი კლიენტების მოზიდვის შესაძლებლობა მოგვცა, რამაც გამოიწვია საკრედიტო პორტფელის 11.5%-იანი ზრდა 2021 წელს, რაც უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში 17.3%-იან მატებას შეადგენს. აღნიშნულზე მეტწილად იმოქმედა ლარში გაცემული სესხების ზრდამ. სეგმენტების მხრივ, ზრდა მრავალმხრივი იყო. კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესი და MSME სეგმენტები შესაბამისად წელიწადში 12.3%-ით (უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში 19.5%-ით) და 17.6%-ით (უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში 23.3%-ით) გაიზარდა, ხოლო საცალო სეგმენტი გაიზარდა 7.2%-ით (უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში 11.5%-ით) იმავე პერიოდში. კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესის სეგმენტში ზრდა მსხვილ და საშუალო კორპორატიული მომხმარებლების შეძენას უკავშირდება, ხოლო მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების მხრივ ჩვენ ორიენტირებული ვართ მცირე და მიკრო ქვესეგმენტებში წილის ზრდაზე. ამავდროულად, ჩვენი საცალო პორტფელის ზრდა გამოწვეული იყო იპოთეკური და სამომხმარებლო სესხებით.

2021 წელს ჩვენი დეპოზიტების პორტფელი 17.8%-ით გაიზარდა წინა წელთან შედარებით, რაც მეტწილად განპირობებული იყო საცალო და კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესის დეპოზიტების ზრდით, რაც ჩვენი მომხმარებლების ლოიალობას და ნდობას ასახავს. უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში ზრდამ 23.1% შეადგინა.

შედეგად, ჩვენ შევინარჩუნეთ ბაზარზე ლიდერის პოზიცია როგორც სასესხო, ისე - დეპოზიტების მხრივ, რამაც შესაბამისად 38.8% და 40.4% შეადგინა 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ გამოქვეყნებულ მონაცემებზე დაყრდნობით.

ჩვენი შემოსავლის წყაროების დივერსიფიკაცია

ჩვენი ბიზნეს-მოდელი მრავალფეროვანია სხვადასხვა მიმართულებით. ჩვენ ვემსახურებით დიდი რაოდენობით ფიზიკურ და იურიდიულ პირებს საქართველოში, ვთავაზობთ მათ ფინანსური გადაწყვეტილებების ფართო სპექტრს. ჩვენი შემოსავლის მთავარი წყაროა წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი, რომელიც ჩვენი საოპერაციო შემოსავლის 70%-ს შეადგენდა 2021 წელს და მასზე უპირატესად მოქმედებს ჩვენი საკრედიტო ოპერაციები. ჩვენი წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავლის გამომუშავება ხდება გადახდებით, საანგარიშსწორებო ოპერაციებით, ასევე საგარანტიო წერილებით და აკრედიტივებით. როგორც საზოგადოება, რომელიც მეტწილად ნაღდი ფულით ახდენს ანგარიშსწორებას, საქართველო ზრდის მომხიბვლელ შესაძლებლობებს იძლევა ჩვენი გადახდების ოპერაციებისთვის, ხოლო ჩვენი ციფრული არხები საშუალებას გვაძლევს ეფექტურად გავზარდოთ ოპერაციების მასშტაბები და შემოსავლის გამომუშავების უნარი.

ჩვენი მოწინავე ციფრული შესაძლებლობების გამოყენება

ჩვენი დიჯიტალიზაციის სტრატეგია მთელ კომპანიაზე ვრცელდება - ფრონტ-ოფისიდან - ბექ-ოფისამდე, და მოიცავს როგორც გაყიდვებს, ისე - ტრანზაქციის ოპერაციებს. ჩვენ მუდმივად ვახორციელებთ ინვესტიციას ტექნოლოგიებში და შევიმუშავებთ ახალ ციფრულ პროდუქტებს, გლობალური ტენდენციების კვალდაკვალ.

ჩვენი ტრანზაქციული ბიზნესი საცალო მომსახურების და მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების სეგმენტებში ძირითადად დისტანციური არხებით ხორციელდება, რაც იწვევს საცალო ტრანზაქციების განტვირთვის კოეფიციენტის 97%-მდე ზრდას. ეს იმას ნიშნავს, რომ 3%-ზე ნაკლები ტრანზაქციები ფილიალებში ხორციელდება. მობილური და ინტერნეტ ბანკი კომუნიკაციის უპირატეს არხად რჩება ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის, სადაც აქტიური საცალო ციფრული მომხმარებლების რაოდენობა 2021 წელს 14.1%-ით გაიზარდა და 744,000 შეადგინა. ამავდროულად, ჩვენი ციფრული მომხმარებლების ყოველდღიური ჩართულობაც გაიზარდა და 2021 წლის დეკემბერში ყოველდღიურად აქტიურ მომხმარებელთა რიცხვმა 285,000 შეადგინა, რაც 23.9%-იან წლიურ ზრდასაღწევს. პარალელურად, ჩვენ აქტიურად ვავითარებთ ციფრული გაყიდვების არხებს სამომხმარებლო სესხებისა და განვადებებისთვის. 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის, დისტანციური არხებით გაცემული სამომხმარებლო სესხების წილი წინა წელთან შედარებით 7 pp-ით გაიზარდა და 45% შეადგინა. ჩვენ განვაგრძეთ კრედიტის დამტკიცების ავტომატიზაციის პროცესი მცირე MSME სესხებისთვის, „time to yes" შემცირების მიზნით. კორპორატიული მსესხებლებისთვის, კომერციული ეფექტურობის ტრანსფორმირების პროექტის ფარგლებში, ჩვენ მნიშვნელოვნად გავზარდეთ ანალიზის პროცესი სისწრაფე დახვეწილი IT ინსტრუმენტის გამოყენებით.

ჩვენი მოწინავე ციფრული ინფრასტრუქტურა ორგანიზაციის ბექ-ოფისის თანამშრომელთა მნიშვნელოვან უმრავლესობასაც აძლებს საშუალებას იმუშაონ დისტანციურად შეფერხების გარეშე და ჰქონდეთ უსაფრთხო და რეალურ დროში წვდომა ჩვენს IT სისტემებზე.

ჩვენი ყველა საქმიანობა მომხმარებელზეა ორიენტირებული და ჩვენი მიზანია განსაკუთრებით აქტუალური პროდუქტების და მომსახურებების შემუშავება.

საუკეთესო სამომხმარებლო გამოცდილების უზრუნველყოფა

ეს საჭიროებს სხვადასხვა არხების გამოყენებით აქტიურ ჩართულობას ჩვენს მომხმარებლებთან, რათა მივიღოთ მათი უკუკავშირი ჩვენი მომსახურების ხარისხის და ღირებულების შესახებ და გავიგოთ მათი პრიორიტეტები.

გარდა ამისა, ჩვენი მიზანია ერთი ნაბიჯით წინ წავიწიოთ რათაწინასწარ განვსაზღვროთ ჩვენი მომხმარებლების საჭიროებები და გავაკვირვოთ ისინი ინდივიდუალური შეთავაზებებით, მანამდე, სანამ ისინი თავად მოითხოვენ ამას. სწორედ აქ შემოდის თამაშში ჩვენი სიღრმისეული მონაცემთა ანალიზის ფუნქცია, რითაც სწორ დროსა და ადგილას სათანადო პროდუქტების შექმნის შესაძლებლობები იქმნება. ჩვენ საცალო მომსახურების ბიზნესში ამ მიმართულებით რამდენიმე ახალი პროექტი განვახორციელეთ, მათ შორის მომხმარებელთა „life-time value" და სესხის ფასწარმოება, ხოლო კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესის სეგმენტში ჩვენ განვაგრძობთ კომერციული ეფექტურობის ტრანსფორმაციის პროექტის განხორციელებას, რომელიც დაგვეხმარა არსებული და ახალი მომხმარებლების პოტენციალის უკეთესად გააზრებასა და გათვალისწინებაში.

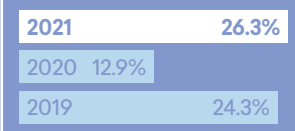
წლის განმავლობაში ჩვენ ასევე გავამახვილეთ ყურადღება ციფრულ შეთავაზებებზე ყველა სეგმენტში და შევქმენით ახალი დისტანციური პროდუქტები და მომსახურებები, ასევე გავზარდეთ ჩვენი შიდა პროცესების ავტომატიზაცია. ამით გავზარდეთ მომხმარებელთა კმაყოფილება და გავაუმჯობესეთ ეფექტიანობის მაჩვენებელი.

შესრულების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები[1]

ჩვენ ვიყენებთ ფინანსური და არაფინანსური საზომების ფართო სპექტრს ჩვენი შესრულების მაჩვენებლების შეფასებისა და დაბალანსებული ხედვის შესაქმნელად, ყველა დაინტერესებული პირის ინტერესების გათვალისწინებით. სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო რეგულარულად მიმოიხილავს შესრულების ძირითად მაჩვენებლებს (KPIs) რათა განისაზღვროს მუშაობს თუ არა ჩვენი სტრატეგია და უზრუნველყოფს თუ არა ის გრძელვადიან სტაბილურ ზრდას. აღმასრულებელი ხელმძღვანელობის ანაზღაურებისთვის ყველაზე შესაფერისი KPI-ების შერჩევასაც სათანადო ყურადღება ეთმობა, რათა მათი ინტერესები უკეთ მოერგოს ჩვენს დაინტერესებულ მხარეთა ინტერესებს.

ძლიერი ფინანსური შედეგები

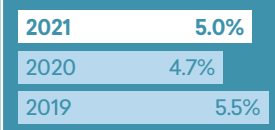
უკუგება კაპიტალზე



2021 წელს ჩვენ გამოვიმუშავეთ რეკორდულად მაღალი უკუგება კაპიტალზე, რაც გამოწვეული იყო შემოსავლების ძლიერი ნაკადით. ასევე, დადებითი გავლენა მოახდინა აქტივის ხარისხის კარგმა მაჩვენებელმა.

შემოსავლის მრავალფეროვანი წყაროები

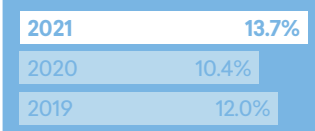
წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა



2021 წლის წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟის ზრდაზე დადებითი ეფექტი მოახდინა სასესხსო პორტფელის კომპოზიციის ცვლილებამ და ვალდებულების სტრუქტურის ოპტიმიზაციამ.

მყარი ბალანსი

CET 1 კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი

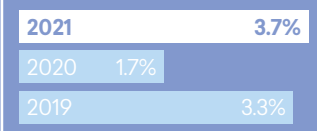


პირველადი კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის კოეფიციენტის ზრდა 2021 წელს მეტწილად გამოწვეული იყო მოგების ზრდით, რომელიც ნაწილობრივ დააკომპენსირა საკრედიტო პორტფელის ზრდამ. შედეგად, პირველადი კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის კოეფიციენტი აღემატებოდა მინიმალურ მარეგულირებელ მოთხოვნა -11.7%-ს.

1 კოეფიციენტების განმარტებები იხილეთ 317-318 გვერდებზე
2 წინა პერიოდის ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან თანაფარდობის კოეფიციენტი არ შეესაბამება 2020 წელს გამოქვეყნებულ მონაცემებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ ცვლილებებს, რომლების უკავშირდება ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურებას და ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯებს შორის განხორციელებულ რეკლასიფიკაციას.

ფინანსური შესრულების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები (KPIs)[1]

უკუგება აქტივებზე

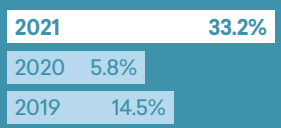


2021 წელს, ჩვენი უკუგება აქტივებზე გაუმჯობესდა შემოსავლების სტაბილური ზრდისა და აქტივების ხარისხის ძლიერ გაუმჯობესების ფონზე.

ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან ფარდობის კოეფიციენტი[2]

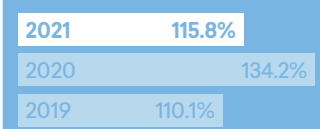
2021 წელს, შემოსავლების სტაბილური ზრდის ხარჯზე ჩვენ შევძელით ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან ფარდობის კოეფიციენტის გაუმჯობესება 2020 წლის დონესთან შედარებით.

წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავლის ზრდა



2021 წელს ჩვენი წმინდ საკომისიო შემოსავლები გაიზრადა ყველა ძირითად კატეგორიაში.

ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი



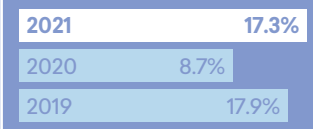
2021 წელს ჩვენ გამოვიყენეთ 2020 წელს გამომუშავებული ჭარბი ლიკვიდურობა და ამავდროულად უზრუნველვყავით ის, რომ ჩვენი ლიკვიდურობის კოეფიციენტი სავალდებულო მინიმალურ მოთხოვნაზე - 100% - მაღალ დონეზე შენარჩუნებულიყო.

უმოქმედო სესხების კოეფიციენტი

2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის, ჩვენი უმოქმედო სესხების მაჩვენებელი მნიშვნელოვნად გაუმჯობესდა წინა წელთან შედარებით რაც გამოწვეული იყო ყველა სეგმენტის კარგი მუშაობით.

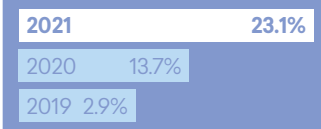
სტაბილური ზრდა

საკრედიტო პორტფელის ზრდა უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსით



2021 წელს ჩვენი საკრედიტო პორტფელი გაიზარდა ბაზართან ერთად და შეინარჩუნა ლიდერის პოზიცია. ჩვენი ბაზრის წილი მთლიან სესხებში 38.8% იყო წლის ბოლოსთვის (საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ გამოქვეყნებული მონაცემების საფუძველზე)

დეპოზიტების ზრდა უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსით

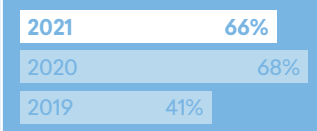


2021 წელს ჩვენი დეპოზიტების ზრდამ გაუსწრო ბაზრის ზრდას. შედეგად, ჩვენი ბაზრის წილი დეპოზიტებში 3.2 pp-ით გაიზარდა და წლის ბოლოსთვის 40.4% შეადგინა (საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ გამოქვეყნებული მონაცემების საფუძველზე)

არაფინანსური შესრულების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები

თანამშრომელთა და მომხმარებელთა კმაყოფილების მაღალი დონე

EMPLOYEE NET PROMOTER SCORE[1]



Employee Net Promoter Score განსაზღვრავს თანამშრომლის ლოიალობას და ასახავს იმის ალბათობას, გაუწევენ თუ არა ჩვენი თანამშრომლები რეკომენდაციას თავის დამსაქმებელს მეგობრებსა და ოჯახის წევრებთან. 2021 წელს ჩვენი თანამშრომლების კმაყოფილების დონე კვლავ მაღალ დონეზე იყო.

NET PROMOTER SCORE[2]

წელს დავნერგეთ ახალი საზომი ინსტრუმენტი ჩვენი მომხმარებლების კმაყოფილების დონის შესაფასებლად. Net promoter score (NPS) განსაზღვრავს, რამდენად აქვთ ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს სურვილი რეკომენდაცია გაუწიონ ჩვენს პროდუქტებს და მომსახურებებს სხვებთან.

ძლიერი ციფრული ჩართულობა მომხმარებელთან[3]

ყოველდღიური აქტიური მომხმარებლები / ყოველთვიური აქტიური მომხმარებლები

ყოველდღიური აქტიური მომხმარებლების რაოდენობის შეფარდება ყოველთვიურ აქტიური მომხმარებლების რაოდენობასთან (DAU/MAU) ზომავს ჩვენი კლიენტების ყოველდღიურ ციფრულ ჩართულობას. 2021 წლის დეკემბერში ყოველდღიური და ყოველთვიური აქტიური მომხმარებლების რაოდენობამ 285,000 (წ/წ 23.9%-მდე) და 644,000 (წ/წ 16.0%-მდე) შეადგინა, შესაბამისად.

საცალო ტრანზაქციების განტვირთვის კოეფიციენტი

საცალო ტრანზაქციების განტვირთვის კოეფიციენტით იზომება ფილიალების მიღმა, ჩვენი დისტანციური არხებით შესრულებული ტრანზაქციების წილი. ჩვენი საცალო ტრანზაქციების განტვირთვის კოეფიციენტი ზრდას განაგრძობდა 2021 წელს, რადგან ჩვენ კიდევ უფრო გავაძლიერეთ ჩვენი ციფრული ღონისძიებები და დავნერგეთ ახალი ციფრული პროდუქტები და მომსახურებები.

1 Employee Net Promoter Score (ENPS) შეაფასა ბანკის თანამშრომლებისთვის 2021 წლის ოქტომბერში დამოუკიდებელმა კონსულტანტმა.
2 Net Promoter Score (NPS) შეფასდა დამოუკიდებელი კვლევითი კომპანიის „IPM“ მიერ 2021 წლის დეკემბერში ჩატარებული კვლევის საფუძველზე.
2 ეს ტერმინები განმარტებულია 316 გვერდზე

ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის (ESG) სტრატეგია

ჩვენი სწრაფვა, წვლილი შევიტანოთ მდგრად განვითარებაში, გამომდინარეობს ჩვენი, როგორც წამყვანი ფინანსური ინსტიტუტის, როლიდან, რომელიც საქართველოს წინსვლაში გვაქვს. ჩვენ ვაცნობიერებთ, რომ გავლენა გვაქვს ქვეყნის ეკონომიკაზე, ბიზნესის განვითარებაზე, დასაქმებასა და, ზოგადად, საზოგადოებრივ პროგრესზე. ეს როლი უკავშირდება ჩვენს პასუხისმგებლობას, წვლილი შევიტანოთ უკეთესი მომავლის შექმნაში ინოვაციებითა და ტექნოლოგიებით, გავზარდოთ წვდომა ფინანსურ მომსახურებაზე და მომხმარებლებს საშუალება მივცეთ, იყვნენ გლობალიზებული ეკონომიკური საზოგადოების ნაწილი. ჩვენი მიზნების მისაღწევად საქმიანობას წარვმართავთ მდგრადობის საერთაშორისო სტანდარტებისა და პრინციპების შესაბამისად და მათ ვაქცევთ ჩვენი კომპანიის სტრატეგიის, კულტურისა და ყოველდღიური საქმიანობის ნაწილად.

წელს, ESG სტრატეგიის შემუშავებით, ჯგუფის გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის (ESG) სტრუქტურის გასაძლიერებლად დამატებითი ნაბიჯები გადავდგით. ESG სტრატეგია განამტკიცებს ჩვენს პასუხისმგებლობას, გრძელვადიანი, მდგრადი წვლილი შევიტანოთ ქვეყანასა და რეგიონში. ESG სტრატეგია განსაზღვრავს რამდენიმე მთავარ მიმართულებას: მძლავრი ESG მართვის სტრუქტურა სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოსა და აღმასრულებელი მენეჯმენტის დონეზე; მდგრად დაკრედიტებაზე, მომსახურებასა და პროდუქტებზე ხელმისაწვდომობის გაზრდა,; თანამშრომელთა დივერსიფიკაცია, თანასწორობა და ჩართულობა; მწვანე და მდგრადი დაფინანსება; გავლენის შეფასებისა და ანგარიშგების სისტემა და ერთიანი ჩარჩო.

ESG სტრატეგიით დადგენილი მიზნების შესასრულებლად განკუთვნილი სხვადასხვა ინიციატივა და პროგრამა

ESG თიბისის მართვასა და კულტურაში: 2021 წელი გარდამტეხი წელი იყო ESG მართვის სტრუქტურის შემუშავების თვალსაზრისით, რაც ორგანიზაციის სხვადასხვა დონეს მოიცავს. შეიქმნა ESG-სთან დაკავშირებული ორი კომიტეტი -- ერთი სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს დონეზე, ხოლო მეორე – აღმასრულებელი ხელმძღვანელობის დონეზე. თიბისი ბანკში დაარსდა ESG კოორდინირების დეპარტამენტი, რომლის პასუხისმგებლობაა ESG სტრატეგიით განსაზღვრული ინიციატივების მხარდაჭერა და კოორდინირება. თიბისი ბანკმა წამოიწყო ESG ელჩის პროგრამა, რომლის მიზანია გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის სტრუქტურების განმტკიცება და თიბისის თანამშრომლების ჩართულობის გაზრდა. ამ ინიციატივის მეშვეობით, თიბისის თანამშრომლები თავიანთ წვლილს შეიტანენ მდგრადობის გაუმჯობესებაში მომხმარებლებისთვის, კომპანიისთვის, გარემოსა და მთლიანი საზოგადოებისთვის.

თანამშრომელთა მრავალფეროვნება: მრავალფეროვნებაზე, გენდერულ და ჩართულობის საკითხებზე მეტი ყურადღების გასამახვილებლად ჩვენ შევიმუშავეთ მრავალფეროვნების, თანასწორობისა და ჩართულობის პოლიტიკა (ხელმისაწვდომია საიტზე www.tbcbankgroup.com), რომელშიც დასახულია მიზნები და შემუშავებულია მეთოდოლოგია მრავალფეროვნების, თანასწორობისა და ჩართულობის გასაუმჯობესებლად, პოლიტიკა ყურადღებას ამახვილებს ჯგუფის საოპერაციო და მართვის პროცესებში მრავალფეროვნების საკითხების ინტეგრირებაზე, მათ შორის გენდერული თანასწორობის, სხვადასხვა კულტურის, თაობებისა შეზღუდული შესაძლებლობების ჭრილში.

გენდერული თანასწორობა და ქალებისა და გოგოების გაძლიერება კომპანიის და მისი დაინტერესებული მხარეების, მათ შორის მომხმარებლების, თანამშრომლების, მომწოდებლების, პარტნიორების და მთლიანად საზოგადოების მდგრადობის მნიშვნელოვანი ნაწილია. პოლიტიკა ითვალისწინებს გაეროს ქალთა გაძლიერების პრინციპებს (WEPs) – პრინციპების ერთობლიობას, რომლებიც კომპანიებს აკვალიანებს სამუშაო ადგილზე, ბაზარზე და საზოგადოებაში გენდერული თანასწორობის და ქალების გაძლიერების გაუმჯობესების საკითხებში. თიბისი ბანკი გაეროს ქალთა გაძლიერების პრინციპების ხელმომწერი 2021 წელს გახდა.

მდგრადი დაფინანსება: თიბისის სწრაფვაა, გაზარდოს თავისი დადებითი გავლენა საზოგადოებაზე და ეკონომიკაზე ახალი ფინანსური პროდუქტების და მომსახურების დანერგვით, რომლებიც გამიზნულია კონკრეტული სოციალური თუ გარემოსდაცვითი სარგებლის მოსატანად. ESG სტრატეგია განსაზღვრავს მიზნებს თიბისის მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის ზრდისთვის, რომელიც მოიცავს ენერგოეფექტური, განახლებადი ენერგიისა და რესურსეფექტური პროექტების, ქალების მიერ მართული და ქალების საკუთრებაში არსებული საწარმოების, სტარტაპ კომპანიებისა და სასოფლო-სამეურნეო ბიზნესის დაფინანსებას.

პასუხისმგებლიანი შესყიდვების პრაქტიკა: ჩვენს პასუხისმგებლიანი შესყიდვების პრაქტიკას და ურთიერთობას მომწოდებლებთან შეიძლება მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა ჰქონდეს მომწოდებლების და, მთლიანად ეკონომიკის, კეთილდღეობაზე, ფინანსურ სტაბილურობასა და განვითარებაზე. ჩვენ განსაკუთრებულ ყურადღებას ვუთმობთ ადგილობრივ მომწოდებლებს და ხელს ვუწყობთ მათ ჩართვას ჩვენს მიწოდების ჯაჭვში. ESG სტრატეგია მოიცავს მიზნებს, რომლებიც უკავშირდება მწვანე შესყიდვების ინიციატივებს, სოციალურ საწარმოებს, ქალების საკუთრებაში არსებულ კომპანიებს, სტარტაპებსა და ადგილობრივ ბიზნესს.

ჩვენი ESG მიზნები

2022

- უმაღლესი მენეჯმენტის საშუალო-ვადიანი ანაზღაურება დამოკიდებული იქნება ESG-ის რამდენიმე შედეგების ძირითად მაჩვენებელზე, რომლებიც ასახავს ჩვენს საშუალო-ვადიან სტრატეგიას;
- განისაზღვრა ჩვენი მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის მიზნობრივი მოცულობა[1] – 750 მილიონი ლარი.

2023

- ჯგუფის სათბური აირების ემისიის შემცირება პარიზის შეთანხმების მიზნობრივი მაჩვენებლების შესაბამისად გაიზომება;
- განისაზღვრა ჩვენი მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის მიზნობრივი მოცულობა[1] – 1 მილიარდი ლარი;
- განისაზღვრა ბანკის დონეზე საშუალო მენეჯერების პოზიციებზე ქალების მიზნობრივი რაოდენობა – 40%;
- განისაზღვრა სოციალური გავლენის მქონე შესყიდვების მიზნობრივი მაჩვენებელი – 5 მილიონი ლარი.

2025

- განისაზღვრა სათბური აირების ნეტო-ნულოვანი ემისიების მიზანი (პირდაპირი).

1 ჩვენი მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელი მოიცავს ენერგოეფექტურობის, ახალგაზრდობის მხარდაჭერის და ბიზნესში ქალების სესხებს, რომლებიც ფინანსდება საერთაშორისო ფინანსური ინსტიტუტებისგან მიღებული სპეციალური დანიშნულების ფულადი სახსრებით, ასევე სესხებს, რომლებითაც ფინანსდება განახლებადი ენერგია, რაც მოიცავს ბანკის მიერ დაფინანსებულ ყველა ჰიდროელექტროსადგურს.

კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული ფინანსური ინფორმაციის გამჟღავნება – 2021

2020 წელს განვაცხადეთ კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული ინფორმაციის გამჟღავნების შესახებ სამუშაო ჯგუფის რეკომენდაციების დანერგვის თაობაზე, რითაც კიდევ ერთხელ დავადასტურეთ ჩვენი მზადყოფნა, მივიღოთ აქტიური ზომები კლიმატის ცვლილების ეფექტების შესამსუბუქებლად, კლიმატური რისკების შესაფასებლად და შესამცირებლად და განვსაზღვროთ კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული შესაძლებლობები.

უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ ჩვენ მიერ გამოყენებული მონაცემები წარმოადგენს არსებულთაგან საუკეთესო არჩევანს წინსვლისთვის, მიუხედავად იმ გამოწვევებისა, რომლებიც თან ახლავს საჭირო მონაცემებსა და მეთოდოლოგიებს, განსაკუთრებით საქართველოს გარემოსთვის, სადაც ჩვენი საქმიანობის უდიდესი ნაწილი იყრის თავს. ჩვენი მოლოდინით, საჭირო მონაცემების ხელმისაწვდომობა და სანდოობა დროთა განმავლობაში გაუმჯობესდება და მიზნად ვისახავთ გაუმჯობესებების ჩართვას ჩვენს ანგარიშგებაში, როგორც კი ისინი ხელმისაწვდომი გახდება.

ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილია ჯგუფის მიერ მომზადებული პირველი ანგარიში კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული ინფორმაციის გამჟღავნების შესახებ სამუშაო ჯგუფის რეკომენდაციების გათვალისწინებით.

რეკომენდებული გამჟღავნებული ინფორმაცია	სტატუსი	მითითება
აღწერეთ ორგანიზაციის მიერ კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების მართვა	გამჟღავნებული	1.1
აღწერეთ უმაღლესი მენეჯმენტის როლი კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების და შესაძლებლობების შეფასებასა და მართვაში	გამჟღავნებული	1.2
აღწერეთ კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკები და შესაძლებლობები, რომლებიც ორგანიზაციამ გამოავლინა მოკლე, საშუალო და გრძელ ვადაზე	გამჟღავნებული	2.1, 2.2
აღწერეთ კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების და, შესაძლებლობების გავლენა ორგანიზაციის ბიზნესზე, სტრატეგიასა და ფინანსურ დაგეგმვაზე	გამჟღავნებული	2.2
აღწერეთ ორგანიზაციის სტრატეგიის მედეგობა, კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული სხვადასხვა სცენარის გათვალისწინებით, მათ შორის 2°C ან უფრო დაბალი სცენარების ჩათვლით	გამჟღავნებული	2.3
აღწერეთ ორგანიზაციის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების განსაზღვრისა და შეფასების პროცესები	გამჟღავნებული	3
აღწერეთ ორგანიზაციის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების მართვის პროცესები	გამჟღავნებული	3
აღწერეთ როგორ არის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების განსაზღვრის, შეფასებისა და მართვის პროცესები ინტეგრირებული ორგანიზაციის საერთო რისკის მართვაში	გამჟღავნებული	3
წარმოადგინეთ მაჩვენებლები, რომლებსაც ორგანიზაცია იყენებს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების შესაფასებლად თავისი სტრატეგიისა და რისკის მართვის პროცესის შესაბამისად	გამჟღავნებული	4
წარმოადგინეთ Scope (მოცულობის არეალი) 1, Scope 2 და, თუ მიზანშეწონილია, Scope 3-ის ემისია და მასთან დაკავშირებული რისკები	გამჟღავნებული	4
აღწერეთ მიზნობრივი მაჩვენებლები, რომლებსაც ორგანიზაცია იყენებს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების და შესაძლებლობების მართვისთვის და ამ მიზნობრივი მაჩვენებლების შესრულება	გამჟღავნებული	4

1. მმართველობა

1.1 სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მხრიდან კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების ზედამხედველობა

2021 წლის ნოემბერში სამეთვალყურეო საბჭომ დაამტკიცა ჯგუფის ESG სტრატეგია, რომელიც ეხებოდა ჯგუფის კონკრეტულად კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ მიზნებსა და ინიციატივებს, მის პირდაპირ და არაპირდაპირ გავლენას გარემოზე და ჯგუფის მასშტაბით მდგრად განვითარებას. ESG სტრატეგია ასევე მოიცავს საკითხებს მომხმარებლების, თანამშრომლების, მომწოდებლების, ფართო საზოგადოების, ფინანსური ჩართულობის, თანამშრომლებთან ურთიერთობის და ტალანტების მართვის, სამუშაო ადგილზე მრავალფეროვნების და ჩართულობის შესახებ. სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო ინარჩუნებს სტრატეგიის განხორციელების ზედამხედველობაზე პირველად პასუხისმგებლობას რაც ჯგუფის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული საკითხების პირდაპირი ზედამხედველობის ნაწილია. სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს ამ საქმეში დახმარებას უწევს რისკის კომიტეტი. მაგალითად, ანგარიშგების მაჩვენებლების შესრულებას (როგორიცაა, მაგალითად, მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის მოცულობა), ზედამხედველობს რისკის კომიტეტი, რომლმაც წლის განმავლობაში სამჯერ მიიღო განახლებული ინფორმაცია რისკების მართვის დირექტორების ანგარიშის სახით. 2022 წელს რისკის დასაშვები დონის ჩარჩოში დავამატებთ კლიმატური რისკების დასაშვებ დონეს.

2022 წლის იანვარში ჯგუფმა სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოსა და კომპანიის მთავარი შვილობილი კომპანიის, სს თიბისი ბანკის სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს დონეზე, კომპანიის „სარკისებური მმართველობის“ სტრუქტურის შესაბამისად, დააფუძნა გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის (ESG) და ეთიკის კომიტეტი, რაც ასახავს მდგრადობის მნიშვნელობას თიბისის კორპორატიული მართვისთვის. კომიტეტი სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს წევრებს საშუალებას აძლევს, მეტი დრო და ყურადღება დაუთმონ ESG საკითხებს. კომიტეტის როლი გულისხმობს სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მხარდაჭერას და მისთვის კონსულტაციების გაწევას კომპანიის და მისი შვილობილი საწარმოების გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობითი (i) სტრატეგიის, (ii) პოლიტიკისა და (iii) პროგრამების განხორციელების ზედამხედველობის საკითხებში და იმის უზრუნველყოფას, რომ ESG სტრატეგია მოიცავდეს ჯგუფის ყველა შესაბამის საქმიანობას. გარდა ამისა, ESG და ეთიკის კომიტეტი სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს ეხმარება ღირებულებების, ქცევისა და კულტურის საერთო ხედვის დანერგვაში და უმაღლესი მენეჯმენტის საქმიანობის ზედამხედველობაში, რომელიც გულისხმობს ჯგუფში (i) ღირებულებებზე დაფუძნებული კულტურის, (ii) სათანადო ქცევის და (iii) თანამშრომელთა ეთიკური ჩართულობის წახალისებას. კომიტეტი წარმართავს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ საკითხებზე სტრატეგიული მართვის პროცესს და ანგარიშვალდებულია სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს წინაშე, რომელიც საერთო ზედამხედველობაზეა პასუხისმგებელი. ESG და ეთიკის კომიტეტი წელიწადში მინიმუმ ოთხჯერ იკრიბება. ESG და ეთიკის კომიტეტის ზედამხედველობის ქვეშ არის: ა) ჯგუფის ESG სტრატეგიის, კლიმატის სტრატეგიის ჩათვლით, პერიოდული გადახედვა, ასევე გეგმების განხორციელება და მისი შესრულების მონიტორინგი; ბ) ESG საკითხებზე ჯგუფის მიერ წლიურ ანგარიშსა და სხვა ანგარიშებში გამჟღავნებული ინფორმაციის, მათ შორის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული ინფორმაციის გამჟღავნების შესახებ სამუშაო ჯგუფის რეკომენდაციების შესაბამისად ანგარიშგების ზედამხედველობა.

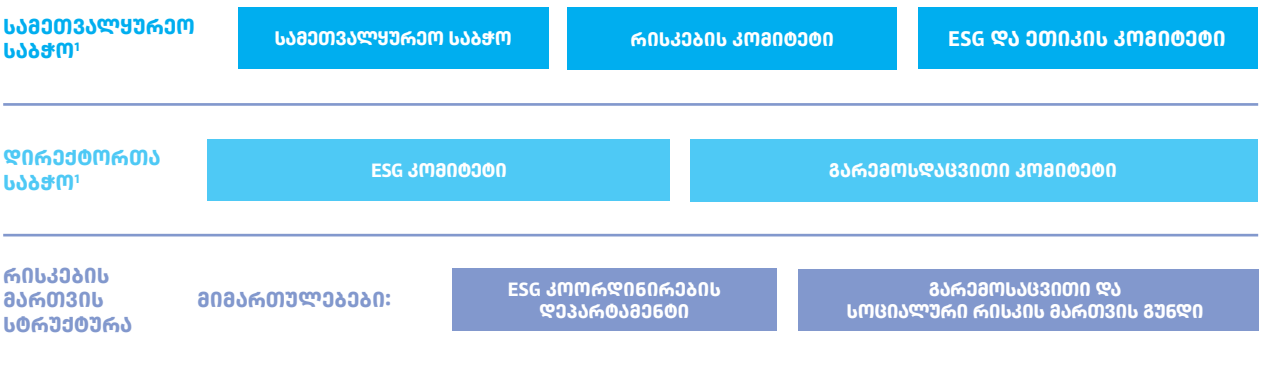
სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს შედგენილი აქვს ტრენინგის მრავალფეროვანი და ამომწურავი განრიგი, რომელიც ყოველწლიურად გადაიხედება. ჯგუფის კომპანიის სამდივნო გუნდი ყოველი წლის დასაწყისში ქმნის ზოგად სატრენინგო კატალოგს, რომელიც მოიცავს რისკის, აუდიტის, ანაზღაურებისა და მმართველობის ყველა შესაბამის სფეროს. 2020 და 2021 წლებში დამატებითი ყურადღება დაეთმო ESG-ის, განსაკუთრებით, კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ საკითხებს, რეგულაციებთან შესაბამისობას, ანგარიშგებას, აქციონერთა ხედვას და გავლენას. კატალოგი შედგება საჭაროდ ხელმისაწვდომი და მონაწილეებზე მორგებული სემინარებისა და მასალების ეფექტური ნაკრებისგან და სხვადასხვა სფეროს წარმომადგენლებთან დისკუსიების შესაძლებლობას იძლევა. ტრენინგებს ატარებენ დიდი ოთხეულის სააღრიცხვო ფირმების წარმომადგენლები, გარე იურისტ-კონსულტანტები, სერტიფიცირებული ინსტიტუტები (როგორიცაა დირექტორთა ინსტიტუტი და მართვის ინსტიტუტი) და, საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, კონკრეტული სფეროს გამოცდილი ექსპერტები. დირექტორები სატრენინგო კატალოგს იყენებენ თავიანთი ინდივიდუალური სატრენინგო კალენდრების შესადგენად და ცოდნის გასაზიარებლად სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს სხდომებზე ან ჯგუფის სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს სპეციალური პლატფორმის მეშვეობით. 2022 წლისთვის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ საკითხებზე დამატებითი სპეციფიკური სატრენინგო სესიებია დაგეგმილი, რაც სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს წევრებს, ასევე თიბისი ბანკის აღმასრულებელ ხელმძღვანელობას და სხვა შესაბამის თანამშრომლებს საფუძვლიან ცოდნას მისცემს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული ინფორმაციის გამჟღავნების და კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების, ასევე ESG სტრატეგიის განხორციელებისთვის ხელმისაწვდომი საოპერაციო მექანიზმების შესახებ.

1.2 აღმასრულებელი მენეჯმენტის როლი კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების შეფასებასა და მართვაში

აღმასრულებელ დონეზე კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან დაკავშირებულ რისკებზე და შესაძლებლობებზე პასუხისმგებლობა ეკისრება ESG კომიტეტს, რომელიც დირექტორთა საბჭომ 2021 წლის მარტში ჩამოაყალიბა და რომლის მოვალეობაა ESG სტრატეგიის განხორციელება და მთავარი პროექტებისთვის წლიური, ასევე ინდივიდუალური დეტალური სამოქმედო გეგმების დამტკიცება. ESG კომიტეტის პირველ შეხვედრაზე, 2021 წლის მარტში, დამტკიცდა 2021 წლის სამოქმედო გეგმა, რომელიც მოიცავს გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის სხვადასხვა საკითხს. მთავარი პროექტებისთვის, როგორიცაა კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული ინფორმაციის გამჟღავნების შესახებ სამუშაო ჯგუფის რეკომენდაციების განხორციელება, ცალკე სამოქმედო გეგმა შემუშავდა და განისაზღვრა განხორციელების მთავარი ეტაპები. სამოქმედო გეგმების შესრულების და განხორციელების სტატუსის მონიტორინგი ხდება ESG კომიტეტის შეხვედრებზე. ESG სტრატეგიის განხორციელებას ხელს უწყობს ორგანიზაციის სხვადასხვა ფუნქცია, რომლებიც პასუხისმგებელნი არიან ESG საკითხებზე: გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვის გუნდი, ESG კოორდინატორი და ESG კომპეტენციის ცენტრი. სხვა საკითხებთან ერთად, ESG კომიტეტის პასუხისმგებლობა მოიცავს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების და შესაძლებლობების მიმოხილვას და მონიტორინგს, ასევე კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული გამოვლენილი (არსებითი) რისკების სამართავად მათი შემცირებისა და კონტროლის ეფექტური სისტემის შექმნას. ESG კომიტეტი ყოველ კვარტალში იკრიბება.

ასევე, აღსანიშნავია, რომ გარემოსდაცვითი კომიტეტი იკრიბება კვარტალში ერთხელ და ზედამხედველობას უწევს გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის განხორციელებას და ფუნქციონირებას, რაც მოიცავს შიდა გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის განხორციელებას და აკონტროლებს თიბისი ბანკის ყოველდღიური საქმიანობის შედეგად რესურსების მოხმარებას და სხვა გავლენას გარემოზე. გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვის გუნდი რეგულარულ ანგარიშებს წარუდგენს გარემოსდაცვით კომიტეტს გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის გეგმებისა და შედეგების შესახებ. გარემოსდაცვითი კომიტეტი უშუალოდ რისკების მართვის დირექტორის წინაშეა ანგარიშვალდებული.

ESG მართვის სტრუქტურა



2. სტრატეგია

ჯგუფის მიზანია, იმოქმედოს პასუხისმგებლობით და მართოს საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკები, რათა მინიმუმამდე დაიყვანოს გარემოზე უარყოფითი ზემოქმედება. ამის მისაღწევად ჯგუფს დანერგილი აქვს მკაფიოდ განსაზღვრული პროცესები, რათა გამოავლინოს და შეაფასოს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკები ჩვენი ბიზნესისთვის. ეს მიდგომა ჯგუფს საშუალებას აძლევს შეამციროს ჩვენი ეკოლოგიური კვალი რესურსების ეფექტიანად გამოყენებით და ეკო-მეგობრული ზომების წახალისებით, რათა შეამციროს კლიმატის ცვლილების ეფექტები. ვინაიდან საბანკო საქმიანობა გარემოს დიდად არ აბინძურებს, ჯგუფის რესურსების მოხმარების მართვის მიზნით შიდა გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის განხორციელებას შესაძლოა არ ჰქონდეს მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა ბუნებრივ გარემოზე. ამის მიუხედავად, თიბისი ბანკმა გაანალიზა ყველა საოპერაციო საქმიანობა, შეძენილი ნივთები და ქვე-კონტრაქტორებისთვის მინდობილი მომსახურება, რომელთა კონტროლიც მას შეუძლია (არსებული და დაგეგმილი) და გამოავლინა ყველა არსებითი გარემოსდაცვითი ასპექტი, რომელიც რელევანტურია ჩვენი საქმიანობისთვის.

ჩვენი ბიზნესსაქმიანობის პირდაპირი გავლენა გარემოზე მომდინარეობს ელექტროენერგიის, წყლის, საწვავის და სხვა რესურსების მოხმარებიდან, ნარჩენებისა და ატმოსფეროში ემისიისგან. ბანკმა შექმნა კომპლექსური შიდა გარემოსდაცვითი სისტემა, რათა მართოს თავისი სათბური აირების ემისია და აიღოს მათი შემცირების პასუხისმგებლობა რესურსების მოხმარების მკაცრად მონიტორინგის გზით. თითოეული კატეგორიის გავლენის შესაფასებლად ჩვენ შევიმუშავეთ კომპლექსური შეფასების მეთოდოლოგია და გავავრცელეთ მთელი ჯგუფის მასშტაბით. მოცემულ მეთოდოლოგიაზე დაყრდნობით განისაზღვრა წლიური მიზნები და მათ მისაღწევად მომზადდა კონკრეტული ინიციატივები და პროგრამები. 2020 წელს ბანკმა მიიღო ISO 14001:2015 სერტიფიკატი თავისი გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემისთვის; 2021 წელს ბანკმა ხელახალი სერტიფიცირება წარმატებით გაიარა. ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის შესახებ დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია მოცემულია 73-78 გვერდებზე.

2021 წელს ჯგუფმა დამატებითი ნაბიჯები გადადგა ESG ჩარჩოს დასახვეწად, რითაც კიდევ ერთხელ დაადასტურა თავისი მზადყოფნა, მიიღოს აქტიური ზომები კლიმატის ცვლილების ეფექტების შესამცირებლად. ESG სტრატეგია შეიქმნა და დამტკიცდა სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მიერ 2021 წლის ნოემბერში, როგორც ზემოთ არის აღწერილი. ქვემოთ მოცემულია თიბისის ESG სტრატეგიის ხუთი მთავარი პრინციპი.

ESG მართვის სტრუტურის შექმნა 2021 წლის ბოლომდე

ჯგუფის, მომხმარებლების, თანამშრომლებისა და საზოგადოების მასშტაბით მდგრადობაზე გავლენის შეფასების სისტემის შემუშავება

მწვანე და სხვა მდგრად დაფინანსების რესურსებზე წვდომა

მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის ზრდა

მომხმარებელთა ერთგულებისა და თანამშრომელთა მოტივაციის ზრდა

თიბისი ჯგუფის მიზანია, იყოს საქართველოსა და მთელ რეგიონში ESG პრინციპების მთავარი მხარდამჭერი. ჩვენ ვცდილობთ 2025 წლამდე გარემოზე პირდაპირი ზემოქმედება ნეტო-ნულოვან ნიშნულამდე დავიყვანოთ და ვაგრძელებთ მუშაობას გეგმაზე, რომელიც საშუალებას მოგვცემს გარემოზე ჩვენი არაპირდაპირი გავლენაც ნეტო-ნულოვან მდგომარეობას გაუტოლდეს, როგორც კი ეს პრაქტიკულად შესაძლებელი გახდება.

გრძელვადიანი მიზნების მისაღწევად ვიღებთ სხვადასხვა ზომას, რომლებიც მოცემულია ESG სტრატეგიაში. ქვემოთ მოცემულია 2022 წლისა და 2023 წლის მთავარი ინიციატივები:

- მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის ზრდა, რაც მეტწილად შედგება განახლებადი ენერგიის და ენერგოეფექტური სესხებისგან (პორტფელის დეტალური ჩაშლა ნახეთ 77-ე გვერდზე);
- მწვანე სესხების სისტემის დანერგვა, რომელიც მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებს მათზე მორგებულ მწვანე დაფინანსებას შესთავაზებს;
- მონაცემთა შეგროვების, გამოჯვნისა და ანალიზის მეთოდი და სისტემა;
- დაფინანსებული ემისიების გამოთვლის მეთოდოლოგიის შემუშავება;
- ჯგუფის სათბური აირების ემისიის შემცირების გაზომვა პარიზის შეთანხმების მიზნობრივი მაჩვენებლების შესაბამისად.
- ჯგუფის პოლიტიკა კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან დაკავშირებით;
- ESG საკითხების ინტეგრირება რისკის დასაშვები დონის ჩარჩოში;
- მაღალ-ნახშირბადიანი საქმიანობების აკრძალვა/შეზღუდვა (ნახეთ ჩვენი აკრძალვების სია ვებგვერდზე www.tbcbankgroup.com); და
- ESG რესურსების ცენტრი თანამშრომლებისთვის, მომხმარებლებისა და ფართო საზოგადოებისთვის, რათა გაიზარდოს ცნ ობადობა და ცოდნა კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების შესახებ.

გრძელდება მუშაობა ჩვენს საქმიანობაში კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების კიდევ უფრო მეტად ინტეგრირების მიზნით. შეიქმნება ESG კომპეტენციის

ცენტრი, რომელიც დაეხმარება ბანკს თავისი სტრატეგიული ამოცანების მიღწევაში და თავს მოუყრის კომპანიაში მიმდინარე და დაგეგმილ კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ სამუშაოებს.

2.1. კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკები

კლიმატის რისკის ზოგადი პროფილის შეფასება განხორციელდა კლიმატის რისკის პირველი შეფასების საფუძველზე (გთხოვთ, კლიმატის რისკის შეფასების შესახებ იხილოთ ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილი რისკის მართვის ქვეთავი). ქვემოთ, ცხრილში მოცემულია პოტენციური გარდამავლობის და ფიზიკური რისკების შეჯამება, რომლებიც ჯგუფმა გამოავლინა საქართველოს გარემოსთვის. შეფასებისთვის გათვალისწინებული დროის მონაკვეთები არის მოკლე – 3 წლამდე, საშუალო – 8 წლამდე და გრძელი – 8 წელზე მეტი, ხოლო შესაძლო გავლენის დონეები არის დაბალი, საშუალო ან მაღალი. სექტორზე კლიმატის ცვლილების რისკის გავლენის შეფასებისას, დაბალი, საშუალო ან მაღალი კატეგორიის მინიჭება განხორციელდა სხვა სექტორებთან და, ასევე, რისკის სხვა კატეგორიებთან შედარებით. ამრიგად, შეფასების შედეგები არ არის შედარებადი სხვა ქვეყნების ან რეგიონების ანალოგიური გავლენის კატეგორიებთან.

	გარდამავლობის რისკები				ფიზიკური რისკები	
რისკის წყაროები	**პოლიტიკა და სამართლებრივი გარემო**	**ტექნოლოგია**	**ბაზარი**	**რეპუტაცია**	**მწვავე**	**ქრონიკული**
რისკების ტიპები	• სათბური აირების ემისიის ფასწარმოქმნის ზრდა განახლებადი ენერგიის წყაროებზე გადასვლის სტიმულირებისთვის • გამკაცრებული მარეგულირებელი გარემო და სავალდებულო მოთხოვნები: შეიძლება ეკოლოგიური მიღწევების მინიმალური სტანდარტის ან მოლოდინების შემოღება პროდუქტის წარმოების და ბიზნესოპერაციების მიმართ; ემისიის შესახებ ანგარიშგების ვალდებულების გამკაცრება • სასამართლო დავის რისკი, რისი შედეგიც შეიძლება იყოს კომპენსაციასთან დაკავშირებული დანახარჯები	• არსებული პროდუქტების და მომსახურების ჩანაცვლება დაბალი ემისიის მქონე ვარიანტებით, მათ შორის მოთხოვნები, რომ • წარმოების ტექნოლოგია შეიცვალოს ეკოლოგიურად უფრო სუფთა ალტერნატივებითწარუმატებელი ინვესტიცია ახალ ტექნოლოგიებში, დაბალნახშირბადიანი კვალის მქონე პროდუქტებზე შეგნებულად გადასვლის ჩათვლით	• მომხმარებლის ქცევის შეცვლა • საბაზრო ტენდენციების გაუსაზღვრელობანედლეულის ფასის ზრდა, გაზრდილი მერყეობა და დანახარჯები, შეზღუდვები მაღალნახშირბადიანი • ნედლეულის შესყიდვაზე	• მომხმარებლების მიერ მწვანე პროდუქტებისთვის უპირატესობის მინიჭება • სექტორის სტიგმატიზაცია, რის შედეგადაც შემცირდება შემოსავალი უარყოფითი გავლენებისგან სამუშაო ძალის მართვასა და დაგეგმვაზე (მაგ. თანამშრომლების დაქირავება და შენარჩუნება) • დაინტერესებული პირების შეშფოთება და მათგან უარყოფითი უკუკავშირი	• სტიქიური უბედურებების (მაგ. წყალდიდობა) გახშირება	• ნალექების სიხშირის ცვლილება და ამინდის ცვალებადობა, რაც უარყოფითად აისახება საკვების წარმოებაზე და საცხოვრებელ პირობებზე • საშუალო ტემპერატურის ზრდა, რაც გავლენას მოახდენს სამუშაო, საცხოვრებელ პირობებზე და ადგილობრივ ინფრასტრუქტურაზე • ზღვის დონის მატება, რაც გავლენას მოახდენს ადგილობრივ ეკოსისტემებზე, გაზრდის გრუნტის ჩაწოლის და წყალდიდობის რისკებს
დროის მონაკვეთი	გრძელი	გრძელი	საშუალო	გრძელი	საშუალო	გრძელი
პოტენციური გავლენის დონე მომხმარებლებზე და თიბისიზე	დაბალი	საშუალო	დაბალი	დაბალი	საშუალო	საშუალო

გარდამავლობის პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებების გავლენის საერთო შეფასება

საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების 2030 წლის სტრატეგიასა[1] და სამოქმედო გეგმაში მოცემულია სხვადასხვა პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებები, რომლებზე დაყრდნობითაც თიბისი ბანკმა განსაზღვრა პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებების პოტენციური გავლენა ეკონომიკის სხვადასხვა სექტორზე, რომლებიც თიბისის მიერ ფინანსდება. გარდამავლობის (მწვანე ეკონომიკაზე გადასვლის) რისკების და ფიზიკური (კლიმატის ცვლილების ზემოქმედების ფიზიკური გამოვლინებების) რისკების პოტენციური გავლენა რომ შევაჯამოთ, გარდამავლობის რისკები საქართველოში და თიბისი ბანკის საქმიანობისთვის დაბალია. შეფასება ითვალისწინებს, რომ საქართველოს ეკონომიკის დიდი ნაწილი უკავია ვაჭრობას და მომსახურებას და საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების 2030 წლის სტრატეგიაში წარმოდგენილი პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებები, საერთო ჯამში, მცირე გავლენას მოახდენს ეკონომიკის სექტორებზე, განსაკუთრებით მოკლე და საშუალო-ვადიან პერსპექტივაში. საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების 2030 წლის სტრატეგია ითვალისწინებს, რომ საქართველო გარდამავალი და მზარდი ეკონომიკაა და ამიტომ სახელმწიფოს სტრატეგიაა, არ დააბრკოლოს მშპ-ის ზრდა პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებებით, არამედ, პირიქით, საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, მხარი დაუჭიროს უმტკივნეულო გადასვლას მწვანე ეკონომიკაზე. აღსანიშნავია, რომ მაკროეკონომიკური ფაქტორები, რომლებზეც ყველაზე მეტად მოქმედებს გარდამავლობის რისკები მთელ მსოფლიოში, როგორიცაა ნედლი ნავთობის, ბუნებრივი აირის და ლითონის მადნების მოპოვება, კოქსის და გადამუშავებული ნავთობპროდუქტების[2] წარმოება, მინიმალურად არის საქართველოში წარმოდგენილი, რის გამოც გარდამავალი ღონისძიებების საერთო გავლენა, ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში, ეკონომიკურ ზრდაზე დაბალია.

ფიზიკური რისკების გავლენის საერთო შეფასება

საქართველოს გეოგრაფიული მდებარეობა და ბუნებრივი პირობები – პატარა ქვეყანა მთიანი ლანდშაფტით, შავი ზღვის სანაპირო ზოლით და ნახევარუდაბნოს ზონებით სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთში – ეს ყველაფერი იწვევს ქვეყნის მოწყვლადობას კლიმატის ცვლილებების ფიზიკური რისკების მიმართ. სექტორები, რომლებიც მიიჩნევა ყველაზე მოწყვლადად კლიმატის ცვლილების მიმართ, საქართველოში მოიცავს სოფლის მეურნეობას, სატყეო მეურნეობას, ტურიზმსა და ჯანდაცვას[3].

ფიზიკური რისკის გავლენა ეკონომიკურ სექტორებზე, რომლებიც ფინანსდება თიბისი ბანკის მიერ, არსებითი დროთა განმავლობაში შეიძლება, გახდეს. ჯგუფისთვის რისკი შეიძლება მატერიალიზდეს აქტივის ღირებულების გაუფასურებით და იმ მომხმარებლების კრედიტუნარიანობის გაუარესებით, რომლებიც ოპერირებენ საქართველოში. გარკვეული გეოგრაფიული ტერიტორიები და ეკონომიკური სექტორები, როგორიცაა ზამთრის კურორტები, სასოფლო-სამეურნეო მიწა უკვე ნაწილობრივ დაზარალდა და შეიძლება კიდევ უფრო გაუარესდეს საშუალო-ვადიან პერსპექტივაში. საქართველოზე და თიბისი ბანკის საქმიანობაზე პოტენციური უარყოფითი გავლენის საერთო შეფასება საშუალოა გრძელვადიან პერსპექტივაში. როგორც ცნობილია, კლიმატური ცვლილების რისკები მეტწილად ასოცირდება გრძელვადიან ზემოქმედებასთან, თუმცა ეს გრძელვადიანი გავლენა გაურკვეველია, განსაკუთრებით, ბანკის სასესხო პორტფელის შედარებით მოკლევადიანი სტრუქტურის გათვალისწინებით.

2.2. კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკები და შესაძლებლობები ბიზნესისა და ფინანსური დაგეგმვისთვის

ჩვენ ვმუშაობთ იმაზე, რომ კლიმატის და უფრო ფართო გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის საკითხები გავითვალისწინოთ ჩვენი ფინანსური დაგეგმვის პროცესში. 2022 წელს, ჩვენ ვაგრძელებთ ჯგუფის შესაძლებლობების შეფასების დახვეწას და სცენარული ანალიზის ჩარჩოს გაუმჯობესებას. გარკვეული ხარისხობრივი მოსაზრებები, რომლებიც უკავშირდება კლიმატის და გარემოსდაცვით, სოციალურ და მმართველობის საკითხებს, ჩავრთეთ 2022-2023 წლების ფინანსური დაგეგმვის ციკლში. 2022 წელს ჯგუფი ცდილობს გაითვალისწინოს მოსაზრებები, რომლებიც უკავშირდება ბიზნესის სცენარული ანალიზის მეშვეობით გამოვლენილ ქმედებებს, ასევე კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული შესაძლებლობების გამოყენებას, მათ შორის ახალი პროდუქტებისა და ინიციატივების დანერგვას.

1 საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების 2030 წლის სტრატეგია
2 2021 წლის ორწლიანი კვლევითი სცენარის მთავარი ელემენტები: კლიმატის ცვლილებიდან გამომდინარე ფინანსური რისკები | ინგლისის ბანკი
3 გაეროს კლიმატის ცვლილებების ჩარჩო კონვენციასთან საქართველოს მესამე ეროვნული ანგარიში

იმისთვის, რომ მომხმარებლებს შეუქმნას მწვანე პროდუქტებსა და მომსახურებაში ინვესტირების მოტივაცია, ჯგუფი მათ სთავაზობს მომსახურებას და დაფინანსების გადაწყვეტებს, რომლებიც წარმოდგენილია ქვემოთ მოყვანილ ცხრილში:

კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული შესაძლებლობები	მომხმარებელი	ჩვენი პროგრესი	გავლენა
განახლებადი ენერგიის დაფინანსება	კორპორატიული	თიბისი ბანკი არის წამყვანი ბანკი განახლებადი ენერგიის პროექტების 554 მილიონი ლარით ადგილობრივი დაფინანსებით	დაბალნახშირბადიან ეკონომიკაზე საქართველოს გადასვლის ხელშეწყობა
მწვანე სესხების ჩარჩო – სტანდარტიზებული მიდგომა მდგრადი დაფინანსებისადმი, მათ შორის ენერგოეფექტურობა, განახლებადი ენერგია და რესურსეფექტური პროექტების დაფინანსება	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	2021 წელს ბანკმა შეიმუშავა „მწვანე სესხების ჩარჩო“ „ფონდი მწვანე ზრდისთვის“ ტექნიკური მხარდაჭერის ინსტრუმენტთან ერთად, რომელიც წარმოდგენილია Finance in Motion GmbH-ის მიერ და დაფინანსებულია ევროკავშირის მიერ EU4Energy ინიციატივის ფარგლებში.	მომხმარებლების წახალისება, რომ გადავიდნენ დაბალნახშირბადიან საქმიანობაზე
გრძელვადიანი ბიზნესსესხი მზის პანელებისთვის	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	2022 წელს ბანკმა დაიწყო სპეციალური გრძელვადიანი სესხების გაცემა მზის ენერგიის სადგურების დასაფინანსებლად. ეს პროდუქტი ითვალისწინებს სხვადასხვა ფინანსურ და არაფინანსურ სარგებელს.	მომხმარებლების წახალისება, რომ მოახდინონ თავიანთი ხარჯების ოპტიმიზაცია და გადავიდნენ დაბალნახშირბადიან საქმიანობაზე
კლიმატის გლობალური ფონდის აკრედიტაცია, რაც ბანკს საშუალებას მისცემს ჰქონდეს პირდაპირი წვდომა კლიმატის გლობალურ ფონდის დაფინანსებაზე	ყველა	2021 წელს თიბისი ბანკი გახდა პირველი კომერციული ბანკი კავკასიის რეგიონში, რომელმაც მიიღო მწვანე კლიმატის ფონდის აკრედიტაცია.	აკრედიტაცია ბანკს საშუალებას მისცემს, დააფინანსოს პროექტები რომლებიც გულისხმობს კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან ადაპტაციას და მის შემცირებას და წვლილის შეტანას საქართველოში კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან ბრძოლაში
ენერგოეფექტური სესხები	საცალო	ჰიბრიდული/ელექტრომანქანების დაფინანსება, იპოთეკა და ენერგოეფექტური პროცესები. პორტფელის მოცულობა 15.5 მილიონი ლარია.	მომხმარებლების წახალისება, რომ გადავიდნენ დაბალნახშირბადიან საქმიანობაზე

2.3. კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული სცენარები

თიბისი ჯგუფი მნიშვნელოვან ნაბიჯებს დგამს სცენარული ანალიზის შესაძლებლობების გასაუმჯობესებლად, რათა უკეთ გაერკვეს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების სავარაუდო შედეგებზე ჩვენი ბიზნესისა და მომხმარებლებისთვის და რეაგირება მოახდინოს მათზე. კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული სცენარული ანალიზის შემუშავება კომპლექსურია, ვინაიდან კლიმატის შესახებ მონაცემებისა და ქვე-სექტორების შესახებ ინფორმაციის ხელმისაწვდომობა და ფინანსური რისკის ანალიზისთვის მართებულობა, ასევე კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკის მოდელირების შესაძლებლობა საქართველოში ძალიან შეზღუდულია და ჯერ კიდევ ვითარდება. ამ თავში შეჯამებულია ჩვენი პირველი მცდელობა, ჩაგვეტარებინა კლიმატის სცენარული ანალიზი საქართველოს კონტექსტისთვის და მასთან დაკავშირებული ხარისხობრივი შედეგები.

პირველი სავარჯიშოს ამოსავალი წერტილი, რომელიც ჩატარდა 2022 წელს, არის ორი კლიმატური სცენარი – კანონზომიერი 1.5°C-იანი (ნულოვანი 2050) და 2°C-ზე ნაკლები სცენარები, რომლებიც შემუშავებულია ფინანსური სისტემის გამწვანების მიზნით დაარსებული ცენტრალური ბანკებისა და ზედამხედველთა ქსელის (NGFS) მიერ. კანონზომიერი სცენარების მიხედვით, კლიმატის პოლიტიკის შემოღება ხდება ადრე და თანდათანობით სულ უფრო მკაცრდება. როგორც ფიზიკური, ისე გარდამავლობის რისკები შედარებით დაბალია[1]. თითოეული სცენარი მოიცავს ნახშირბადის ფასებისა და ემისიის დინამიკას დროთა განმავლობაში. ისინი მიღებულია NGFS-ის მიერ გამოქვეყნებული მთელი რიგი სცენარებისგან. ჩვენ გამოვიყენეთ NGFS 1.5°C (ნულოვანი 2050) და 2°C-ზე ნაკლები სცენარების შესაბამისად ქვეყნის დონეზე მორგებული, მოდიფიცირებული მონაცემები საქართველოსთვის. ამ მონაცემების გაანალიზებისას დავადგინეთ, რომ სცენარები და საბაზისო მოდიფიცირებული მონაცემები გარკვეულ შეუსაბამობებს შეიცავდა ადგილობრივ ეკონომიკურ გარემოსთან მიმართებით, ზოგიერთი სექტორის დონეზე მოდიფიცირებული შედეგები არ იყო დამაჯერებელი, მაგ. ჰიდროელექტრო ენერგიის წარმოება მკვეთრად იყო მოდიფიცირებული. ამის მიუხედავად, მაინც გამოვიყენეთ NGFS სცენარი, მას შემდეგ, რაც მხოლოდ რამდენიმე პარამეტრი დავაკორექტირეთ, სადაც ეს მიზანშეწონილი იყო, და კონსულტაცია გავიარეთ გარე კომპეტენტურ კონსულტანტთან. კერძოდ, ჩვენ სცენარული ანალიზისთვის მონაცემების ძირითად წყაროდ გამოვიყენეთ გლობალური ცვლილების შეფასების მოდელი (GCAM). მოდელის მონაცემები გამოვიყენეთ, რათა მოგვეხდინა იმის მოდელირება, თუ როგორ იმოქმედებს კლიმატის ცვლილება სექტორის წმინდა შემოსავლებზე 2020-2050 წლების პერიოდში. მოდელის მონაცემებში შევიდა გარკვეული მოდიფიკაციები, რათა აგვესახა ქვეყნის სპეციფიკა. ასევე, გამოვიყენეთ მესამე მხარის მონაცემებიც, რომ უკეთ გაგვეგო, როგორ არის განაწილებული ნახშირბადის ემისია სხვადასხვა სექტორსა და ქვე-სექტორზე. მთავარი ცვლადები მოდელიდან, რომლებიც გამოვიყენეთ, იყო ნახშირბადის ემისიები, ნახშირბადის ფასი, მეორადი და საბოლოო ენერგორესურსების ფასები და მოთხოვნა მეორად და საბოლოო ენერგორესურსებზე. NGFS მოდელებიდან მხოლოდ ეს ცვლადები იყო ხელმისაწვდომი სექტორის დონეზე საქართველოსთვის.

ჩვენ შევამოწმეთ ორი სცენარის გავლენა მაღალი ნახშირბადის სექტორებში მოქმედი (ენერგეტიკა და კომუნალური მომსახურება, ნავთობი და გაზი) ჩვენი კორპორატიული კლიენტების შერჩეულ ჯგუფზე. უახლესი ხელმისაწვდომი ფინანსური ანგარიშგების და პროგნოზირების შედეგებს (სადაც შესაძლებელი იყო) ჩავუტარეთ სტრესული ტესტირება დროის მონაკვეთისთვის, რომელიც მოიცავს შესაბამისი კრედიტის მოცულობის დარჩენილ ვადას.

კორპორატიული კლიენტების შერჩეულ ჯგუფში შევიდა რამდენიმე ჰიდროელექტროსადგური (ჰესი), ელექტროენერგიის და გაზის გამანაწილებელი კომპანიები, თბოელექტროსადგური (ერთადერთი თესი ჯგუფის პორტფელში) და ლითონის წარმოების დარგის ერთი კომპანია. შერჩევისთვის ავიღეთ სხვადასხვა ზომის კომპანიები - მცირე, საშუალო და დიდი ჰესები და შესაბამისი სექტორების წამყვანი რამდენიმე კომპანია. ჯამში, პირველი სტრესული სცენარის სავარჯიშოს შედეგებმა აჩვენა, რომ ამ სექტორებს სხვადასხვა დონის მგრძნობელობა ჰქონდა გარდამავლობის რისკების მიმართ. მაშინ, როცა რამდენიმე შემთხვევაში გარდამავლობის რისკებმა შეიძლება უარყოფითი შედეგი აჩვენოს ორი NGFS სცენარის შესაბამისად - ძირითადად, გათვალისწინებული, უკიდურესად მაღალი ნახშირბადის გადასახადების უარყოფითი გავლენის გამო, აშკარაა, რომ სცენარის კომპონენტებსა და ანალიზში მნიშვნელოვანი ცვლილებები უნდა შევიდეს, ვიდრე შედეგების გათვალისწინება მოხდება რისკის მართვის ჩარჩოში. მნიშვნელოვანია გავითვალისწინოთ, რომ საქართველოში გარდამავლობის რისკები დაბალია და კანონმდებლობით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებები, განსაკუთრებით ნახშირბადზე გადასახადები, არ შედის საქართველოს მთავრობის მიერ პროგნოზირებულ ზომებში. ამავდროულად, ჩვენ გავაანალიზეთ რისკის შემცირების არსებული ზომები ამ რამდენიმე შემთხვევისთვის და გამოვავლინეთ ფინანსური მედეგობის დამაკმაყოფილებელი დონე; შეფასების დროს, ასევე, გავითვალისწინეთ საჯაროდ ხელმისაწვდომი საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების 2030 წლის სტრატეგიისა და კლიმატის სამოქმედო გეგმა.

ამ შეზღუდვების მიუხედავად, სცენარული ანალიზი საშუალებას გვაძლევს გავტესტოთ მთელი რიგი შესაძლო სამომავლო კლიმატური ცვლილებები და ჩავწვდეთ იმ რისკების ხასიათსა და მასშტაბს, რომლებსაც ისინი გვიქმნიან. სცენარული ანალიზის მიზანი არის არა მომავლის პროგნოზირება, არამედ შესაძლო რისკებში გარკვევა და მათ სამართავად მომზადება. 2022 წელს ჩვენ ვაგრძელებთ მუშაობას კლიმატის სცენარის ჩარჩოზე, რათა მოვიცვათ სხვა სექტორები და, ასევე, ფიზიკური რისკების გავლენა. გარდა ამისა, 2022 წელს, თუ საჭიროდ ჩავთვლით, შევადგენთ სექტორულ სახელმძღვანელო მითითებებს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების შესახებ. 2022 წლისთვის დაგეგმილი სხვა ინიციატივები მე-3 თავშია წარმოდგენილი: „რისკის მართვა“ (გვ.36)

სასესხო პორტფელის მგრძნობელობის ანალიზის გარდა, ჯგუფმა უკვე დაიწყო მუშაობა აგრეგირებულ დონეზე მგრძნობელობის ანალიზზე. ამ მიზნით ჩვენ გავაანალიზეთ ორი NGFS კლიმატური სცენარის (ნულოვანი 2050 და 2°C-ზე ნაკლები) მოდიფიცირებული შეფასებები საქართველოსთვის. მთავარი პირველადი დაკვირვება ისაა, რომ საქართველო დაჯგუფებულია მაღალ-ნახშირბადიანი ემისიის მქონე ქვეყნებთან GCAM, MES- SAGEix-GLOBIOM[2], ასევე REMIND-MAgPIE[3] მოდელების ფარგლებში. ეს იმას ნიშნავს, რომ საქართველოსთვის მოდიფიცირებული მონაცემები სიფრთხილით უნდა გამოვიყენოთ. თუ შევხედავთ მოდიფიცირებულ შეფასებებს მთელი რიგი სხვა ქვეყნისთვის, რომელთა ეკონომიკას მეტწილად მსგავსი სტრუქტურა აქვს კლიმატის ცვლილების მხრივ, გავლენა მნიშვნელოვნად განსხვავებული აღმოჩნდება. კერძოდ, მაგალითად, GCAM-ის მოდელში საქართველო დაჯგუფებულია

1 ნეტო-ნულოვანი 2050 არის ამბიციური სცენარი, რომელიც გლობალურ დათბობას ზღუდავს 1.5°C-მდე უმკაცრესი კლიმატური პოლიტიკითა და ინოვაციით და 2050 წლისთვის უნდა მიაღწიოს ნახშირორჟანგის ნეტო-ნულოვან ემისიას. ზოგიერთმა იურისდიქციამ, როგორიცაა აშშ, ევროკავშირი და იაპონია, ნეტო-ნულოვან მაჩვენებელს უკვე მიაღწია ყველა სათბური აირისთვის. ეს სცენარი უშვებს, რომ ამბიციური კლიმატური პოლიტიკა დაუყოვნებლივ უნდა იქნეს მიღებული. ნახშირორჟანგის მოცილება (CDR) გამოიყენება დეკარბონიზაციის დასაჩქარებლად, მაგრამ შესაძლებელ მინიმუმამდეა დაყვანილი და მეტწილად შეესაბამება ბიოენერგიის წარმოების მდგრად დონებს. ნახშირორჟანგის წმინდა ემისიები 2050 წლისთვის აღწევს ნულს, რაც იძლევა მინიმუმ 50%-იან შანსს, რომ გლობალური დათბობა შენარჩუნდეს 1.5°C-ზე დაბლა საუკუნის ბოლოსთვის, ისე, რომ წინა წლებში გადაჭარბება მცირედით – (< 0.1°C) 1.5°C-დან, ან თითქმის არ მოხდეს. ფიზიკური რისკები შედარებით დაბალია, მაგრამ გარდამავლობის რისკები მაღალია. 2°C-ზე ნაკლები თანდათანობით ამკაცრებს კლიმატურ პოლიტიკას და იძლევა გლობალური დათბობის 2°C-ზე ნაკლებ დონემდე შეზღუდვის 67%-იან შანსს. ეს სცენარი უშვებს, რომ კლიმატური პოლიტიკის მიღება მოხდება დაუყოვნებლივ და თანდათან გამკაცრდება, თუმცა ნეტო-ნულოვანი 2050-ის მაჩვენებელს ვერ მიაღწევს. CDR შედარებით დაბალია. ნეტო-ნულოვანი ნახშირორჟანგის ემისია მიიღწევა 2070 წლის მერე. როგორც ფიზიკური, ისე გარდამავლობის რისკები შედარებით დაბალია.

2 ინტეგრირებული შეფასების მოდელი MESSAGEix-GLOBIOM ეყრდნობა MESSAGEix ჩარჩოს – ღია წვდომის ენერგეტიკული სისტემების ოპტიმიზაციის მოდელირების გარემოს, რომელიც მოიცავს მაკროეკონომიკურ უკუკავშირს სტილიზებული გამოთვლადი ზოგადი წონასწორობის მოდელის გამოყენებით.

3 REMIND (ინვესტიციისა და განვითარების რეგიონული მოდელი) არის რიცხობრივი მოდელი, რომელიც წარმოადგენს მსოფლიო ეკონომიკების სამომავლო ევოლუციას და ყურადღებას ამახვილებს ენერგოსექტორის განვითარებაზე და ჩვენი მსოფლიოს კლიმატზე მის შედეგებზე. REMIND სხვა მოდელებთან ერთად გამოიყენება დეტალური პასუხის მისაღებად. ერთ-ერთი ასეთი მოდელია MAgPIE (სასოფლო-სამეურნეო წარმოების მოდელი და მისი ზემოქმედება გარემოზე).

სომხეთთან, აზერბაიჯანთან, ყაზახეთთან, ყირგიზეთთან, მონღოლეთთან, ტაჯიკეთთან, თურქმენეთთან, უზბეკეთთან ერთად, ხოლო გადახრა სტრესულ სცენარში საბაზისო სცენარიდან ჯგუფში შემავალი ყველა ქვეყნისთვის მსგავსია.

ამასთან, მოდიფიცირებული შეფასებები ხორვატიისთვის, რომელსაც საქართველოს ეკონომიკის მსგავსი მახასიათებლები აქვს, სრულიად განსხვავებულად გამოიყურება იმ ჯგუფთან შედარებით, სადაც სასაქონლო ეკონომიკაა ძირითადად წარმოდგენილი. თიბისი ჯგუფმა დაიწყო კვლევის წარმოება, რათა შეაფასოს უფრო რელევანტური მოდიფიცირებული სცენარი საქართველოსთვის. ასევე, აღსანიშნავია, რომ საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკი აპირებს მუშაობის დაწყებას კლიმატურ სცენარებზე NGFS ჩარჩოზე დარყდნობით, რომ შეაფასოს პოტენციური აგრეგირებული გავლენა საქართველოს ფინანსურ სექტორზე.

3. რისკის მართვა

კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან დაკავშირებულ რისკებს აქვს ფიზიკური გავლენა, რომელსაც განაპირობებს ამინდის ხშირი და მკვეთრი ცვალებადობა და გარდამავალი გავლენა, რომელიც შეიძლება გულისხმობდეს ფართო პოლიტიკურ, სამართლებრივ და ტექნოლოგიურ ცვლილებებს მოსახლეობისა და ბიზნესის ეკოლოგიური კვალის შესამცირებლად. ჯგუფისთვის ეს ორივე რისკი შეიძლება მატერიალიზდეს აქტივების ღირებულების გაუფასურებით და მომხმარებელთა კრედიტუნარიანობის გაუარესებით, რამაც შეიძლება გამოიწვიოს ჯგუფის მომგებიანობის შემცირება. ჯგუფს, ასევე, შეიძლება დაემუქროს რეპუტაციული რისკი ისეთი მომხმარებლების დაკრედიტებით ან მათთან ბიზნესოპერაციების განხორციელებით, რომლებიც მიიჩნევა, რომ კლიმატის ცვლილებაზე ზემოქმედებენ.

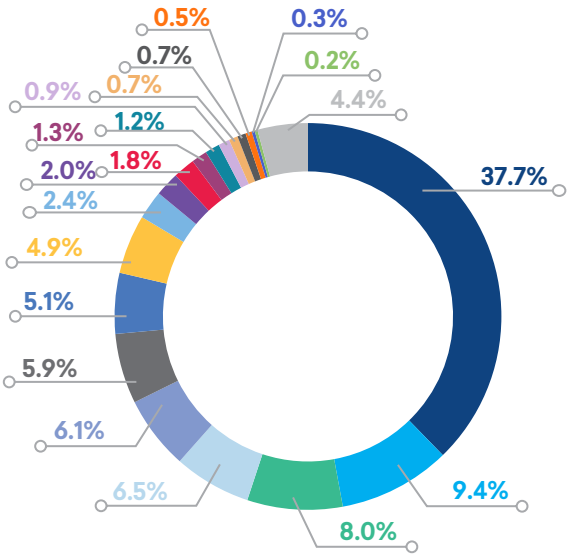
კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან დაკავშირებული რისკების გამოვლენის, შეფასებისა და მართვისთვის, კლიმატის რისკის შეფასებამდე ჯგუფმა ჩაატარა ზოგადი ანალიზი ESG ჩარჩოს სრულფასოვნების ხარისხის დასადგენად. ზოგადი ანალიზის პროცესმა მოიცვა არსებული პოლიტიკებისა და პროცედურების შეფასება, შემდგომი განვითარებისთვის საჭირო ასპექტების განსაზღვრა და გეპ-ანალიზის ჩატარება. გარდა ამისა, გეპ-ანალიზის განხორციელების დროს გათვალისწინებული იქნა სხვადასხვა საერთაშორისო სტანდარტი და კონცეპტუალური დოკუმენტი (ევროპის ცენტრალური ბანკი, ევროპის საბანკო უწყება, TCFD, გლობალური ანგარიშგების ინიციატივა და ოთხი სააღრიცხვო ფირმა), ანგარიშები საქართველოში კლიმატის ცვლილების შესახებ, ESG სარეიტინგო სააგენტოების კრიტერიუმები და შესაბამისი ექსპერტების შეფასებები. ანალიზზე დაყრდნობით გამოვლინდა ძირითადი ასპექტები და აისახა ESG სტრატეგიაში, ჯგუფის ბიზნესის სტრატეგიის გათვალისწინებით.

ჩვენ პირველ რიგში შევაფასეთ საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ჯგუფის“ არსებითი შვილობილი კომპანიების აქტივები. არსებითობის დონედ მივიჩნიეთ 1%-იანი წილი აქტივებში. ჯგუფში არის ერთადერთი შვილობილი კომპანია, რომელსაც უკავია 1%-ზე მეტი აქტივებში – სს „თიბისი ბანკი“, რომელიც უმსხვილესი ფინანსური დაწესებულებაა საქართველოში. სასესხო პორტფელის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების უკეთ გასააზრებლად ბანკმა ჩაატარა ზოგადი სექტორული რისკების შეფასება, ვინაიდან სხვადასხვა სექტორი შეიძლება მოწყვლადი იყოს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული სხვადასხვა რისკის მიმართ დროის სხვადასხვა მონაკვეთში. რისკის შეფასების პროცესი და შინაარსი ეფუძნება TCFD-ის რეკომენდაციებს, ინგლისის ბანკის მიერ გამოქვეყნებულ კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ დოკუმენტებს, საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების შეფასებას, რომელიც ტარდება კლიმატის ცვლილების მთავრობათაშორისი პანელის (IPCC) ანგარიშების ფარგლებში და 2030 წლის მიზნებსა და სტრატეგიას, რომელიც საქართველოს მთავრობამ განსაზღვრა საქართველოს ეროვნულ დონეზე განსაზღვრული კონტრიბუციის მისაღწევად[1]. რისკის შეფასება ეხება ეკონომიკურ სექტორებს, როგორიცაა ენერგეტიკა, ნავთობი და გაზი, ლითონები და სამთო მრეწველობა, ტურიზმი, სოფლის მეურნეობა, კვების ინდუსტრია, ჯანდაცვა, მშენებლობა და უძრავი ქონება. ეს შეფასება პირველია, რომელიც მოიცავს კლიმატური ცვლილების საერთო რისკებს. აქედან გამომდინარე, დონეების და გავლენების შეფასება შეიძლება მომავალში შეიცვალოს, მას შემდეგ, რაც გადაიხედება მეთოდოლოგია, მოხდება საფუძვლიანი ანალიზი და გაიზრდება ექსპერტული ცოდნა კლიმატის ცვლილების რისკების გავლენის შესახებ.

სექტორული ანალიზისთვის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული ეკონომიკური სექტორების დასადგენად შეთანხმდა ძირითადი არსებითობის ზღვარი სასესხო პორტფელის 1%-ზე მეტის ოდენობით. სექტორული შეფასება ჩატარდა ბიზნესის და საკრედიტო რისკის სპეციალისტების მონაწილეობით, რომლებიც პასუხს აგებენ ბანკში შესაბამის ეკონომიკურ სექტორებზე.

ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია ცალკე-მდგომი ბანკის სასესხო პორტფელის სექტორების მიხედვით განაწილება 2021 წლის ბოლოს მდგომარეობით.

მთლიანი სესხები სექტორების მიხედვით



16.9 მლრდ ლარი

სულ სესხები ინდივიდუალური მონაცემები ბანკისთვის

- ფიზიკური პირები
- უძრავი ქონება
- მასპინძლობა & დასვენება
- ენერგეტიკა & კომუნალური მომსახურება
- მშენებლობა
- კვების ინდუსტრია
- ვაჭრობა
- სოფლის მეურნეობა
- ჯანდაცვა
- მომსახურება
- საავტომობილო
- ტრანსპორტირება
- ნავთობი & გაზი
- ლომბარდი
- ფინანსური სერვისები
- წარმოება
- მედია & გამომცემლობა
- მეტალურგია & მოპოვება
- კომუნიკაციები
- სხვა

აქტივების ვადიანობა გადამწყვეტია ანალიზის სხვადასხვა დროის მონაკვეთის განსაზღვრისთვის და სხვადასხვა სექტორისთვის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკის არსებითობის შეფასებისთვის. სასესხო პორტფელის ვადიანობის სტრუქტურა გვიჩვენებს, რომ აქტივების უდიდესი ნაწილი განაწილებულია ბევრად უფრო მოკლე დროის მონაკვეთებზე, ვიდრე ის დროის მონაკვეთი, რომლის განმავლობაშიც შეიძლება წარმოიშვას კლიმატური ცვლილების გავლენები საქართველოში. ეს განსაკუთრებით ეხება ფიზიკურ რისკებს.

2012 წლიდან თიბისი ბანკს დანერგილი აქვს პროცესი, რომლითაც მართავს გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ რისკებს. ეს პროცესი შეიქმნა საუკეთესო პრაქტიკისა და სახელმძღვანელოების მიხედვით, რომელთა მიზანი არის კლიმატის ცვლილების გავლენის შემცირება. თიბისი ბანკმა შეიმუშავა გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკების მართვის პროცედურები გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკების გამოვლენის, შეფასების, მართვისა და მონიტორინგის მიზნით, რომლებიც სრულ შესაბამისობაშია საქართველოს მთავრობის კანონმდებლობასთან, ითვალისწინებს საერთაშორისო საუკეთესო პრაქტიკას და საერთაშორისო საფინანსო კორპორაციის შედეგების სტანდარტებს, ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკის შედეგების მოთხოვნებს და აზიის განვითარების ბანკის უსაფრთხოების მოთხოვნებს. ეს პროცედურები სრულად არის ინტეგრირებული საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის პროცესში და რეგულარულად გამოიყენება მცირე და საშუალო ზომის საწარმოებისა და კორპორატიული კლიენტებისთვის. პარტნიორ საერთაშორისო საფინანსო ინსტიტუტებთან თანამშრომლობით შემუშავდა მკაფიო გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის კატეგორიზაციის მატრიცა. დასაფინანსებელი პროექტების კლასიფიკაცია ხდება გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის კატეგორიების მიხედვით (დაბალი, საშუალო, მაღალი და A კატეგორია) ანალიზზე დაყრდნობით. საჭიროების შემთხვევაში ტარდება საფუძვლიანი ანალიზი და კომპლექსური შეფასება (due diligence). გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის კატეგორიის მიხედვით გარიგების კლასიფიკაციისას პრიორიტეტი ენიჭება უფრო მაღალ რისკს. გარდა ამისა, A კატეგორიის პროექტების, როგორიცაა ჰიდროელექტროსადგურები, გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკების დეტალურ შეფასებაში ჩართულები არიან გარე სპეციალიზებული კომპანიები. გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის პოლიტიკა და პროცედურები თიბისი ბანკს მკაფიო სურათს აძლევს კლიენტებთან დაკავშირებული გარემოსდაცვითი რისკების შეფასების თვალსაზრისით. ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის

1 ეროვნულ დონეზე განსაზღვრული კონტრიბუცია (NDC) არის ეროვნული გეგმა, რომელიც ეხება კლიმატის ცვლილების შემცირებას, მათ შორის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ მიზნებს სათბურის აირების ემისიის შემცირების შესახებ, პოლიტიკას და ზომებს, რომელთა დანერგვასაც მთავრობები ისახავენ მიზნად კლიმატის ცვლილების საპასუხოდ და პარიზის შეთანხმებაში მოცემული გრძელვადიანი მიზნების მისაღწევად.

შესახებ დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია მოცემულია 73-78 გვერდებზე. უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ კლიმატის რისკებთან დაკავშირებული პროცესები კიდევ უფრო დაიხვეწება, რადგან თიბისი განაგრძობს მათ ინტეგრირებას საერთო ჩარჩოში. ამ პროცესს დაეხმარება კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული ექსპერტული ცოდნის გაუმჯობესება (ტრენინგი), რომელიც განამტკიცებს ბანკის უნარს, ცოდნას და შესაძლებლობებს, მართოს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკები მთელი საქმიანობის მასშტაბით.

ჯგუფის საერთო რისკების მართვის ჩარჩოში ამ რისკების გამოვლენის პროცესის ინტეგრირების კიდევ უფრო დასაჩქარებლად, 2022 წელს ჯგუფი ჩაატარებს საფუძვლიან ანალიზს, რათა გაიგოს, რამდენად უნდა მოხდეს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების კლასიფიკაცია ძირითად რისკებად. ჯგუფი შეიმუშავებს კლიმატის ცვლილების პოლიტიკას, პოლიტიკას რისკის დასაშვები დონის შესახებ და რისკის დასაშვები დონის ზომებს. 2021 წლის განმავლობაში განხორციელებულმა ზოგადმა სექტორულმა შეფასებამ აშკარა გახადა პოტენციური ზემოქმედება გარკვეულ სექტორებზე. 2022 წელს, თუ საჭიროდ ჩავთვლით, შევადგენთ სექტორულ სახელმძღვანელო მითითებებს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების შესახებ. მთავარ ინიციატივებს შორის იქნება კლიმატის რისკის მართვის სისტემის კიდევ უფრო დახვეწა და ESG პროფილების შექმნა კორპორატიული კლიენტებისთვის, ESG ფაქტორების გათვალისწინებით, კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული შესაბამისი რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობების ჩათვლით.

კლიმატის რისკმა შეიძლება, გავლენა მოახდინოს საბანკო საქმიანობის სხვა, უფრო ტრადიციულ, რისკის კატეგორიებზე, როგორიცაა საბაზრო რისკი, საოპერაციო რისკი, ლიკვიდურობის რისკი და რეპუტაციის რისკი. შეფასება შეჯამებულია ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში. გარკვეული რისკის ფაქტორები, რომლებიც გამოვლინდა საოპერაციო და რეპუტაციის რისკებისთვის, უკვე ასახულია რისკის მართვის არსებულ სისტემაში.

საბანკო საქმიანობის რისკების ტიპები	**ფიზიკური რისკის გავლენა**	**გარდამავლობის რისკის გავლენა**
საბაზრო რისკი	არსებითი გავლენა არ არის მოსალოდნელი	არსებითი გავლენა არ არის მოსალოდნელი
ლიკვიდურობის რისკი	არსებითი გავლენა არ არის მოსალოდნელი	არსებითი გავლენა არ არის მოსალოდნელი
საოპერაციო რისკი	ექსტრემალური პირობები, რომლებმაც შეიძლება დააზიანოს ჯგუფის ობიექტები და ამით უარყოფითად იმოქმედოს ჯგუფის უნარზე, მომსახურება გაუწიოს თავის კლიენტებს (მაგ. ელექტროენერგიის მიწოდების შეწყვეტა, თანამშრომლების სამუშაო ადგილიდან მუშაობის შეუძლებლობა)	არსებითი გავლენა არ არის მოსალოდნელი
რეპუტაციის რისკი	არსებითი გავლენა არ არის მოსალოდნელი	მაღალი ემისიის მქონე მსესხებლების დაფინანსებამ შეიძლება უარყოფითად იმოქმედოს ბრენდის იმიჯზე დაინტერესებული მხარეების თვალში

4. მაჩვენებლები და მიზნები

ჯგუფის საკუთარ ოპერაციებთან დაკავშირებული მაჩვენებლები მოცემულია ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის თავში 74-ე გვერდზე და მოიცავს Scope 1, Scope 2 და Scope 3 სათბური აირების ემისიას.

2022 წელს მთავარ ინიციატივებს შორის იყო TCFD-ის რეკომენდაციების შემდგომი გათვალისწინება, კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული სცენარული ანალიზის ჩარჩოს შექმნა, ESG პროფილების განვითარება კორპორატიული კლიენტებისთვის, რომლებიც მოიცავს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ რისკებსა და შესაძლებლობებს და ჩვენი კომპეტენციის გაზრდა კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ საკითხებში. ეს ინიციატივები, ასევე, ითვალისწინებს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკებისა და შესაძლებლობებისთვის სექტორულ სახელმძღვანელო მითითებების შედგენას, სადაც ეს საჭირო და შესაძლებელია.

კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან ბრძოლის ინიციატივები საერთო ESG სტრატეგიის ნაწილია, რომელიც სამეთვალყურეო საბჭომ 2021 წლის ნოემბერში დაამტკიცა. ESG სტრატეგია ამბიციურ მიზნებს სახავს, როგორიცაა ნეტო-ნულოვანი სათბური აირების ემისია[1], რომელიც 2025 წლისთვის გარემოზე პირდაპირ გავლენას უკავშირდება, მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის ზრდა, რაც შედგება განახლებადი ენერგიის სესხებისგან, ენერგო-ეფექტური სესხებისგან, სოციალური კომპონენტების დაფინანსებისგან და ა. შ. 2020 წლის მეოთხე კვარტლისთვის მთლიანი მდგრადი პორტფელი 676.3 მილიონ ლარს შეადგენს. მდგრადი პორტფელის შესახებ დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია წარმოდგენილია 77-ე გვერდზე. სტრატეგია და მიზნები ყოველწლიურად გადაიხედება. 2022 წლიდან ESG-სთან დაკავშირებული შედეგების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები აისახება აღმასრულებელი მენეჯმენტის ანაზღაურების გრძელვადიან წამახალისებელ გეგმებში.

ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია ჩვენი ESG სტრატეგიის მთავარი მაჩვენებლები და მიზნები. სათბური აირების ემისიის მიზნები 2023 წლისთვის და მომდევნო წლებისთვის სამიზნე მდგრადი პორტფელი განისაზღვრება ESG სტრატეგიის ს ყოველწლიური გადახედვის დროს

მაჩვენებლები/მიზნები	2022	2023	2025
სულ ემისია	3%-ზე ნაკლები წლიური ზრდა		**სათბური აირების ნეტო-ნულოვანი ემისია (პირდაპირი)**
წყლის მოხმარება ერთ თანამშრომელზე	1.5%-ზე ნაკლები წლიური ზრდა		
მდგრადი პორტფელი	**750 მილიონი ლარი - მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის მიზნობრივი მოცულობა**	**1 მილიარდი ლარი - მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელის მიზნობრივი მოცულობა**	
მენეჯმენტის შედეგების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები (KPI)	გრძელვადიანი წამახალისებელი გეგმა აღმასრულებელი მენეჯმენტისთვის, რომელიც მიბმულია მდგრადი აქტივების მთლიან პორტფელთან	გრძელვადიანი წამახალისებელი გეგმა აღმასრულებელი მენეჯმენტისთვის, რომელიც მიბმულია მდგრადი აქტივების მთლიან პორტფელთან	

ჯგუფის ESG სტრატეგია ვითარდება, შესაბამისად ჯგუფი განაგრძობს დამატებითი მიზნების და მაჩვენებლების განვითარებას, ჯგუფის ყველა იდენტიფიცირებული რისკისა და შესაძლებლობის გაზომვის მიზნით. მიმდინარე მიზნები და მაჩვენებლები მოცემულია ზემოთ.

1 ნეტო-ნულოვანი ემისიების მიზანი გულისხმობს პირდაპირ გავლენას Scope 1, Scope 2-სა და Scope 3-ზე. მათი განმარტებები მოცემულია 74-ე გვერდზე.

Network Georgia

გლობალური შეთანხმების საქართველოს ქსელის ჯილდო 2021

გლობალური შეთანხმების საქართველოს ქსელის მიერ გამართულ 2021 წლის კორპორატიული პასუხისმგებლობის დაჯილდოების ცერემონიაზე თიბისი ბანკი დაჯილდოვდა სპეციალური პრიზით მდგრადი განვითარების მიზნების შესრულებისთვის გაწეული განსაკუთრებული ძალისხმევისთვის

The Intelligent Lifestyle Magazine

საცალო საბანკო მომსახურება

მიმოხილვა

გასული ათწლეულის განმავლობაში „თიბისი ბანკმა“ თავი დაიმკვიდრა წამყვან საცალო მომსახურების ბანკად საქართველოში, რომელიც დაახლოებით 1.5 მილიონ აქტიურ მომხმარებელს ემსახურება. გვიჭირავს დომინანტური პოზიცია სხვადასხვა სამომხმარებლო სეგმენტში, მათ შორის მასობრივ საცალო და მაღალშემოსავლიანი მომხმარებლების სეგმენტში, რასაც განაპირობებს ჩვენი მომხმარებლებზე ორიენტირებული მიდგომა და საუკეთესო მრავალარხიანი სადისტრიბუციო პლატფორმა. ეს უკანასკნელი შედგება წამყვანი ციფრული არხებისგან, თანამედროვე ფილიალებისგან, საუკეთესო ქოლ-ცენტრისგან, ასევე ATM-ებისა და თვითმომსახურების ტერმინალების ფართო ქსელისგან, რომელიც ბანკის ფილიალების მაგივრობას წევს.

მრავალარხიანი სადისტრიბუციო ქსელი

147
ფილიალების რაოდენობა

4,205
თვითმომსახურების ტერმინალების რაოდენობა

1,570
ATM[1]-ების რაოდენობა

25,990
აქტიური სავაჭრო ტერმინალების რაოდენობა[2]

ჩვენი ციფრული პლატფორმები

744,000
აქტიური ციფრული მომხმარებლები

44%
DAU/MAU

4.9
მობილური ბანკის აპლიკაციის რეიტინგი Google Play Store-ში და Apple App Store-ში

ჩვენი მიზანია ვიყოთ უპირატესი ბანკი საქართველოში მცხოვრები ფიზიკური პირებისთვის და მის ფარგლებს გარეთ მომუშავე საქართველოს მოქალაქეებისთვის, მათთვის მარტივი, მოსახერხებელი და შესაბამისი ფინანსური მომსახურებების შეთავაზების გზით, ჩვენი მოწინავე ციფრული შესაძლებლობების გამოყენებით.

თორნიკე გოგიჩაიშვილი

2021 წელს ჩვენი ძალისხმევა მივმართეთ მომხმარებლების მიერ ციფრული არხებით სარგებლობის გამარტივებისკენ, ახალი პროდუქტების და მომსახურებების დანერგვის, ჩვენი გადახდის ოფციებზე წვდომის ზრდის და ჩვენი ფილიალების განახლების გზით, რათა შეგვექმნა ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის მეტად მეგობრული გარემო. ამასთან, ჩვენ განვაგრძობთ მონაცემთა ანალიზის შესაძლებლობების გამოყენებას მეტად ინდივიდუალური შეთავაზებების შესაქმნელად და ჩვენი მომგებიანობის გასაზრდელად. ასევე გავაფართოვეთ შეთავაზებები ახალგაზრდა თაობის წარმომადგენლებისთვის და დავიწყეთ ქართულ დიასპორაზე ორიენტირება.

2021 წელს ჩვენმა მთლიანმა საცალო საკრედიტო პორტფელმა 6,266 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა, რაც წინა წელთან შედარებით 11.5%-ით მეტია უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის საფუძველზე, რაც განპირობებულია იპოთეკური და სამომხმარებლო სესხების ზრდით და შესაბამისად 13.3% და 13.1%-ით გაიზარდა უცხოური ვალუტის ეფექტის გარეშე. იმავე პერიოდში ჩვენი დეპოზიტების პორტფელიც 19.0%-ით გაიზარდა წინა წელთან შედარებით უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში და 5,630 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა. საცალო სეგმენტის წმინდა მოგება 283.2 მილიონი ლარი იყო. დამატებითი ინფორმაცია საცალო სეგმენტის ფინანსური მაჩვენებლების შესახებ მოცემულია ფინანსური მიმოხილვის ნაწილში გვერდებზე 79-86.

2021 წლის მნიშვნელოვანი საკითხები

38.6%
საცალო სესხების საბაზრო წილი[3]

40.3%
საცალო დეპოზიტების საბაზრო წილი[3]

37.0%
საცალო წილი მთლიან საკრედიტო პორტფელში

37.8%
საცალო წილი დეპოზიტების მთლიან პორტფელში

97%
საცალო ტრანზაქციების განტვირთვის კოეფიციენტი

1.5 mln
აქტიური მომხმარებლების რაოდენობა

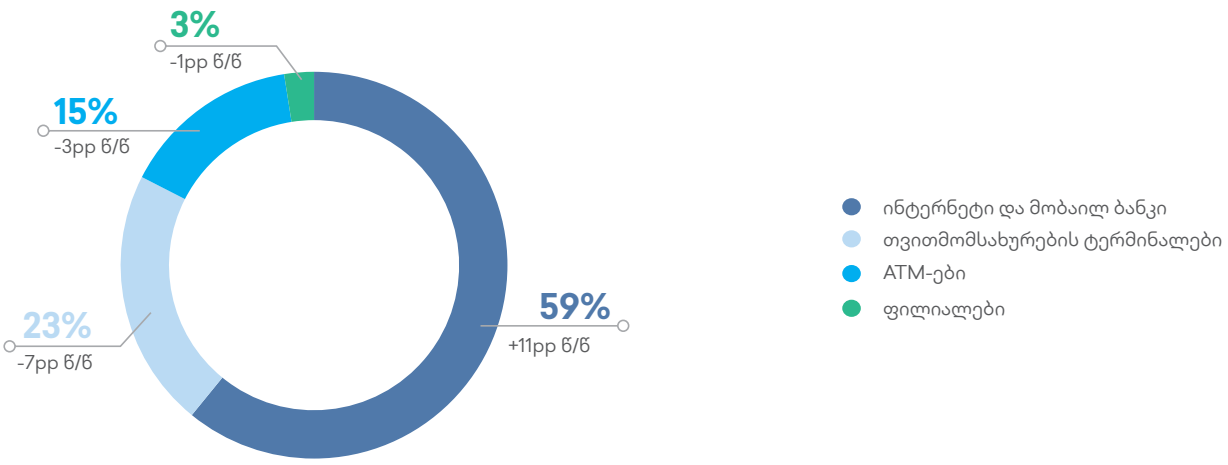
56%
NET PROMOTER SCORE (NPS)[4]

ჩვენი მთავარი სტრატეგიული პრიორიტეტები

განვაგრძობთ ჩვენი მოწინავე მრავალარხიანი პლატფორმების განვითარებას

2021 წლის განმავლობაში, დისტანციურ არხებში მომხმარებლების ჩართულობის მაჩვენებელი კვლავ მაღალი რჩებოდა, საცალო მომხმარებლების მიერ დისტანციური არხებით განხორციელებული ტრანზაქციების 97%-ით, მათ შორის 59% ჩვენი ინტერნეტ და მობილური საბანკო აპლიკაციებით შესრულდა.

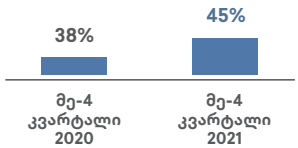
საცალო ტრანზაქციების განტვირთვის კოეფიციენტი 2021 წელს



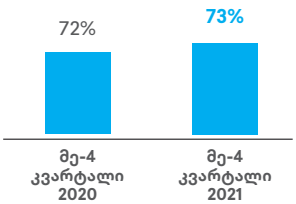
1 საპარტნიორო ბანკების ჩათვლით.
2 აქტიური სავაჭრო ტერმინალები მოიცავს POS ტერმინალებს და ონლაინ მაღაზიებს, რომლებზეც ხორციელდება სულ მცირე ერთი ოპერაცია თვის განმავლობაში.
3 საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით გამოქვეყნებული მონაცემების საფუძველზე; ამ კონტექსტში, საცალო მომსახურება გულისხმობს ფიზიკურ პირ მომხმარებლებს.
4 დამოუკიდებელი კვლევითი კომპანიის „IPM“ მიერ 2021 წლის დეკემბერში ჩატარებული კვლევის საფუძველზე.

ციფრული პლატფორმებიდან სამომხმარებლო სესხის გაყიდვების ზრდის მიზნით, 2021 წლის აგვისტოში წამოვიწყეთ მობილური საბანკო აპლიკაციით სესხის გაცემის end-to-end პროცესი. ასევე განვაგრძობთ ჩვენი ონლაინ საკრედიტო პლატფორმის TBC Credit-ის (www.tbccredit.ge) და „თიბისის“ განვადების პლატფორმის (www.tbcganvadeba.ge) დახვეწას. შედეგად დისტანციური არხებით გაყიდული სამომხმარებლო სესხების წილი 2020 წლის მე-4 კვარტლის 38%-დან 2021 წლის მე-4 კვარტალში 45%-მდე გაიზარდა. იმავე პერიოდში, დისტანციურად გახსნილი ვადიანი და შემნახველი დეპოზიტების წილი საკმაოდ მაღალი - 73% იყო.

სამომხმარებლო სესხების გაყიდვა ციფრულ არხებში



დეპოზიტების გაყიდვა ციფრულ არხებში



ამასთან, ჩვენ დავნერგეთ ღია ბანკინგი, რომელიც მომხმარებლებს ჩვენს მობილურ საბანკო აპლიკაციაში სხვა ქართული ბანკის ანგარიშების დამატების და მათი საბანკო ოპერაციების ცენტრალიზებულად მართვის საშუალებას მისცემს. გარდა ამისა, ჩვენი ციფრული საბანკო მომსახურება მეტად მოსახერხებელი ფუნქციებით, მათ შორის IBAN სკანერით გავამდიდრეთ, რომელიც ამარტივებს ფულად გზავნილებს, ასევე ტრანზაქციების ფილტრით, რომელიც მომხმარებლებს ეხმარება ტრანზაქციების სხვადასხვა პარამეტრების მიხედვით დალაგებაში. ჩვენმა სამუშაომ აღიარება ჰპოვა „Global Finance Magazine“-სგან ჯილდოს „საუკეთესო ინტეგრირებული სამომხმარებლო ბანკის საიტი ცენტრალურ და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპაში 2021“ მიღებით.

ჩვენი ტრანზაქციების და გაყიდვების ციფრულ არხებში განხორციელებით, ფილიალები მნიშვნელოვან როლს ასრულებენ მომხმარებლებთან ურთიერთობის გაძლიერებაში და ჩვენი ხედვის გადმოცემაში: „გავუმარტივოთ ადამიანებს ცხოვრება“. შესაბამისად, წელს დავიწყეთ ფილიალების გადაპროექტება მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების პროცესის გამარტივების მიზნით.

ახალი კონცეფციის თანახმად, ფილიალი რამდენიმე მნიშვნელოვან ზონად იყოფა და ის მორგებულია მომხმარებელთა სხვადასხვა სეგმენტების საჭიროებებს. წლის ბოლოსთვის ჩვენ გადავაპროექტეთ 13 ფილიალი დედაქალაქში და 5 - რეგიონებში.

გადახდები უფრო მარტივად, ვიდრე ოდესმე

2020 წელს თბილისის მუნიციპალურ ტრანსპორტში გადახდების ქსელის დანერგვის შემდეგ, 2021 წელს ჩვენ გავაფართოვეთ ჩვენი ჩართულობა საქართველოს სხვა მსხვილ ქალაქებშიც, კერძოდ კი ქუთაისში, გორსა და ფოთში. ამ ქალაქებში მომხმარებლებს უკვე შეუძლიათ მგზავრობის საფასურის გადახდა ნებისმიერი ჩვენი სადებეტო ან საკრედიტო ბარათის გამოყენებით, ან თიბისის მიერ გაცემული სამგზავრო ბარათებიდან დაქვითვის გზით. სამგზავრო ბარათები მარტივად მისაღები და გამოსაყენებელია. ეს არის უსახელო ბარათები, რომლებიც არ არის მიბმული ბანკის ანგარიშზე და მათ არ აქვთ მოქმედების ვადა. მგზავრობის ბარათის შეძენა შესაძლებელია ჩვენ ფილიალებში, ასევე მაღაზიათა რამდენიმე ქსელში. 2021 წლის ბოლოს, ჩვენი აქტიური სამგზავრო ბარათების რაოდენობამ 47,100 შეადგინა.

კიდევ ერთი ინიციატივა გადახდების მიმართულებით იყო დავის გამარტივებული პროცესის შემოღება ბარათით განხორციელებულ არაავტორიზებულ ოპერაციებზე, რაც დავის განხილვის 35-დან 3 დღემდე შემცირების საშუალებას გვაძლევს. გარდა ამისა, ჩვენ გავზარდეთ იმ შემთხვევების რაოდენობა, რომლისთვისაც კლიენტებს შეუძლიათ მიიღონ ანაზღაურება ბარათის არაავტორიზებული გამოყენების შემთხვევაში. ეს მომსახურებები ხელმისაწვდომია ყველა დაზღვეული.

ბარათისთვის, თიბისი კონცეპტისა და დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვის მომხმარებლებისთვის, ისინი ასევე შესულია კონკრეტული გამოწერის ოფციაში ჩვენი მასობრივი საცალო მომხმარებლებისთვის.

ჩვენს მომხმარებლებთან დაახლოება

ჩვენი კლიენტების საჭიროებების უკეთესად დასაკმაყოფილებლად და მეტი მოქნილობის უზრუნველსაყოფად, 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის დავნერგეთ ჩვენი მასობრივი საცალო მომსახურების გამოწერის მოდელი. ჩვენი

მოწინავე ანალიტიკური შესაძლებლობების დახმარებით, ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის შევიმუშავეთ ყურადღებით შერჩეული პაკეტები და მუდმივად ვაახლებთ მათ მომხმარებლებისგან მიღებული უკუკავშირის საფუძველზე. ასევე აქტიურად ვიყენებთ კომუნიკაციის სხვადასხვა არხს, გამოწერის მოდელის ბენეფიტების ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის გასაცნობად და მათი გამოწერაზე წასახალისებლად. შედეგად, ჩვენი გამოწერის მოდელმა 192,000 მომხმარებელი მოიზიდა წლის ბოლოსთვის, რაც მთლიანი აქტიური საცალო მომხმარებლების დაახლოებით 13%-ს შეადგენს. მომავალში ჩვენი მიზანია მომხმარებლების კლასიკური საბანკო მომსახურების მოდელიდან გამოწერის მოდელზე გადაყვანა, რაც დაგვეხმარება მათთვის მეტად ინდივიდუალური შეთავაზებების გაკეთებაში, მათი ლოიალობის გაზრდაში, დენადობის მაჩვენებლების შემცირებაში და ბანკისთვის მეტად სტაბილური და გრძელვადიანი საკომისიო შემოსავლის გამომუშავებაში.

წლის განმავლობაში განხორციელებული კიდევ ერთი ინიციატივა იყო 2021 წლის ოქტომბერში „თიბისის“ ახალი ქვებრენდის - „TBC Z“-ის გაშვება, რომელიც ახალგაზრდა თაობაზეა ორიენტირებული. „TBC Z“-ის ფარგლებში მომხმარებლებს ვთავაზობთ ინდივიდუალურად მორგებულ საბანკო პროდუქტებს და მომსახურებებს 6-17 წლის მოსწავლეებისთვის და 18-23 წლის სტუდენტებისთვის ჩვენი ონლაინ პლატფორმით www.tbcz.ge. მშობლებს შეუძლიათ მათი შვილების ანგარიშების მიკვლევადობა ონლაინ და მობილური საბანკო აპლიკაციების გამოყენებით, მაქსიმალური დღიური ლიმიტის განსაზღვრა მათი დანახარჯებისა და გასანაღდებელი თანხებისთვის, ასევე მოკლე ტექსტური შეტყობინებების (SMS) მიღება მათი შვილის მიერ განხორციელებული გარიგებების შესახებ. პლატფორმა ბარათის მფლობელებს ასევე სთავაზობს განათლების, გართობის, გატაცებების, ტრანსპორტირებისა და სხვ. შესახებ მათ ინტერესებთან დაკავშირებულ სხვადასხვა ფასდაკლებას და აქტივობას. 2021 წლის ბოლო სამი თვის განმავლობაში ჩვენი ახალგაზრდა სეგმენტის რაოდენობამ 165,000 აქტიური მომხმარებელი შეადგინა.

ამასთან, წელს ახალი გამოწვევა მივიღეთ - გავმხდარიყავით ნომერი პირველი არჩევანი საზღვარგარეთ მომუშავე საქართველოს მოქალაქეებისთვის - მათთვის მარტივი, მოსახერხებელი და შესაბამისი ფინანსური მომსახურებების შეთავაზების გზით. ამ მიზნით, ჩვენ შევქმენით ერთგული გუნდი და დავიწყეთ დიასპორის საჭიროებების კვლევა ინდივიდუალური პროდუქტების და მომსახურებების შესაქმნელად, ასევე არსებული ციფრული პლატფორმების გასაძლიერებლად, მათზე მორგებული მომსახურებების გასაწევად. დღეს დაახლოებით 1.3 მილიონი ემიგრანტი ცხოვრობს საზღვარგარეთ, რომლებიც 350 ათას პოტენციურ კლიენტად გარდაიქმნება და, ჩვენი შეფასების თანახმად, ზრდაში შეგვიწყობენ ხელს.

ჩვენ ასევე განვაგრძობთ ფართომასშტაბიანი ლოიალობის პროგრამის - ერთგული - განხორციელებას, რომელიც ჩვენი საცალო მომხმარებელზე ორიენტირებული მიდგომაა და მომხმარებლებს ლოიალობის ქულების დაგროვების საშუალებას აძლევს „თიბისის“ ბარათებით ანგარიშსწორებისას 300-ზე მეტ პარტნიორ კომპანიაში, სპეციალურ შეთავაზებებსა და ფასდაკლებებზე წვდომასთან ერთად. მომხმარებლები სადებეტო ბარათებზე მეტ ქულებს აგროვებენ საკრედიტო ბარათებით ანგარიშსწორებისას. ეს პროგრამა გვეხმარება მომხმარებელთა ლოიალობის შექმნაში და ხელს უწყობს გადახდების ოპერაციებს და ბარათით სარგებლობას.

მონაცემთა სიღრმისეული ანალიზის შესაძლებლობების გამოყენების გაგრძელება

ჩვენი სამწლიანი მონაცემების ანალიზის განვითარების გეგმის ფარგლებში, რომელიც 2018 წელს შევიმუშავეთ წამყვანი გლობალური საკონსულტაციო ფირმის მხარდაჭერით, წამოვიწყეთ და დავგეგმეთ შემდეგი პროექტები საცალო მომსახურების სეგმენტში, რომლითაც 2021 წელს დამატებით 20 მილიონი ლარის გამომუშავება შევძელით.

მიმდინარე პროექტები

- **სამომხმარებლო და იპოთეკური სესხის ფასის ოპტიმიზაცია და პროცესის ავტომატიზაცია** - ეს არის მიმდინარე პროექტი, რომელიც მუდმივად დახვეწილია. მომხმარებლების ხარჯვის ქცევის დეტალური ანალიზის, რისკების პროფილის და სხვა მახასიათებლების საფუძველზე, ჩვენ განვსაზღვრეთ ფასის მგრძნობელობა და შევიმუშავეთ ინდივიდუალური შეთავაზებები თითოეული მომხმარებლისთვის. მომხმარებლის დონეზე ფასის დაანგარიშების პროცესი სრულად ავტომატიზებულია და სესხის ორგანიზების სისტემაშია ინტეგრირებული.
- **მომხმარებლის სასიცოცხლო ციკლი** - ეს პროექტი მომხმარებლებზე ორიენტირებული კიდევ ერთი ძალიან მნიშვნელოვანი ნაბიჯია, რადგან მისი გამოყენებით იზომება ისეთი საკითხები, როგორიც არის: მომხმარებელთა ჩართულობა, მომხმარებელთა გადინება და მომხმარებელთა სასიცოცხლო ციკლის შეფასება.

დაწყებული და დაგეგმილი პროექტები:

- **გამოწერის მოდელი მასობრივი საცალო მომხმარებლებისთვის** - აღწერილია ქვეთავში „ჩვენს მომხმარებლებთან დაახლოვება“ ზემოთ.
- **თიბისი კონცეპტის მომსახურების მოდელი მაღალშემოსავლიანი მომხმარებლებისთვის** - აღწერილია ქვეთავში თიბისი კონცეპტის შესახებ ქვემოთ.
- **მომდევნო საუკეთესო პროდუქტი საცალო მომსახურების სექტორში** - ეს პროექტი მიმართულია კონვერტაციების გაზრდისკენ ინდივიდუალური შეთავაზებების შემუშავების გზით, თანამედროვე სისტემური ალგორითმის გამოყენებით, რომელიც ჩვენი გაყიდვების არხებშია ხელმისაწვდომი. პროექტი ძალიან წარმატებულია მომხმარებელთა კმაყოფილების დონის და კონვერტაციების მაჩვენებელის ზრდის მხრივ.
- **დეპოზიტების ფასწარმოება და მომგებიანობის დონის ზრდა** – ეს პროექტი ითვალისწინებს ჩვენი საცალო დეპოზიტების ეფექტურ მართვას მომხმარებლებისთვის ინდივიდუალური შეთავაზებების გზით. ვადიანი დეპოზიტის გახსნისას ყველა მომხმარებელი იღებს ალტერნატიულ შეთავაზებას, რომელიც მოცემულ ვითარებაში მისთვის საუკეთესო შესაძლო შეთავაზებაა. 2021 წელს ყველა ახლად გახსნილი და განახლებული ვადიანი დეპოზიტის 32% ალტერნატიული პირობებით განთავსდა.

ჩვენი მაღალშემოსავლიანი ქვესეგმენტის „თიბისი კონცეპტის“ შემდგომი განვითარება

2020 წელს „თიბისის“ მაღალშემოსავლიან მომხმარებლებზე ორიენტირებული საბანკო მომსახურება, სტანდარტული მოდელიდან ინოვაციურ, გამოწერის ბიზნეს-მოდელზე გადავიდა, რომელიც ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს მათ კონკრეტულ საჭიროებებზე მორგებულ სხვადასხვა პაკეტს სთავაზობს. ჩვენი „სრულად ციფრული პაკეტი“ განსაკუთრებით ეფექტური აღმოჩნდა პანდემიის დროს, რადგან ის ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს სთავაზობს მათი ყოველდღიური საბანკო ოპერაციების მართვის და ფინანსური კონსულტაციის ონლაინ რეჟიმში მიღების შესაძლებლობას, ყველა სახის საბანკო სამომხმარებლო ბენეფიტებზე წვდომასთან ერთად. 2021 წელს ჩვენ ასევე შევქმენით ახალი პაკეტი, რომელიც იმ ფიზიკურ პირებზეა ორიენტირებული, ვისაც აქვთ ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების გამოყენების ფართო სპექტრის საჭიროება და დაინტერესებული არიან საბროკერო მომსახურებით რათა საკუთარი სახსრები უკეთესად მართონ. ამასთან, ამ პაკეტის ფარგლებში ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს ვთავაზობთ ორ ახალ პრემიუმ ბარათს: Visa Signature და Mastercard World Elite, რომლებიც მათ მფლობელებს მომსახურებების, პრივილეგიების, ფასდაკლებების და VIP სერვისების ფართო სპექტრს სთავაზობს მსოფლიოს მასშტაბით.

ჩვენ ასევე განვაგრძობთ ჩვენი თიბისი კონცეპტის Flagship სივრცის წარმატებულ ფუნქციონირებას, რომელიც 2020 წელს გაიხსნა და საბანკო მომსახურების ცხოვრების სტილზე მორგების შესაძლებლობას იძლევა. ეს კონცეპტუალური სივრცე სტრატეგიულად შემუშავდა, რომლის 80% lifestyle-ს , ხოლო - 20% - საბანკო სივრცეს მოიცავს. Flagship სივრცეებში შედის თვითმომსახურების და პერსონალური საბანკო ზონები, გამოფენები, ბიბლიოთეკა და საერთო სამუშაო სივრცეები, ასევე კაფე. შედეგად, Flagship სივრცე საბანკო, რეკრეაციული საქმიანობის და ერთად მუშაობისთვის საყვარელ ადგილად იქცა კონცეპტ-მომხმარებლების უმრავლესობისთვის.

2021 წლის განმავლობაში, თიბისი კონცეპტმა შეინარჩუნა ძლიერი პოზიცია თავისი მომხმარებლებისთვის ცხოვრების სტილზე მორგებული შეთავაზებების მიმართულებაში. მონაცემებზე ორიენტირებული მზარდი მიდგომით, თიბისი კონცეპტმა თავის მომხმარებლებს 300-ზე მეტი სპეციალური შეთავაზებები და და აქციები გაუკეთა წლის განმავლობაში, რაც მოიცავდა მოგზაურობას (აღმოაჩინე საქართველო პანდემიის დროს), შოფინგს (მეტწილად ონლაინ), რეკრეაციულ აქტივობებს, ონლაინ პლატფორმებს და მრავალ სხვას. გარდა ამისა, ჩვენ განვაგრძობთ ჩვენი კონცეპტ-მომხმარებლებისთვის საკონსიერჟო მომსახურებების შეთავაზებას, რაც მოიცავს მოგზაურობის დაგეგმვას, საზღვარგარეთ სწავლას, რესტორნების დაჯავშნას, ყვავილების მიწოდების სერვისს, მშრალი წმენდის, სამრეცხაოს მომსახურებებს, ავტო-სერვისებს და მრავალ სხვას.

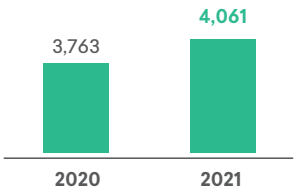
ვამაყობთ, რომ ჩვენს მაღალშემოსავლიან მომხმარებლებზე ორიენტირებულმა მომსახურებებმა, კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესის სეგმენტის მიერ შეთავაზებულ დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვის მომსახურებასთან ერთად, რამდენიმე პრესტიჟული ჯილდო მოიპოვა:

საუკეთესო პერსონალური ბანკი საქართველოში 2021
„PWM“ და „Banker magazine“-სგან

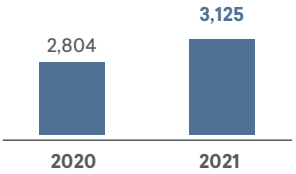
საუკეთესო პერსონალური ბანკი საქართველოში 2020
„Global Finance magazine“-სგან

თიბისი კონცეფტი

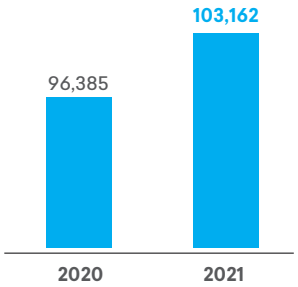
საკრედიტო პორტფელი
(მილიონი ლარი)
+7.9%



სადეპოზიტო პორტფელი
(მილიონი ლარი)
+11.5%



მომხმარებლების რაოდენობა
+7.0%



პერსპექტივები

მომავალში, ჩვენი მისწრაფების შესაბამისად ე, გავუმარტივოთ ადამიანებს ცხოვრება, განვაგრძობთ ციფრული არხებით გაყიდვების ზრდის ტემპის აჩქარებას. გარდა ამისა, ჩვენი მიზანია მეტად გავიმყაროთ პოზიცია საქართველოს რეგიონებში, გავზარდოთ აქტიური მომხმარებლების რიცხვი და ჩვენი მთლიანი საკრედიტო პორტფელის არაიპოთეკური წილი.

MSME საბანკო საქმიანობა

მიმოხილვა

წლების განმავლობაში თიბისი ბანკმა ადგილი დაიმკვიდრა, როგორც წამყვანმა პარტნიორმა მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო ზომის საწარმოებისთვის (MSME) მათი ზრდის და განვითარების მხარდაჭერის გზით. ჩვენი უწყვეტი ძალისხმევის შედეგად, ყველა ახლად რეგისტრირებული საწარმოს 63% არჩევანს „თიბისი ბანკზე“ აჩერებს.

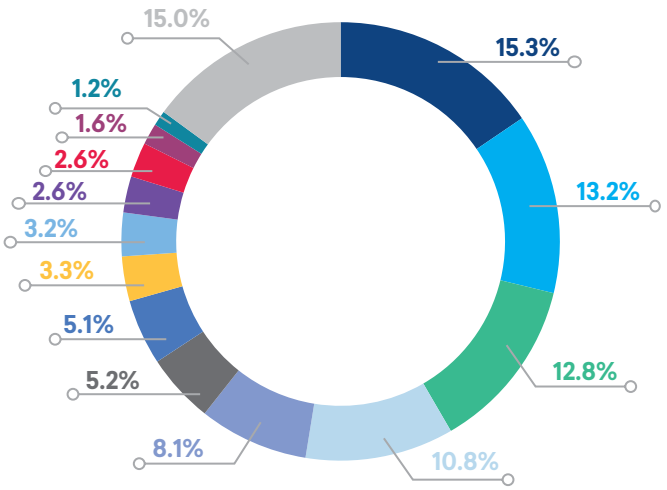
ჩვენ განვაგრძობთ ყოვლისმომცველი მხარდაჭერის გაწევას ბიზნესებისთვის, მათთვის საჭირო ინსტრუმენტების და მომსახურებების შეთავაზების გზით გარემოში, რომელიც ჯერ კიდევ განიცდის კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის გავლენას. ჩვენი სტრატეგიული უპირატესობები მოიცავს ციფრულ და გადახდების გადაწყვეტილებების შექმნას, ჩვენი წილის გაზრდას მიკრო ქვესეგმენტში და ჩვენი ცნობილი ბიზნეს-მხარდაჭერის პროგრამის გაუჯობესებას.

ბიზნეს-საქმიანობების განვითარების მიმართულებით ჩვენმა ძალისხმევამ გამოიწვია მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების საკრედიტო პორტფელის 23.3%-იანი ზრდა 4,141 მილიონი ლარამდე 2021 წლის განმავლობაში, უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში. იმავე პერიოდში ჩვენი დეპოზიტების პორტფელიც 19.1%-ით გაიზარდა და 1,564 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა უცხოური გაცვლითი კურსის ეფექტის გარეშე. 2021 წელს ჩვენმა წმინდა მოგებამ MSME სეგმენტში 164.5 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა. დამატებითი ინფორმაცია MSME სეგმენტის ფინანსური მაჩვენებლების შესახებ მოცემულია ფინანსური მიმოხილვის ნაწილში გვერდებზე 79-86.

ჩვენი მიზანია ვიყოთ სანდო პარტნიორი და ქართული ბიზნესების მხარდამჭერი - სტარტაპებიდან კარგად დაფუძნებულ საწარმოებამდე, სანდო პროდუქტების და გადაწყვეტილებების ფართო სპექტრის შეთავაზებით მათი განვითარების ყველა ეტაპზე. ჩვენ ასევე ორიენტირებულნი ვართ ხელი შევუწყოთ ძლიერი ადგილობრივი ბიზნეს-საზოგადოების ჩამოყალიბებას სხვადასხვა სახის ინიციატივების და პროგრამების დახმარებით.

თორნიკე გოგიჩაიშვილი

მრავალფეროვანი MSME პორტფელი დომინანტური პოზიციით სოფლის მეურნეობის, ვაჭრობის, სასტუმრო და დასვენების სექტორებში



2021 წლის მნიშვნელოვანი საკითხები

81,000
აქტიური მომხმარებლების რაოდენობა[1]

63%
ჩვენი ახლად რეგისტრირებული იურიდიული პირებისა „თიბისი ბანკს“ ირჩევს[2]

24.4%
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების წილი მთლიან საკრედიტო პორტფელში

10.5%
MSME-ის წილი დეპოზიტების მთლიან პორტფელში

98%
ჩვენი აქტიური მომხმარებლებისა იყენებს ბიზნეს ინტერნეტ ან მობილურ ბანკს

ჩვენი მთავარი სტრატეგიული პრიორიტეტები

ჩვენი პოზიციების გამტკიცება მიკრო ქვესეგმენტში, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების ქვესეგმენტში ლიდერობის შენარჩუნების პარალელურად

მაშინ როდესაც ჩვენი მიზანია ყველა ზომის მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების საქმიანობის მხარდაჭერა, წელს ჩვენი განსაკუთრებული ფოკუსი მიმართული იყო MSME ყველაზე მცირე - მიკრო ქვესეგმენტში პოზიციების გამყარებაზე[3]. ამ ქვესეგმენტში პოზიციების გამყარების მიზნით, ჩვენ რამდენიმე ინიციატივა განვახორციელეთ:

- ჩვენ განვაგრძეთ სესხის დამტკიცების ავტომატიზაციის პროცესი მიკრო ქვესეგმენტში, რომლის განხორციელება პანდემიის გამო შეფერხდა გასულ წელს. 2021 წელს წარმატებით ავამუშავეთ სესხის დამტკიცების სრულად ავტომატიზებული სისტემა, რომელიც საშუალებას გვაძლევს 100,000 ლარამდე სესხები ავტომატურად დამტკიცდეს წინასწარ განსაზღვრული წესებით და ქულების მოდელით, რაც მნიშვნელოვნად ამცირებს გადაწყვეტილების მიღების დროს.
- ჩვენ ასევე შევცვალეთ პერსონალის მოტივირების სისტემა ჩვენი ფრონტ-ოფისის თანამშრომლებისთვის, რომელიც ფოკუსირებულია მცირე ზომის სესხის გაცემაზე.

შედეგად, ჩვენი მიკრო ქვესეგმენტის საკრედიტო პორტფელი 26.9%-ით გაიზარდა 2021 წელს.

მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებისთვის, ჩვენი პროცესების შემდგომი გამარტივების მიზნით, ფინანსური ანგარიშგების ავტომატიზაციის ინსტრუმენტი დავნერგეთ, რომელიც ავტომატურად ახდენს ბიზნეს-საწარმოების ფინანსური ანგარიშგების გენერირებას შემავალი მონაცემების საფუძველზე. ეს ინსტრუმენტი მნიშვნელოვნად აჩქარებს სესხის დამტკიცების პროცესს, ასევე ამცირებს ადამიანური ფაქტორით შეცდომის დაშვების შესაძლებლობას. შედეგად, გადაწყვეტილების მიღების დრო მსგავსი ტიპის სესხებისთვის დაახლოებით ორი დღით შემცირდა.

1 საიდანაც 40,00 იურიდიული პირია, ხოლო 41,000 ფიზიკური პირი ბიზნეს-სესხებით.
2 მონაცემები 2021 წლის იანვარ-სექტემბერს უკავშირდება, წყარო: www.napr.gov.ge, საჯარო რეესტრის ეროვნული სააგენტო.
3 მოიცავს 1 მილიონ ლარამდე ბიზნეს-სესხებს.

გვახარებს ის ფაქტი, რომ ჩვენი განუწყვეტლივი ძალისხმევა ინოვაციებისა და დიჯიტალიზაციის მიმართულებით საერთაშორისო მასშტაბით არის აღიარებული, რამაც „Global Finance“-ის მრავალი ჯილდო დაიმსახურა:

საუკეთესო კორპორატიული/ ინსტიტუციონალური ონლაინ პორტალი მსოფლიოში 2021;

საუკეთესო კორპორატიული/ ინსტიტუციონალური ონლაინ პორტალი ცენტრალურ და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპაში 2021;

საუკეთესო ინტეგრირებული კორპორატიული/ინსტიტუციონალური საბანკო საიტი ცენტრალურ და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპაში 2021;

საუკეთესო კორპორატიული/ ინსტიტუციონალური მობილური საბანკო აპლიკაცია ცენტრალურ და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპაში 2021;

ყველაზე ინოვაციური კორპორატიული/ ინსტიტუციონალური ციფრული ბანკი ცენტრალურ და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპაში 2021.

მზარდი დიჯიტალიზაცია

2021 წელს ჩვენი ციფრული მომსახურება კვლავ მაღალი მოთხოვნით სარგებლობდა, რადგან პანდემიით შექმნილი ტენდენციები შენარჩუნდა. ჩვენი აქტიური იურიდიული მომხმარებლების დაახლოებით 98% იყენებს ბიზნეს ინტერნეტ ან მობილურ ბანკს, რომლის DAU/MAU კოეფიციენტი 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის 26%-ზე იყო.

ამ წელს ყველაზე შესამჩნევი ინოვაცია ჩვენ ციფრულ შეთავაზებებს შორის იყო ღია ბანკინგის დანერგვა მობილურ საბანკო აპლიკაციაში. ღია ბანკინგი აერთიანებს საქართველოს სხვადასხვა ბანკში კლიენტის ყველა ანგარიშს და მათ ერთ სივრცეში საკუთარი ანგარიშების შემოწმების საშუალებას აძლევს. ეს ფუნქცია განსაკუთრებით სასარგებლო იყო ჩვენი ბიზნეს-მომხმარებლებისთვის, რადგან ნახევარზე მეტს ერთ ბანკზე მეტში აქვს ანგარიშები გახსნილი. აღრე ნაშთების და ტრანზაქციების შესამოწმებლად მომხმარებლებს სხვადასხვა საბანკო აპლიკაციაში შესვლა და ერთიდან მეორეზე გადართვა უწევდათ.

ასევე აქტიურად ვაახლებთ ჩვენს ბიზნეს-აპლიკაციას, რომელიც 2020 წელს ავამოქმედეთ, მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების მუშაობის მეტად მოხერხებულობისთვის. აპლიკაციას რამდენიმე ახალი ფუნქცია დაემატა ჩვენი მომხმარებლების საჭიროებების უკეთ გასათვალისწინებლად, მაგალითად ახალი მოდულის დანერგვა კომუნალური გადასახადებისთვის და ავტომატური გადახდები, ასევე ნებისმიერ ვალუტაში ფულის გადარიცხვის ფუნქცია.

ჩვენი გადახდების გადაწყვეტილებების დახვეწა

2021 წელს ჩვენ განვაგრძეთ გადახდების ინოვაციური და მოსახერხებელი გადაწყვეტილებების დანერგვა ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის:

- ელ-კომერციაში წამოვიწყეთ ალტერნატიული გადახდების მეთოდი მცირე ბიზნესებისთვის, რომელიც მიმწოდებლებს ონლაინ გადახდების დამუშავების შესაძლებლობას აძლევს უფრო მარტივი და იაფი ფორმით, ვიდრე ტრადიციული გადახდის სისტემა. კლიენტისგან შეკვეთის მიღების შემდეგ, მიმწოდებლებს შეუძლიათ გადახდის ბმულის გენერირება შესაბამისი პლატფორმიდან და ბმულის მომხმარებლისთვის გაგზავნა. ბმულზე ხელის ერთი დაჭერით, კლიენტი ირჩევს გადახდის შესაბამის ვერსიას: ნებისმიერი ბანკის მობილურ ან ინტერნეტ ბანკს, QR გადახდას „თიბისის“ მობილური ბანკით, Apple Pay ან ანგარიშსწორებას ჩვენი ლოიალობის პროგრამა „ერთგულის“ ქულებით.
- გარდა ამისა, ონლაინ გადახდების გამარტივების მიზნით, ჩვენ ახალი პლატფორმა „Payments Space“ ავამოქმედეთ (ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbcpayments.ge) ჩვენი მიმწოდებლებისთვის, რაც მათ ყოველდღიური ტრანზაქციების მარტივად გაკონტროლების, ანალიტიკური ანგარიშების მიღების და გადახდის პროდუქტების მართვის შესაძლებლობა აძლევს. პლატფორმა უფასოა.
- POS-ტერმინალებთან დაკავშირებით ჩვენ დავნერგეთ Android POS გადაწყვეტილება, რომელიც მცირე და საშუალო ბიზნესებზეა ორიენტირებული და ტრადიციული POS ტერმინალებთან შედარებით უფრო სმარტია. მისი ოპერაციული სისტემის (Android) წყალობით, ის მეტად მოქნილია, იძლევა POS ტერმინალებზე არა-საგადამხდელო

ფუნქციების დამატების საშუალებას და მომსახურების უკეთეს ხარისხს ქმნის მიმწოდებლებისა და მომხმარებლებისთვის. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით ჩვენ უკვე 100 აქტიური Android POS ტერმინალი გვქონდა.

ჩვენი ბიზნესის მხარდამჭერი პროგრამის გაფართოება

ჩვენი მიზანია ბიზნეს-მომხმარებლების წარმატების მიღწევის ხელშეწყობა მათთვის სრულმასშტაბიანი ბიზნეს-მხარდაჭერის საგანმანათლებლო რესურსებით და ტექნოლოგიური ინსტრუმენტით მდიდარი პროგრამის შეთავაზებით, რომელიც ერთ პლატფორმაზეა www.tbcbusiness.ge ხელმისაწვდომი.

ჩვენ გვაქვს უმსხვილესი ბიზნეს საგანმანათლებლო პროგრამა საქართველოში, რომელსაც 30,000-ზე მეტი მსურველი დაესწრო 1,000-მდე ლექციას, განვლილი რვა წლის განმავლობაში. პროგრამა შემუშავებულია აზიის განვითარების ბანკთან თანამშრომლობით და ის უფასო წვდომას სთავაზობს ლაივ-რეჟიმში მიმდინარე ლექციებზე სხვადასხვა თემაზე, როგორიც არის ტექნოლოგია, ციფრული მარკეტინგი, ადამიანური რესურსები და სხვ.

ბიზნესების დასახმარებლად შესაფერისი ინსტრუმენტის და პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფის მოძიებისა და გამოყენებისთვის, ჩვენ შევქმენით ონლაინ პლატფორმა www.businesstools.ge. ეს პლატფორმა ერთმანეთთან აკავშირებს დეველოპერებს მომხმარებლებთან და სთავაზობს მათ ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის, IT მენეჯმენტის, პროექტების მართვისა და სხვა სფეროების სხვადასხვა პროგრამების მოძიების, შედარებისა და გადახედვისთვის ხელსაყრელ საშუალებებს.

ჩვენ განვაგრძობთ ჩვენი ბიზნეს-მომხმარებლებისთვის ბიზნეს-კლუბის შეთავაზებას. ეს არის გამოწერის უნიკალური მოდელი, რომელიც აერთიანებს ფინანსური და არაფინანსური პროდუქტების და მომსახურებების ფართო სპექტრს, როგორიც არის: პირისპირ და ჯგუფური შეხვედრები, სემინარები და სესიები ბაზარზე წამყვან სპეციალისტებთან სხვადასხვა სფეროში, ასევე სპეციალური შეთავაზებები ჩვენი პარტნიორებისგან. ჩვენი MSME იურიდიული კლიენტების დაახლოებით 30% ბიზნეს-კლუბის წევრები არიან.

ინოვაციურობის და კრეატიულობის, ასევე მეწარმეების წასახალისებლად ჩვენ რამდენიმე ცნობილი ყოველწლიური ღონისძიება დავგეგმეთ:

- ყოველწლიური ბიზნეს დაჯილდოების ცერემონია, რომელიც 2015 წლიდან ტარდება და მისი მიზანია გამორჩეული საწარმოების გამოვლენა, მათი დახმარება განვითარებაში, ცნობადობის ამაღლებაში და აღიარებაში და სხვა მეწარმეების შთაგონებაში. ამ წელს ღონისძიება ჩატარდა „სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის ევროპულ ფონდთან (EFSE)“ და „Forbes Georgia“-სთან პარტნიორობით და 41.3 მილიონი ნახვა დააგროვა მედია საშუალებებში, ხოლო ცნობადობამ 70%-ს მიაღწია[1]. წლების განმავლობაში ცერემონიამ 3,000-ზე მეტი საწარმო მოიზიდა სხვადასხვა სფეროდან.
- „Annual Apps Challenge“, რომელიც პირველად 2020 წელს ჩატარდა. ამ წელს 40 გუნდი ჩაერთო კონკურსში აპლიკაციების უნიკალური და ინოვაციური იდეებით. ისინი პირველი სამი ადგილის მოსაპოვებლად იბრძოდნენ, რათა მიეღოთ დაფინანსება მათი იდეების ხორცშესასხმელად.

დამატებითი მხარდაჭერა სტარტაპებისა და სასოფლო საწარმოებისთვის

2017 წლიდან ავამოქმედეთ პროგრამა „სტარტაპერი“, სტარტაპებზე ორიენტირებული პროექტი, რომელიც განვითარების საწყის ეტაპზე მყოფ კომპანიებს ფართომასშტაბიან მხარდაჭერას სთავაზობს. პროგრამის მიზანია მეწარმეობის ხელშეწყობა მარტივად ხელმისაწვდომი დაფინანსებით, მედია და PR მხარდაჭერით, უფასო საგანმანათლებლო პროგრამებით და კონფერენციებით, ასევე საქართველოში მსხვილ კომპანიებთან პარტნიორობით. პროგრამის პორტფელი 493 აქტიურ სესხს მოიცავს, რომელთა მთლიანი რაოდენობა 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით 196.9 მილიონ ლარს შეადგენდა.

სასოფლო რეგიონებში ბიზნესის განვითარების ხელშეწყობის და ახალი სამუშაო ადგილების შექმნაში დახმარების მიზნით, ჩვენ აქტიურად ვუჭერთ მხარს ადგილობრივ ბიზნესებს ხელმისაწვდომი ფინანსების შეთავაზების გზით. ჩვენ ვითანამშრომლეთ სამ სახელმწიფო პროგრამასთან - „აწარმოე საქართველოში“, „უმასპინძლე საქართველოში“ და „შეღავათიანი აგროკრედიტი“, სასოფლო-სამეურნეო და სასტუმრო ბიზნესების მხარდაჭერის მიზნით. პროგრამები ბენეფიციარებს დაბალპროცენტიან სესხებს სთავაზობს სახელმწიფო სუბსიდირების გზით. 2021 წელს ამ პროგრამების ფარგლებში ჩვენ გავეცით 2,096 სესხი 530.0 მილიონი ლარის ჯამური ოდენობით.

პერსპექტივები

მომავალში კვლავ ვიქნებით ორიენტირებული ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის მომსახურების გამორჩეული ხარისხის შეთავაზებაზე, ჩვენი პროდუქტების გამარტივებასა და დიჯიტალიზაციაზე, რეგიონებში მცირე და მიკრო ქვესეგმენტში ჩვენი პოზიციების გამყარებაზე, გამოწერის მოდელის მეტად განვითარებაზე, და ამავდროულად დავრჩებით ბიზნესის საუკეთესო მხარდამჭერად ქვეყანაში.

1 დამოუკიდებელი კვლევითი კომპანიის „ACT“ მიერ ჩატარებული კვლევის საფუძველზე.

მსოფლიოში

საუკეთესო კორპორატიული ინტერნეტბანკის პორტალი

თიბისი

GLOBAL FINANCE

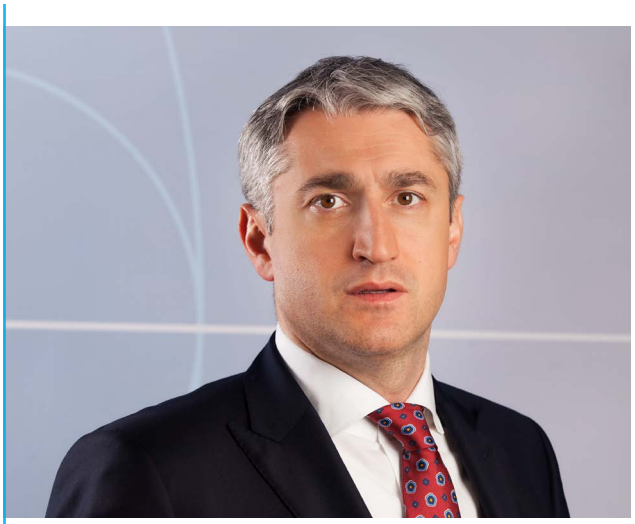
CIB საბანკო საქმიანობა

მიმოხილვა

განვლილი ათწლეულების მანძილზე, თიბისი ბანკის კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესი (CIB) კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო საბანკო გადაწყვეტილებების წამყვანი პროვაიდერი იყო საქართველოში, რომელიც ეხმარებოდა საწარმოებს მათი დაფინანსების სტრუქტურის ოპტიმიზაციაში და რისკების ეფექტურ მართვაში. ჩვენ ვინარჩუნებთ ნომერ პირველ ადგილს ბაზარზე ყველა მნიშვნელოვან პროდუქტში, მათ შორის სესხებში, დეპოზიტებსა და ვაჭრობის დაფინანსების მიმართულებებში. ჩვენ ვთავაზობთ საკრედიტო და ტრანზაქციული პროდუქტების ფართო სპექტრს, ასევე საკონსულტაციო მომსახურებებს კომპლექსური ტრანზაქციების მართვასა და სტრუქტურირებაში, წამყვანი სავაჭრო ფინანსურ შესაძლებლობებს, სექტორის ღრმა ცოდნას ეკონომიკის ყველა ძირითად სფეროში, ასევე დამატებით ფინანსური რესურსებს საერთაშორისო ფინანსურ დაწესებულებებთან და სახელმწიფო პროგრამებთან პარტნიორობის გზით.

2021 წლის იანვრის შემდეგ კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესის (CIB) ფარგლებში შევიყვანეთ დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვის (WM) მიმართულება, რათა უკეთ მოვემსახუროთ ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს კომბინირებული შეთავაზებებით, რადგან ჩვენი მაღალშემოსავლიანი კლინეტების (HNWI) უმეტესობა არიან ჩვენი CIB კლიენტების აქციონერები და C-დონის აღმასრულებელი პირები.

2021 წლის განმავლობაში განვაგრძეთ ჩვენი ბიზნესის გაფართოება და სხვადასხვა მრეწველობაში მომუშავე ახალი მსხვილი და საშუალო კორპორატიული მსესხებლები მოვიზიდეთ. შედეგად, ჩვენმა მთლიანმა საკრედიტო პორტფელმა 6,548 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა, რაც უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის მიხედვით 19.5%-მდეა გაზრდილი ერთი წლის მანძილზე, ხოლო დეპოზიტების პორტფელი 7,379 მილიონი ლარი იყო, რაც უცხოური გაცვლითი კურსის ეფექტის გარეშე ერთ წელიწადში 33.1%-იან ზრდას შეადგენდა. იმავე პერიოდში, კორპორატიული გარანტიების და აკრედიტივების პორტფელმა 1,939 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა, რაც სტაბილურია უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის საფუძველზე. მომგებიანობის მხრივ, ჩვენმა წმინდა მოგებამ კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესის სეგმენტში 380.3 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა.

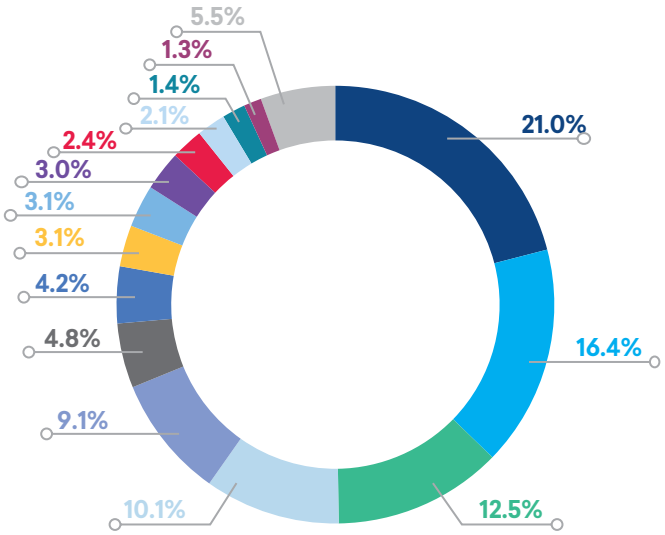


ჩვენი მიზანია ვიყოთ ნომერი პირველი სანდო სტრატეგიული პარტნიორი მსხვილი საწარმოებისთვის და მაღალშემოსავლიანი კლიენტებისთვის, რათა დავეხმაროთ მათ ზრდასა და წარმატებაში. ჩვენ გამოგვარჩევს სექტორზე მორგებული, ინდივიდუალური გადაწყვეტილები, ასევე ინდუსტრიის და პროდუქტის საფუძვლიანი ცოდნა, რაც გადამწყვეტი ფაქტორებია ჩვენი კლიენტებისთვის.

გიორგი თხელიძე

დამატებითი ინფორმაცია CIB სეგმენტის ფინანსური მაჩვენებლების შესახებ მოცემულია ფინანსური მიმოხილვის ნაწილში გვერდებზე 79-86.

კარგად დივერსიფიცირებული საკრედიტო პორტფელი მოწინავე პოზიციით საქართველოს ეკონომიკის ყველა წამყვან სექტორში



- უძრავი ქონება
- ენერგეტიკა & კომუნალური მომსახურება
- სასტუმრო & დასვენება
- კვების მრეწველობა
- მშენებლობა
- ვაჭრობა
- ჯანდაცვა
- საავტომობილო
- სასოფლო მეურნეობა
- ინდივიდუალური
- ნავთობი & გაზი
- მომსახურებები
- ფინანსური მომსახურებები
- ტრანსპორტირება
- სხვა

2021 წლის მნიშვნელოვანი საკითხები

39.1%
CIB საკრედიტო ბაზრის წილი[1]

40.5%
CIB დეპოზიტების საბაზრო წილი[1]

38.6%
კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნეს-სესხების წილი მთლიან პორტფელში

49.6%
CIB დეპოზიტების წილი მთლიან პორტფელში

48.0%
CIB გარანტიების და აკრედიტივების საბაზრო წილი[1]

7,000
მომხმარებლების რაოდენობა[2]

1 საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით გამოქვეყნებული მონაცემების საფუძველზე; ამ კონტექსტში, „კორპორატიული“ გულისხმობს იურიდიულ პირებს.
2 საიდანაც 4,340 კორპორატიული მომხმარებელია, ხოლო 2,660 - დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვის მომხმარებელი.

საქმიანობის მიმოხილვა

კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესის (CIB) საბანკო მომსახურება

გაგრძელება

ჩვენი მთავარი სტრატეგიული პრიორიტეტები 2021 წელს

კორპორატიული საბანკო საქმიანობა

მომხმარებელთა ჩართულობის გაუმჯობესებული მოდელი

2021 წელს შევცვალეთ ჩვენი ბიზნეს-მოდელი, რათა გაგვეუმჯობესებინა ჩვენი კორპორატიული მომხმარებლების ჩართულობა. ამისათვის ჩვენ შევქმენით სამი ცალკე განყოფილება: სტრატეგიული კლიენტი (დაკავშირებული კომპანიების ტოპ 50 ჯგუფი), მსხვილი და საშუალო ზომის საწარმოები (ინდუსტრიული გუნდები) და მოწყვლადი კლიენტები. ახალმა სტრუქტურამ საშუალება მოგვცა, რომ უკეთესად მოგვერგო ჩვენი შეთავაზებები მომხმარებელთა სხვადასხვა ჯგუფების საჭიროებებზე და ჩვენი საკრედიტო რისკი უფრო აქტიურად გვემართა. შედეგად, მსხვილი და საშუალო მომხმარებლების წილი ჩვენს CIB პორტფელში 5.7 pp-ით 38.1%-მდე გაიზარდა, ხოლო ჩვენი უმოქმედო სესხების მაჩვენებელი კორპორატიულ და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესში 0.1 pp-ით გაუმჯობესდა და 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის 1.4% შეადგინა.

გაზრდილი ფოკუსი სატრანზაქციო საბანკო ოპერაციებზე

ჩვენ შევქმენით ახალი გუნდი არასასესხო ბიზნესის სამართავად, რომელიც აღჭურვილია კონკრეტული პროდუქტების ცონდით და შესაბამისი გაყიდვების უნარიანობით. ეს გუნდი ფარავს უცხოურ ვალუტაში შესრულებულ ოპერაციებს, დეპოზიტებს, ფულადი სახსრების მართვის გადაწყვეტილებებს და სხვა არასასესხო პროდუქტებს ჩვენი კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნეს კლიენტების უკეთესად მომსახურების და ჩვენი არასაპროცენტო შემოსავლის წყაროების დივერსიფიცირების მიზნით. ამ გუნდის მიერ წამოყენებული ერთ-ერთი ინიციატივაა ჩვენს ფილიალებში ახალი სადეპოზიტო აპარატის დანერგვა საბითუმო გადახდებისთვის, რაც საბანკო ანგარიშებზე დიდი რაოდენობით თანხების სწრაფად და უსაფრთხოდ განთავსების საშუალებას იძლევა. 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის უკვე 38 ახალი აპარატი დავამონტაჟეთ ფილიალებსა და მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების ობიექტებში. მომავალში ვგეგმავთ კიდევ 12 აპარატის დამატებას და წლის განმავლობაში მოველით სულ მცირე 500 მილიონი ლარის შემოსავალს დამატებითი ფულადი სახსრების სახით კორპორატიული კლიენტებისგან.

2021 წელს კორპორატიული კლიენტებისგან უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ტრანზაქციების მოცულობამ 14,266 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა, რაც ერთ წელიწადში 52%-ით გაიზარდა, ხოლო კორპორატიული კლიენტებისგან ფულადი სახსრების მართვის მოცულობა 934 მილიონი ლარით, იგივე 23.5%-ით გაიზარდა წელიწადში და 4,906 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა.

კომერციული წარმატების ტრანსფორმირების პროგრამა

გასულ წელს დაწყებული ჩვენი კომერციული წარმატების ტრანსფორმირების პროგრამა ძალიან წარმატებული იყო. 2021 წელს პროექტმა დამატებით 10 მილიონი ლარის ოდენობით წმინდა საბანკო შემოსავალი შექმნა და ბექ-ოფისის დასახული ამოცანების შესრულების დრო 15%-ით შეამცირა.

ამ პროექტის ფარგლებში შევიმუშავეთ გაუმჯობესებული IT ინსტრუმენტი, რომელიც თითოეული კლიენტის 360-გრადუსიანი ხედვის საშუალებას იძლევა, ინდუსტრიის ბენჩმარკის, საყოველთაოდ ხელმისაწვდომი და შიდა მონაცემების საფუძველზე. ის ასევე განსაზღვრავს მომხმარებლების მომგებიანობას და ატარებს სიმულაციურ ანალიზს. შედეგად, ჩვენს ბანკირებს ეძლევათ არსებული და სამიზნე კლიენტების პოტენციალის გააზრების და ამ ინფორმაციის საფუძველზე დაგეგმარების, მომხმარებელთა მომგებიანობის მართვის, გადაწყვეტილების მიღების და მომხმარებლებთან მოლაპარაკებების წარმოების შესაძლებლობა.

საინვესტიციო საბანკო მომსახურება - თიბისი კაპიტალი

„თიბისი კაპიტალი“ „თიბისი ბანკის“ 100%-იან საკუთრებაში არსებული საინვესტიციო საბანკო მომსახურების შვილობილი კომპანია და ლიცენზირებული საბროკერო ფირმაა. „თიბისი კაპიტალი“ 1999 წელს დაფუძნდა და ქვეყანაში საინვესტიციო, საბროკერო და კორპორატიული ფინანსების კუთხით წამყვანი კომპანიაა. როგორც „თიბისი ჯგუფის“ წევრს, კომპანიას აქვს უნიკალური შესაძლებლობები დაეხმაროს მომხმარებლებს ფინანსური მიზნების მიღწევაში - გარიგებების სტრუქტურირებიდან - განხორციელებამდე, ასევე კონსულტაციებს უწევს მათ კომპლექსურ კორპორატიულ ტრანზაქციებში. „თიბისი კაპიტალი“ საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟის აქციონერია, წვლილი შეაქვს ქვეყნის ინფრასტრუქტურის განვითარებაში და ადგილობრივი კაპიტალის ბაზრის საერთაშორისო ბაზრებზე ინტეგრაციაში.

აქტიურობის შენარჩუნება ობლიგაციების ბაზრებზე

2021 წელს „თიბისი კაპიტალმა“ შეინარჩუნა ლიდერის პოზიცია საქართველოს ბაზარზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციების თვალსაზრისით. პოს პანდემიის პერიოდში, რამდენიმე მნიშვნელოვანი ოპერაცია განვახორციელეთ, მათ შორის - ვიმოქმედეთ როგორც Joint Lead Manager რამდენიმე წამყვან საერთაშორისო საინვესტიციო ბანკთან ერთად ორი ევრობონდის განთავსებაზე: 500 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის საქართველოს რკინიგზის და 75 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის დამატებითი პირველადი კაპიტალის ობლიგაცია „თიბისი ბანკის“ მიერ, ასევე ვიყავით Co-Manager საქართველოს მთავრობის მიერ გამოშვებულ 500 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის ევროობლიგაციაზე.

ადგილობრივ ბაზარზე „თიბისი კაპიტალმა“ შეასრულა Sole Arranger ფუნქცია „ნიკორა თრეიდის“ მიერ განთავსებულ 35 მილიონი ლარის ობლიგაციებზე და Joint Lead Manager ფუნქცია „ლისი ლეიქ დიველოფმენთის“ 12 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის განთავსებაზე. „თიბისი კაპიტალი“ ასევე აქტიურად მონაწილეობდა კერძო ობლიგაციების განთავსებაში და მოქმედებდა, როგორც Sole Arranger შეზღუდული პასუხისმგებლობის საჯარო კომპანია „თიბისის“ 31 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის კერძო ობლიგაციების განთავსებაში, ასევე სამი კერძო ობლიგაციის განთავსებაში ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციისა და განვითარების ბანკის (EBRD) და FMO-სთვის. შედეგად, „თიბისი კაპიტალის“ მიერ წლის განმავლობაში გამოშვებულმა საჯარო და კერძო კორპორატიულმა და სახელმწიფო ობლიგაციებმა მთლიანად გამოშვებული ობლიგაციების 52%[1] შეადგინა.

ამასთან, ამ წელს „თიბისი კაპიტალმა“ უძრავ ქონებასთან დაკავშირებული ახალი საკონსულტაციო სერვისი წამოიწყო და უკვე დახურა ორი გარიგება, რომელთაჯამური ღირებულება 26.4 მილიონი აშშ დოლარი იყო.

ლისი
12,000,000 აშშ დოლარი
3 წელი
საჯარო განთავსება
6.50 %
2021 წლის დეკემბერი
PLACEMENT AGENT

EBRD
87,000,000 ლარი
3 წელი
კერძო განთავსება
3M TIBR
2021 წლის ნოემბერი
LEAD MANAGER

ნიკორა
35,000,000 ლარი
3 წელი
საჯარო განთავსება
3M TIBR + 3.50 %
2021 წლის ნოემბერი
PLACEMENT AGENT

შპს "თიბისი ბანკი"
75,000,000 აშშ დოლარი
დამატებითი პირველადი
უვადო ობლიგაციები
2021 წლის ოქტომბერი
JOINT LEAD MANAGER

სს თიბისი ბანკი"
31,000,000 აშშ დოლარი
3 YEAR
კერძო განთავსება
2021 წლის აგვისტო
PLACEMENT AGENT

საქართველოს რკინიგზა
500,000,000 აშშ დოლარი
7 წელი
საჯარო განთავსება
4.00 % მწვანე ობლიგაციები
2021 წლის ივნისი
JOINT LEAD MANAGER

ლისი
157,500,000 ლარი
1.5 წელი
კერძო განთავსება
3M TIBR
2021 წლის ივნისი
LEAD MANAGER

FMO
34,000,000 ლარი
5 წელი
კერძო განთავსება
NBG 3M CD
2021 წლის მაისი
LEAD MANAGER

საქართველო
500,000,000 აშშ დოლარი
5 წელი
საჯარო განთავსება
2.75 %
2021 წლის აპრილი
CO-MANAGER

ჩვენი კვლევითი მომსახურებების გაუმჯობესება

„თიბისი კაპიტალის“ კვლევითი განყოფილება ყოვლისმომცველ ინფორმაციაზე და ანალიტიკურ შეხედულებებზე წვდომის შესაძლებლობას აძლევს მსხვილ კორპორატიულ მსესხებლებს და ინვესტორებს. მისი მიზანია განახლებული ინფორმაცია მიაწოდოს როგორც მაკრო, დარგობრივი, კაპიტალის ბაზრის და ფიქსირებული შემოსავლის შესახებ, ასევე სიღრმისეული ანალიტიკური ანგარიშები მნიშვნელოვანი განვითარებების და მოვლენების შესახებ. ამ წელს კვლევითმა განყოფილებამ განაგრძო კორპორატიული მსესხებლებისა და ინვესტორებისთვის რეგულარულად

საქმიანობის მიმოხილვა

კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესის (CIB) საბანკო მომსახურება

გაგრძელება

განახლებადი ინფორმაციის მიწოდება საქართველოს ეკონომიკის აღდგენის შესახებ მისი რეგულარული, ყოველკვირეული, ყოველთვიური და კვარტალური პუბლიკაციების და ონლაინ ღონისძიებების გამოყენებით. ამასთან, მან წარმატებით წამოიწყო კაპიტალის ბაზრების გაშუქება და აუდიტორიას ყოველკვირეულად აწვდიდა ინფორმაციას გლობალური კაპიტალის ბაზრებზე მიმდინარე ვითარებების შესახებ. გარდა ამისა, ჩვენი კვლევითი განყოფილება ყურადღებით აკვირდება ტურიზმისა და უძრავი ქონების სექტორების აღდგენის პროცესს სექტორებზე დაკვირვების ყოველთვიური სერიების გამოყენებით. მთლიანობაში, 2021 წელს „თიბისი კაპიტალმა“ 200-ზე მეტი პუბლიკაცია გამოაქვეყნა. ანგარიშების სრული ჩამონათვალი ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbccapital.ge.

ჩვენი ანგარიშების დაფარვის ზონა განაგრძობს გაფართოებას როგორც ადგილობრივად, ისე საერთაშორისო ინვესტორებსა და ანალიტიკოსებშიც. ჩვენი მაკრო განახლებები ასევე რეგულარულად მაუწყებლობს ადგილობრივი ბიზნეს მედია ონლაინ არხებით. გარდა ამისა, 2021 წელს „თიბისი კაპიტალმა“ დაიწყო რეგულარული ვიდეო განახლებების წარმოება კვლევის რამდენიმე განსაკუთრებით მნიშვნელოვან თემებზე და ეკონომიკურ განვითარებებთან დაკავშირებით, მისი კონტენტის ფორმატის დივერსიფიკაციის მიზნით. ამასთან, წლის განმავლობაში ჩვენ მოვაწყეთ რამდენიმე ფართომასშტაბიანი ონლაინ კონფერენცია ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის, რომლებიც მოიცავდა საქართველოს ეკონომიკის წინაშე მდგარ განმწვევებს და ტენდენციებს მაკრო და დარგობრივი პერსპექტივიდან. 2021 წელს „თიბისი კაპიტალი“ „Bloomberg“ და „Refinitiv“-ის მიერ ჩატარებული კვლევების კონტრიბუტორი გახდა. ეს კვლევები საქართველოთი დაინტერესებულ საერთაშორისო აუდიტორიაზე იყო ორიენტირებული.

პერსონალური საბანკო მომსახურება - დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვა

„TBC WM“ არის საქართველოს წამყვანი ფრანჩაიზა დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვის მიმართულებით, რომელიც დაახლოებით 2,700 რეზიდენტ და არარეზიდენტ მაღალშემოსავლიან (HNWI) მომხმარებელს ემსახურება. ჩვენ გთავაზობთ პერსონალიზირებული საბანკო მომსახურების, საინვესტიციო და სადაზღვევო პროდუქტების ფართო სპექტრს, რომლებიც ყურადღებით შეირჩევა ჩვენი მომხმარებლების ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ მიზნებთან მორგების და მათი ქონების მაქსიმალურად გაზრდის მიზნით. ამასთან, ჩვენი მომხმარებლები სარგებლობენ ექსკლუზიური, მათ ცხოვრების სტილზე მორგებული შეთავაზებებით ქვეყანაში მიმდინარე მნიშვნელოვან ელიტურ ღონისძიებებზე. ჩვენ გვაქვს წარმომადგენლობითი ოფისი ისრაელში, „თიბისი ინვესტი“, რომელიც ასრულებს შუამავლის ფუნქციას მაღალშემოსავლიან კლიენტებთან (HNWI) ისრაელიდან და ადგილობრივად სთავაზობს სწრაფ და ეფექტურ საკონსულტაციო მომსახურებებს.

2021 წელს ჩვენ განვახორციელეთ „TBC VIP“ რებრენდინგი „TBC Wealth Management“-ად და შევქმენით WM ვებგვერდი (www.tbcwm.ge) ჩვენი არსებული და პოტენციური კლიენტებისთვის. ვებგვერდი ჩვენი ოპერაციების შესახებ ამომწურავ ინფორმაციას იძლევა. ამასთან, ჩვენ ახალი პროდუქტიც დავნერგეთ – Visa Infinite, Visa-ს ყველაზე ელიტური ბარათი, ექსკლუზიურად მაღალშემოსავლიანი კლიენტებისთვის (HNWI). აღიარების სიმბოლოთ მიჩნეული პრესტიჟული Visa Infinite კლიენტებს კომფორტულ და ინდივიდუალურ სარგებელს სთავაზობს, როგორც საქართველოში, ისე - მსოფლიოს სხვა წერტილებშიც.

- **სახაზინო და ფულადი სახსრების მართვის საუკეთესო ბანკი საქართველოში 2022**
- **სავაჭრო დაფინანსების საუკეთესო პროვაიდერი საქართველოში 2022**
- **უცხოური ვალუტის კონვერტაციის საუკეთესო პროვაიდერი საქართველოში 2022**
- **საუკეთესო პერსონალური ბანკი საქართველოში 2022**
- **საუკეთესო საინვესტიციო ბანკი საქართველოში 2021**

Global Finance-ისგან

- **საუკეთესო პერსონალური ბანკი საქართველოში 2021**

PWM and the Banker magazines-ისგან

1 შიდა შეფასებების საფუძველზე

ანტრე - საილუსტრაციო მაგალითი

ქართული საცხობი ქსელი „ანტრე“ ქართულ ბაზარზე 2008 წლიდან არსებობს და ბოლო წლების განმავლობაში ის ქვეყნის ერთერთ ყველაზე წარმატებულ სწრაფი ყოველდღიური კვების კონცეფციად იქცა. ჩვენ „ანტრე“-ს პარტნიორი 2011 წელს გავხდით და ამ პერიოდიდან მათ გვერდში ვდგავართ. 2021 წლის ზაფხულში, ჩვენი მხარდაჭერით, „ანტრემ“ ახალი ობიექტი გახსნა ნოთინგ ჰილში (ლონდონი) და ის მომხმარებლებს ქართული და ფრანგული კერძებით უმასპინძლდება. ეს ჩვენი მეორე თანამშრომლობაა „ანტრესთან“; პირველი 2015 წელს იყო, როდესაც „ანტრემ“ წარმატებით გახსნა პირველი კაფე საზღვარგარეთ ქალაქ ბაქოში.

თიბისი ფეი

„თიბისი ფეი“ წამყვანი გადახდის პროვაიდერია საქართველოში, რომელიც ფიზიკურ პირებს და ბიზნესებს გადახდის ხელსაყრელ გადაწყვეტილებებს სთავაზობს. „თიბისი ფეის“ „თიბისი ბანკის“ 100%-იან საკუთრებაში მყოფი შვილობილი კომპანიაა და ის 2008 წლიდან ფუნქციონირებს. „თიბისი ფეი“ მომსახურებების ფართო სპექტრის გვთავაზობს, მათ შორის კომუნალური გადასახადების გადახდას, მობილურის შევსებას, სესხის გადახდას და ფულადი გზავნილების განხორციელებას მისი ფართო და მარტივად ხელმისაწვდომი განაწილების ქსელით.

„თიბისი ფეი“ თავის კლიენტებს ძირითადად ემსახურება 4,205 თვითმომსახურების ტერმინალით, რომლებიც მოხერხებულად არის გადანაწილებული მთელ ქვეყანაში. ეს ტერმინალები მომხმარებლებს სხვადასხვა სახის გადახდის სწრაფად განხორციელების საშუალებას აძლევს 24 საათის განმავლობაში, როგორც ნაღდი ფულით, ისე ბარათების გამოყენებით.

ამასთან, „თიბისი ფეის“ აქვს ვებგვერდი (www.tbcpay.ge), მობილურ აპლიკაციასთან ერთად, რომელიც მომხმარებლებს მარტივ და მიმზიდველ ინტერფეისს სთავაზობს. 2021 წელს ჩვენს ციფრულ გადახდის არხებს საერთაშორისო ბარათებიც დავამატეთ. მთლიანობაში 2021 წელს ციფრული არხებით განხორციელებული გადახდების რაოდენობა 49%-ით გაიზარდა წინა წელთან შედარებით, ხოლო აქტიური ციფრული მომხმარებლების რაოდენობამ დაახლოებით 51,000 შეადგინა.

მსხვილი ფულადი ოპერაციების განმახორციელებელ ბიზნესებს „თიბისი ფეი“ სთავაზობს ფულადი სახსრების მართვის მომსახურებებს, სპეციალიზებული Cash Box-ებით. ფულის ამ Box-ებში განთავსების შემდეგ, თანხა ავტომატურად გადაიგზავნება კომპანიის საბანკო ანგარიშზე. Cash Box-ები ავტორიზაციის ძლიერი პროცესით არის დაცული.

ბიზნესის გაზრდილი მასშტაბის მხარდაჭერის მიზნით, კომპანია ამარტივებს პროცესებს და ახალ ტექნოლოგიებს ნერგავს. 2021 წელს „თიბისი ფეიმ“ წარმატებით განახორციელა ეჯაილ ტრანსფორმაცია IT დეპარტამენტში და დაიწყო მისი გატარება სხვა დეპარტამენტებშიც. ამასთან, კომპანიამ დაიწყო Enterprise-wide პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფის დანერგვა, რომლის ამოქმედებაც მომავალ წელს იგეგმება.

ჩვენი მიზანია გავხდეთ გადახდების უმსხვილესი პროვაიდერი საქართველოში ჩვენი ციფრული შესაძლებლობების გაძლიერებით, ასევე ჩვენი სერვისების დივერსიფიცირებით და დახვეწით. ამასთან, ვგეგმავთ გავხდეთ უმსხვილესი გადახდის აგრეგატორი საქართველოში ღია ბანკინგის შესაძლებლობების დანერგვის გზით.

2021 წლის მნიშვნელოვანი საკითხები

დაახლ. 4,205

თვითმომსახურების ტერმინალების რაოდენობა

+40% წ/წ

5.6 მილიარდი ლარი გადახდის ტრანზაქციების მოცულობა

2021 წლის განმავლობაში თვითმომსახურების და ფულადი სახსრების მართვის ტერმინალებით, ასევე ციფრული არხებით განხორციელებული ტრანზაქციების მოცულობა 40%-ით გაიზარდა და 5,636 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა. იმავე პერიოდში წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალმა 38 მილიონ ლარს მიაღწია, რაც გასულ წელთან შედარებით 15%-ით არის გაზრდილი, ხოლო შემოსავალმა პროცენტის, მოგების გადასახადის, ცვეთის და ამორტიზაციის დარიცხვამდე (EBITDA) 23 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა, რაც წინა წელთან შედარებით 8%-ით გაიზარდა.

თიბისი ლიზინგი

„თიბისი ლიზინგი“, „თიბისი ბანკის“ 100%-იანი შვილობილი კომპანია, 2003 წელს დაფუძნდა და მას შემდეგ სალიზინგო მომსახურებების წამყვანი პროვაიდერი გახდა ქართულ ბაზარზე. „თიბისი ლიზინგი“ ემსახურება როგორც ფიზიკურ, ისე იურიდიულ პირებს. სთავაზობს მათ სალიზინგო გადაწყვეტილებების და საკონსულტაციო მომსახურებების ფართო სპექტრს, მათ შორის ფინანსურ იჯარას, საოპერაციო იჯარას, გაყიდვებისა და უკუიჯარების ჩათვლით, რომლებიც მომხმარებლის საჭიროებებზეა მორგებული. „თიბისი ლიზინგი“ საცალო მომხმარებლებს ემსახურება სერვის-ცენტრებში და პარტნიორი გამყიდველების გაყიდვის წერილებში. რაც შეეხება ბიზნეს-კლიენტებს, „თიბისი ლიზინგი“ აქტიურად იყენებს „თიბისი ბანკის“ ციფრულ არხებს და ფილიალებს.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით ჩვენი სალიზინგო პორტფელი 254 მილიონი ლარი იყო და სტაბილურობას ინარჩუნებდა უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებშიც. პორტფელის 88% იურიდიულ პირებზე მოდიოდა სამშენებლო, მომსახურების და წარმოების სექტორებში ძლიერი პოზიციებით. პორტფელის დარჩენილი 12% ფიზიკურ პირებზე მოდის და ახალ და მეორად მანქანებს მოიცავს, მთლიან საცალო პორტფელში 51% და 49%-იანი შესაბამისი წილებით. 2021 წელს „თიბისი ლიზინგის“ წმინდა მოგებამ 11.6 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა.

„თიბისი ლიზინგი“ განაგრძობს აქტიურ ჩართულობას მწვანე, განახლებადი და ენერგოეფექტური აქტივების დაფინანსებაში. გასული სამი წლის განმავლობაში, ჩვენი მწვანე სალიზინგო პორტფელი 57%-ით გაიზარდა და 5 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა. 2021 წელს კომპანიამ წამოიწყო PV მზის პანელების საგრანტო პროგრამა ორგანიზაციებთან „Green for Growth Fund“ (GGF), „EU4Energy“ და „Finance in Motion“ თანამშრომლობით. პროგრამა იურიდიულ და ფიზიკურ პირებს ეხმარება მზის პანელების დაპროექტების და მონტაჟის ხარჯების მნიშვნელოვნად შემცირებაში.

2021 წლის იანვარში „ფიტჩის“ საკრედიტო სარეიტინგო სააგენტომ „თიბისი ლიზინგს“ შეუნარჩუნა არსებული გრძელვადიანი კრედიტის რეიტინგი BB-, რომელიც ყველაზე მაღალი საკრედიტო რეიტინგია საქართველოს არასაბანკო დაწესებულებებს შორის და 2021 წლის აპრილის თვეში შეცვალა საკრედიტო რეიტინგის პროგნოზი ნეგატიურიდან სტაბილურზე. ეს საკრედიტო რეიტინგი გაზრდის „თიბისი ლიზინგის“ კრედიტუნარიანობას და დაგვეხმარება ახალი კრედიტორების და დაბალფასიანი დაფინანსების მოზიდვაში. 2021 წლის განმავლობაში კომპანიამ

ჩვენი ვგეგმავთ მომავალშიც განვაგრძოთ ბაზარზე ლიდერის პოზიციის გამყარება ინდივიდუალური გადაწყვეტილებების, ასევე სპეციალური ციფრული შეთავაზებების შემუშავების გზით. ამასთან, ჩვენი უპირატესი მიზანია გავზარდოთ მწვანე/განახლებადი და ენერგოეფექტური პროექტების წილი.

2021 წლის მნიშვნელოვანი საკითხები

77%

საბაზრო წილები[1]

2,265

მომხმარებლების რაოდენობა

254 მლნ ლარი

სალიზინგო პორტფელი

წარმატებით მოიზიდა დამატებით 30 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის დაფინანსება (senior loan) განვითარების ფინანსური დაწესებულებებისგან და საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებებისგან.

და ბოლოს, ჩვენ განვაგრძობთ საქართველოს მოსახლეობაში სალიზინგო გადაწყვეტილებების ბენეფიტებთან დაკავშირებით ცნობადობის ამაღლებას, რადგან ქართული სალიზინგო ბაზარი კვლავ ნაკლებ გაჯერებულია, რაზეც მეტყველებს ლიზინგისა და მშპ-ის თანაფარდობის კოეფიციენტი, რომელიც მხოლოდ 1%-ს[1] შეადგენს.

1 შიდა შეფასებების საფუძველზე

ჩვენი კოლეგები

მიმოხილვა

ჩვენი მიზანია ვიყოთ ყველაზე სასურველი დამსაქმებელი ქვეყანაში, რომელიც იზიდავს და ავითარებს ნიჭიერ ტალანტებს, უყალიბებს მათ კორპორატიულ ღირებულებებს და უზრუნველყოფს თანამშრომლების აქტიურობასა და მოტივირებას, რაც ჯგუფს დაეხმარება მისი ამბიციური სტრატეგიული მიზნების მიღწევაში. ჩვენ მჭიდროდ ვთანამშრომლობთ ყველა ბიზნეს სეგმენტთან, რათა მათი საჭიროებები უკეთ გავიგოთ და დავეხმაროთ ინდივიდუალურ გამოწვევებთან გამკლავებაში.

პანდემიის შემდგომ სამყაროში სულ უფრო მეტი კომპანია გადადის დისტანციურ ან ჰიბრიდულ სამუშაო რეჟიმზე. ჩვენ ერთ-ერთი პირველი ორგანიზაცია ვიყავით საქართველოში, რომელმაც ბექ-ოფისის ყველა თანამშრომელს დისტანციურ სამუშაო რეჟიმზე გადასვლის შესაძლებლობა მისცა. ჩვენი HR კამპანია „იმუშავე საიდანაც გინდა“ დასაქმებულებმა კარგად მიიღეს და დღეს ჩვენი ბექ-ოფისის თანამშრომელთა უმრავლესობა ოფისის ფარგლებს გარეთ მუშაობს. მნიშვნელოვანია, რომ ამ ინიციატივამ არა მხოლოდ გააუმჯობესა თანამშრომელთა კმაყოფილების დონე, არამედ გაზარდა ეფექტურობის მაჩვენებლები ჯგუფის შიგნით. ამ ციფრულ რეალობაში თანამშრომლებთან მჭიდრო კონტაქტის შენარჩუნების მიზნით, ჩვენი უმაღლესი რგოლის ხელმძღვანელობა რეგულარულად ატარებს ონლაინ შეხვედრებს, რათა თანამშრომლებს ჯგუფის მიღწევები და სამომავლო გეგმები გააცნოს და მათთვის საინტერესო ნებისმიერი საკითხი განიხილოს.

ამასთან, ჩვენ განვაგრძობთ ორგანიზაციის შიგნით ეჯაილ სამუშაო პრაქტიკის უფრო ფართო მასშტაბზე დანერგვას, რათა მეტად მოქნილი და ეფექტური გავხდეთ დღევანდელ სწრაფად ცვალებად გარემოში.

ჩვენი ადამიანური რესურსების პრაქტიკის შესახებ დამატებითი ინფორმაცია იხილეთ „მდგრადობის რეპორტში“ 84-109 გვერდებზე, რომელიც ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbcbankgroup.com.

ჩართული და ბედნიერი კოლეგები ჩვენი წარმატებისა და მდგრადი განვითარების საწინდარია. ჩვენი მიზანია უზრუნველვყოთ უსაფრთხო და ინკლუზიური სამუშაო გარემო, განვითარებისა და კარიერული წინსვლის თანაბარი შესაძლებლობებით

2021 წლის მნიშვნელოვანი საკითხები

66%
EMPLOYEE NET PROMOTER SCORE[1]

85%
თანამშრომლის ბედნიერების ინდექსი[2]

19%
შიდა დაწინაურება

35%
ქალები საშუალო რგოლის მენეჯერის პოზიციაზე[3]

ჩვენი მთავარი სტრატეგიული პრიორიტეტები

ნიჭიერი კადრების მოზიდვა და განვითარება

ჩვენი მიზანია ბაზარზე საუკეთესო ტალანტების მოზიდვა, რასაც უზრუნველვყოფთ თითოეული პოზიციისთვის კონკრეტულ საჭიროებებზე მორგებული შერჩევის ფართომასშტაბიანი პროცესით. ჩვენ აქტიურად ვაკონტროლებთ შრომით ბაზარს როგორც საქართველოში, ისე - მის ფარგლებს გარეთ, რათა შევქმნათ

კვალიფიციური კადრების პორტფელი წამყვანი პოზიციებისთვის ფინანსურ, ბიზნეს, ტექნიკურ თუ სხვა მიმართულებით.

წელს წამოვიწყეთ კადრების მართვის პროგრამა, რომელიც მიმართულია კომპანიაში საუკეთესო ნიჭის გამოვლენაზე და მისი განვითარების მხარდაჭერაზე. ამ ინიციატივის ფარგლებში დავნერგეთ ფართომასშტაბიანი პროგრამა საშუალო რგოლის მენეჯერებისთვის, წამყვან საერთაშორისო ტრენინგ კომპანიასთან პარტნიორობით. ეს პროგრამა ოთხ მოდულს მოიცავს: სტრატეგიული აზროვნება, ცვლილებების მართვა, ფუნქციონალური ნდობა და ლიდერობა. მომავალში ვგეგმავთ შერჩეული კანდიდატებისთვის ინდივიდუალური განვითარების პროგრამების დანერგვას და როტაციების შეთავაზებას საჭირო უნარების გასავითარებლად.

ჩვენი ციფრული ბიზნეს-მოდელის მხარდასაჭერად, ორგანიზაციის შიგნით გავზარდეთ ფოკუსი ტექნიკური შესაძლებლობების გასავითარებლად. დღეისათვის ბანკში დაახლოებით 600 IT სპეციალისტია. ამ ინიციატივის მხარდასაჭერად, ჩვენ დავაფუძნეთ IT აკადემია 2019 წელს, რომელიც მოიცავს front-end და back-end განვითარებას, Android და IOS მობილური აპლიკაციების განვითარებას, ასევე მომხმარებლების გამოცდილების კვლევას და სტრატეგიას. პროგრამა უფასოა შერჩეული კანდიდატებისთვის და მას მართავენ როგორც გამოცდილი თანამშრომლები ასევე, შესაბამისი სფეროების წამყვანი სპეციალისტები. დაფუძნების დღიდან ჩვენ 580-მდე ადამიანი გადავამზადეთ და 230 დავიქირავეთ. ამასთან, ჩვენი გუნდი გავაძლიერეთ საერთაშორისო გამოცდილების მქონე IT ტალანტებით და დავიქირავეთ წამყვანი სპეციალისტები. ასევე, სამომავლოდ ვგეგმავთ სპეციალური განვითარების პროგრამების დანერგვას ჩვენი IT სპეციალისტებისთვის, რომელიც დაეხმარება მათ თიბისიში კარიერის დაგეგმვაში და უზრუნველყოფს თანამშრომელების შენარჩუნების მაღალი მაჩვენებელს.

რაც შეეხება დაბალი რგოლის პოზიციებს, ჩვენ გვაქვს სტაჟირების ფართომასშტაბიან პროგრამა, რომელიც გვეხმარება საქართველოს წამყვანი უნივერსიტეტებიდან საუკეთესო სტუდენტების მოზიდვაში. ერთწლიანი სტაჟირების წარმატებით გავლის შემდეგ, საუკეთესო კანდიდატებს ვთავაზობთ სხვადასხვა პოზიციებს ფინანსების, რისკების, კორპორატიულ, მარკეტინგის, IT, მონაცემთა ანალიზის თუ სხვა დეპარტამენტში დასაქმებას. მთლიანობაში, 2011 წელს დაფუძნების შემდეგ, ამ პროგრამის ფარგლებში 500-მდე სტუდენტი დავასაქმეთ.

ჩვენ თანამშრომლებს ვთავაზობთ ანაზღაურების კონკურენტულ პაკეტს, რომელიც მოიცავს ფიქსირებულ ხელფასს, ბონუსს შესრულებული სამუშაოს მიხედვით და სხვა სარგებელს. ამ უკანასკნელში შედის სამედიცინო დაზღვევა, საპენსიო შენატანები, წლიური ანაზღაურებადი შვებულება, ანაზღაურებადი ბიულეტენის პერიოდს, და სრულად ანაზღაურებადი ექვსთვიანი დეკრეტული შვებულება დედებისთვის და მამებისთვის. სხვა სარგებელი ასევე მოიცავს ფულად საჩუქრებს ქორწინებისა და შვილის ყოლის შემთხვევაში, ასევე დამატებით შვებულებას სამი და მეტი შვილის მშობლებს.

2011 წლიდან „თიბისი აკადემია“ ფართომასშტაბიან სასწავლო პროგრამებს სთავაზობს ჩვენს თანამშრომლებს. 2021 წლის განმავლობაში სხვადასხვა კურსებში მონაწილეობა მიიღო 1000-ზე მეტმა თანამშრომელმა. ეს კურსები მოიცავდა ბიზნესის განვითარებას, საბანკო საქმეს, ცვლილების მართვას, მენეჯმენტს, ფინანსურ ანალიზსა და მრავალ სხვას. ამასთან, ფინანსური მხარდაჭერა გავუწიეთ ჩვენს თანამშრომლებს სხვადასხვა გარე პროგრამების შესასწავლად და ისეთი საერთაშორისო სერტიფიკატების მისაღებად, როგორიც არის - MBA, CFA, FRM, ACCA და სხვ. გარდა ამისა, ბანკის ყველა თანამშრომელს ვუტარებთ სავალდებულო ტრენინგებს შემდეგ სფეროებში: ქცევის და ეთიკის კოდექსი, ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოება, გარემოსდაცვითი საკითხები და საოპერაციო რისკები.

სამუშაოს შესრულების მართვა

შესრულებული სამუშაოს ჩვენი მართვის სისტემა მიმართულია თანამშრომელთა განვითარებისა და ეფექტურობის ზრდისკენ, ასევე უკუკავშირის კულტურის გაძლიერებისკენ.

შესრულებული სამუშაოს ჩვენი მართვის სისტემა სამ ძირითად პრინციპს ეფუძნება: სიცხადე, სამართლიანობა და კეთილსინდისიერება. ჩვენ ვზრუნავთ, რომ თანამშრომლები კარგად აცნობიერებდნენ თავიანთ როლს კომპანიაში და აქტიურად ისახავდნენ პირად მიზნებს. გუნდის ხელმძღვანელები უწევენ თანამშრომლებს მენტორობას, რათა მათ შეძლონ დასახული მიზნების მიღწევა. თანამშრომლების რეგულარული უკუკავშირი და კონსტრუქციული დიალოგი სამუშაოს შესრულების შეფასების სისტემის მნიშვნელოვანი ნაწილია და ის უკვე გათვალისწინებულია საშუალო რგოლის მენეჯერების შეფასების ძირითად მაჩვენებლებში (KPI) 2021 წლიდან.

1 2021 წლის ოქტომბერში დამოუკიდებელმა კონსულტანტმა ბანკის თანამშრომლები შეაფასა Employee Net Promoter Score შეფასების სისტემით.
2 შეფასება დამოუკიდებელმა კონსულტანტმა 2021 წლის ივლისში ჩაატარა ბანკის თანამშრომლებისთვის.
3 ფილიალის მენეჯერები, განყოფილებების და დეპარტამენტების ხელმძღვანელები, ასევე ჯგუფის შვილობილი კომპანიების დირექტორები.

ჩვენ ვიყენებთ შეფასების სხვადასხვა სისტემას ფრონტ- და ბექ-ოფისის პერსონალისთვის, დაკავებული პოზიციების მიხედვით. ბექ-ოფისის თანამშრომლებს ვაფასებთ „ამოცანებისმართვის“ (MBO) სისტემით, რომელიც არის პერსონალის მართვის ტექნოლოგია, სადაც მენეჯერები და თანამშრომლები ერთობლივად მუშაობენ იმისათვის, რომ დასახონ და აღრიცხონ მიზნები და შემდეგ აკონტროლონ წლის განმავლობაში. მიზნების აღრიცხვა ყოველწლიურად ხდება და მათი მიღწეული პროგრესის მონიტორინგი მუდმივად ხორციელდება მენეჯერების მიერ, მათ შორის ხელმძღვანელისგან ექვს თვეში ერთხელ პირდაპირი უკუკავშირით. ბონუსის მიცემა ხდება სწორედ მიზნების მიღწევის საფუძველზე. „ამოცანებისმართვის“ (MBO) სისტემის ფარგლებში ჩვენ გვაქვს შეფასების ერთიანი სისტემა ყველა თანამშრომლისთვის, რაც უზრუნველყოფს სამართლიანობას მთელს ორგანიზაციაში.

საშუალო რგოლის მენეჯერებისთვის, ასევე იმ თანამშრომლებისთვის, რომლებიც წარმოადგენენ ეჯაილ სტრუქტურის ნაწილს, დანერგილი გვაქვს 360-გრადუსიანი უკუკავშირის სისტემა, რომელიც შესაძლებლობას აძლევს თითოეულ თანამშრომელს მიიღოს უკუკავშირი მის მიერ შესრულებულ სამუშაოზე მისი ხელმძღვანელისგან, კოლეგებისგან და დაქვემდებარებული პირებისგან. 360-გრადუსიანი უკუკავშირი საშუალებას აძლევს ჩვენს თანამშრომლებს გაიგონ, თუ როგორ აღიქმება მათ მიერ შესრულებული სამუშაო სხვების მიერ, რაც მათ ეხმარება უკეთ გამოავლინონ ძლიერი და სუსტი მხარეები და შეიძინონ ახალი უნარები. 2021-ში, 360-გრადუსიანი უკუკავშირი გაფართოვდა და სხვა ფუნქციებიც მოიცვა.

ფრონტ-ოფისის თანამშრომლებისთვის ვიყენებთ მიზანზე დაფუძნებულ შეფასების სისტემას, რა შემთხვევაშიც თანამშრომლის მიერ შესრულებული სამუშაო დაკავშირებულია კონკრეტულ სამუშაოს შესრულების ძირითად მაჩვენებლებთან (KPI), რომელიც მოიცავს რაოდენობრივ და ხარისხობრივ კომპონენტებს. მიზანზე დაფუძნებული სისტემის ფარგლებში თანამშრომლები ფასდებიან ყოველთვიურად, ყოველკვარტლურად ან ყოველწლიურად, მათი პოზიციების მიხედვით.

თანამშრომელთა ჩართულობა და მოტივაცია

ჩვენი მიზანია ღირებულებებზე დაფუძნებული ორგანიზაციის შექმნა, სადაც თანამშრომლები საერთო ღირებულებებს იზიარებენ და ერთ საერთო მისიას - „გავუმარტივოთ ადამიანებს ცხოვრებას“ ემსახურებიან ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის. ჩვენი მიზანია ასევე ოჯახური გარემოს შექმნა, რომელშიც თანამშრომლებს შეუძლიათ ოჯახისა და სამუშაოს უკეთ დაბალანსება.

ამ მიმართულებით ჩვენი მნიშვნელოვანი ინიციატივებია:

- ჩვენი გენერალური დირექტორი, აქტიური და რეგულარული კომუნიკაციით თიბისის ღირებულებების შესახებ, მნიშვნელოვან როლს ასრულებს კორპორატიული კულტურის ხელშეწყობაში იქნება ეს პირისპირ თუ ონლაინ.
- ტოპ მენეჯმენტი რეგულარულად ატარებს ონლაინ შეხვედრებს თანამშრომლებთან, რათა მიაწოდონ მათ განახლებული ინფორმაცია ჯგუფის სტრატეგიის, შესრულებული სამუშაოს მაჩვენებლების და მიმდინარე მიღწევების შესახებ. ამავდროულად, თანამშრომელებს აქვთ შეკითხვების დასმისა და უკუკავშირის გაზიარების შესაძლებლობა. ამასთან, ჩვენ ღია ვსაუბრობთ ჩვენს კოლეგებთან Facebook ჯგუფებში, სადაც რეგულარულად ვუზიარებთ მათ ინფორმაციას ჯგუფის მიღწევებისა და ინდივიდუალური თანამშრომლების წარმატების შესახებ.
- ჩვენი მიზანია ასევე პოზიტიური და კოლაბორაციული სამუშაო გარემოს შექმნა ბექ-ოფისის თანამშრომლებისთვის მაქსიმალური მოქნილობის შეთავაზებით, სამუშაო საათების და დისტანციური მუშაობის პირობების მხრივ. ამასთან, ჩვენი ეჯაილ სტრუქტურა ხელს უწყობს სხვადასხვა გუნდებს შორის ღია კომუნიკაციას და თანამშრომელთა გაძლიერებას.
- ჩვენ ვზრუნავთ თანამშრომელთა განვითარებაზე და მხარს ვუჭერთ მათ, რომ აქტიურად მიიღონ მონაწილეობა უფრო მაღალი დონის პოზიციების შიდა შერჩევის პროცესში. 2021 წელს დაწინაურების მაჩვენებელი ბანკში დაახლოებით 19% იყო.
- ჩვენი თანამშრომლების კმაყოფილების და ჩართულობის დონის ზუსტად შესაფასებლად, ვატარებთ უკუკავშირის ყოველწლიურ კვლევას წამყვან საერთაშორისო უნივერსიტეტებთან და კვლევით კომპანიებთან პარტნიორობით. კვლევის შედეგები გულდასმით ფასდება და წარედგინება დირექტორთა საბჭოს მომავალი ქმედებების დასაგეგმად.

თანასწორობა და მრავალფეროვნება

ჩვენ შევქმენით მდგრადი და წარმატებული ბიზნესი, სადაც ყველა თანამშრომელს ექცევიან თანაბრად, სამართლიანად და ეხმარებიან წარმატების მიღწევაში. ჩვენ უზრუნველვყოფთ დაცულ სამუშაო გარემოს ნებისმიერი დისკრიმინაციისაგან, სადაც

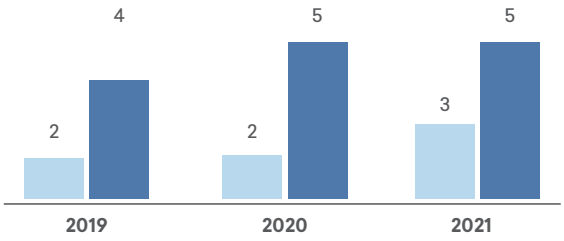
თითოეულ თანამშრომელს აფასებენ, პატივს სცემენ და ეპყრობიან თანასწორად მიუხედავად სქესისა, ასაკისა, ოჯახური მდგომარეობისა, სექსუალური ორიენტაციისა, რასისა, ეთნიკური წარმომავლობისა, რელიგიისა, პოლიტიკური შეხედულებებისა თუ შეზღუდული უნარებისა. გასაკუთრებით ვზრუნავთ შეზღუდული შესაძლებლობების მქონე კოლეგებზე და ვისწრაფვით მათთვის სამუშაო გარემოს გაუმჯობესებაზე და მეტად მოქნილობაზე. გარდა ამისა, ვზრუნავთ რომ სწავლა, განვითარება და დასაქმების შესაძლებლობები ანალოგიურად იყოს ხელმისაწვდომი მათთვის.

განსაკუთრებულ ყურადღებას ვაქცევთ ქალების კარიერულ ზრდაში მხარდაჭერას.

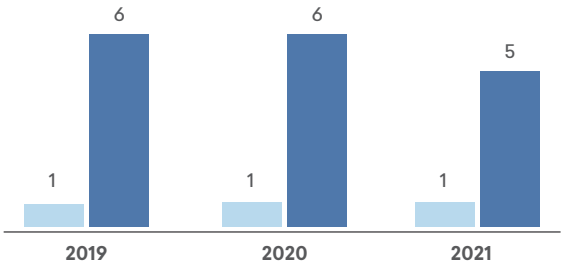
2021 წელს შევიმუშავეთ გენდერული პოლიტიკა, რომელიც ერთგვარი სახელმძღვანელოა და განსაზღვრავს მკაფიო მითითებებს გენდერული თანასწორობის უზრუნველყოფისთვის ჯგუფის მუშაობის ყველა ასპექტში, ჯგუფს შიგნით, ბაზარზე თუ ფართო საზოგადოებაში. ჩვენი მიზანია გენდერული თანასწორობის უზრუნველყოფა და ჩვენი საკუთარი მიდგომების ჩამოყალიბება კომპანიის სამუშაო გარემოში, რათა გენდერული თანასწორობის პრინციპებით ვითანამშრომლოთ დაინტერესებულ პირებთან და პარტნიორებთან. სრული პოლიტიკა ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbcbankgroup.com. ბანკის დონეზე ასევე შევიმუშავეთ შესრულების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები (KPI) და სამოქმედო გეგმა საშუალო რგოლის მენეჯერულ პოზიციებზე ქალთა რაოდენობის გასაზრდელად მიმდინარე დონიდან (36%) 40%-მდე 2023 წლისთვის. 2022 წელს ამ მიდგომას ჯგუფის სხვა შვილობილ კომპანიებშიც დავნერგავთ და ვიმუშავებთ ინდივიდუალური სამოქმედო გეგმების შემუშავებაზეც.

ამ კურსისადმი ჩვენი ერთგულების გამოსახატად, 2021 წლის აგვისტოდან „თიბისი ბანკი“ გახდა „UN Women Empowerment Principles“-ის (WEPs)[1] (გაეროს ქალთა გაძლიერების პრინციპები) ხელმომწერი.

სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო

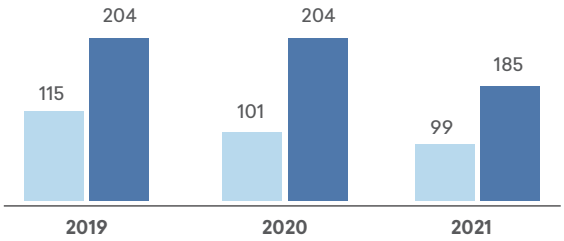


ზედა რგოლის მენეჯმენტი

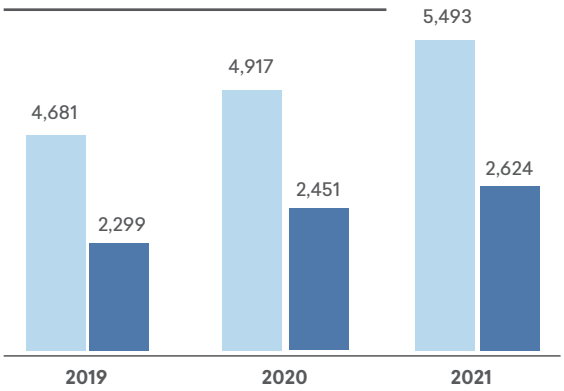


ქალები ● მამაკაცები

საშუალო რგოლის მენეჯმენტი[2]



ყველა თანამშრომელი

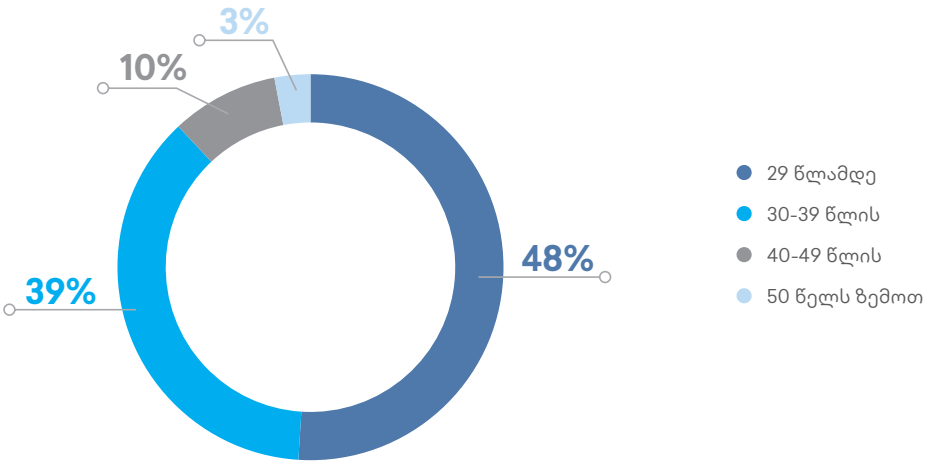


ქალები ● მამაკაცები

ჩვენი კომპანია დაკომპლექტებულია მრავალფეროვანი თანამშრომლებით, რომელიც მოიცავს ხანგრძლივი სამუშაო გამოცდილების მქონე კოლეგებს, ასევე ნიჭიერ ახალგაზრდებს ინოვაციური იდეებით, რომლებმაც დაამთავრეს საქართველოსა და მსოფლიოს ცნობილი უნივერსიტეტები. ჩვენ ვთვლით, რომ ასაკობრივი მრავალფეროვნება ქმნის უფრო დინამიურ და კარგად მომუშავე გუნდს, რომელიც დებს უკეთეს შედეგებს.

1 დამატებითი ინფორმაცია ამ პრინციპების შესახებ იხილეთ ბმულზე www.weps.org
2 ფილიალის მენეჯერები, განყოფილებების და დეპარტამენტების ხელმძღვანელები, ასევე ჯგუფის შვილობილი კომპანიების დირექტორები.

AGE DIVERSITY STATISTICS OF 2021



ეთიკის სტანდარტები, პასუხისმგებლიანი ქმედებები და უსაფრთხო სამუშაო გარემო

მომხმარებლებისა და პარტნიორების ნდობის მოპოვებისა და ბიზნეს საქმიანობის წარმატებით წარმართვისთვის, უმთავრეს წინაპირობას წარმოადგენს ჩვენი თანამშრომლების ქცევისა და მათ მიერ მიღებული ბიზნეს გადაწყვეტილებების შესაბამისობა ეთიკის მაღალ სტანდარტებთან.

რადგან ჩვენ ვართ საზოგადოების ნაწილი და ურთიერთობა გვაქვს სხვადასხვა დაინტერესებულ მხარესთან, ჩვენ მიერ მიღებული თითოეული გადაწყვეტილება გავლენას ახდენს როგორც ჩვენს თანამშრომლებზე, მომხმარებლებსა და ბიზნეს პარტნიორებზე, ასევე სხვა დაინტერესებულ მხარეებსა და მთელ საზოგადოებაზე. ჯგუფის ეთიკის კოდექსი წარმოადგენს ერთგვარ „მორალის კომპასს“, რომელიც გადაწყვეტილებების მიღებაში გვეხმარება. ის გახლავთ სახელმძღვანელო, რომელიც განსაზღვრავს ჩვენი გუნდის ეთიკური ქცევის პრინციპებს და გვეხმარება სპეციფიკური გარემოებების დროს სწორი გადაწყვეტილებების მიღებაში.

მრავალი წელია თიბისი თავის ყოველგვარ საქმიანობასა და მოქმედებაში ეთიკური ქცევის პრინციპებით ხელმძღვანელობს. ჩვენ საკმარისი დრო და ენერგია მოვახმარეთ არაეთიკური და არაკეთილსინდისიერი ქცევის რისკების იდენტიფიცირებასა და მათი პრევენციის მექანიზმების შემუშავებას.

ჩვენ გვაქვს შიდა პოლიტიკები და პროცედურები, რომელთა შესრულებასაც ყურადღებით ვაკონტროლებთ. ეს პოლიტიკები და პროცედურები ხელს უწყობენ ჩვენს თანამშრომელებში ცნობიერების ამაღლებას მიუღებელი ქცევების შესახებ და ხელს უწყობს ღიად საუბრის კულტურის გაღრმავებას, სადაც კოლეგები გრძნობენ, რომ მათ ყურადღებით უსმენენ და დაცულები არიან ნებისმიერი საეჭვო გადაცდომის შესახებ საუბრისას. ეს პოლიტიკები და პროცედურები მოიცავს შემდეგს:

- ეთიკის კოდექსი;
- ქცევის კოდექსი;
- მექრთამეობის, კორუფციის წინააღმდეგ ბრძოლისა და გადასახადებისგან თავის არიდების პრევენციის პოლიტიკა;
- ინციდენტის მართვის პოლიტიკა;
- ადამიანის უფლებების დაცვის პოლიტიკა.

აღნიშნული პოლიტიკები ეხება ჯგუფის ყველა თანამშრომელს და შეგიძლიათ იხილოთ ჩვენს IR ვებ-გვერდზე: www.tbcbankgroup.com.

შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის დეპარტამენტი რეგულარულად ატარებს ტრენინგებს და სესიებს ჩვენი კოლეგების ცნობიერების ამაღლებისათვის, ისეთ მნიშვნელოვან საკითხებზე როგორიც არის: მექრთამეობისა და კორუფციის წინააღმდეგ ბრძოლა, ასევე ეთიკისა და ადამიანის უფლებებთან დაკავშირებული საკითხები. შიდა აუდიტის დეპარტამენტი ასევე ატარებს პერიოდულ აუდიტს ნებისმიერი დარღვევის ან შეუსაბამო ქცევის გამოსავლენად. 2021 წელს ამ მხრივ არსებითი დარღვევები არ გამოვლენილა.

ჩვენი მომხმარებლები

ჩვენი მომხმარებლების საჭიროებების დაკმაყოფილება

ჩვენ ვმუშაობთ მრავალარხიანი სადისტრიბუციო მოდელით, რომელიც ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს საბანკო ოპერაციების უხარვეზოდ განხორციელების საშუალებას აძლევს და ის მოიცავს თანამედროვე, მომხმარებლებზე ორიენტირებული ფილიალების ფართო ქსელს, მოწინავე ინტერნეტ და მობილური ბანკის პლატფორმას, თანამედროვე გადახდის ინფრასტრუქტურებს და ქოლ-ცენტრს.

ჩვენი მომსახურებები ხელმისაწვდომია ქვეყნის ფარგლებს გარეთაც ონლაინ საბანკო მომსახურების გამოყენებით, რომელიც ასევე სრულად ციფრულ შესაძლებლობებს სთავაზობს საცალო და მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) მომხმარებლებს. იქედან გამომდინარე, რომ საქართველოს საზოგადოების დიდი ნაწილი ნაღდ ფულს იყენებს, განსაკუთრებით რეგიონებში, თვითმომსახურების ტერმინალების და ATM-ების ხელმისაწვდომობასაც არსებითი მნიშვნელობა აქვს ფინანსური ჩართულობის ხელშესაწყობად.

პოსტ-კოვიდურ სამყაროში მოთხოვნა ციფრულ გადაწყვეტილებებზე კვლავ მაღალი რჩება. შესაბამისად, ჩვენ განვაგრძეთ ჩვენი ციფრული შეთავაზებების გამდიდრება მეტად ინოვაციური პროდუქტებითა და მომსახურებებით. 2021 წელს წამოვიწყეთ სწრაფი სამომხმარებლო სესხების გაცემის end-to-end პროცესი ჩვენს მობილურ ბანკში, რომელის მომხმარებლებს სესხების ონლაინ რეჟიმში მიღების შესაძლებლობას აძლევს. ამასთან, ჩვენ განვაახლეთ ჩვენი ონლაინ საკრედიტო პლატფორმა www.tbccredit.ge, რომელიც მომხმარებლებს მეტ მოქნილობას სთავაზობს. გარდა ამისა, დავნერგეთ "ღია ბანკინგი" (Open Banking) როგორც საცალო, ისე - ბიზნეს-მომხმარებლებისთვის, რომელიც მათ სხვა ქართულ ბანკებში გახსნილ ანგარიშებზე ნაშთების შემოწმების და მათი შემოსავლის და ხარჯების ანალიზის მიღების საშუალებას აძლევს ონლაინ ბანკის გამოყენებით. დამატებითი ინფორმაცია ჩვენი ახალი ციფრული მომსახურებების შესახებ, იხილეთ საქართველოს საქმიანობის მიმოხილვის გვერდებზე 40-59.

> როგორც მომხმარებლებზე ორიენტირებული კომპანია, ჩვენი მიზანია, მომხმარებლისთვის შევქმნათ გამორჩეული გამოცდილება, რაც გამოიხატება მათთვის შესაბამისი, ინოვაციური და ხელმისაწვდომი პროდუქტებისა და მომსახურებების შეთავაზებაში, ჩვენი მოსახერხებელი და მოქნილი სადისტრიბუციო არხების საშუალებით

დიჯიტალიზაცია ჩვენი ერთ-ერთი პრიორიტეტია, ამასთან, ჩვენ ასევე ვზრუნავთ, რომ ჩვენი ფილიალები იყოს მაქსიმალურად მოქნილი და კომფორტული. სწორედ ამიტომ, 2021 წელს დავიწყეთ ჩვენი ფილიალების მოდერნიზაცია, შევქმენით მეტად ღია და მიმზიდველი გარემო, რათა ნაკლებად ოფიციალური კომუნიკაციისთვის შეგვეწყო ხელო. დამატებითი ინფორმაცია ჩვენი ახალი ფილიალების კონცეფციის შესახებ იხილეთ საქმიანობის მიმოხილვის გვერდებზე 40-59.

მნიშვნელოვანია ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს ჰქონდეთ წვდომა ხელმისაწვდომ დაფინანსებაზე. ამ მიზნით, 2017 წლიდან წამოვიწყეთ სტარტაპების მხარდაჭერის ფართომასშტაბიანი პროგრამა. დამატებითი ინფორმაცია იხილეთ თავში მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) საბანკო მომსახურების შესახებ 46-49 გვერდებზე. ამასთან, 2021 წლის სექტემბრიდან დავიწყეთ იპოთეკური სესხების სუბსიდირების სახელმწიფო პროგრამა. ეს პროგრამა გადასახდელი პროცენტის სუბსიდირებას სთავაზობს 200,000 ლარამდე იპოთეკურ სესხებზე, რომელიც გაიცემა სამ ან მეტ შვილიან, ან ისეთ ოჯახებზე, რომელთა შვილი დაიბადება 2021 წლის 1 სექტემბრიდან 2022 წლის 1 სექტემბრამდე პერიოდში. 2021 წლის

31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ამ პროგრამის ფარგლებში ჩვენ გავეცით 425 იპოთეკური სესხი, რომელთა მოცულობამ 49.1 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა.

ჩვენი მომხმარებლების და თანამშრომლების უსაფრთხოების და კეთილდღეობის უზრუნველყოფის მიზნით, ჩვენი ფილიალები და ოფისები აღჭურვილია უსაფრთხოების ყველა საჭირო საშუალებით, ჯანდაცვის მსოფლიო ორგანიზაციის და საქართველოს დაავადებათა კონტროლისა და საზოგადოებრივი ჯანმრთელობის ეროვნული ცენტრის მიერ გაცემული რეკომენდაციების დაცვით.. ამასთან, ჩვენ ვატარებთ ცნობადობის ამაღლების ფართომასშტაბიან კამპანიებს და ვნერგავთ სხვადასხვა ინიციატივებს ჩვენი თანამშრომლების ვაქცინაციის წახალისების მიზნით. წლის ბოლოსთვის ჩვენი თანამშრომლების დაახლოებით 85% ვაქცინირებული იყვნენ ან დაგეგმილი ჰქონდათ ვაქცინაცია.

მომხმარებელთა კმაყოფილება პირველ რიგში

საუკეთესო მომსახურების შეთავაზება და ჩვენი მომხმარებლის კმაყოფილების უზრუნველყოფა ჩვენი ერთ-ერთი ძირითადი ღირებულებაა. პირველი და უპირატესი ის არის, რომ ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს სამართლიანად ვექცევით, მათ ვაწვდით სრულ ინფორმაციას როგორც ჩვენი პროდუქტებისა და მომსახურებების, ასევე მნიშვნელოვანი რისკების შესახებ, აღნიშნული ინფორმაციის მიხედვით გავცემთ რჩევებს და მაქსიმალურად ვცდილობთ მათი ინტერესების გათვალისწინებას. ჩვენი ეთიკის კოდექსი, რომელიც ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbcbankgroup.com, განმარტავს „თიბისის“ მოლოდინებს ჩვენს მომხმარებლებთან ურთიერთობის გამჭვირვალობის და სამართლიანობის მიმართულებით.

იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ ჩვენი მომხმარებლები არ იქნებიან კმაყოფილი ჩვენი მომსახურებით, მათ შეუძლიათ დააფიქსირონ საჩივარისხვადასხვა არხის, მათ შორის ქოლ-ცენტრის, ფილიალების, ინტერნეტ ბანკის ან ვებგვერდის www.tbcbank.ge საშუალებით. საჩივრებს განიხილავენ და მართავენ მომხმარებელთა მხარდაჭერის და საჩივრების მართვის ჯგუფები, რომლებიც აფასებენ თითოეულ საჩივარს, ამზადებენ რეკომენდაციებს და ამისამართებენ მას შესაბამის პასუხისმგებელ პირთან. მომხმარებლები დროულად იღებენ შეტყობინებას საჩივართან დაკავშირებული გადაწყვეტილების შესახებ.

იმისთვის, რომ შევაფასოთ ჩვენი მომსახურების ხარისხი, რეგულარულად ვატარებთ სხვადასხვა გარე კვლევას და ვითხოვთ უკუკავშირს ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისგან. ამ მონაცემების შეგროვება შესაძლებლობას გვაძლევს შევაფასოთ ჩვენს მიერ გაწეული სამუშაო და დავსახოთ მიზნები მუდმივი გაუმჯობესებისთვის. ამასთან, ჩვენ ვატარებთ ბანკის სხვადასხვა განყოფილების სამუშაო ფუნქციების შიდა კვლევებს. ამგვარი კვლევები გვეხმარება საკითხების მეტად დეტალურ დონეზე დაზუსტებაში და მათ გულდასმით დამუშავებაში.

2021 წელს ბანკში წამოვიწყეთ ინოვაციური პროექტი „მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების ხარისხთან დაკავშირებული მოლოდინების და პრობლემების მართვა“. ეს პროექტი სამკვირიან სემინარებს მოიცავს, რომლის ფარგლებშიც თითოეული გუნდი არჩევს საზომს მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების საუკეთესოდ შესაფასებლად და მისი გამოყენებით სამუშაოს შესრულების მაჩვენებლებს აფასებს რათა შეფასდეს მიმდინარე პროგრესები და გამოვლინდეს გაუმჯობესების არეალი. გარდა ამისა, პროექტი გვეხმარება ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის პრობლემატური ან „მტკივნეული“ სფეროების გამოვლენაში. ამ პრობლემების იდენტიფიცირების შემდეგ, ისინი შესაბამის პასუხისმგებელ პირებზე გადამისამართდება, რომლებსაც ევალებათ მათი მოგვარება. გვჯერა, რომ ეს პროექტი ჩვენს მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების ხარისხს ახალ დონეზე გადაიყვანს.

ჩვენ სერიოზულად ვეკიდებით მომხმარებელთა ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოებას და მონაცემთა კონფიდენციალურობას

დიჯიტალიზაციის განვითარებასთან ერთად, სულ უფრო და უფრო მნიშვნელოვანი ხდება ჩვენი მომხმარებლების პერსონალური ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოება. ამ მიზეზით, მუდმივად ვავითარებთ ჩვენი კიბერუსაფრთხოების ღონისძიებებსა და პროცედურებს, რათა ავირიდოთ მონაცემთა უსაფრთხოებასთან დაკავშირებული საფრთხეები და რისკები. ჩვენი კიბერუსაფრთხოების პროცედურები ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების პოლიტიკით იმართება.

ჩვენ გვაქვს ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების შესაბამისი დეპარტამენტი, რომელიც ანგარიშვალდებულია რისკების მართვის დირექტორის და ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების მართვის კომიტეტის წინაშე. ეს უკანაკნელი, შეიქმნა ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების, ბიზნესის უწყვეტობის მართვის პროცესების გაუმჯობესებისთვისა და ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოებასთან დაკავშირებული რისკების შემცირებისთვის.

იმისთვის, რომ აღგვეკვეთა და შეგვემსუბუქებინა სხვადასხვა კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების რისკები, დავნერგეთ რამდენიმე ინსტრუმენტი და მართვის მექანიზმი:

- უსაფრთხოების ოპერაციების ცენტრი მუდმივად აკონტროლებს უჩვეულო შემთხვევებს ორგანიზაციის შიდა ქსელში, იგი, პოტენციურად ნეგატიურ ინციდენტებს აფიქსირებს და მათზე ეფექტურად რეაგირებს.
- მონაცემთა გაჟონვის პრევენციის სისტემა ავტომატურად ავლენს მონაცემების გაჟონვის ფაქტს, ბლოკავს პროცესს და შეტყობინებას უგზავნის შესაბამის პასუხისმგებელ პირს.
- ჩვენ ყოველწლიურად ფართომასშტაბურად ვაფასებთ ინფორმაციის და კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების საფრთხეებს რეგიონალურ და საერთაშორისო საუკეთესო პრაქტიკის საფუძველზე და რეგულარულად ვატარებთ კიბერ-შეტევისთვის მზაობის სავარჯიშოებს ჩვენს თანამშრომლებთან.
- ჩვენს თანამშრომლებში კიბერ-უსაფრთხოებასთან დაკავშირებული რისკების შესახებ ცნობადობის ამაღლების მიზნით, ბანკის ყველა თანამშრომელს ყოველწლიურად ვუტარებთ სავალდებულო ტრენინგებს და ტესტირებას. ამასთან, რეგულარულად ვაწყობთ სხვადასხვა სიმულაციას, რომელიც დაფუძნებულია ჩვენი თანამშრომლების რეალურ ცხოვრებაში წარმოშობილ ვითარებებსა და საფრთხეებზე.
- ჩვენ გვაქვს 24/7 სამომხმარებლო ცხელი ხაზი, რომელიც ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის საინტერესო საკითხების დროულად მოგვარების შესაძლებლობას იძლევა. ამასთან, სოციალური მედიის და ციფრული არხების გამოყენებით ფიშინგის და სხვა თაღლითური ღონისძიებების შესახებ ინფორმაციის რეგულარულად მიწოდებით, ჩვენს მომხმარებლებს ვეხმარებით განივითარონ უსაფრთხო საბანკო ჩვევები.
- მრავალშრიან დაცვის სისტემასთან ერთად, ჩვენ გვაქვს კიბერ-დაზღვევის პოლიტიკა, რომელიც „თიბისის“ ყველა შესაბამის კიბერ, კონფიდენციალურ და მულტიმედიურ ვალდებულებას და ხარჯს ფარავს რათა, ვმართოთ გაუთვალისწინებელი შემთხვევები და გამოვასწოროთ შესაძლო სერიოზული შეფერხებები.

გასული სამი წლის განმავლობაში „თიბისი ბანკში“ ადგილი არ ჰქონია ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების დარღვევის არსებით შემთხვევას.

ჩვენ სრულად ვაკმაყოფილებთ საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების მოთხოვნებს, როგორიც არის კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების ჩარჩო დოკუმენტის მოთხოვნები, რომლებიც ეფუძნება სტანდარტებისა და ტექნოლოგიების ნაციონალური ინსტიტუტის (NIST) კიბერ უსაფრთხოების საფუძვლებს. 2021 წელს ასევე მივიღეთ საგადახდო მომსახურების (PSD2) დირექტივა (ევროკავშირი) 2012/2366, რომელმაც კიდევ უფრო კარგად მოარგო ჩვენი ოპერაციები საერთაშორისო და ადგილობრივ საუკეთესო პრაქტიკებს და საშუალება მოგვცა ჩვენი მომხმარებლებისთვის შეგვეთავაზებინა ღია ბანკინგის შესაძლებლობა.

2021 წლის ნოემბერში ბანკის ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების მართვის სისტემამ მიიღო ISO 27001 სერტიფიკატი. გარდა ამისა, 2021 წლის დეკემბრის თვეში Ernst & Youn-ის თბილისის ოფისმა ბანკისთვის ორი აუდიტი ჩაატარა - კიბერ უსაფრთხოების მართვის სტრუქტურის შეფასება და SWIFT CSCF შეფასება. შედეგად, ამ აუდიტის პროცესში კრიტიკული დასკვნები და მნიშვნელოვანი შეუსაბამობები არ გამოვლენილა. კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების მართვის საფუძვლები საქართველოს ეროვნულმა ბანკმა განსაზღვრა.

თანაბრად მნიშვნელოვანია ჩვენი მომხმარებლების კონფიდენციალობის და მონაცემთა მთლიანობის დაცვა. ჩვენ ვამუშავებთ პერსონალურ მონაცემებს კონკრეტული ბიზნეს-საჭიროებებისთვის და ამას კანონის ფარგლებში, სამართლიანი და გამჭვირვალე ფორმით ვაკეთებთ. ჩვენი მომხმარებლები იღებენ ინფორმაციას მათი მონაცემების დამუშავების და იმ უფლებების შესახებ, რომლითაც შეუძლიათ ისარგებლონ განსაზღვრული საკომუნიკაციო არხებით. ჩვენი გლობალური მონაცემების დაცვის პოლიტიკა შეესაბამება საქართველოს მთავრობის მიერ მიღებულ და მოქმედ კანონმდებლობას და ასევე აკმაყოფილებს მონაცემთა დაცვის ევროპული რეგლამენტის (GDPR) კონკრეტულ მოთხოვნებს. სრული პოლიტიკა ხელმისაწვდომია ჩვენს IR ვებგვერდზე: www.tbcbankgroup.com.

ჩვენი საზოგადოება

MSME ბიზნესის განვითარების და მეწარმეობის წახალისება

„თიბისი“ გამორჩეულია სტარტაპების და MSME ბიზნესების ადვოკატირებასა და მხარდაჭერაში. ქვეყანაში არსებულ სოციალურ და ეკონომიკურ გამოწვევებთან გასამკლავებლად, სასიცოცხლოდ მნიშვნელოვანია მცირე და საშუალო ბიზნესების განვითარება. ის ხელს უწყობს უმუშევრობის დონის შემცირებას და ეკონომიკურ ზრდას. ჩვენ ვეხმარებით ბიზნესებს როგორც ფინანსური, ისე - არაფინანსური გზით, მათ შორის კაპიტალზე წვდომის გამარტივებთ, ცოდნის და გამოცდილების გაზიარებითა და პროდუქტების და მომსახურებების განვითარებით, რომლებიც ბიზნეს-საჭიროებებს ერგება. სწორედ ამიტომ, 2021 წელს „თიბისიმ“ ითანამშრომლა საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციებთან შემდეგი ინიციატივებით:

- „თიბისი ბანკი“ მნიშვნელოვანი კონტრიბუტორი იყო შეერთებული შტატების საერთაშორისო განვითარების სააგენტოს (USAID) ახალ ინიციატივაში - გრეის ჰოპერის ჯილდო, რომლის მიზანია მეტი ქართველი ქალის აღიარება და შთაგონება ინფორმაციისა და კომუნიკაციის ტექნოლოგიების (ICT) ინდუსტრიაში. წელს სტარტაპების რამდენიმე ქალი წარმომადგენელი აღიარეს ინფორმაციისა და კომუნიკაციის ტექნოლოგიების (ICT) სფეროში გამორჩეული მაჩვენებლების გამო. „თიბისი ბანკი“ დაეხმარა პროექტის განვითარებას ფართომასშტაბიანი საკომუნიკაციო კამპანიის გატარებაში, გამარჯვებულები ორ კატეგორიაში დააჯილდოვა (დამწყები ლიდერი და ტექ სტარტაპი) და შექმნა უნარების და ბიზნესის განვითარების შესაძლებლობები, რომლებიც კონკრეტულად გამარჯვებულების საჭიროებებზე იყო მორგებული.
- „თიბისი ბანკმა“ მემორანდუმი გააფორმა UNDP-საქართველოსთან ადრეულ ეტაპზე მყოფი სოციალური საწარმოების მხარდაჭერის, ახალგაზრდების შესაძლებლობების გაძლიერებისა და რეგიონებში ფინანსებზე წვდომის გაუმჯობესების მიმართულებით. ეს პროგრამა მიმართულია სტუდენტებზე სოციალური მეწარმეობის სფეროში და სთავაზობს მათ ათთვიან ტრენინგს მათი საკუთარი ბიზნეს-იდეების განსავითარებლად. „თიბისი ბანკი“ გასცემს ფულად ჯილდოებს და გასწევს მედია და მარკეტინგულ მხარდაჭერას.

ჩვენი მიზანია ფართომასშტაბიანი და მაღალეფექტური პროექტებით შევქმნათ უკეთესი მომავალი ჩვენი საზოგადოებისთვის შემდეგ სფეროებში: ბიზნესის განვითარება, ახალგაზრდების მხარდაჭერა და კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის დაცვა.

დამატებითი ინფორმაცია ჩვენი ბიზნესის მხარდამჭერი პროგრამების შესახებ იხილეთ თავში მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) საბანკო მომსახურების შესახებ 46-49 გვერდებზე.

ჩვენს მომწოდებლებს შორის ადგილობრივი ბიზნესების პრიორიტეტულობა

ჩვენ ერთგულნი ვართ პასუხისმგებლიანი შესყიდვების პრაქტიკის და იმ კომპანიებთან მუშაობის მიმართ, რომლებიც ითვალისწინებენ ჩვენს ღირებულებებს და აკმაყოფილებენ ჩვენი ნასყიდობის სტანდარტებს და ეთიკის კოდექსს. გარდა ამისა, საქართველოში მრეწველობის განვითარების მხარდაჭერის მიზნით, ჩვენ უპირატესობას ადგილობრივ მომწოდებლებს[1] ვანიჭებთ. 2021 წელს ბანკის მომწოდებელთა დაახლოებით 90%-ს ქართული კომპანია იყო, რაც წლის მთლიანი დანახარჯების დაახლოებით 85%-ს შედაგენდა. ამ წელს, გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობითი (ESG) სტრატეგიის ფარგლებში, დავისახეთ კონკრეტული სამიზნეები შესყიდვების სოციალურ გავლენაზე, რომლებმაც 2023 წლის ბოლოსთვის სულ მცირე 5 მილიონი ლარი უნდა შეადგინონ. დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაციისთვის იხილეთ ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობითი (ESG) სტრატეგია გვერდებზე 24-37.

დამატებითი ინფორმაცია ჩვენი მიწოდების ჯაჭვის მართვის შესახებ იხილეთ „მდგრადობის შესახებ ანგარიშის“ 148-151 გვერდებზე, რომელიც ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbcbankgroup.com.

ახალგაზრდა თაობის მხარდაჭერა

ჩვენი მიზანია, სხვადასხვა ინიციატივების და პროექტების დახმარებით, ახალგაზრდა თაობას მხარი დავუჭიროთ პროფესიულ განვითარებაში:

- „თიბისი სტიპენდიანტები“ „თიბისის“ ერთ-ერთი ყველაზე მასშტაბური სოციალური პასუხისმგებლობის პროექტია, რომელიც 2018 წელს დაიწყო და მისი მიზანია ნიჭიერი ახალგაზრდების აღმოჩენა და მხარდაჭერა. პროექტის დაწყების დღიდან „თიბისი“ 350 ნიჭიერ ახალგაზრდას დაეხმარა სათანადო განათლების მიღებასა და პროფესიულ განვითარებაში. წელს კიდევ 45 ადამიანი შეუერთდა პროგრამას. პროექტის მონაწილეები არიან მხატვრები, სპორტსმენები, მეცნიერები და გამომგონებლები.
- 2019 წლის შემდეგ „თიბისი ბანკის“ სპონსორობით გაიმართა თბილისის საერთაშორისო წიგნის ფესტივალი - უდიდესი ღონისძიება ქვეყნის საგამომცემლო სექტორში, რომელიც მწერლებს, გამომცემლებს და მკითხველებს აერთიანებს. წელს თბილისის საერთაშორისო წიგნის 23-ე ფესტივალი გაიმართა.
- განვლილი შვიდი წლის განმავლობაში „თიბისი ბანკი“ საშუალო სკოლის მოსწავლეებისთვის „ლეონარდო და ვინჩის“ ახალგაზრდა მკვლევარების და გამომგონებლების ყოველწლიური კონკურსის მთავარი პარტნიორია. კონკურსის მიზანია საბუნებისმეტყველო, ტექნიკური მეცნიერებების, ინჟინერიისა და მათემატიკის (STEM) პოპულარიზაცია მოსწავლეებში და მათი დახმარება კრეატიული აზროვნებისა და პრაქტიკული უნარების განვითარებაში. „თიბისი ბანკი“ კონკურსს მარკეტინგულ მხარდაჭერას უწევს. ამისთვის გამოჰყოფს ობიექტებს (allocates facilities) და აჯილდოვებს გამარჯვებულებს. პარტნიორობის დაწყების დღიდან „თიბისი ბანკმა“ 24 მოსწავლე დააჯილდოვა.
- გარდა ამისა, ჩვენ რამდენიმე აკადემიას ვმართავთ სტუდენტებისთვის სხვადასხვა სფეროდან, როგორებიცაა ინფორმაციული ტექნოლოგიები და რისკები, რათა დავეხმაროთ მათ მაღალმოთხოვნადი პროფესიების დაუფლებაში. ყველა კურსი უფასოა და მათ ჩვენი გამოცდილი თანამშრომლები ატარებენ. ჩვენ ასევე განვაგრძობთ „თიბისი კემპის“ პროგრამას, რომელიც 2019 წელს წამოვიწყეთ და ის მეოთხე კურსზე მყოფი ფინანსების სტუდენტებისთვის „საბირჟო პრეზენტაციების კონკურსს“ მოიცავს. ეს კონკურსი უნივერსიტეტის სასწავლო კურსშია ინტეგრირებული და ითვალისწინებს ინტენსიურ ონლაინ ლექციებს, ტრენინგებს და რეალური საინვესტიციო შემთხვევების მომზადებას შერჩეულ კომპანიებში. მიღებული მასალები ჟიურის წარედგინება. შერჩეული გუნდები სპეციალურ პრიზებს იღებენ.

წელს „თიბისიმ“ წამოიწყო ახალი გამოწერის მოდელი „თიბისი Z“, რომელიც ახალგაზრდა თაობის სპეციალურ საჭიროებებზეა მორგებული და მოიცავს სტუდენტურ ბარათებს სპეციალური ბენეფიტებით, ქეშბექ ფუნქციითა და სხვადასხვა ფასდაკლებებით. დამატებითი ინფორმაცია იხილეთ საქართველოს საცალო საბანკო მომსახურების თავში გვერდებზე 40-45.

კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის დაცვა

„თიბისი“ ყოველთვის აქტიურად მონაწილეობდა ქართული მემკვიდრეობის დაცვაში. ამ მიმართულებით ჩვენი მთავარი მიმდინარე პროექტებია:

- 2003 წლის შემდეგ „თიბისი“ ლიტერატურული კონკურსის „საბა“ გენერალური სპონსორია. ეს კონკურსი ქვეყნის მნიშვნელოვანი ლიტერატურული ღონისძიებაა. წელს 300-მდე წიგნი იქნა განხილული და გამარჯვებულები ათ კატეგორიაში გამოვლინდა. ჩვენ ასევე გვაქვს ელექტრონული და აუდიო წიგნების ყველაზე დიდ ონლაინ პლატფორმას საქართველოში www.saba.com.ge, რომელიც 2012 წლიდან არსებობს და დაახლოებით 380,000 მომხმარებელს სთავაზობს წვდომას 6,700-ზე მეტ აუდიო და ელექტრონულ წიგნზე.
- 2019 წლიდან დაიწყო ჩვენი თანამშრომლობა საქართველოს ეროვნულ და კავკასიაში პირველ, ვანის არქეოლოგიურ მუზეუმთან. ჩვენ ვეხმარებით მუზეუმებს ნაციონალური საგანძურის გამოფენაში, გათანამერდოვებასა და გაციფრულებაში. წელს ვანის არქეოლოგიურმა მუზეუმმა „თიბისი ბანკთან“ ერთად უმასპინძლა უნიკალურ არქეოლოგიურ გამოფენას პომპეის არქეოლოგიური პარკიდან.
- 2020 წლიდან, საქართველოს ხელოვნების სასახლესთან ერთად, პოპულარიზაციას ვუწევთ ქართული ტექსტილის განვითარებას.. პროექტის მიზანია საუკუნეების წინ არსებული ქართული ტრადიციული და ისტორიული ტექსტილისთვის ახალი სიცოცხლის შთაბერვა. წელს ახალმა სტარტაპებმა და დიზაინერებმა 1,000-ზე მეტი ერთეული შექმნეს.

1 ადგილობრივი მომწოდებლები არიან ქართული რეზიდენტი კომპანიები, რომლებიც ყიდიან ადგილობრივად წარმოებულ და იმპორტირებულ საქონელს ან მომსახურებებს.

- ამ წელს მხარი დავუჭირეთ ახალ პროექტს, რომლის მიზანი იყო როგორც ქართული ტექსტილის პოპულარიზაცია, ასევე სოფლის მაცხოვრებელი ქალების მხარდაჭერა. აჭარული ნაქარგები მზითვის ტრადიციის ნაწილია საქართველოს აჭარის რეგიონის შორეულ მთიან სოფლებში. ამ ხელსაქმეს ადგილობრივი ქალები ქმნიდნენ, ხვეწდნენ და თაობიდან თაობას გადასცემდნენ საუკუნეების მანძილზე. პროექტის ფარგლებში შეიქმნა დოკუმენტური ფილმი, ასევე მოეწყო გამოფენა და პანელური დისკუსია ამ ნაკლებად ცნობილი ტრადიციის პოპულარიზაციისთვის.
- ქართული შრიფტების კონკურსი „ქართული ა“ 2017 წლიდან ტარდება და ის მიზნად ისახავს ქართული დამწერლობის თანამედროვე სამყაროსთან კიდევ უფრო მეტად ადაპტირებას და მის გავრცელებას ქვეყნის შიგნით და მის ფარგლებს გარეთ. კონკურსის ფარგლებში მონაწილეები ახალ ქართულ შრიფტებზე მუშაობენ, რომელთა შორისაც გამარჯვებული შრიფტი გაციფრულდება „თიბისის“ მხარდაჭერით. პროექტის დაწყებიდან შემუშავდა დაახლოებით 350 შრიფტი, რომელთაგან 30 უკვე გაციფრულებულია.

უკრაინელი ხალხის მხარდაჭერა

გვინდა გამოვხატოთ ჩვენი მხარდაჭერა უკრაინელი ხალხის მიმართ, ბოლო დროს მათ ქვეყანაში მიმდინარე მოვლენების გამო. „თიბისი“ ამ მიმართულებით რამდენიმე ინიციატივაში არის ჩართული. ჩვენ გავაუქმეთ „თიბისი ბანკიდან“ უკრაინაში განხორციელებული საერთაშორისო საბანკო გადარიცხვების საკომისიო. ასევე, შევქმენით ადგილობრივი საბანკო ანგარიში, რომელიც მომხმარებლებს უკრაინულ საქველმოქმედო ფონდში შემოწირულობის გაკეთების შესაძლებლობას აძლევს. თავის მხრივ „თიბისიმ“ ამ მიზნით 200,000 ლარი გამოჰყო. ამასთან, ჩვენ ხელს ვუწყობთ უკრაინისთვის ჰუმანიტარული დახმარების მიწოდების პროცესს.

ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემა (EMS)

„თიბისი ბანკს“ აქვს ყოვლისმომცველი გარემოსდაცვითი პოლიტიკა, რომლის მიხედვითაც იმართება ჯგუფის დონეზე იმართება გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემა (EMS) და უზრუნველყოფს ჩვენს შესაბამისობას გარემოს, ჯანმრთელობის, უსაფრთხოებისა და შრომის რეგულაციებთან. ასევე უზრუნველყოფს გარემოს დაცვის, ჯანდაცვისა და უსაფრთხოების, ასევე შრომის პრაქტიკის სწორ გამოყენებას და გონივრული ნაბიჯების გადადგმას იმისთვის, რომ ჩვენი მომხმარებლებიც ისევე ასრულებდნენ გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ პასუხისმგებლობებს, როგორც ჩვენ. ბანკის გარემოსდაცვითი პოლიტიკა სრულად შეესაბამება საქართველოს გარემოსდაცვით კანონმდებლობას და საერთაშორისო საუკეთესო პრაქტიკებს (სრული პოლიტიკა ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbcbankgroup.com).

გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვის (ESRM) გუნდი შედგება სრულ განაკვეთზე მომუშავე სამი თანამშრომელისგან და ის მცირე და საშუალო (SME) და კორპორატიული ბიზნესის საკრედიტო რისკის დეპარტამენტის ნაწილია, რომელიც უშუალოდ რისკების მართვის დირექტორის წინაშეა ანგარიშვალდებული. ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვის (ESRM) გუნდი პასუხისმგებელია ჯგუფის დონეზე გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის (EMS) განხორციელებასა და ზედამხედველობაზე. .ასევე, დახმარებას უწევს ჩვენს შვილობილ კომპანიებს გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ საკითხებზე და რეგულარულად ატარებს ტრენინგებს. კვარტლურად, გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვის (ESRM) გუნდი გარემოსდაცვით კომიტეტზე წარადგენს გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის გეგმებსა და შედეგებს.

ჩვენი EMS ოთხ მიმართულებას ეფუძნება:

- შიდა გარემოსდაცვითი საქმიანობები;
- გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვა დაკრედიტების დროს;
- მდგრადი ფინანსირება; და
- გარე კომუნიკაციები.

როგორც ქვეყნის უმსხვილესი საფინანსო ინსტიტუტი, გვჯერა, რომ დადებით წვლილს შევიტანთ კლიმატის ცვლილებებთან ბრძოლის და დაბალი ემისიისეკონომიკაზე გადასვლის პროცესის დაჩქარების საქმეში.

2020 წლიდან ბანკმა გაიარა ISO 14001:2015 სერტიფიცირება, რომელიც ადასტურებს, რომ ჩვენი EMS სრულ შესაბამისობაშია საერთაშორისო სტანდარტებთან.

2021 წელს „თიბისი ბანკმა“ გამოსცა მდგრადი განვითარების სრულმასშტაბიანი ანგარიში, რომელიც გლობალური ანგარიშგების ინიციატივის (GRI) სტანდარტებზე დაყრდნობით მომზადდა და კომპანიას ეხმარება მისი როლის და გავლენის გააზრებაში მდგრადი განვითარების ისეთ საკითხებზე, როგორიც არის კლიმატის ცვლილება, ადამიანის უფლებები და სოციალური კეთილდღეობა.

სათბური აირების (GHG) ემისიის დათვლა

იქედან გამომდინარე, რომ საბანკო საქმე არ არის მაღალდამაბინძურებელი საქმიანობა, მოსალოდნელი არ არის, რომ ჯგუფის მიერ რესურსების მოხმარების შემცირებისკენ მიმართულ შიდა გარემოსდაცვითი ღონისძიებებს მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა ექნება გარემოზე. თუმცა, „თიბისი ბანკმა“ გადახედა ყველა საოპერაციო საქმიანობას, შესყიდვებსა და დაკონტრაქტებულ გარე კომპანიების მომსახურებებს, რომელთა კონტროლიც შეუძლია (მიმდინარე და დაგეგმილი) და გამოავლინა მათ საქმიანობებთან დაკავშირებული გარემოსდაცვითი ასპექტები, რომლებიციყოფა არაპირდაპირ და პირდაპირ გარემოსდაცვით ასპექტებად, ხდება მათი სრულფასოვანი შეფასება და იმართება სტანდარტების შესაბამისად.

„თიბისი ბანკმა“ ჯგუფის მასთაბით სათბური აირების (GHG) ემისიების მართვისა და ანგარიშგებისთვის დანერგა ყოვლისმომცველი შიდა გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემა„ რომელიც მიმართულია ენერგიის, წყლის და ქაღალდის მოხმარების მონიტორინგით სათბური აირების (GHG) ემისიების შემცირებისკენ. შემუშავდა გარემოსდაცვითი მონაცემების დოკუმენტირების სახელმძღვანელო პრინციპები და შვილობილ კომპანიებში შეირჩნენ თანამშრომლები, რომლებიც პასუხისმგებლები არიან მოთხოვნილი მონაცემების შეგროვებასა და მოწოდებაზე.. „თიბისი ბანკმა“ ასევე დაიქირავა დამოუკიდებელი ჯანმრთელობის, უსაფრთხოების და გარემოს დაცვის (HSE) საკონსულტაციო კომპანია შპს „G&L Management“.

GHG-ის ჯამური ემისია (CO2) (ტონა) და KPI-ები	2019*	2020	2021	2022 KPI (ზრდა)
Scope1** საწვავის მოხმარება (გათბობა, ტრანსპორტი, გენერატორები)	1,897	2,970	3,102	4%-ზე ნაკლები
Scope2 (ელექტროენერგიის მოხმარება)	1,088	1,524	1,499	2%-ზე ნაკლები
Scope3 (საერთაშორისო ფრენები)	564	106	18	-
ჯამური ემისია (tCO2)	**3,549**	**4,600**	**4,619**	**3%-ზე ნაკლები**
ჯამური ემისია ერთი სრულ განაკვეთზე მომუშავე თანამშრომლზე (tCO2/pp)	**0.57**	**0.65**	**0.60**	**3%-ზე ნაკლები**
წყლის მოხმარება ერთ თანამშრომელზე ($მ^3$/pp)	14.40	10.72	9.54	1.5%-ზე ნაკლები
საბეჭდი ქაღალდი ერთ პირზე (დასტებად)	19.62	13.46	13.50	0.4%-ზე ნაკლები

* მონაცემები მოცემულია მხოლოდ ბანკისთვის

** Scope 1:

a. a1,505 CO2e ემისიები ტონებში (საწვავის წვიდან (NG) თიბისი ბანკის უშუალო ოპერირებიდან და ობიექტებიდან) 2021 წელს, 2020 წელთან შედარებით, რომელიც შეადგენდა 1,609 CO2e და 2019 წელს - 1,318 CO2e.
b. b1,500 CO2e ემისიები ტონებში (თიბისი ბანკის კუთვნილი სატრანსპორტო საშუალებებიდან) 2021 წელს, 2020 წელთან შედარებით, რომელიც შეადგენდა 1,285 tCO2e და 2019 წელს - 491 tCO2e.
c. c97 CO2e ემისიები ტონებში (თიბისი ბანკის კუთვნილი გენერატორებიდან) 2021 წელს, 2020 წელთან შედარებით, რომელიც შეადგენდა 76 CO2e და 2019 წელს - 88 CO2e

Scope 1 - ჯგუფის დონეზე, 2021 წელს 2020 წელთან შედარებით ეს მაჩვენებელი ჯგუფის დონეზე 4%-მდე გაიზარდა (2021 წლის მიზანი იყო6%-იანი შემცირება). ცალკე აღებული, ბანკმა მოახერხა ამ მაჩვენებლის 6%-ით შემცირება (93.000 CO2kge).თუმცა, ეს დადებითი გავლენა გაიქვითა ჩვენი შვილობილი კომპანიების საკუთრებაში არსებული სატრანსპორტო საშუალებების მიერ მოხმარებული საწვავის რაოდენობით.

Scope 2 – 2021 წელს ჯგუფის მიერ მოხმარებული ელექტროენერგიის მთლიანი რაოდენობა იგივე დონეზე დარჩა (2021 წლის მიზანი - 5%-ით შემცირება)), თუმცა ცალკე ბანკმა შეძლო 7%-ით (დაახლოებით 95,800 CO2kge) შემცირება იმავე პერიოდში.

Scope 3 - კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის გამო სამივლინებო ფრენების რაოდენობა 2020 წელთან შედარებით დაახლოებით, 83%-ით შემცირდა.

მთლიანობაში, ემისიების რაოდენობა 2021 წელს 2020 წელთან შედარებით, სტაბილურ დონეზე შენარჩუნდა, ხოლო სრულ განაკვეთზე მომუშავე ერთ თანამშრომელზე ემისია იმავე პერიოდში 8%-ით შემცირდა, 2021 წლის სამიზნე დონესთან (5%-იანი კლება) შედარებით.

2021 წელს ერთ თანამშრომელზე წყლის მოხმარება 11%-ით შემცირდა 2021 წლის სამიზნე დონესთან (5%-იანი კლება) შედარებით, ხოლო საბეჭდი ქაღალდის რაოდენობა იმავე დონეზე შენარჩუნდა.

გამოთვლის მეთოდოლოგია

სათბური აირების ინვენტარიზაციისთვის გადავდგით შემდგომი ნაბიჯები: დავაწესეთ ორგანიზაციის საზღვრები, განვსაზღვრეთ საოპერაციო მასშტაბი და , ჩამოვაყალიბეთ მონაცემთა შეგროვების სტრუქტურული მიდგომა და ნახშირორჟანგის (CO2) ექვივალენტში გამოთვლა. ეს ანგარიში აღწერს გაფრქვევების ყველა წყაროს, რომელიც გათვალისწინებულია 2006 წლის „კომპანიების აქტით“ (სტრატეგიული ანგარიში და დირექტორების ანგარიშები), 2013 წლის რეგულაციებით (Scope 1 და 2) და ასევე Scope 3-ის ფარგლებში არსებული გაფრქვევებით, რომელიც ვრცელდება ბიზნეს-

საქმიანობაზე. გაფრქვევების მონაცემების მომზადებისას გამოყენებულ იქნა გაერთიანებული სამეფოს მთავრობის „2017 წლის კომპანიის ანგარიშგებისთვის სათბური აირების კონვერსიის ფაქტორები“, ხოლო ელექტროენერგიის შემთხვევაში „ეროვნული IPCC“-ის ემისიის ფაქტორები ელექტროენერგიისთვის(tCO2*/MWhe). ბანკის ძირითადი საქმიანობებისთვის საჭირო მონაცემები შემდეგნაირად შემუშავდა:

Scope 1 (საწვავის წვა და მოწყობილობების ოპერირება) მოიცავს თიბისი ბანკის საკუთრებაში, ან კონტროლირებად ადგილებზე არსებულ მოწყობილობა-დანადგარების მიერ ბუნებრივი აირის, დიზელის ან/და ბენზინის წვის შედეგად მიღებულ გაფრქვევებს. ასევე, სატრანსპორტო საშუალებების მიერ ბენზინის, დიზელის, ბუნებრივი აირის და ა.შ. წვის შედეგად გამოყოფილ აირებს.

Scope 2 (ოპერირებისთვის შეძენილი ელექტროენერგია (განათება, საოფისე ხელსაწყოები, გაგრილების სისტემა და ა.შ.) მოიცავს თიბისი ბანკის საკუთრებაში არსებულ ან კონტროლირებად ადგილებზე მოხმარებული ელექტროენერგიის შედეგად მიღებულ გაფრქვევებს.; გამოთვლისთვის გამოიყენება ეროვნული IPCC ემისიის მიხედვით ელექტროენერგიის გაფრქვევების ფაქტორი (tCO2*/MWhe);

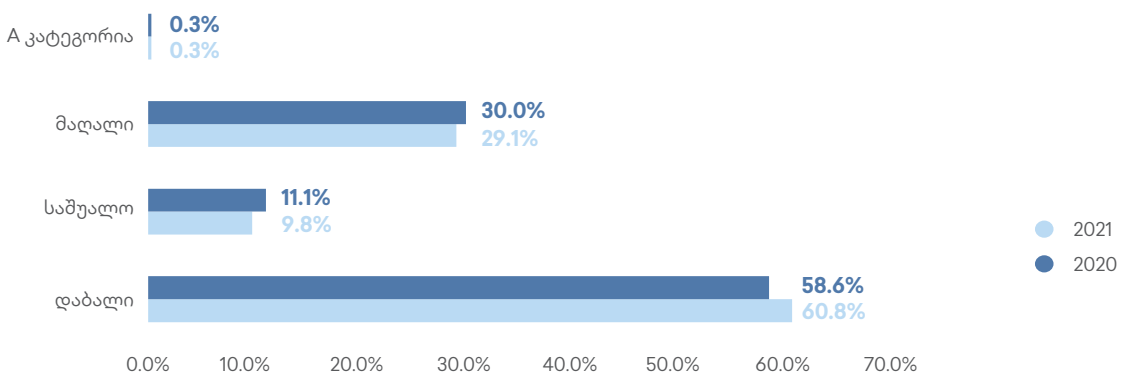
Scope 3 მოიცავს მივლინებების დროს საჰაერო ტრანსპორტით მგზავრობის შედეგად გამოყოფილ გაფრქვევებს (მოკლე მანძილებზე, საშუალო მანძილებზე, შორ მანძილებზე და საერთაშორისო ფრენებს); უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ გათვალისწინებულ იქნა ინფორმაცია ფრენის კლასთან დაკავშირებით და ემისიების გამოსაანგარიშებლად შეირჩა „ეკონომ-კლასის" კონვერსიის ფაქტორი შემდეგი ბმულიდან: www.atmosfair.de.

გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკების მართვა დაკრედიტების დროს

ჩვენი მიზანია, უზრუნველვყოთ, რომ ჩვენმა მომხმარებლებმა შეასრულონ თავიანთი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური პასუხისმგებლობები. აღნიშნული მიზნის მისაღწევად, თიბისი ბანკმა შეიმუშავა გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკების მართვის (ESRM) პროცედურები, რომელიც სრულად არის ინტეგრირებული თიბისი ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის პროცესში. აღნიშნული პროცედურები დაკრედიტების დროს უზრუნველყოფენ ჩვენი ყველა სასესხო აქტივობის შესაბამის, რისკებზე დამყარებულ, სექტორების სპეციფიკების მიხედვით გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალური რისკების შეფასებას. ჩვენი პროცედურები მოიცავს საერთაშორისო ფინანსური კორპორაციის (IFC) სამოქმედო სტანდარტებს და ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციისა და განვითარების ბანკის (EBRD) სამოქმედო მოთხოვნებს. ეს მიდგომა საშუალებას გვაძლევს ეფექტურად ვმართოთ საკრედიტო და რეპუტაციული რისკები, რომლებიც შესაძლოა წარმოიშვას ჩვენი მომხმარებლების გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ სტანდარტებთან შეუსაბამობებით.

ჩვენ ყურადღებით ვამოწმებთ და ვაფასებთ ჩვენი ბიზნეს-პორტფელის გადანაწილებას გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკების კატეგორიების კუთხით და ვცდილობთ, შევამციროთ იმ ინდუსტრიების წილი, რომლებიც ნეგატიურ გავლენას ახდენენ გარემოსა და საზოგადოებაზე. ზოგ შემთხვევაში, გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის კატეგორიები განსხვავდება. კომერციული ტრანზაქციის გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის კატეგორიის დადგენისას, უპირატესობა უფრო მაღალი რისკის კატეგორიას ენიჭება.

ბიზნეს სესხების პორტფელის გადანაწილება გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის კატეგორიების მიხედვით



დაბალი რისკი - ტრანზაქციები, რომლებსაც აქვთ მინიმალური ან საერთოდ არ აქვთ ნეგატიური გარემოსდაცვითი, ან სოციალური ზემოქმედება. ზოგადად, ასეთი შემთხვევების შემდგომი ანალიზი აღარ ხორციელდება (იდენტიფიცირების შემდეგ), გარდა იმ შემთხვევისა, როდესაც მომხმარებელი ითხოვს ინფორმაციას (თანხმობა/ცნობა/დასკვნა) გარემოს, ჯანმრთელობის და შრომის შესახებ ადგილობრივ და ეროვნულ კანონმდებლობასთან და ნორმატიულ აქტებთან მისი შესაბამისობის/შეუსაბამობის მიზნით.

საშუალო რისკი – ოპერაციები სოციალურ, ან გარემოსდაცვით საკითხებზე საზიანო ეფექტის შეზღუდული პოტენციალით. ასეთი შემთხვევები მცირე რაოდენობისაა, განისაზღვრება ადგილმდებარეობის მიხედვით, შექცევადია, შესაძლებელია მისი გამოვლენა შეფასების ეტაპზე და თავისუფლად გვარდება რისკის შემცირების ზომების გამოყენებით. აღნიშნულ ოპერაციებს სჭირდებათ შეზღუდული, ან ფოკუსირებული გარემოსდაცვითი და/ან სოციალური შეფასება ან გარემოსდაცვითი ზომების, დაბინძურების ნორმების, საპროექტო კრიტერიუმების, ან სამშენებლო სტანდარტების პირდაპირი გამოყენება.

მაღალი რისკი – ოპერაციები, რომლებსაც ახასიათებთ პოტენციურად ძალიან მნიშვნელოვანი, ნეგატიური და/ან გრძელვადიანი გარემოსდაცვითი და/ან სოციალური ეფექტი, რომლის მასშტაბების განსაზღვრაც შეიძლება რთული იყოს სესხზე განაცხადის წარმოდგენის ეტაპზე. აღნიშნული საჭიროებს გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკების და ეფექტების ანალიზს ბანკის კლიენტის ფუნქციონირების გავლენის მთლიანი არეალის კონტექსტში. რისკის შეფასების პროცესში კლიენტი გამოავლენს ცალკეულ პირებს და ჯგუფებს, რომლებზეც მისი წარმოება შეიძლება გავლენას ახდენდეს განსხვავებულად ან არაპროპორციულად.

კატეგორია A – ოპერაციები პოტენციურად მნიშვნელოვანი საზიანო სოციალური ან გარემოსდაცვითი ეფექტით, რომელიც შეიძლება იყოს მრავალმხრივი, შეუქცევადი ან უპრეცედენტო, რომლის შეფასებაც ჩვეულებრივ, მოითხოვს დამოუკიდებელი გარე ექსპერტების ჩართვას და შესაძლოა საჭიროებდეს საერთაშორისო საფინანსო ინსტიტუტების გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური საკითხების სპეციალისტების ჩართულობას სიღრმისეული შესწავლისა და შეფასების პროცესში.

ამასთან, ჩვენი მიზანია დადებითი წვლილი შევიტანოთ კერძო კომპანიების განვითარებაში და დავეხმაროთ მათ, სათანადოდ მართონ თავიანთსაქმიანობებათან დაკავშირებული გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკები. ადგილობრივი კანონმდებლობის მოთხოვნებთან და/ან „თიბისის“ სტანდარტებთან რაიმე სახის შეუსაბამობის გამოვლენის შემთხვევაში, ჩვენი კლიენტებისთვის შევიმუშავებთ გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ სამოქმედო გეგმებს (ESAP), რათა მათი გარემოსდაცვითი საქმიანობა გაუმჯობესდეს და გაკონტროკლდეს გეგმების განხორციელების პროცესი.

მწვანე დაკრედიტების განვითარება

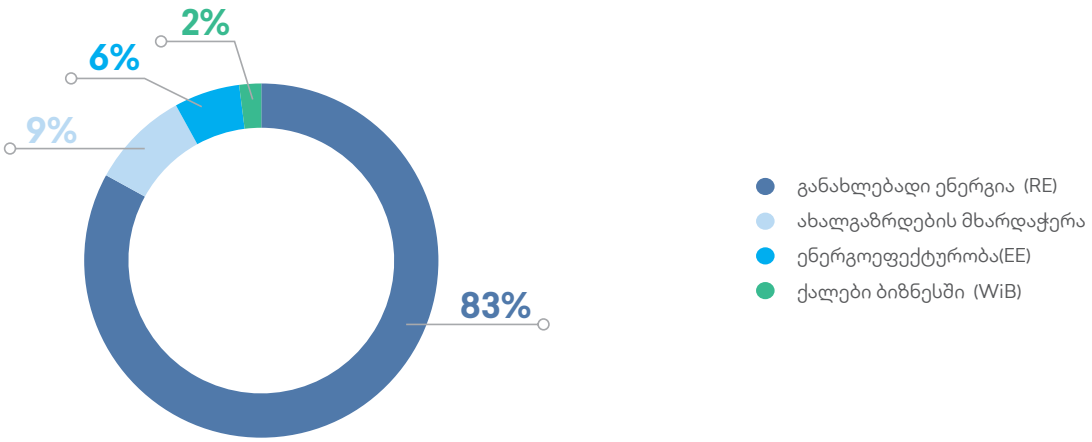
ჩვენ ვაღიარებთ მდგრადი დაკრედიტების მნიშვნელობას და აქტიურად ვართ ჩართულები მდგრადი დაფინანსების სტანდარტიზებული მიდგომის შემუშავებაში, მათ შორის ენერგოეფექტური, განახლებადი ენერგიისა და რესურსეფექტური დაფინანსების ჩათვლით ჩვენი საცალო და ბიზნეს-მომხმარებლებისთვის. „თიბისი“ წამყვანი პარტნიორია საქართველოში ადგილობრივი განახლებადი ენერგიის პროექტების, მათ შორის ჰიდროელექტრო სადგურების დაფინანსებაში.

2021 წელს „თიბისი ბანკი“ პირველი კომერციული ბანკი გახდა კავკასიის რეგიონში, რომელმაც „მწვანე კლიმატური ფონდისგან“ (GCF) აკრედიტაცია მიიღო. აღნიშნული ბანკს საშუალებას აძლევს პირდაპირი წვდომა ჰქონდეს მწვანე კლიმატური ფონდის (GCF) დაფინანსებაზე, საქართველოში კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან ადაპტირების, შერბილებისა დადა მასთან ბრძოლაში წვლილის შეტანისთვის.

ამ წელს ჩვენ ასევე ჩავატარეთ ადგილობრივი ბაზრის კვლევა, რათა განგვესაზღვრა ქართულ რეალობაზე მორგებული „თიბისის“ მწვანე კრიტერიუმები და შევიმუშავეთ „მწვანე დაკრედიტების პროცედურა“. ეს კვლევა ჩატარდა „Green for Growth Fund“-ის (GGF) Technical Assisstance Facility-ის ფარგლებში, რომელსაც წარმოადგენს „Finance in Motion GmbH“ და აფინანსებდა ევროკავშირი „EU4Energy“ ინიციატივის ფარგლებში. ეს პროცედურაბანკს დაეხმარება მწვანე და გარემოსადმი მეგობრული ინიციატივების იდენტიფიცირებაში და კერძო კომპანიების წახალისებაში - გამოიყენონ მდგრადი ინვესტიციები და ამგვარად თავიანთი წვლილი შეიტანონ კლიმატის შერბილებაში.

მწვანე რესურსის პროვაიდერების მიერ მოწოდებული ინფორმაციის მიხედვით, 2021 წლის განმავლობაში ჩვენმა მდგრადმა პორტფელმა 761,446 CO2kg/a-ს მიაღწია CO2-ის დაზოგვაში,. იმავე პერიოდში ჩვენი განახლებადი ენერგიის პორტფელის გავლენამ (სასათბურე აირის (GHG) ემისიების არიდება) 9,455 kg/a შეადგინა, გარე კონსულტანტის შეფასების მიხედვით „Green for Growth Fund“-ის (GGF) Technical Assistance Facility-ის ფარგლებში, რომელსაც წარმოადგენს „Finance in Motion GmbH“ და აფინანსებს ევროკავშირი „EU4Energy“ ინიციატივის ფარგლებში.

ჩვენი მდგრადი პორტფელის სტრუქტურა



შენიშვნა: ჩვენი მდგრადი სასესხო პორტფელი მოიცავს ენერგოეფექტურობას, ახალგაზრდების მხარდაჭერას და „ქალები ბიზნესში“ სესხებს, რომლებიც ფინანსდება საერთაშორისო ფინანსური ინსტიტუტებისგან (IFI) მიღებული სპეციალური დანიშნულების თანხებით, ასევე განახლებადი ენერგიის დაფინანსებისთვის გამოყოფილი სესხებით, რაც მოიცავს ბანკის მიერ დაფინანსებულ ყველა ჰიდრო-ელექტრო სადგურს

მიწოდების ჯაჭვის მონიტორინგი

როგორც ქვეყანაში ერთ-ერთი უმსხვილესი შემსყიდველი, გვესმის როგორც ნასყიდობასთან დაკავშირებით მიღებული ჩვენი გადაწყვეტილებების და ოპერაციების სოციალური, ეკონომიკური და გარემოსდაცვითი მნიშვნელობა, ასევე მომწოდებლების მიმართ ჩვენი მოთხოვნების გავლენა. 2019 წელს, ჩვენი მომწოდებლების შემოწმების მიზნით შევიმუშავეთ გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვის კითხვარი. ასევე, რეგულარულად ვაფასებთ ჩვენი გრძელვადიანი კონტრაქტორი კომპანიების გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ რისკებს. ჩვენს გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ სტანდარტებთან შეუსაბამობის ფაქტის გამოვლენის შემთხვევაში, ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვის (ESRM) გუნდი შეიმუშავებს გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ სამოქმედო გეგმებს (ESAP-ებს) თითოეული კომპანიისთვის და მონიტორინგს გაუწევს მათ განხორციელებას.

გარემოსდაცვითი ცნობიერების ამაღლება „თიბისის“ თანამშრომლებში

გვჯერა, რომ ჩვენს თანამშრომლებში გარემოსდაცვითი ცნობიერების ამაღლებას სასიცოცხლო მნიშვნელობა აქვს EMS-ის ეფექტურად განხორციელებისთვის და ორგანიზაციის შიგნით ახალი ეკო-მეგობრული იდეების და ინიციატივების წახალისებისთვის.

ამ მიზნით ჩვენ აქტიურად ვახორციელებთ სხვადასხვა გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ სასწავლო პროგრამებს, რაც მოიცავს:

- „გამარჯობა“ ტრენინგი;
- ტრენინგს ახალი თანამშრომლებისთვის;
- გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ ტრენინგს საკრედიტო პერსონალისთვის;
- ყოველწლიური სავალდებულო ონლაინ EMS ელ-სწავლების კურსი ყველა თანამშრომლისთვის, რასაც მოჰყვება თვითშეფასების ტესტი; და
- სავალდებულო on-boarding ტრენინგი.

2021 წელს ჩვენი თანამშრომლების 95%-მა, მათ შორის ტოპ მენეჯმენტის წევრემა, წარმატებით გაიარა „თიბისის“ EMS-ის შესახებ ონლაინ კურსი და თვითშეფასების ტესტი.

ეფექტური კომუნიკაციის უზრუნველსაყოფად, შეიქმნა ვიდეო მასალები, რომლებიც მოკლედ აღწერს „თიბისის“ გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემას.

გარე კომუნიკაცია

„თიბისი“ დიდ ყურადღებას აქცევს გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური საკითხების გარე კომუნიკაციას როგორც არსებულ, ასევე პოტენციურ მომხმარებლებთან და სხვა დაინტერესებულ პირებთან. ჩვენი დაინტერესებული მხარეებისგან მიღებული უკუკავშირი და რეკომენდაციები ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური საქმიანობის მუდმივად გაუმჯობესების საშუალებას გვაძლევს.

ჩვენი საჩივრების მიღების მექანიზმი შესაძლებლობას აძლევს ნებისმიერ დაინტერესებულ მხარეს წარმოადგინონ თავიანთი საჩივრები გარემოსდაცვით და სოციალურ საკითხებზე ჩვენი ვებგვერდის www.tbcbank.com.ge საშუალებით. ყველა საჩივარი გულდასმით ანალიზდება და დროულად გადაეცემა შესაბამის პირებს. 2021 წლის განმავლობაში არცერთი გარემოსდაცვითი და სოციალური საჩივარი დაფიქსირებულა.

„თიბისი ბანკი“ ასევე აქტიურად მონაწილეობს საქართველოში განახლებადი ენერგიის, კლიმატის ცვლილებასთან ადაპტირების და მწვანე დაფინანსების შესაძლებლობების შესახებ ცნობადობის ამაღლებაში. ამ მიზნით, ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციისა და განვითარების ბანკის (EBRD) მწვანე ეკონომიკის დაფინანსების პროგრამასთან (GEFF) თანამშრომლობით, ჩვენ მოვაწყვეთ მწვანე ეკონომიკის ფორუმი და ასევე მონაწილეობა მივიღეთ „GreenPact“-ის მიერ ორგანიზებულ მდგრადი დაფინანსების ყოველწლიურ ფორუმში, რომელზეც განიხილებოდა მწვანე დაფინანსების პრაქტიკები რეგიონალურ და ადგილობრივ ბანკებთან.

ძირითადი ფინანსური მაჩვენებლები

მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის ანგარიშგების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები

ათას ლარში	ფინანსური წელი'21	ფინანსური წელი'20 (გადაანგარიშებული)	ცვლილება წ/წ
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	995,792	827,699	20.3%
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი	224,887	168,779	33.2%
სხვა საოპერაციო არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი	177,229	118,585	49.5%
სულ საკრედიტო ზარალის აღდგენა/(რეზერვი)*	21,034	(356,381)	NMF
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების შემდეგ	**1,418,942**	**758,682**	**87.0%**
ზარალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის მოდიფიკაციებიდან	(1,726)	(41,015)	-95.8%
საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(454,993)	(385,469)	18.0%
მოგება დაბეგვრამდე	**962,223**	**332,198**	**NMF**
მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/კრედიტი	(119,278)	5,062	NMF
წმინდა მოგება	**842,945**	**337,260**	**NMF**

**გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის კონსოლიდირებულ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას, რადგან ისინი ასახავს ცვლილებებს, რომლებიც უკავშირდება ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურებასა და ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯებს შორის განხორციელებულ რეკლასიფიკაციას. მეტი ინფორმაციისთვის, გთხოვთ იხილოთ ფინანსური ანგარიშგებების მეორე შენიშვნა.*
NMF – უმნიშვნელო ციფრები

საბალანსო უწყისის და კაპიტალის ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები

ათას ლარში	დეკ - 21	დეკ - 20	ცვლილება წ/წ
სულ აქტივები	24,039,512	22,398,962	7.3%
სულ სესხები	16,954,553	15,200,515	11.5%
მომხმარებელთა დეპოზიტები	14,884,145	12,634,295	17.8%
სულ კაპიტალი	3,590,055	2,830,180	26.8%
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალი (Basel III)	2,759,894	1,911,233	44.4%
პირველადი კაპიტალი (Basel III)	3,379,414	2,385,181	41.7%
საზედამხედველო კაპიტალი (Basel III)	4,102,927	3,137,912	30.8%
რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი აქტივები (Basel III)	20,217,629	18,301,477	10.5%

ძირითადი კოეფიციენტები	ფინანსური წელი'21	ფინანსური წელი'20	ცვლილება წ/წ
უკუგება კაპიტალზე (ROE)	26.3%	12.9%	13.4 pp
უკუგება აქტივებზე (ROA)	3.7%	1.7%	2.0 pp
წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა (NIM)	5.0%	4.7%	0.3 pp
ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან თანაფარდობა	32.5%	34.6%	-2.1 pp
რისკის ხარჯი	-0.3%	2.4%	-2.7 pp
უმოქმედო სესხები (NPL) მთლიან სესხებთან	2.4%	4.7%	-2.3 pp
უმოქმედო სესხების (NPL) რეზერვების დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი	99.2%	85.6%	13.6 pp
სულ უმოქმედო სესხების დაფარვის (NPL) კოეფიციენტი	174.6%	159.4%	15.2 pp
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (Basel III)	13.7%	10.4%	3.3 pp
პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (Basel III)	16.7%	13.0%	3.7 pp
საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (Basel III)	20.3%	17.1%	3.2 pp
ლევერიჯი (times)	6.7x	7.9x	-1.2x

წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი

2021 წელს ჩვენ გამოვიმუშავეთ 995.8 მილიონი ლარის წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი, რომელიც წინა წელთან შედარებით 20.3%-ით არის გაზრდილი. საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და საპროცენტო ხარჯი 12.2%-ით და 4.8%-ით გაიზარდა, შესაბამისად.

წინა წელთან შედარებით საპროცენტო შემოსავლის ზრდა ძირითადად დაკავშირებული იყო სესხებიდან მიღებული საპროცენტო შემოსავლის ზრდასთან, რაც უკავშირდებოდა მთლიანი სასესხო პორტფელის 1,754.0 მილიონი ლარით, ან 11.5%-ით ზრდას და სესხის საპროცენტო განაკვეთის 0.1 pp-ით ზრდას. სესხის განაკვეთის ზრდა გამოწვეული იყო ლარის სესხების წილის ზრდით მთლიან პორტფელში.

საპროცენტო ხარჯის ზრდა უმეტესწილად უკავშირდებოდა დეპოზიტების საპროცენტო ხარჯს რაც გამოწვეული იყო შესაბამისი პორტფელის ზრდით 2,249.9 მილიონი ლარის, ან 17.8%-ის ოდენობით. იმავე პერიოდში დეპოზიტების განაკვეთმა 0.2 pp-ით იკლო. ამასთან, ვალდებულებების სტრუქტურის ცვლილებას დეპოზიტებთან მიმართებაში (65%-დან 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, 73%-მდე 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, როგორც ზემოთ აღვნიშნეთ) დადებითი ეფექტი ჰქონდა დაფინანსების ხარჯზე. შედეგად, დაფინანსების ხარჯი 0.4 pp-ით შემცირდა წინა წელთან შედარებით და 2021 წელს 4.4% შეადგინა.

2021 წელს ჩვენი წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა 5.0%-ზე იყო, რაც წინა წელთან შედარებით 0.3 pp-ით მეტია.

ათას ლარში	**ფინანსური წელი'21**	**ფინანსური წელი'20**	**ცვლილება წ/წ**
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	1,863,077	1,660,838	12.2%
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	(895,428)	(854,089)	4.8%
წმინდა შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებიდან	28,143	20,950	34.3%
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**995,792**	**827,699**	**20.3%**
წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა	**5.0%**	**4.7%**	**0.3 pp**

არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი

2021 წელს მთლიანი სხვა არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი 39.9%-ით გაიზარდა წინა წელთან შედარებით და 402.1 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა. აღნიშნულ ზრდა განპირობებული იყო ყველა კატეგორიით, მათ შორის არის 2021 წლის მე-2 კვარტალში, ჩვენი ერთ-ერთი საინვესტიციო ქონების გაყიდვიდან მიღებული შემოსავლით 26.3 მილიონი ლარის ოდენობით (ამ გარიგებიდან მიღებული შემოსავალი გათვალისწინებულია სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალში).

ათას ლარში	**ფინანსური წელი'21**	**ფინანსური წელი'20**	**ცვლილება წ/წ**
არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი			
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი	224,887	168,779	33.2%
წმინდა შემოსულობა ვალუტის დერივატივებიდან, ოპერაციებიდან უცხოურ ვალუტაში და კონვერტაციიდან	124,194	105,855	17.3%
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	53,035	12,730	NMF
სულ სხვა არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**402,116**	**287,364**	**39.9%**

საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი

მთლიანმა საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვმა 2021 წელს 21.0 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა. წინა წელთან შედარებით ამ მნიშვნელოვან კლებაზე იმოქმედა გაუმჯობესებულმა მაჩვენებლებმა ყველა სეგმენტში 2021 წელს და ასევე 2020 წლის მაღალმა საბაზისო ეფექტმა, საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვზე კოვიდ-19-ის გავლენის გათვალისწინებით.

ათას ლარში	ფინანსური წელი'21	ფინანსური წელი'20 (გადაანგარიშებული)	ცვლილება წ/წ
სამომხმარებლო სესხებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის აღდგენა/(რეზერვი)	43,176	(330,811)	NMF
საკრედიტო ზარალის აღდგენა/(რეზერვი) სხვა ოპერაციებისთვის*	(22,142)	(25,570)	-13.4%
სულ საკრედიტო ზარალის აღდგენა/(რეზერვი)*	**21,034**	**(356,381)**	**NMF**
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების შემდეგ*	**1,418,942**	**758,682**	**87.0%**
რისკის ხარჯი	**-0.3%**	**2.4%**	**-2.7 pp**

**გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის საოპერაციო შემოსავალს მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების ზარალის შემდეგ, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ ცვლილებებს, რომლებიც უკავშირდება ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურებასა და ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯებს შორის განხორციელებულ რეკლასიფიკაციას. მეტი ინფორმაციისთვის, გთხოვთ იხილოთ ფინანსური ანგარიშგებების მეორე შენიშვნა.*
NMF – უმნიშვნელო ციფრები

საოპერაციო ხარჯები

2021 წელს ჩვენი მთლიანი საოპერაციო ხარჯები 18.0%-ით გაიზარდა წინა წელთან შედარებით.

2021 წელს ჩვენი საოპერაციო ხარჯების ზრდაზე მეტწილად იმოქმედა თანამშრომლებზე გაწეულმა დანახარჯებმა, შესრულებასთან დაკავშირებული მაღალი ხარჯების გამო, რაც მოიცავდა ხელმძღვანელობის ცვალებად ანაზღაურებას. ამავდროულად, ზრდა ადმინისტრაციულ და სხვა ხარჯებში გამოწვეული იყო 2020 წლის დაბალი საბაზისო ეფექტით და გაზრდილი ბიზნეს საქმიანობებით.

ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან თანაფარდობა 32.5%-ზე იდგა, რაც წინა წელთან შედარებით 2.1 pp-ით ნაკლებია.

ათას ლარში	ფინანსური წელი'21	ფინანსური წელი'20 (გადაანგარიშებული)	ცვლილება წ/წ
საოპერაციო ხარჯები			
პერსონალის ხარჯები	(255,747)	(206,887)	23.6%
ვალდებულებების და ხარჯების რეზერვი	-	(2,600)	-100.0%
ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია	(70,622)	(64,068)	10.2%
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები*	(128,624)	(111,914)	14.9%
სულ საოპერაციო ხარჯები*	**(454,993)**	**(385,469)**	**18.0%**
ხარჯის შემოსავლებთან თანაფარდობა	**32.5%**	**34.6%**	**-2.1 pp**

**გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის საოპერაციო ხარჯების მაჩვენებლებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ ცვლილებებს, რომლებიც უკავშირდება ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურებასა და ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯებს შორის განხორციელებულ რეკლასიფიკაციას. მეტი ინფორმაციისთვის, გთხოვთ იხილოთ ფინანსური ანგარიშგებების მეორე შენიშვნა.*

წმინდა მოგება

2021 წელს ჩვენი რეკორდულად მაღალ მომგებიანობაზე იმოქმედა ძლიერმა შემოსავლებმა ყველა კატეგორიაში და აქტივების ხარისხის მაღალმა დონემ.

შედეგად, ჩვენი უკუგება კაპიტალზე (ROE) 26.3% იყო, ხოლო უკუგება აქტივებზე (ROA) 3.7%.

ათას ლარში	ფინანსური წელი 21	ფინანსური წელი 20	ცვლილება წ/წ
ზარალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის მოდიფიკაციებიდან	**(1,726)**	**(41,015)**	**-95.8%**
მოგება დაბეგვრამდე	**962,223**	**332,198**	**NMF**
მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/კრედიტი	(119,278)	5,062	NMF
წლის წმინდა მოგება	**842,945**	**337,260**	**NMF**
უკუგება კაპიტალზე (ROE)	**26.3%**	**12.9%**	**13.4 pp**
უკუგება აქტივებზე (ROA)	**3.7%**	**1.70%**	**2.0 pp**

დაფინანსება და ლიკვიდურობა

2021 წელს ჩვენ გამოვიყენეთ 2020 წელს დაგროვილი ჭარბი ლიკვიდურობა და ჩვენი ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტმა (LCR), 115.8% შეადგინა, რაც სებ-ის მიერ განსაზღვრულ 100%-იან ზღვარზე მაღალია, ხოლო ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი (LCR) ლარში და უცხოურ ვალუტაში შესაბამისად 107.7% და 120.8% იყო, რაც საკმაოდ აღემატებოდა შესაბამის 75% და 100%-ია ზღვრებს.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი (NSFR) 127.3% იყო, რაც აღემატება 100%-იან საზედამხედველო ლიმიტს.

	დეკ - 21	დეკ - 20	ცვლილება წ/წ
მინიმალური წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*0.0 pp*
წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ (NSFR)	127.3%	126.0%	1.3 pp
წმინდა სესხები დეპოზიტებთან + IFI დაფინანსება	101.3%	100.7%	0.6 pp
ლევერიჯი (ჯერადი)	6.7x	7.9x	-1.2x
მინიმალური მთლიანი ლიკვიდობის კოეფიციენტი, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ (LCR)	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*0.0 pp*
მინიმალური LCR ლარში, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	*75%**	*n/a*	*NMF*
მინიმალური LCR უცხოურ ვალუტაში, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	*100.00%*	*100.0%*	*0.0 pp*
სულ ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი , განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	115.8%	134.2%	*-18.4 pp*
LCR ლარში, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	107.7%	132.2%	*-24.5 pp*
LCR უცხოურ ვალუტაში, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	120.8%	134.9%	-14.1 pp

**2021 წლის მაისში სებ-მა აღადგინა სებ-ის ლარის ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტის ლიმიტი, რომელიც ამოღებულია ერთი წლის ვადით*

საზედამხედველო კაპიტალი

წინა წელთან შედარებით ბანკის ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის (CET1), პირველადი კაპიტალის (Tier 1) და მთლიანი კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის კოეფიციენტები გაიზარდა 3.3pp-ით, 3.7 pp-ით და 3.2 pp-ით, შესაბამისად. ამ ზრდაზე ძირითადად იმოქმედა წმინდა შემოსავლის ძლიერმა გენერირებამ, 2021 წლის ნორმბერში 75 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის ღირებულების AT1 ობლიგაციების გამოშვებამ და ადგილობრივი ვალუტის აფასებამ, რომელიც ნაწილობრივ დაკომპენსირდა საკრედიტო პორტფელის ზრდით.

ათას ლარში	დეკ - 21	დეკ - 20	ცვლილება წ/წ
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალი	2,759,894	1,911,233	44.4%
პირველადი კაპიტალი	3,379,414	2,385,181	41.7%
საზედამხედველო კაპიტალი	4,102,927	3,137,912	30.8%
სულ რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი აქტივების პოზიცია	20,217,629	18,301,477	10.5%
მინიმალური ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	*11.7%*	*7.4%*	*4.3 pp*
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	13.7%	10.4%	3.3 pp
მინიმალური პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	*14.0%*	*9.2%*	*4.8 pp*
პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	16.7%	13.0%	3.7 pp
მინიმალური საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	*18.4%*	*13.7%*	*4.7 pp*
საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	20.3%	17.1%	3.2 pp

საკრედიტო პორტფელი

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მთლიანმა საკრედიტო პორტფელმა მიაღწია 16,954.6 მილიონ ლარს, რაც 11.5%-იანი ზრდაა წინა წელთან შედარებით ან 17.3%-უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის პირობებში. უცხოურ ვალუტაში დენომინირებული მთლიანი სესხების პროპორცია გაიზარდა 5.7 pp-ით წინა წელთან შედარებით და შეადგინა მთლიანი სესხების 53.7%, ხოლო უცვლელი კურსის საფუძველზე უცხოურ ვალუტაში დენომინირებული მთლიანი სესხების პროპორცია შემცირდა 3.4 pp-ით და შეადგინა 56.0%.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჩვენი საბაზრო წილი მთლიან სესხებში შეადგენდა 38.8%, რომელიც შემცირდა 0.2 pp-ით წინა წელთან შედარებით, ხოლო ჩვენი სესხის საბაზრო წილი იურიდიულ პირებში შეადგენდა 39.1%, რომელიც გაიზარდა 0.5 pp-ით იმავე პერიოდში. ჩვენი სესხის საბაზრო წილი ფიზიკურ პირებში შეადგენდა 38.6%, რომელიც შემცირდა 0.8 pp-ით წინა წელთან შედარებით.

ათას ლარში	დეკ - 21	დეკ - 20	ცვლილება წ/წ
კლიენტებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები			
საცალო	**6,265,507**	**5,846,274**	**7.2%**
– საცალო სესხები ლარში	3,580,468	3,007,482	19.1%
– საცალო სესხები უცხოურ ვალუტაში	2,685,039	2,838,792	-5.4%
კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესი	**6,547,741**	**5,831,871**	**12.3%**
– კორპორატიული სესხები ლარში	2,188,776	1,599,857	36.8%
– კორპორატიული სესხები უცხოურ ვალუტაში	4,358,965	4,232,014	3.0%
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები (MSME)	**4,141,305**	**3,522,370**	**17.6%**
– MSME სესხები ლარში	2,082,204	1,559,127	33.5%
– MSME სესხები უცხოურ ვალუტაში	2,059,101	1,963,243	4.9%
სულ კლიენტებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	**16,954,553**	**15,200,515**	**11.5%**

2020 წლის შესადარისი მონაცემები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის გამოქვეყნებულ რიცხვებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ რე-სეგმენტაციის ეფექტს, რომელიც აღწერილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების 28-ე შენიშვნაში, მაგრამ არ ითვალისწინებენ სტანდარტულ წლიურ რე-სეგმენტაციას.

	ფინანსური წელი'21	ფინანსური წელი'20	ცვლილება წ/წ
სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	**10.2%**	**10.1%**	**0.1 pp**
სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი ლარში	15.1%	15.2%	-0.1 pp
სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი უცხოურ ვალუტაში	6.5%	6.7%	-0.2 pp
საცალო სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	**11.5%**	**11.5%**	**0.0 pp**
– საცალო სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი ლარში	16.1%	16.5%	-0.4 pp
– საცალო სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი უცხოურ ვალუტაში	6.1%	6.6%	-0.5 pp
კორპორატიული სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	**9.0%**	**8.6%**	**0.4 pp**
– კორპორატიული სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი ლარში	13.7%	13.2%	0.5 pp
– კორპორატიული სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი უცხოურ ვალუტაში	7.0%	7.0%	0.0 pp
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	**10.2%**	**10.2%**	**0.0 pp**
– მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი ლარში	14.9%	14.9%	0.0 pp
– მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი უცხოურ ვალუტაში	6.0%	6.3%	-0.3 pp

2020 წლის შესადარისი მონაცემები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის გამოქვეყნებულ რიცხვებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ რე-სეგმენტაციის ეფექტს, რომელიც აღწერილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების 28-ე შენიშვნაში, მაგრამ არ ითვალისწინებენ სტანდარტულ წლიურ რე-სეგმენტაციას.

საკრედიტო პორტფელის ხარისხი

par 30 მაჩვენებელი წინა წელთან შედარებით 0.6 pp-ით გაუმჯობესდა. მაჩვენებლის კლება მეტწილად საცალო სეგმენტით იყო განპირობებული, კერძოდ უზრუნველყოფის გარეშე არსებული სესხების ჩამოწერითა და იპოთეკური სესხების ძლიერი მაჩვენებლებით.

ჩვენი უმოქმედო სესხების კოეფიციენტი 2.3 pp-ით გაუმჯობესდა წინა წელთან შედარებით და 2.4% შეადგინა. აღდგენა ყველა სეგმენტში შეინიშნებოდა, რაზეც უმეტესად იმოქმედაკოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებული რესტრუქტურიზებული სესხების განახლებულმა დაფარვებმა.

	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change YoY
Par 30	დეკ - 21	დეკ - 20	ცვლილება წ/წ
საცალო	2.2%	3.5%	-1.3 pp
კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესი	0.6%	1.0%	-0.4 pp
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები (MSME)	**4.0%**	**3.7%**	**0.3 pp**
სულ სესხები	**2.0%**	**2.6%**	**-0.6 pp**

2020 წლის შესადარისი მონაცემები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის გამოქვეყნებულ რიცხვებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ რე-სეგმენტაციის ეფექტს, რომელიც აღწერილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების 28-ე შენიშვნაში, მაგრამ არ ითვალისწინებენ სტანდარტულ წლიურ რე-სეგმენტაციას.

უმოქმედო სესხები (NPLs)	**დეკ - 21**	**დეკ - 20**	**ცვლილება წ/წ**
საცალო	2.5%	5.8%	-3.3 pp
კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესი	1.4%	2.4%	-1.0 pp
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები (MSME)	4.0%	6.5%	-2.5 pp
სულ სესხები	**2.4%**	**4.7%**	**-2.3 pp**

2020 წლის შესადარისი მონაცემები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის გამოქვეყნებულ კოეფიციენტებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ რე-სეგმენტაციის ეფექტს, რომელიც აღწერილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების 28-ე შენიშვნაში, მაგრამ არ ითვალისწინებენ სტანდარტულ წლიურ რე-სეგმენტაციას.

უმოქმედო სესხების დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი (NPL coverage)	**დეკ - 21**		**დეკ - 20**	
	რეზერვების დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი	მთლიანი დაფარვის კ ოეფიციენტი	რეზერვების დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი	მთლიანი დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი
საცალო	157.0%	222.7%	102.4%	170.3%
კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესი	56.8%	126.4%	77.1%	148.0%
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები (MSME)	68.0%	155.5%	66.4%	150.5%
სულ	**99.2%**	**174.6%**	**85.6%**	**159.4%**

2020 წლის შესადარისი მონაცემები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის გამოქვეყნებულ კოეფიციენტებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ რე-სეგმენტაციის ეფექტს, რომელიც აღწერილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების 28-ე შენიშვნაში, მაგრამ არ ითვალისწინებენ სტანდარტულ წლიურ რე-სეგმენტაციას. ამასთან, 2021 წელს მენეჯმენტმა შეცვალა სესხის უზრუნველყოფის დაფარვის მეთოდოლოგია უფრო კონსერვატული მიდგომით. უმოქმედო სესხების მთლიანი დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი 2020 წლისთვის გადათვლილია განახლებული მეთოლოგიით.

რისკის ხარჯი

რისკის მთლიანი ხარჯი 2021 წელს -0.3%-ზე იყო, რაც გამოიწვია 2021 წლის გაუმჯობესებულმა მაჩვენებლებმა ყველა სეგმენტში და 2020 წლის მაღალმა საბაზისო ეფექტმა, საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვზე კოვიდ-19-ის გავლენის გათვალისწინებით.

რისკის ხარჯი (CoR)	**ფინანსური წელი'21**	**ფინანსური წელი'20**	**ცვლილება წ/წ**
საცალო	**0.4%**	3.8%	-3.4 pp
კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესი	**-1.0%**	0.6%	-1.6 pp
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები (MSME)	**-0.2%**	3.0%	-3.2 pp
სულ	**-0.3%**	**2.4%**	**-2.7 pp**

2020 წლის შესადარისი მონაცემები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის გამოქვეყნებულ კოეფიციენტებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ რე-სეგმენტაციის ეფექტს, რომელიც აღწერილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების 28-ე შენიშვნაში, მაგრამ არ ითვალისწინებენ სტანდარტულ წლიურ რე-სეგმენტაციას.

სადეპოზიტო პორტფელი

მთლიანი სადეპოზიტო პორტფელი 17.8%-ით გაიზარდა წინა წელთან შედარებით ყველა სეგმენტში და 14,884.1 მილიონი ლარი შეადგინა, ხოლო უცვლელი სავალუტო კურსის მიხედვით, იმავე პერიოდში, მთლიანი სადეპოზიტო პორტფელი 23.1%-ით გაიზარდა. უცხოურ ვალუტაში დენომინირებული დეპოზიტების პროპორცია გაიზარდა 3.2 pp-ით წინა წელთან შედარებით და შეადგინა მთლიანი დეპოზიტების 63.8%, ხოლო უცვლელი კურსის საფუძველზე უცხოურ ვალუტაში დენომინირებული მთლიანი დეპოზიტების პროპორცია შემცირდა 1.6 pp-ით და შეადგინა 64.4%.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჩვენი საბაზრო წილი დეპოზიტებში შეადგენდა 40.4%, რომელიც შემცირდა 3.2 pp-ით წინა წელთან შედარებით, ხოლო ჩვენი საბაზრო წილი იურიდიული პირების დეპოზიტებში შეადგენდა 40.5%, რომელიც გაიზარდა 6.0 pp-ით იმავე პერიოდში. ხოლო საბაზრო წილი ფიზიკური პირების დეპოზიტებში 40.3% იყო, რაც წინა წელთან შედარებით 0.8 pp-ით არის გაზრდილი.

ათას ლარში	**დეკ - 21**	**დეკ - 20**	**ცვლილება წ/წ**
კლიენტის ანგარიშები			
საცალო	**5,629,823**	**4,975,661**	**13.1%**
– საცალო დეპოზიტები ლარში	1,492,325	1,236,594	20.7%
– საცალო დეპოზიტები უცხოურ ვალუტაში	4,137,498	3,739,067	10.7%
კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბიზნესი	**7,378,552**	**5,778,914**	**27.7%**
– კორპორატიული დეპოზიტები ლარში	2,970,310	1,890,889	57.1%
– კორპორატიული დეპოზიტები უცხოურ ვალუტაში	4,408,242	3,888,025	13.4%
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები (MSME)	**1,564,150**	**1,368,490**	**14.3%**
– MSME დეპოზიტები ლარში	761,493	661,941	15.0%
– MSME დეპოზიტები უცხოურ ვალუტაში	802,657	706,549	13.6%
საერთო კლიენტის ანგარიშები	**14,884,145**	**12,634,295**	**17.8%**

** სულ დეპოზიტების წილი მოიცავს ფინანსთა სამინისტროს დეპოზიტებს 511 მილიონი ლარის და 312 მილიონი ლარის ოდენობით 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის და 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით შესაბამისად.*
2020 წლის შესადარისი მონაცემები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის გამოქვეყნებულ რიცხვებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ რე-სეგმენტაციის ეფექტს, რომელიც აღწერილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების 28-ე შენიშვნაში, მაგრამ არ ითვალისწინებენ სტანდარტულ წლიურ რე-სეგმენტაციას.

	ფინანსური წელი 21	**ფინანსური წელი 20**	**ცვლილება წ/წ**
დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	**3.4%**	**3.6%**	**-0.2 pp**
– დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი ლარში	*6.7%*	*6.5%*	*0.2 pp*
– დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი უცხოურ ვალუტაში	*1.5%*	*2.0%*	*-0.5 pp*
საცალო დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	**2.2%**	**2.6%**	**-0.4 pp**
– საცალო დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი ლარში	4.9%	5.3%	-0.4 pp
– საცალო დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი უცხოურ ვალუტაში	1.3%	1.7%	-0.4 pp
კორპორატიული დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	**4.3%**	**4.4%**	**-0.1 pp**
– კორპორატიული დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი ლარში	8.5%	8.1%	0.4 pp
– კორპორატიული დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი უცხოურ ვალუტაში	2.0%	2.5%	-0.5 pp
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	**0.8%**	**0.9%**	**-0.1 pp**
– მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი ლარში	1.4%	1.6%	-0.2 pp
– მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების (MSME) დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი უცხოურ ვალუტაში	0.2%	0.3%	-0.1 pp

2020 წლის შესადარისი მონაცემები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის გამოქვეყნებულ კოეფიციენტებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავენ რე-სეგმენტაციის ეფექტს, რომელიც აღწერილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების 28-ე შენიშვნაში, მაგრამ არ ითვალისწინებენ სტანდარტულ წლიურ რე-სეგმენტაციას.

კოეფიციენტები

კოეფიციენტები (ყოველთვიური საშუალოს საფუძველზე)	**ფინანსური წელი'21**	**ფინანსური წელი'20**
მომგებიანობის კოეფიციენტი:		
უკუგება კაპიტალზე (ROE)	26.3%	12.9%
უკუგება აქტივებზე (ROA)	3.7%	1.7%
ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან თანაფარდობა	32.5%	34.6%
წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა (NIM)	5.0%	4.7%
სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	10.2%	10.1%
დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	3.4%	3.6%
დაფინანსების ხარჯი (cost of funding)	4.4%	4.8%*
აქტივის ხარისხი და პორტფელის კონცენტრაცია:		
რისკის ხარჯი (CoR)	-0.3%	2.4%
PAR 90 მთლიან სესხებზე	1.2%	1.5%
უმოქმედო სესხები (NPL) მთლიან სესხებთან	2.4%	4.7%
უმოქმედო სესხების (NPL) რეზერვების დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი	99.2%	85.6%
უმოქმედო სესხების მთლიანი დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი**	174.6%	159.4%
საკრედიტო ზარალის დონე მთლიან სესხებზე	2.4%	4.0%
დაკავშირებული მხარის სესხები მთლიან სესხებში	0.1%	0.0%
მთლიანი პორტფელის ტოპ-10 მსესხებელი	6.9%	7.9%
მთლიანი პორტფელის ტოპ-20 მსესხებელი	10.6%	12.1%
კაპიტალის და ლიკვიდობის პოზიციები:		
წმინდა სესხები დეპოზიტებზე + IFI*** დაფინანსება	101.3%	100.7%
წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი	127.3%	126.0%
ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი	115.8%	134.2%
ლევერიჯი	6.7x	7.9x
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (Basel III)	13.7%	10.4%
პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (Basel III)	16.7%	13.0%
საზედამხედველოკაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (Basel III)	20.3%	17.1%

**ჯგუფმა გააფორმა უცხოურ ვალუტაში დენომინირებული სვოპ ხელშეკრულებები მისი დაფინანსების ხარჯის შემცირების მიზნით. შესაბამისი საპროცენტო ეფექტი ნაჩვენებია წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალში, მაგრამ ადრე არ შედიოდა დაფინანსების ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის დაანგარიშებაში. ვინაიდან ხელშეკრულებებმა მნიშვნელოვან მოცულობას მიაღწია, ჯგუფმა გადახედა ეფექტების წარდგენას დაფინანსების ხარჯის კოეფიციენტში და მიიღო სვოპ ხელშეკრულებებიდან საპროცენტო ეფექტის დაფინანსების ხარჯის დაანგარიშებაში გათვალისწინების გადაწყვეტილება. ცვლილება რეტროსპექტულად განხორციელდა და ასევე გადაანგარიშდა წინა პერიოდების კოეფიციენტები.*
*** 2021 წელს მენეჯმენტმა შეცვალა სესხის უზრუნველყოფის დაფარვის მეთოდოლოგია უფრო კონსერვატული მიდგომით. უმოქმედო სესხების მთლიანი დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი 2020 წლისთვის გადათვლილია განახლებული მეთოლოგიით.*
**** საერთაშორისო ფინანსური ინსტიტუტები*

კოეფიციენტების განმარტებები მოცემულია 317-318 გვერდებზე.

ძირითადი არსებული და მოსალოდნელი რისკები

კოვიდ 19-ის პანდემიამ გააძლიერა რისკის მართვის კრიტიკული მნიშვნელობა ჯგუფის სტრატეგიისთვის. კოვიდ-19 ეპოქაში განსაკუთრებული მნიშვნელობა აქვს მოსალოდნელი რისკების და განუსაზღვრელობების დადგენას, რომლებმაც შესაძლოა უარყოფითი გავლენა იქონიონ ჯგუფის მუშაობის მაჩვენებლებზე, ფინანსურ მდგომარეობასა და სამომავლო პერსპექტივებზე. ამ ნაწილში გაანალიზებულია ის ძირითადი არსებული და მოსალოდნელი რისკები და განუსაზღვრელობები, რომელთა წინაშეც დგას ჯგუფი. არ არის გამორიცხული, რომ ჯგუფის მუშაობის შედეგებზე შესაძლოა გავლენა იქონიონ ჯერ კიდევ უცნობმა რისკებმა და განუსაზღვრელობებმა, რომლებიც არ არის ჩამოთვლილი ქვემოთ. რისკების მართვის პრაქტიკის შესახებ უფრო დეტალური ინფორმაცია მოცემულია გვერდებზე 100-120. წინამდებარე ანგარიშის შედგენისთვის, უკრაინის ომთან დაკავშირებულ განუსაზღვრელობებს აქვს ადგილი. მისი პოტენციური გავლენა შეჯამებულია მოსალოდნელი რისკების თავში.

სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს შექმნილი აქვს ძირითადი და მოსალოდნელი რისკების შეფასების მოქნილი მექანიზმი, რომელიც „თიბისი ბანკის“ გრძელვადიანი საქმიანობის შეფასების საფუძველზე განსაზღვრავს ბანკის შესაძლებლობას, განაგრძოს ფუნქციონირება და შეასრულოს დასახული მიზნები. განხილვისა და ანალიზის საფუძველზე, სამეთვალყურეო საბჭომ დაადასტურა, რომ მათ აქვთ ჯგუფის სიცოცხლისუნარიანობის გონივრული მოლოდინი მომდევნო სამი წლის განმავლობაში, 2025 წლის 1 იანვრამდე, და რომ ჯგუფი შეძლებს ოპერირების გაგრძელებას და თავისი ვალდებულებების შესრულებას სამი წლის განმავლობაში, 2022 წლის 1 იანვრიდან 2025 წლის 1 იანვრამდე.

ძირითადი რისკები და გაურკვევლობები

1. საკრედიტო რისკი არის ჯგუფის ბიზნეს-საქმიანობის განუყოფელი ნაწილი

რისკის აღწერა

საკრედიტო რისკი წარმოადგენს ჯგუფისთვის ყველაზე მატერიალურრისკს, ვინაიდან ჯგუფი ჩართულია ტრადიციულ საკრედიტო საქმიანობაში. ჯგუფის მომხმარებლები არიან როგორც იურიდიული, ისე - ფიზიკური პირები.

საქართველოს ფინანსური სექტორის დოლარიზაციის მაღალი დონიდან გამომდინარე, საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვან კომპონენტს წარმოადგენს სავალუტო რისკი, რომელიც დაკავშირებულია არაჰეჯირებულ მსესხებლებზე უცხოურ ვალუტაში დენომინირებული სესხების გაცემასთან ჯგუფის პორტფელში. საკრედიტო რისკი ასევე მოიცავს კონცენტრაციის რისკს, რომელიც წარმოადგენს საკრედიტო პორტფელის ხარისხის გაუარესებასთან დაკავშირებულ რისკს, რაც შეიძლება წარმოიშვას ერთ მსესხებელზე ან ერთმანეთთან დაკავშირებულ მსესხებლების ჯგუფებზე დიდი მოცულობის პორტფელის შექმნით ან პორტფელის კონცენტრაციით გარკვეულ ეკონომიკურ დარგებში. ზარალი შესაძლოა კიდევ უფრო გაიზარდოს არახელსაყრელი მაკროეკონომიკური პირობების გამო. ეს რისკები უფრო დეტალურად არის აღწერილი ცალკეული ძირითადი რისკების სახით.

კოვიდ-19-მა გაზარდა განუსაზღვრელობების დონე და მნიშვნელოვანი ეკონომიკური ვარდნა გამოიწვია ბევრ სექტორში, კერძოდ სასტუმრო და დასვენების, უძრავი ქონების მართვის და განვითარების სექტორებში. ასეთი ეკონომიკური ვარდნა მოიცავს მსესხებლების ფინანსური მდგომარეობის გაუარესების და საკრედიტო რისკების ზრდას ჯგუფისთვის.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ბანკი იყენებს საკრედიტო რისკების შეფასების სრულყოფილ ჩარჩოს, რომელშიც მკაფიოდ არის ერთმანეთისგან გამიჯნული საკრედიტო ანალიზისა და კრედიტის დამტკიცების პროცესში მონაწილე მხარეთა მოვალეობები. საკრედიტო შეფასების პროცესი განსხვავდება სეგმენტების მიხედვით. ამასთანავე, დიფერენციაცია ხდება პროდუქტის სახეობების მიხედვითაც, აქტივების კლასების განსხვავებული მახასიათებლების გათვალისწინების მიზნით. კორპორაციული, მცირე და საშუალო ბიზნესის, მსხვილი საცალო და მიკრო სესხების შეფასება ხორციელდება ინდივიდუალურად, მაშინ როცა გადაწყვეტილების მიღების პროცესი მცირე საცალო და მიკრო სესხების შემთხვევაში მეტწილად ავტომატიზებულია. ინდივიდუალური

და ავტომატიზებული დაკრედიტების წესებს განსაზღვრავენ რისკების განყოფილებები, რომლებიც დამოუკიდებლები არიან სესხის გამცემი და ბიზნეს-განვითარების ერთეულებისგან. საკრედიტო შეფასება და დაკრედიტების მოდელები შემუშავებულია საკრედიტო მოდელირების დამოუკიდებელი გუნდის მიერ, რისკების განყოფილების ფარგლებში. ამის შემდეგ მოდელებს ამოწმებს მოდელებთან დაკავშირებული რისკების მართვის კიდევ ერთი დამოუკიდებელი გუნდი, ასევე რისკების განყოფილებიდან. კორპორატიული და საშუალო ბიზნეს-მსესხებლების შემთხვევაში, სესხის განხილვის პროცესი ხორციელდება კონკრეტული სექტორული ჯგუფების მიერ. ამ პროცესში გამოიყენება საფუძვლიანი ცოდნა შესაბამისი სექტორული განვითარების შესახებ.

ჯგუფი იყენებს მონიტორინგის გამართულ სისტემას, რათა სწრაფად მოახდინოს რეაგირება მაკრო და მიკრო მოვლენებზე, საკრედიტო პორტფელში სისუსტეების გამოვლენასა და ინფორმირებული გადაწყვეტილებების მიღებაზე რისკის მართვის კუთხით.

მონიტორინგის პროცესი ცალკეულ სეგმენტებზეა მორგებული და მოიცავს ინდივიდუალური სესხების მონიტორინგს, პორტფელის საერთო მონიტორინგს და გარე ტენდენციების ანალიზს, რამაც შეიძლება გავლენა იქონიოს პორტფელის ხარისხზე. ამასთან, ჯგუფი იყენებს პორტფელის მონიტორინგის კომპლექსურ სისტემას შესუსტებული მახასიათებლების მქონე კრედიტების გამოსავლენად და, საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, შესაბამისი ზომების მისაღებად.

ჯგუფის საკრედიტო პორტფელი სტრუქტურულად დივერსიფიცირებულია მომხმარებელთა ტიპების, პროდუქტის ტიპებისა და ინდუსტრიული სეგმენტების მიხედვით, რასაც მინიმუმამდე დაჰყავს საკრედიტო რისკი ჯგუფის დონეზე. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით საცალო სეგმენტი შეადგენდა მთლიანი პორტფელის 37.0%-ს, რომელიც დაყოფილია იპოთეკურ და არაიპოთეკურ სესხებად, შესაბამისად 65.6% და 34.4%-ით. 2021 წლის ბოლოს ბიზნეს პორტფელში არცერთი სექტორი არ აღემატება მთლიანი პორტფელის 9.4%-ს.

სესხის უზრუნველყოფა წარმოადგენს ჯგუფისთვის საკრედიტო რისკის მიტიგაციის ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვან საშუალებას, ამიტომ უზრუნველყოფაში არსებული ქონების ეფექტური მართვა საკრედიტო რისკების მართვის ერთ-ერთი ძირითადი კომპონენტია. ჯგუფის მიერ გაცემული სესხების უზრუნველყოფა შეიძლება მოიცავდეს, მაგრამ არ შემოიფარგლებოდეს შემდეგით: უძრავი ქონება, ფულადი დეპოზიტები, სატრანსპორტო საშუალებები, მოწყობილობა-დანადგარები, სასაქონლო-მატერიალური მარაგები, ძვირფასი ლითონები, ფასიანი ქაღალდები და მესამე პირის გარანტიები.

ჯგუფის პორტფელის ყველა სეგმენტი უმეტესწილად უზრუნველყოფილია, ხოლო უზრუნველყოფის საშუალებებში მნიშვნელოვან წილს წარმოადგენს უძრავი ქონება. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფის პორტფელის 77.3% უზრუნველყოფილი იყო ნაღდი ფულით, უძრავი ქონებით, ან ოქროთი. უზრუნველყოფის მართვის გამართული სისტემა იძლევა იმის გარანტიას, რომ ობიექტი წარმოადგენდეს საკრედიტო რისკის მიტიგაციის ადეკვატურ საშუალებას.

დამატებით, ბანკი აქტიურად ატარებს სტრეს-ტესტებს და სცენარულ ანალიზს მსესხებლების მდგრადობის შესამოწმებლად სხვადასხვა სტრესულ პირობებში. სტრეს ტესტები მოიცავს დაშვებებს ადგილობრივი ვალუტის გაუფასურების, მშპ-ის ზრდის, სექტორული ზრდის, უმუშევრობის, ინფლაციის, უძრავი ქონების და საქონლის ფასების ცვლილებების, საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ცვლილებების და საკრედიტო და სადეპოზიტო პორტფელების ზრდის შესახებ. ბანკი ახორციელებს ინტენსიურ ფინანსურ მონიტორინგს მსესხებლის შესუსტებული ფინანსური და ბიზნეს–პერსპექტივების დასადგენად, მათთვის რესტრუქტურიზაციის გეგმის შეთავაზების მიზნით, რომელიც მათ ინდივიდუალურ საჭიროებებზეა მორგებული.

2. ჯგუფის წინაშე დგას სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილებით გამოწვეული საკრედიტო რისკი, რადგან ჯგუფის პორტფელში სესხების დიდი ნაწილი უცხოურ ვალუტაშია გამოხატული

რისკის აღწერა

ლარის გაუფასურება ერთ-ერთი მნიშვნელოვანი რისკია, რამაც შეიძლება უარყოფითი გავლენა იქონიოს პორტფელის ხარისხზე, ჯგუფის ბალანსზე არსებული უცხოური ვალუტის მაღალი წილის გამო. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბერს ჯგუფის მთლიანი სესხების და კლიენტებზე გაცემული ავანსების (სესხის შესაძლო დანაკარგების რეზერვების დაკლებამდე) 53.7% უცხოურ ვალუტაში იყო დენომინირებული.

მომხმარებელთა დიდი ნაწილის შემოსავალი წარმოდგენილია უცხოურ ვალუტაში, საზღვარგარეთიდან ფულადი გზავნილების, ტურიზმის ან ექსპორტის გამო. მიუხედავად ამისა, მომხმარებლები შეიძლება არ

იყვნენ დაცულნი ლარის გაცვლითი კურსის მნიშვნელოვანი მერყეობისგან სესხის ვალუტის მიმართ. 2021 წლის განმავლობაში აშშ დოლარის/ლარის გაცვლითი კურსი არასტაბილური იყო და წინა წელთან შედარებით ვალუტის საშუალო კურსი 3.6%-ით გაუფასურდა. საქართველოში მოქმედებს მცურავი გაცვლითი კურსის რეჟიმი და ის მრავალ შიდა და გარე ფაქტორზეა დამოკიდებული, რომლებმაც რიგ შემთხვევაში შესაძლოა მისი გაუფასურება გამოიწვიოს.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

განსაკუთრებული ყურადღება ექცევა გაცვლითი კურსით გამოწვეულ საკრედიტო რისკს იმის გამო, რომ პორტფელის სესხების უმეტესი ნაწილი დენომინირებულია უცხოურ ვალუტაში. ხორციელდება სავალუტო კურსის გაუფასურების მონიტორინგი, რათა საჭიროების შემთხვევაში მოხერხდეს სამოქმედო გეგმის სწრაფი განხორციელება. სავალუტო კურსის გარკვეული გაუფასურების მიმართ მდგრადობა გათვალისწინებულია დაკრედიტების სტანდარტებშიც, რაც გულისხმობს ვალუტის გაუფასურების რისკის ბუფერების გათვალისწინებას არაჰეჯირებული მომხმარებლებისათვის. ამასთან, ჯგუფი მნიშვნელოვან კაპიტალს ფლობს სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილებით გამოწვეული საკრედიტო რისკისგან დასაცავად.

ვალუტის ბოლოდროინდელი მერყეობის შედეგად მიღებული გამოცდილებისა და ცოდნის გათვალისწინებით, ჯგუფს შესწევს უნარი დროულად განახორციელოს წარმოქმნილი სავალუტო კურსის გაუფასურების რისკის მიტიგაცია. 2019 წლის იანვარში სახელმწიფო უწყებებმა განაგრძეს აქტიური მუშაობა უცხოურ ვალუტაზე ეკონომიკის დამოკიდებულების შესამცირებლად და ზედა ზღვარი 200,000 ლარამდე გაზარდეს, რომლის ფარგლებშიც სესხები უნდა გაიცეს მხოლოდ ეროვნულ ვალუტაში. გარდა ამისა, ეროვნულმა ბანკმა პასუხისმგებლიანი დაკრედიტების ინიციატივის ფარგლებში დააწესა უფრო კონსერვატიული PTI და LTV ზღვრები არაჰეჯირებული საცალო მსესხებლებისთვის.

ბანკმა განსაზღვრა მთლიან პორტფელში უცხოურ ვალუტაში გაცემული სესხების წილის შემცირების სტრატეგია. განისაზღვრა ყოველწლიური მიზნები საშუალოვადიან სტრატეგიაში, უცხოურ ვალუტაში წილის თანდათანობით შემცირების გზით. აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტი (ALCO) ყურადღებით აკონტროლებს ამ მიზნების მიღწევას.

3. ჯგუფის საქმიანობის შედეგებს შესაძლოა საფრთხე შეუქმნას ეკონომიკურ გარემოში განვითარებულმა უარყოფითმა მოვლენებმა

რისკის აღწერა

საქართველოს ეკონომიკის ზრდის ტემპის პოტენციურ შენელებას სავარაუდოდ უარყოფითი გავლენა ექნება მსესხებლების მიერ სესხის დაფარვის უნარზე, რაც ზღუდავს მომავალ ინვესტირებასა და საქმიანობის გაფართოებასთან დაკავშირებულ გეგმებს. ეს მოვლენები აისახება ჯგუფის პორტფელის ხარისხსა და მომგებიანობაზე, რაც ასევე აფერხებს პორტფელის ზრდის ტემპს. უარყოფითმა მაკროეკონომიკურმა მოვლენებმა შეიძლება საფრთხის ქვეშ დააყენოს ჯგუფის მუშაობის მაჩვენებლები, რაც განპირობებული იქნება სხვადასხვა გადაცემის არხით, როგორიც არის ვალუტის გაუფასურება, საპროცენტო განაკვეთების მკვეთრი ზრდა, უმუშევრობის დონის ზრდა, შინამეურნეობების განკარგვადი შემოსავლის შემცირება, ქონების ღირებულებების შემცირება, სესხების უზრუნველყოფის დონის, ან კომპანიების გადახდისუნარიანობის გაუარესება გაყიდვების შემცირების გამო. მეზობელ და ძირითად სავაჭრო პარტნიორ ქვეყნებში პოტენციურმა პოლიტიკურმა და ეკონომიკურმა არასტაბილურობამ შესაძლოა უარყოფითად იმოქმედოს საქართველოს ეკონომიკურ მდგომარეობაზე მიმდინარე და ფინანსური ანგარიშების გაუარესებით (მაგ.: შემცირებული ექსპორტი, ტურისტული ნაკადები, ფულადი გზავნილები და პირდაპირი უცხოური ინვესტიციები).

კოვიდ-19-ით გამოწვეული შოკის ეგზოგენური ხასიათი გულისხმობს ჩვეულებრივ ბიზნეს-ციკლებთან შედარებით სწრაფი აღდგენის შესაძლებლობას. მაშინ როდესაც ეკონომიკის გადატვირთვა ნამდვილად იყო მოსალოდნელი, საქართველოს ეკონომიკის აღდგენის სწრაფმა ტემპმა თავდაპირველ მოლოდინებს მნიშვნელოვნად გადააჭარბა. საქართველოს სტატისტიკის ეროვნული სამსახურის მონაცემების მიხედვით, 2021 წელს რეალური მშპ 10.4%-ით გაიზარდა, რაც წლის დასაწყისში ნავარაუდებ 4.7%-ს საგრძნობლად აღემატებოდა. აღსანიშნავია, რომ რეალური მშპ 2019 წელთან შედარებით 2.9%-ით გაიზარდა.

მნიშვნელოვანია, რომ ზრდა სხვადასხვა სექტორს მოიცავდა და საგარეო შემოდინებისა თუ ადგილობრივი მოთხოვნის თითქმის ყველა ინდიკატორზე აისახა. ადგილობრივ მოთხოვნაზე დამატებით იმოქმედა შოკის გამაძლიერებლის შემობრუნებამ (2020 წელს უცხოურ ვალუტაში გაცემული კრედიტების

დაბალი და დეპოზიტების მაღალი დონე), გადადებული მოთხოვნის პარალელურად აშშ დოლარის დეპოზიტების დაბალმა შემოსავლიანობამ, ლარის გამყარებამ და კოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებული შეზღუდვების გაუქმებამ. ძლიერი ადგილობრივი მოთხოვნა ასევე აისახა საქონლის იმპორტის ზრდაზე.

2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის, 13.9%-იანი მაჩვენებლით წლიური ინფლაცია მაღალ დონეზე შენარჩუნდა. წლიური ინფლაციის მაღალი დონე წინა წლის დაბალმა საბაზისო ეფექტმაც განსაზღვრა, რაც კომუნალურ მომსახურებებზე სახელმწიფო სუბსიდირებით იყო განპირობებული.

2021 წელს, მეტწილად წლის პირველ ნახევარში, სებ-მა სავალუტო ბაზარზე კვლავ მნიშვნელოვანი ინტერვენციები განახორციელა. ამასთან, წლის განმავლობაში სებ-მა რეფინანსირების განაკვეთი 8.0%-დან 10.5%-მდე გაზარდა.

საქართველოს ეკონომიკის შესახებ დამატებითი ინფორმაცია იხილეთ ეკონომიკური მიმოხილვის თავში გვერდებზე 12-15.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ეკონომიკური ციკლების მიმართ მგრძნობელობის შესამცირებლად, ჯგუფი უზრუნველყოფს ციკლური ინდუსტრიების იდენტიფიცირებას და განსაზღვრავს სექტორული კონცენტრაციის ლიმიტებს დასაშვები რისკის დონის ფარგლებში. ჯგუფში შექმნილია მაკროეკონომიკური მონიტორინგის პროცესი, რომელიც ეფუძნება საქართველოში და ასევე მის მეზობელ ქვეყნებში განვითარებულ ეკონომიკურ მოვლენებზე გულდასმით და მრავალჯერად დაკვირვებებს, რათა დროულად მოხდეს ეკონომიკური რისკების ადრეული გამაფრთხილებელი ნიშნების იდენტიფიცირება. ეს სისტემა ჯგუფს საშუალებას აძლევს სწრაფად შეაფასოს მნიშვნელოვანი ეკონომიკური და პოლიტიკური მოვლენები და გააანალიზოს მათი გავლენა ჯგუფის მუშაობის შედეგებზე. იდენტიფიცირებული რისკები შესაბამისად აისახება კონკრეტულ სამოქმედო გეგმებში. ეს გულისხმობს სესხის გაცემის სტანდარტების და დასაშვები რისკის დონის მაჩვენებლების ან შეზღუდვების გადახედვას, რაც ასევე მოიცავს ყველაზე მოწყვლად ინდუსტრიებში არსებულ შეზღუდვებს. ამასთან, დაკრედიტების განხილვისა და პორტფელის მონიტორინგის პროცესებში გამოყენებული სტრეს-ტესტები და სცენარული ანალიზი ჯგუფს საშუალებას აძლევს წინასწარ შეაფასოს მაკროეკონომიკური შოკების გავლენა მის ბიზნესზე. მდგრადობა ცვალებადი მაკროეკონომიკური გარემოს მიმართ გათვალისწინებულია ჯგუფის დაკრედიტების სტანდარტებში. ამგვარად მოსალოდნელია, რომ მსესხებლები გაუძლებენ გარკვეულ უარყოფით ეკონომიკურ გავლენას გონივრული ფინანსური მდგომარეობის, სესხის მომსახურების შესაძლებლობებისა და სათანადო უზრუნველყოფით.

საქართველოს ეკონომიკაზე კოვიდ-19-ის კრიზისის გავლენის გათვალისწინებით, ჯგუფმა გადახედა მისი რისკების მართვის ჩარჩოს, უკვე არსებული სტრეს-ტესტირების პრაქტიკის გამოყენებით. ეს მოიცავდა როგორც პორტფელის უფრო სრულ და ხშირ მონიტორინგს, ასევე სტრეს-ტესტებს, კაპიტალში ცვლილების, ლიკვიდურობისა, და პორტფელის ხარისხი მკაცრ კონტროლს გაზრდილი გაურკვევლობის პირობებში.

4. ჯგუფი დგას კაპიტალის რისკის წინაშე, რაც გულისხმობს საზედამხედველო მინიმალურიმოთხოვნების ვერ დაკმაყოფილებას კაპიტალის მზარდი მოთხოვნების პირობებში, რამაც შეიძლება საფრთხის ქვეშ დააყენოს ზრდა და სტრატეგიული მიზნების მიღწევა. დამატებით, გაცვლით კურსის უარყოფითმა ცვლილებამ შესაძლოა გავლენა მოახდინოს კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის კოეფიციენტებზე.

რისკის აღწერა

2017 წლის დეკემბერში ეროვნულმა ბანკმა შემოიღო საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის ახალი ჩარჩო. განახლებული რეგულაციის თანახმად კაპიტალის მოთხოვნა მოიცავს პილარ 1-ის მინიმალურ მოთხოვნას, კომბინირებულ ბუფერებს (სისტემური, კონტრციკლური და კონსერვაციის ბუფერები) და პილარ-2-ის ბუფერებს.

თავდაპირველი რეგულაცია მოიცავდა ეტაპობრივ გრაფიკს, რომელიც ახდენს ბუფერების თანდათანობით შემოღებას ოთხწლიან პერიოდში. კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის შედეგად, სებ-მა გარკვეული კონტრციკლური ღონისძიებები გაატარა კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის მოთხოვნებთან დაკავშირებით, რომლითაც დროებით შეამცირა კონსერვაცია და არაჰეჯირებული სავალუტო საკრედიტო რისკის ბუფერის ორი-მესამედი და გადაავადა ეტაპობრივი გრაფიკი პილარ-2-ის ბუფერებისთვის. ბანკმა აღადგინა ყველა გამონთავისუფლებული მოთხოვნა 2021 წლის ივლისიდან, კაპიტალის განაწილებაზე ნებისმიერი შეზღუდვის გაუქმებით.

სებ-მა განსაზღვრა ახალი გრაფიკი პილარ-2-ის ბუფერების თანდათანობით შემოსაღებად, კონცენტრაციის რისკის და წმინდა „GRAPE“ ბუფერის თანდათანობით შემოღებით, 2021 წლის

მარტიდან 2023 წლის მარტისთვის სრულად დანერგვის მიზნით.

2021 წლის დეკემბერში სისტემური ბუფერი 2.0%-დან 2.5%-მდე გაიზარდა, ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ დამტკიცებული გეგმის შესაბამისად. ბანკის კაპიტალიზაცია 2021 წლის დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით იყო:

- 13.7% ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი მინიმალური მოთხოვნით 11.7%;
- 16.7% პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი მინიმალური მოთხოვნით 14.0%; და
- 20.3% მთლიანი საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი განახლებული მინიმალური მოთხოვნით 18.4%.

ეს მაჩვენებლები შესაბამის საზედამხედველო მინიმუმებს აღემატებოდა.

2021 წელს სებ-მა არაჰეჯირებული სავალუტო საკრედიტო რისკის ბუფერის (CICR) დაანგარიშების მეთოდის ცვლილების შეთავაზება გააკეთა. ახალი მეთოდის თანახმად, რომელიც 2023 წლის მარტიდან შევა ძალაში, მიმდინარე ფიქსირებული არაჰეჯირებული სავალუტო საკრედიტო რისკის ბუფერი (75%) ცვალებადი იქნება 40%-დან 100%-მდე დიაპაზონში, მთლიან პორტფელში უცხოურ ვალუტაში გაცემული სესხის წილის მიხედვით: რაც უფრო დაბალია წილი, მით დაბალი იქნება არაჰეჯირებული სავალუტო საკრედიტო რისკის ბუფერის მოთხოვნა.

ლარის ცვალებადობა ერთ-ერთ მნიშვნელოვან რისკად რჩება, რომელიც გავლენას ახდენს ბანკის საზედამხედველო კაპიტალზე. 10% ლარის გაუფასურება განაპირობებს 0.8 pp, 0.7 pp და 0.6 pp კლებას ბანკის ძირითადი პირველადი, პირველადი და მთლიანი საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის კოეფიციენტებში, შესაბამისად.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ბანკი ატარებს სტრეს-ტესტებს და სენსიტიურობისრ ანალიზს, რათა მოახდინოს დამატებითი კაპიტალის მოხმარების რაოდენობის განსაზღვრა სხვადასხვა სცენარების შემთხვევაში. ასეთი ანალიზი მიუთითებს, რომ ბანკს აქვს საკმარისი კაპიტალი მინიმალური საზედამხედველო მოთხოვნების დასაკმაყოფილებლად. ბანკის დირექტორთა საბჭოსა და რისკების კომიტეტის ჩართულობით აქტიურად ხორციელდება კაპიტალის პროგნოზების, ასევე სტრეს-ტესტების და სხვადასხვა შესაძლო სცენარების შედეგების მონიტორინგი, რათა უზრუნველყოფილ იქნას გონივრული მართვა და, საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, დროული ღონისძიებების გატარება.

5. ჯგუფს აქვს მარეგულირებელი და სააღსრულებო მოქმედების რისკი

რისკის აღწერა

ბანკი ეწევა რეგულირებად საქმიანობას და, შესაბამისად, ექვემდებარება საკანონმდებლო მოთხოვნებთან შესაბამისობის რისკებს. საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკს შეუძლია პრუდენციული მოთხოვნები გაუზარდოს როგორც მთელ სექტორს, ასევე კონკრეტულ ინსტიტუტებს ამ სექტორში. აქედან გამომდინარე, ჯგუფის მომგებიანობას და მუშაობის შედეგებს შესაძლოა საფრთხე შეუქმნას გაზრდილმა მარეგულირებელმა ტვირთმა.

ეროვნული ბანკი სავალდებულო საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტებთან ერთად ადგენს დაკრედიტების ლიმიტებს და სხვა ეკონომიკურ კოეფიციენტებს (მათ შორის, დაკრედიტების, ლიკვიდურობისა და საინვესტიციო კოეფიციენტების).

საქართველოს საბანკო რეგულაციების თანახმად, სხვა საკითხებთან ერთად, ბანკი ვალდებულია აკმაყოფილებდეს მინიმალურ სარეზერვო მოთხოვნებს და სავალდებულო ფინანსურ კოეფიციენტებს, ამასთან რეგულარულად წარადგინოს პერიოდული ანგარიშები. ბანკი ასევე იმართება საგადასახადო კოდექსით და საქართველოში მოქმედი სხვა შესაბამისი კანონებით. მშობელი კომპანიის ლონდონის ბირჟის პრემიუმ სეგმენტში რეგისტრაციის შემდეგ, ჯგუფი დიდი ბრიტანეთის ფინანსური ქცევის უწყების მიერ მიღებულ რეგულაციებს დაექვემდებარა. მის საბანკო ოპერაციებთან ერთად, ჯგუფი ასევე ახდენს სხვა მარეგულირებელი ფინანსური მომსახურების პროდუქტების, მათ შორის სალიზინგო და საბროკერო მომსახურებების შეთავაზებას.

ჯგუფი ყველა საჭირო ზომას იღებს ყველა შესაბამის კანონმდებლობასთან და რეგულაციასთან სრული შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფისთვის. ჯგუფი ასევე ვალდებულია დააკმაყოფილოს ფინანსური კოეფიციენტები აღებული ვალდებულებების ხელშეკრულებების მიხედვით. დამატებითი ინფორმაციისთვის იხილეთ „ჯგუფის აუდიტირებული ფინანსური ანგარიშგების“ გვერდებზე 291-297.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

საკანონმდებლო მოთხოვნებთან სრული შესაბამისობის უზრუნველსაყოფად ბანკს დანერგილი აქვს შესაბამისი მართვის სისტემები

და პროცესები, რომლებიც გათვალისწინებულია ჯგუფის ოპერაციების ყველა დონეზე. შესაბამისობის რისკის მართვის განყოფილება პასუხისმგებელია საკანონმდებლო მოთხოვნებთან შესაბამისობის რისკის მართვაზე და ანგარიშვალდებულია უშუალოდ აღმასრულებელ დირექტორთან. ჯგუფის რისკების კომიტეტი პასუხისმგებელია რეგულაციებთან შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფაზე სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს დონეზე. საბანკო რეგულაციებისა და საქართველოს საგადასახადო სისტემის თვალსაზრისით, ჯგუფი მჭიდროდ თანამშრომლობს მარეგულირებელ ორგანოსთან, რათა უზრუნველყოს ახალი პროცედურების და მოთხოვნების დეტალურად განხილვა მათ განხორციელებამდე.

მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ მარეგულირებლების მიერ მიღებული გადაწყვეტილებები ჯგუფის კონტროლის ფარგლებს სცდება, მნიშვნელოვან მარეგულირებელ ცვლილებებს ხშირად წინ უსწრებს საკონსულტაციო პერიოდი, რაც საშუალებას აძლევს ყველა ფინანსურ ინსტიტუტს, გამოთქვას საკუთარი მოსაზრება და, შესაბამისად, თავისი ბიზნეს-პრაქტიკა მოარგოს ცვლილებებს.

6. ჯგუფს აქვს კონცენტრაციის რისკი

რისკის აღწერა

ცალკეულ ინდივიდუალურ მსესხებლებს აქვთ მაღალი დავალიანება ჯგუფის მიმართ, რომელთა პოტენციური დეფოლტი გულისხმობს გაზრდილ საკრედიტო დანაკარგებს და რეზერვის მაღალ ხარჯს. ჯგუფის პორტფელი კარგად დივერსიფიცირებულია სექტორების მიხედვით, რაც განაპირობებს სექტორული კონცენტრაციის რისკის ზომიერ ნიშნულს. თუმცა, მთავარ რისკის მატარებლებზე ჯამური დავალიანების ზრდის შემთხვევაში მოსალოდნელია, რომ შესაბამისად გაიზრდება რისკებიც.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით ჯგუფის მაქსიმალურმა დავალიანებამ ერთ უმსხვილეს დარგზე (უძრავი ქონება) საკრედიტო პორტფელის 9,4%-ს შეადგენდა. 2021 წლის ბოლოს 20 უმსხვილეს მსესხებელზე დავალიანება საკრედიტო პორტფელის 10.6% იყო.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ჯგუფი განუწყვეტლივ ამოწმებს კონცენრტაციის რისკს როგორც ცალკეული მსესხებლების, ასევე სექტორებისა და ძირითადი რისკის მატარებლების მიმართ და აწესებს ლიმიტებს რისკის შერბილების მიზნით. რისკის აპეტიტის ჩარჩოს ფარგლებში, ჯგუფი აწესებს ლიმიტებს როგორც ინდივიადუალური ისე სექტორული კონცენტრაციებისთვის. საქართველოში ან მეზობელ ქვეყნებში ეკონომიკურ-პოლიტიკური გარემოს ნებისმიერი მნიშვნელოვანი ცვლილებისას ჯგუფის მიერ გადაისინჯება რისკის აპეტიტის კრიტერიუმები წარმოქმნილი კონცენტრაციის რისკის შესამცირებლად. ლიმიტებთან შესაბამისობის უზრუნველსაყოფად გამოიყენება ეფექტური მონიტორინგის საშუალებები. კოვიდ-19 პანდემიით გამოწვეული გაურკვევლობების გამო განხორციელდა მკაცრი მონიტორინგი, მაკრო მოლოდინების საფუძველზე ტოპ 20 კორპორატიული მსესხებლის საქმიანობის შეფასების მიზნითგარდა ამისა, ბანკში შექმნილია რესტრუქტურიზაციის განყოფილებები გადახდისუუნარო მსესხებლების სამართავად. საჭიროების მიხედვით, კლიენტები გადამისამართდებიან ამ განყოფილებებში უფრო ეფექტური მართვისა და, საბოლოოდ, შედეგად მიღებული ნებისმიერი საკრედიტო ზარალის შემცირების მიზნით. საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის კაპიტალის ახალი ჩარჩოს მიხედვით, „პილარ-2“-ის ფარგლებში წარმოდგენილია კონცენტრაციის ბუფერი, რაც ჯგუფს ეხმარება იმის უზრუნველყოფაში, რომ შეინარჩუნოს ადეკვატური კაპიტალის დონე კონცენტრაციის რისკის შესარბილებლად.

7. ჯგუფის ოპერაციებისთვის დამახასიათებელია ლიკვიდურობის რისკი

რისკის აღწერა

მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ჯგუფი ფლობს საკმარის ფინანსურ რესურსებს მისი ვადადამდგარი ვალდებულებების დასაფარად, საბანკო ოპერაციებისთვის ლიკვიდურობის რისკი დამახასიათებელია და მის გაზრდაზე შესაძლოა მრავალმა ფაქტორმა იმოქმედოს. აღნიშნული ფაქტორები მოიცავს დაფინანსების კონკრეტულ წყაროზე ზედმეტად დაყრდნობას ან მის ხელმიუწვდომლობას, ასევე ცვლილებებს საკრედიტო რეიტინგებში ან ბაზრის მასშტაბით ისეთ მოვლენას, როგორიც არის 2007 წელს დაწყებული გლობალური ფინანსური კრიზისი. განვითარებად ბაზრებზე კომპანიებისათვის კრედიტის ხელმისაწვდომობაზე მნიშვნელოვან გავლენას ახდენს ინვესტორის ნდობის დონე, ამიტომ ფაქტორებს, რომლებიც მასზე ზემოქმედებენ (მაგ., საკრედიტო რეიტინგის შემცირება, ცენტრალური ბანკის ან სახელმწიფოს ჩარევები, ან ვალის რესტრუქტურიზაცია შესაბამის დარგში), შეუძლიათ შეცვალონ აღნიშნულ ბაზარზე მოქმედი კომპანიების დაფინანსების ხარჯი ან ხელმისაწვდომობა.

ჯგუფი შესაბამისობაში იყო სებ-ის მიერ დადგენილი მინიმალური ლიკვიდურობის მოთხოვნებთან, რომელიც მოიცავს ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტს (LCR) და წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტს (NSFR). 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის, წმინდა სესხების ფარდობამ დეპოზიტებისა და საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებების დაფინანსების ჯამთან შეადგინა 101.3%, ლიკვიდურობის დაფარვის კოეფიციენტმა - 115.8%, ხოლო წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტმა - 127.3%. ყველა მათგანი სებ-ის მიერ დადგენილ მინიმალურ მოთხოვნებს ან შესაბამის სახელმძღვანელო მითითებებს საკმაოდ აღემატება.

2021 წლის მაისში საქართველოს ეროვნულმა ბანკმა აღადგინა სებ-ის ლარის ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი (GEL LCR >=75%), რომელიც გაუქმდა ერთი წლით, კოვიდ-19-ის შედეგად ლიკვიდურობის მოთხოვნებთან დაკავშირებული ერთ-ერთი კონტრციკლური ღონისძიების სახით.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

მოცემული რისკის შესუსტების მიზნით, ჯგუფს უჭირავს მყარი ლიკვიდურობის პოზიცია და თანხის გატანის სცენარებს აანალიზებს, როგორც ჩვეულებრივი, ისე სტრესული გარემოებებისათვის იმაში დასარწმუნებლად, რომ მას აქვს საკმარისი ლიკვიდური აქტივები და ფულადი ნაკადების შემოდინება. ჯგუფი ინარჩუნებს დაფინანსების დივერსიფიცირებულ სტრუქტურას შესაბამისი ლიკვიდურობის რისკების სამართავად. ლიკვიდურობა საკმარისია იმისათვის, რომ გაუძლოს მომხმარებლების მიერ დეპოზიტების გატანას, თუმცა დეპოზიტების არსებითი თანხების მოულოდნელმა და სწრაფად გატანამ შეიძლება უარყოფითი გავლენა იქონიოს ჯგუფის ბიზნესზე, ფინანსურ მდგომარეობაზე, ოპერაციების შედეგებსა და/ან პერსპექტივებზე.

ჯგუფს ლიკვიდურობის მართვის ჩარჩოს ფარგლებში აქვს ლიკვიდურობის მართვის ალტერნატიული გეგმა, რომელშიც განსაზღვრულია რისკის მაჩვენებლები სხვადასხვა სტრესული სცენარისათვის და შესაბამისი სამოქმედო გეგმები. აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტი (ALCO) ახორციელებს ლიკვიდურობის რისკის პოზიციისა და შიდა ლიმიტებთან შესაბამისობის მჭიდრო მონიტორინგს.

უცხოურ ვალუტაში მაღალი ლიკვიდური პოზიციის გამო, ბანკმა განახორციელა საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულების რამდენიმე რესურსის წინასწარ გადახდა 237.4 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის ოდენობით 2020 წლის ბოლოს და 2021 წლის განმავლობაში. ამასთან, იმავე პერიოდში ბანკმა განახორციელა ფასების ოპტიმიზების პროცესი და ფინანსური დაწესებულებებისგან უფრო იაფი რესურსები მოიზიდა.

8. ჯგუფის მომგებიანობა მჭიდროდ არის დაკავშირებული წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალთან

რისკის აღწერა

წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი შეადგენს ჯგუფის საერთო შემოსავლების მნიშვნელოვან ნაწილს. შესაბამისად, წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟის მერყეობა გავლენას ახდენს საოპერაციო შედეგებსა და მომგებიანობაზე. როგორც ახალმა რეგულაციებმა, ასევე მაღალმა კონკურენციამ, შესაძლოა გამოიწვიოს საპროცენტო განაკვეთების შემცირება, რაც რისკის ქვეშ აყენებს ჯგუფის მომგებიანობას. ამავდროულად, ფულადი რესურსის ხარჯი დამოუკიდებლად განისაზღვრება, ლოკალურ და საერთაშორისო ბაზრების შესაბამისად.

2021 წელს წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა წინა წელთან შედარებით გაიზარდა 0.4 pp-ით და შეადგინა 5.1%, რაც ძირითადად განპირობებულია სესხების ეფექტური განაკვეთის ზრდით, უცხოურ ვალუტაში ფულადი რესურსების ხარჯის შემცირებით, დაფინანსების სტრუქტურის ოპტიმიზაციითა და გაზრდილი ლარიზაციით ჯამური სესხის პორტფელში.

ბანკი საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკს მართავს სებ-ის მიერ 2020 წლის სექტემბრიდან შემოღებული რეგულაციის შესაბამისად. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ლარში ცვლადგანაკვეთიანი აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების მოცულობა შეადგენდა 4,148 მილიონი ლარს(18%) და 2,180 მილიონი ლარს (11%), შესაბამისად. ხოლო 8,054 მილიონი ლარის აქტივები (34%) და 761 მილიონი ლარის ვალდებულებები (4%) იყო ცვალებადი LIBOR/Euribor/FED/ECB განაკვეთებთან მიმართებით. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ბანკი შესაბამისობაში იყო EVE (კაპიტალის ბანკი ეკონომიკური ღირებულება) მგრძნობელობის ზღვართან, რომელიც დაადგინა სებ-მა პირველადი კაპიტალის 15%-ით, ხოლო კოეფიციენტი შეადგენდა 2.9%-ს.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

2021 წელს ბანკმა გამოიყენა ჭარბი ლიკვიდურობა ძვირადღირებული ფულადი რესურსის დასაფარად და აქტიური კომუნიკაცია აწარმოა სხვა გრძელვადიანი დაფინანსების

მარჟების შესამცირებლად, რითაც ხელი შეუწყო წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟის ზრდას. ბანკი განაგრძობს საკომისიო შემოსავლის ზრდაზე ორიენტირებას, მომავალში დაკრედიტებისა და სადეპოზიტო პროდუქტებზე მარჟის შესაძლო შემცირებისგან თავდაცვის მიზნით.

ბანკი აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების, ასევე საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის ეფექტურად სამართავად, იყენებს მაღალი ხარისხის საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების პორტფელს, დაფინანსების გრძელვადიან ინსტრუმენტებსა და დერივატივებს.

9. ბოლო წლებში კიბერ-შეტევებით გამოწვეული საფრთხეების რიცხვი გაიზარდა და კიდევ უფრო იმატებს. პოტენციური კიბერ-შეტევების რისკმა, რომელიც უფრო დახვეწილი გახდა, შეიძლება უსაფრთხოების მნიშვნელოვანი რისკი წარმოქმნას. მსგავსი რისკები სწრაფად იცვლება და მოითხოვს მუდმივ ყურადღებასა და ინვესტიციას

რისკის აღწერა

ბოლო წლებში ქართულ ბანკზე რაიმე სერიოზული კიბერ-შეტევა არ განხორციელებულა. მიუხედავად ამისა, ჯგუფის მზარდი დამოკიდებულება საინფორმაციო ტექნოლოგიების სისტემებზე ზრდის მის მიმართ პოტენციური კიბერ-შეტევების რისკს.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

კიბერ-შეტევებთან დაკავშირებული რისკების შემცირების და კლიენტების უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფის მიზნით, ჯგუფი მუდმივად აახლებს და აუმჯობესებს უსაფრთხოების მრავალშრიან სტრატეგიას, რომელიც მოიცავს სხვადასხვა პრევენციულ და დეტექციურ კონტროლის ღონისძიებებს - მონაცემებიდან და კომპიუტერული მოწყობილობიდან პერიმეტრის ფაიერვოლამდე.

შეიქმნა უსაფრთხოების საოპერაციო ცენტრი, რომელიც აკონტროლებს ორგანიზაციის ქსელში დაფიქსირებულ ყველა შესაძლო გადახრას, პოტენციური ინციდენტების გამოვლენის და მათზე ეფექტური რეაგირების მიზნით.

მინიმუმ წელიწადში ერთხელ ტარდება სრული ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოებასა და კიბერ-უსაფრთხოებასთან დაკავშირებული საფრთხეების ანალიზი, შესაბამისი რეგიონული და სექტორული პერსპექტივების გათვალისწინებით. ამასთან, მინიმუმ წელიწადში ერთხელ რისკების, ეთიკისა და შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის კომიტეტს წარედგინება სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს პრეზენტაცია, ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების საკითხების სიღრმისეული შეფასებით. მინიმუმ ორ წელიწადში ერთხელ ამ ანალიზის ფარგლებში ფორმდება ხელშეკრულება დამოუკიდებელ კონსულტანტთან ჩვენი შესაძლებლობების ეფექტურობის შესაფასებლად საუკეთესო პრაქტიკების და რეალური მსოფლიო კიბერ-შეტევების სცენარების გათვალისწინებით. ეს ანალიზი ჯგუფს აძლევს ფართო და დეტალურ ინფორმაციას, რომელიც ეხმარება საინფორმაციო და კიბერ უსაფრთხოების სისტემების შემდგომ გაუმჯობესებაში. გარდა ამისა რეგულარულად ტარდება კიბერ-შეტევებისთვის მზადყოფნის სავარჯიშოები. ეს სავარჯიშოები აფასებენ ჯგუფის ფაქტობრივ მდგომარეობას მოცემულ სფეროში და ქმნიან ორიენტირებს საერთაშორისო საუკეთესო პრაქტიკებთან შესადარებლად.

ჩვენი თანამშრომლები მნიშვნელოვან როლს ასრულებენ ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფაში. შედეგად ყველა თანამშრომლისთვის ტარდება რეგულარული სავალდებულო ტრენინგ-კურსები, რომლებიც მოიცავს დისტანციურ სასწავლო კურსებს უსაფრთხოების საკითხებზე, თაღლითობის და ფიშინგის სიმულაციებს, ასევე საინფორმაციო ელ-ფოსტებს, ჩვენი თანამშრომლების ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების საკითხებში ცოდნის გაღრმავების მიზნით. ადაპტაციის პროცესის ფარგლებში ტრენინგი ასევე ახალ თანამშრომლებსაც უტარდებათ. აღნიშნული ღონისძიებები უზრუნველყოფს თანამშრომლების სრულ ინფორმირებას მათი პასუხისმგებლობების შესახებ და მათ მომზადებას კიბერ-საფრთხეებთან ეფექტურად გამკლავების კუთხით.

ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების მართვის კომიტეტი არეგულირებს საინფორმაციო და კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების პროცესს რისკების მისაღებ დონემდე დაყვანის და მართვის პროცესების უწყვეტი გაუმჯობესების მიღწევის მიზნით.

საგანგებო გარემოებების დადგომის შემთხვევებში ბიზნესის უწყვეტობის უზრუნველყოფის მიზნით შედგენილია აღდგენის გეგმები.

კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის დაწყების შემდეგ, ჯგუფმა გააქტიურა უსაფრთხო დისტანციური სამუშაო პოლიტიკა, რომელიც უზრუნველყოფს სახლში მუშაობის გარემოს დაცულობას კიბერ-შეტევებისგან, ხოლო უსაფრთხოების ჯგუფი დისტანციური სამუშაო საშუალებების ეფექტურ ზედამხედველობას ახორციელებს. ფიშინგის მცდელობების მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის მიუხედავად თანამშრომლების მიმართ, არსებით ინციდენტებს ადგილი არ ჰქონია. უსაფრთხოების საოპერაციო

ცენტრმა და საფრთხეების გამოვლენის ჯგუფებმა წარმატებით დანერგეს ეფექტური და უსაფრთხო დისტანციური თანამშრომლობის და კომუნიკაციების ტექნოლოგიური საშუალებები და პრაქტიკები.

2021 წელს ბანკის ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების მართვის სისტემამ მიიღო ISO 27001 სერტიფიკატი. ეს იმის დემონსტრაციაა, რომ ბანკი ეფექტურად იცავს ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების პრაქტიკებს მისი ინფორმაციის და საინფორმაციო სისტემების სხვადასხვა ტიპის საფრთხისგან დასაცავად. გასული სამი წლის განმავლობაში „თიბისი ბანკში“ ადგილი არ ჰქონია ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების დარღვევის არსებით შემთხვევას.

2021 წლის დეკემბრის თვეში „ერნსტ ენდ იანგის“ თბილისის ოფისმა ორი აუდიტი ჩაატარა - კიბერ უსაფრთხოების მართვის სტრუქტურის შეფასება და SWIFT CSCF შეფასება ბანკისთვის. შედეგად, ამ აუდიტის პროცესში კრიტიკული დასკვნები და მნიშვნელოვანი შეუსაბამობები არ გამოვლენილა. კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების მართვის საფუძვლები საქართველოს ეროვნულმა ბანკმა განსაზღვრა და ის ეფუძნება NIST-ის კიბერ უსაფრთხოების მართვის საფუძვლებს.

10. ჯგუფის საქმიანობის თანდაყოლილი საოპერაციო რისკის ნაწილია გარე და შიდა თაღლითობის რისკები. ოპერაციების მზარდი სირთულისა და მრავალფეროვნების გათვალისწინებით, საბანკო სექტორის დიგიტალიზაციასთან ერთად იზრდება თაღლითობის რისკები. პროაქტიული მართვის გარეშე თაღლითობის შემთხვევებმა შეიძლება არსებითი ზეგავლენა მოახდინონ ჯგუფის მომგებიანობასა და რეპუტაციაზე

რისკის აღწერა

გარე თაღლითობა ჯგუფის საწინააღმდეგოდ შეიძლება მომდინარეობდეს მესამე მხარის ქმედებებიდან. ყველაზე ხშირად აღნიშნული შემთხვევები დაკავშირებულია საბანკო ბარათებთან, სესხებთან და კლიენტის ფიშინგთან. შიდა თაღლითობა მომდინარეობს ჯგუფის თანამშრომლების მიერ განხორციელებული ქმედებებიდან და მსგავსი შემთხვევები შედარებით ნაკლებად, მაგრამ მაინც ხდება. საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის განმავლობაში ჯგუფში დაფიქსირდა თაღლითობის რამდენიმე შემთხვევა, რომელთაგან არცერთს ჰქონია არსებითი გავლენა ჯგუფის მოგება-ზარალის ანგარიშგებაზე. კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის შედეგად, თაღლითობის და ციფრული დანაშაულის სწრაფი ზრდის საფრთხე გაძლიერდა, ხოლო თაღლითები იყენებენ ახალ ტექნიკებს და მიდგომებს, ფულის უკანონოდ მითვისებისთვის სხვადასხვა შესაძლებლობების მოსაძიებლად. აქედან გამომდინარე, თუ არ მოხდა ამ საკითხის სათანადოდ გაკონტროლება და მართვა, პოტენციურ გავლენას შესაძლოა არსებითი ხასიათი ჰქონდეს.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ჯგუფი აქტიურ ახორციელებს თაღლითობასთან დაკავშირებული რისკების მონიტორინგს, დაფიქსირებას და აღმოფხვრას და მუდმივი მონიტორინგის პროცესებს საეჭვო ქმედებების დროულად აღმოსაჩენად. რისკისა და კონტროლის თვითშეფასების სავარჯიშოს მიზანია მნიშვნელოვან პროცესებში ნარჩენი რისკების გამოვლენა, შესაბამისი პრევენციული ღონისძიებების გათვალისწინებით. თაღლითობის რისკების მონიტორინგსა და მიტიგაციაზე ჩვენი მუდმივი ძალისხმევის გათვალისწინებით, შიდა პროცესების სირთულის მიუხედავად, ჯგუფი უზრუნველყოფს თაღლითური ქმედებების დროულად აღმოჩენას და კონტროლს.

11. ჯგუფს აქვს რეპუტაციის რისკი

რისკის აღწერა

არსებობს რეპუტაციასთან დაკავშირებული რისკები, რომელთა წინაშეც დგას ჯგუფი. ამგვარი რისკებია ანტი-საბანკო კამპანია, ფიშინგის შემთხვევებისა და სხვა კიბერ-დანაშაულების ზრდა. ასევე, გაციფრულების პროცესთან ასოცირებული რისკები, როგორიცაა ციფრული სერვისების შეფერხება, რაც უარყოფითად აისახება ციფრული ბანკის, ATM-ებისა და გადახდის ტერმინალების მუშაობაზე. თუმცა არცერთი ზემოხსენებული ჩამონათვალიდან არც ერთი არ არის რისკი, რომელიც მხოლოდ თიბისი ჯგუფზე ახდენას გავლენას.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

რეპუტაციის რისკების ალბათობის მიტიგაციის მიზნით, ბანკი მუდმივად მუშაობს, რათა შექმნას და შეინარჩუნოს ძლიერი ბრენდის აღქმა დაინტერესებულ პირებსა და ჯგუფებს შორის. ჯგუფი იცავს ყველა შესაბამის შიდა პოლიტიკას და პროცედურას, რეპუტაციის პირდაპირი თუ ირიბი რისკების გავლენის მინიმუმამდე დაყვანის მიზნით. ჯგუფი მუდმივად ახორციელებს ბრენდის ღირებულების მონიტორინგს საზოგადოებრივი აზრის შესწავლის/კვლევისა და დაინტერესებული პირებისაგან უკუკავშირის მიღების გზით.

სპეციალური შიდა და გარე მარკეტინგის და კომუნიკაციების გუნდები ყოველდღიურად ახორციელებენ მედია გაშუქების მონიტორინგს.

ეს გუნდები აკონტროლებენ რისკებს, შეიმუშავებენ სცენარებს და ქმნიან შესაბამის სამოქმედო გეგმებს. ჯგუფი ცდილობს რეპუტაციის და ბრენდის პოტენციური დამაზიანებელი ნიშნების იდენტიფიცირებას მათი მიტიგაციის და აღმოფხვრის მიზნით და მათ გართულებამდე ინფორმაციას სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს აწვდის.

კომუნიკაციისა და კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების გუნდები ატარებენ ცნობიერების ამაღლების ფართომასშტაბიან კამპანიებს კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების და ფინანსური განათლების შესახებ, რაც მოიცავს მედიას, საქართველოს ბანკების ასოციაციას და „Edufin“-ს („თიბისის“ ფინანსური განათლების შიდა პლატფორმას), რომლებიც კიბერ-საფრთხეების და ფიშინგის შემთხვევების მიტიგაციისა და და პრევენციისაკენაა მიმართული.

12. ჯგუფი გასწევს რისკს, რომ სტრატეგიული ინიციატივები არ შექმნის გრძელვადიან ღირებულებას მისი დაინტერესებული მხარეებისთვის

რისკის აღწერა

ჯგუფს შესაძლოა ჰქონდეს ბიზნეს სტრატეგიის განვითარების რისკი, რომელიც ვერ უზრუნველყოფს გრძელვადიანი ღირებულებების შექმნას ცვალებად სამომხმარებლო საჭიროებებისა და კონკურენტულ გარემოში, ასევე მარეგულირებლის შეზღუდვების პირობებში.

ამასთან, გაზრდილმა გაურკვევლობამ კოვიდ-19-ით გამოწვეულ მნიშვნელოვან ეკონომიკურ და სოციალურ რღვევებთან ერთად, შესაძლოა ხელი შეუშალოს ჯგუფის უნარს ეფექტურად შეიმუშაოს და დროულად განახორციელოს სტრატეგიული ინიციატივები, ასევე საფრთხის ქვეშ დააყენოს ბანკის გრძელვადიანი ღირებულების შექმნის უნარი.

გთხოვთ, იხილოთ ჯგუფის ძირითადი სტრატეგიული უპირატესობები შემდეგ თავში: ჩვენი ბიზნეს სტრატეგიის და შესრულების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლების შესახებ, გვერდებზე 18-23.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ჯგუფი ატარებს სტრატეგიული მიმოხილვის ყოველწლიურ შეხვედრებს, სადაც მონაწილეობენ ბანკის უმაღლესი და შუა რგოლის ხელმძღვანელები. შეხვედრების ფარგლებში ხდება ბაზრის ძირითადი ტენდეციებსა და სხვადასხვა პრაქტიკების ანალიზი რეგიონულ და საერთაშორისო ბაზრებზე - რათა სწორი მიმართულებით მოხდეს კომპანიის განვითარება და სხვადასხვა პერსპექტივით შეფასდეს ჯგუფის საქმიანობის ეფექტურობა. ასევე, ბანკი მუდმივად მუშაობს მსოფლიოს წამყვან კონსულტანტებთან მისი სტრატეგიის გასაუმჯობესებლად.

დამატებით, ჯგუფი ატარებს კვარტალურ ანალიზს და აკონტროლებს სტრატეგიის განხორციელების შეფასებისთვის გამოყენებულ საზომებს. საზომებში მნიშვნელოვანი გადახრის შემთხვევაში, ჯგუფი ზრუნავს გამოსწორებისა და მიტიგაციის ზომების შემუშავებაზე.

13. ჯგუფს აქვს რისკები, რომლებიც დაკავშირებულია მის უნართან მოიზიდოს და დაიქირაოს მაღალკვალიფიციური თანამშრომლები.

ჯგუფს აქვს კვალიფიციური პერსონალის დაკარგვის ან კვალიფიციური თანამშრომლების მოზიდვის, განვითარების და შენარჩუნების რისკი. განსაკუთრებით, სტრატეგიული გადაწყვეტილება ციფრულ კომპანიად გარდაქმნის შესახებ ითვალისწინებს გაზრდილ მოთხოვნას მაღალი კალიბრის IT პროფესიონალებზე ჯგუფის მასშტაბით. გარდა ამისა სწრაფად ცვალებად ბიზნეს გარემოსთან ადაპტირების მიზნით, ჯგუფმა უნდა განავითაროს ეჯაილ კულტურა და თანამშრომლებს შესძინოს საჭირო უნარები. ასევე, კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიამ ადამიანურ რესურსებთან დაკავშირებული დამატებითი გამოწვევები შექმნა თანამშრომლების ჯანმრთელობის და კეთილდღეობის დაცვასთან, მაღალეფექტური დონეების შენარჩუნებასთან, ძლიერ შიდა კომუნიკაციასთან და კორპორატიულ კულტურასთან დაკავშირებით.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ჯგუფი განსაკუთრებულ ყურადღებას აქცევს ადამიანური კაპიტალის მართვის სტრატეგიებს და პოლიტიკას, რომელიც მოიცავს ნიჭიერი პერსონალის მოზიდვის, შენარჩუნებისა და განვითარების მიდგომებს და თავის თანამშრომლებს სთავაზობს კონკურენტული ანაზღაურების პაკეტს. ჯგუფმა ასევე შეიმუშავა და განახორციელა ეჯაილ ტრანსფორმაცია, რომლის მიზანია თანამშრომელთა ჩართულობის და კმაყოფილების გაზრდა. გარდა ამისა, ბანკმა შექმნა IT და რისკების აკადემია ახალგაზრდა პროფესიონალების მოზიდვისა და გადამზადებისთვის. საუკეთესო სტუდენტებს ბანკი დასაქმებას სთავაზობს. გარდა ამისა, ბანკს აქვს შიდა აკადემია, რომელიც სხვადასხვა მიმართულებით კურსებს სთავაზობს თანამშრომლებს.

ეფექტური შიდა საკომუნიკაციო სისტემის უზრუნველსაყოფად გავაუმჯობესეთ სხვადასხვა ციფრული საშუალებები ჩვენს თანამშრომლებთან ჩართულობისთვის. მენეჯმენტი რეგულარულად ატარებს შეხვედრებს პერსონალთან, ჯგუფის სტრატეგიული ინიციატივების და ფინანსური მდგომარეობის შესახებ მათი ინფორმირების, ასევე გაურკვევლობის პერიოდში მათი პრობლემების აღმოფხვრის მიზნით. ჩვენი კორპორაციული კულტურის დამატებით ხელშეწყობისა და გაუმჯობესების მიზნით, ბანკის შიდა Facebook ჯგუფი უფრო გააქტიურდა, მაგ. თანამშრომლის პროფილების განთავსების და წარმატებული ისტორიების გაზიარების გზით. გარდა ამისა, ბანკის მიერ მიღებული ახალი დისტანციური სამუშაო პოლიტიკა იძლევა უცხოეთიდან ახალი ნიჭიერი კადრების მოზიდვის შესაძლებლობას.

მოსალოდნელი რისკები

მოსალოდნელია რისკები, რომლებიც შეიცავენ უცნობ კომპონენტებს და შესაძლოა გავლენა მოახდინონ ჯგუფის საქმიანობის ეფექტურობაზე გრძელვადიან პერსპექტივაში. ჩვენ ვთვლით, რომ აღნიშნულ რისკებს მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის პოტენციალი აქვთ და, როგორც ძირითადმა რისკებმა შესაძლოა ისეთივე გავლენა მოახდინონ ჯგუფზე.

1. ჯგუფის საქმიანობის შედეგებს შესაძლოა საფრთხე შეუქმნას რეგიონში განვითარებულმა უარყოფითმა მოვლენებმა, კერძოდ უკრაინის ომმა

რისკის აღწერა

მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ საქართველოს ეკონომიკაში შემომავალი ფულადი ნაკადები საკმაოდ დივერსიფიცირებულია, ქვეყანა კვლავ მოწყვლადია მის რეგიონში გეოპოლიტიკური და ეკონომიკური მოვლენების განვითარებების მიმართ. კერძოდ, უკრაინაში რუსეთის შეჭრას და შედეგად რუსეთისთვის დაწესებულ სანქციებს უარყოფითი გავლენა აქვს საქართველოს ეკონომიკაზე.

2021 წლის მდგომარეობით უკრაინისა და რუსეთის წილი ქართულ ექსპორტში, ფულად გზავნილებში, ტურისტულ შემოსავლებსა და პირდაპირ უცხოურ ინვესტიციებში დაახლოებით 21%-ს შეადგენდა. კონკრეტულად, უკრაინასა და რუსეთზე შესაბამისად მოდიოდა ექსპორტის 7% და 14%, ფულადი გზავნილების 1% და 18%, ტურისტების მთლიანი ნაკადის 15% და 12%. უკრაინის და რუსეთის წილი პირდაპირ უცხოურ ინვესტიციებში დაბალია (1% უკრაინისთვის, 6% რუსეთისთვის) და მეტწილად პირდაპირი უცხოური ინვესტიციების წინა ნაკადებიდან რეინვესტირებულ ამონაგებს წარმოადგენს. მნიშვნელოვანია, რომ რუსეთსა და უკრაინაში ქართული ექსპორტის ნახევარზე მეტი რეექსპორტს წარმოადგენს, ხოლო ამ ქვეყნებიდან მიღებული ტურისტული შემოსავლებისა და ფულადი გზავნილების დაახლოებით 50% იმპორტზე იხარჯება. ეს ფაქტორები ამცირებენ გამოუმუშავებელი შემოსავლიდან მთლიან წმინდა უარყოფით გავლენას. ამავდროულად უნდა გავითვალისწინოთ არასასურველი ე.წ. „სპილოვერ“ ეფექტი საქართველოს სხვა ეკონომიკური პარტნიორებისგან.

უკრაინაში რუსეთის შეჭრამდე, თიბისი კაპიტალის პროგნოზით, 2022 წელს საქართველოს ეკონომიკა დაახლოებით 6.0%-ით, 2023 წელს - 5.5% და 2024 წელს - 5.0%-ით გაიზრდებოდა. 2022 წლის იანვრის მდგომარეობით მსოფლიო ბანკის პროგნოზების[1] თანახმად, 2022 და 2023 წლებში საქართველოს ეკონომიკა 5.5% და 5.0%-ით უნდა გაზრდილიყო (შესაბამისად). მართლაც, საქსტატის მიერ გამოქვეყნებული იანვრის ზრდის შესახებ ინფორმაცია უჩვენებს, რომ ზრდის ტემპი ძალიან ძლიერი იყო. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ წინა წელთან შედარებით 18.0%-იანი რეალური ზრდა მეტწილად დაბალი საბაზო ეფექტით იყო გამოწვეული, ზრდა ასევე ძლიერი იყო (4.4%) პანდემიამდელ, 2020 წლის იანვართან შედარებით, რაც ბევრად მაღალია ვიდრე წინა თვეების შესადარისი მაჩვენებლები. თუმცა, უკრაინასა და რუსეთში მიმდინარე მოვლენების მიმართ საქართველოს მოწყვლადობის გათვალისწინებით, ზრდის პერსპექტივების მხრივ უარყოფითი მოლოდინები არსებობს, ისევე, როგორც სხვა მაკრო ცვლადებთან მიმართებით, რომლებსაც შესაძლოა ასევე ნეგატიური გავლენა ჰქონდეთ ბანკის საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის, ლიკვიდურობის და საკრედიტო რისკებზე.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ჯგუფი აქტიურად იყენებს სტრეს-ტესტირების და რისკის შეფასებისა და მონიტორინგის სხვა ინსტრუმენტებს იმის უზრუნველსაყოფად, რომ მოხდეს ტრიგერების ადრეული იდენტიფიცირება და მათი კონკრეტულ სამოქმედო გეგმებად გარდაქმნა, ბანკის საზედამხედველო კაპიტალზე, ლიკვიდურობასა და პორტფელის ხარისხზე ნეგატიური გავლენის მინიმიზებისთვის, განუსაზღვრელობის მაღალი დონის არსებობის შემთხვევაში.

1 მსოფლიო ბანკი, გლობალური ეკონომიკური პერსპექტივები, 2022 წლის იანვარი.

2. ჯგუფს აქვს კლიმატის ცვლილებით გამოწვეული რისკი

კლიმატურ ცვლილებებთან დაკავშირებული რისკები ხასიათდება როგორც ფიზიკური ზემოქმედებით, რომელიც წარმოიშობა უფრო ხშირი და რთული მეტეოროლოგიური ცვლილებებით, ასევე გარდამავალი ზემოქმედებით, რომელიც შესაძლოა მოიცავდეს პოლიტიკურ, იურიდიულ და ტექნოლოგიურ ცვლილებებს საყოფაცხოვრებო და ბიზნეს-სექტორების გარემოზე ზემოქმედების შესამცირებლად. ჯგუფისთვის აღნიშნული რისკები შესაძლოა მატერიალიზდეს აქტივის ღირებულების გაუფასურებით და ჩვენი მომხმარებლების კრედიტუნარიანობის გაუარესებით, რამაც შესაძლოა გამოიწვიოს ჯგუფის მომგებიანობის შემცირება. ჯგუფს, ასევე, შეიძლება ჰქონდეს რეპუტაციის რისკი ისეთი მომხმარებლების დაკრედიტების ან მათთან სხვადასხვა ბიზნეს ოპერაციების შედეგად, რომლებიც მიიჩნევიან კლიმატური ცვლილებების ხელშემწყობებად.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ჯგუფის მიზანია, იმოქმედოს პასუხისმგებლობით და მართოს მის ოპერაციებთან დაკავშირებული ეკოლოგიური და სოციალური რისკები, გარემოზე უარყოფითი ზემოქმედების მინიმუმამდე შესამცირებლად. ეს მიდგომა შესაძლებლობას გვაძლევს, შევამციროთ ჩვენი გარემოზე ზემოქმედება რესურსების ეფექტურად გამოყენებით და ეკოლოგიური თვალსაზრისით უსაფრთხო ღონისძიებების ხელშეწყობით კლიმატის ცვლილების შერბილების მიზნით.

ჯგუფს აქვს გარემოსდაცვითი პოლიტიკა, რომელიც არეგულირებს მის გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემას („გმს“) და უზრუნველყოფს ჯგუფის ოპერაციების შესაბამისობას მოქმედ გარემოსდაცვით, ჯანმრთელობის, უსაფრთხოების და შრომის დაცვის რეგულაციებთან და პრაქტიკებთან. ჩვენ ვიღებთ ზომებს იმის უზრუნველსაყოფად, რომ ჩვენმა მომხმარებლებმა ასევე შეასრულონ ეკოლოგიური და სოციალური პასუხისმგებლობები. ეკოლოგიური და სოციალური რისკების მართვა გათვალისწინებულია ჯგუფის დაკრედიტების პროცესში გმს-ის გამოყენების გზით. ჯგუფმა შეიმუშავა რისკის მართვის პროცედურა ეკოლოგიური და სოციალური რისკების დადგენის, მართვის და მონიტორინგის მიზნით. აღნიშნული პროცედურები სრულად ინტეგრირებულია ჯგუფის საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის პროცესში. ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი პოლიტიკა სრულად შეესაბამება საქართველოს გარემოსდაცვით კანონმდებლობას და საერთაშორისო საუკეთესო პრაქტიკებს (პოლიტიკა სრულად ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbcbankgroup.com). დეტალური ინფორმაცია გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის შესახებ, იხილეთ გვერდებზე 73-78.

გარემოზე ჯგუფის დადებითი გავლენის გაზრდის და კლიმატის ცვლილებით გამოწვეული შედეგების შემსუბუქების მიზნით, 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის ბანკმა დანერგა მწვანე დაკრედიტების ჩარჩო, რომელიც კერძო კომპანიებს და ფიზიკურ პირებს წაახალისებს, დანერგონ საქმიანობის ენერგო- და რესურსეფექტური და ეკო-მეგობრული მექანიზმები.

ბანკის საკრედიტო პორტფელზე კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების უკეთ შესასწავლად, ბანკმა განახორციელა სექტორულ დონეზე რისკების ზოგადი შეფასება, რადგან კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული სხვადასხვა რისკის მიმართ სხვადასხვა დარგის მოწყვლადობა შესაძლოა, განსხვადებოდეს მოწყვლადი დროის სხვადასხვა პერიოდებში. რისკების შეფასება ორიენტირებულია ისეთ ეკონომიკურ დარგებზე, როგორიც არის ენერგეტიკა, ნავთობის და გაზის სექტორი, მეტალურგია და სამთო-მოპოვებითი სამუშაოები, ტურიზმი, სოფლის მეურნეობა, კვების ინდუსტრია, ჯანდაცვა, მშენებლობა და უძრავი ქონების სექტორი..

სასესხო პორტფელის ვადიანობის სტრუქტურის მიხედვით, აქტივების უდიდესი ნაწილი განაწილებულია დროის პერიოდებში, რომლებიც ბევრად უფრო მოკლეა, ვიდრე კლიმატის ცვლილები, განსაკუთრებით ფიზიკური რისკები შეიძლება მატერიალიზდეს საქართველოში. მეორეს მხრივ, კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების გრძელვადიანი ზემოქმედების შესახებ ექსპერტული ცოდნა მომავალში გაიზრდება. შედეგად, თუ ბანკს ექნება მყარი და სანდო დასკვნები, ის შეძლებს შესაბამისი კლიმატური რისკების შერბილების მიდგომის განვითარებას. გარდა ამისა, ჯგუფის პორტფელი უზრუნველყოფილია ნაღდი ფულით, უძრავი ქონებით ან ოქროთი, რაც მთლიანობაში სასესხო პორტფელის დაახლოებით 77%-ს შეადგენს. გირაოს შეფასების პროცედურა მოიცავს გირაოს მონიტორინგის პროცესს, შესაბამისად გირაოს ღირებულების ცვლილების აუცილებლობა იდენტიფიცირებულია გირაოს რეგულარული მონიტორინგის პროცესის საფუძველზე. დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაციისათვის იხილეთ ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის სტრატეგია გვერდებზე 24-37.

2021 წლის ივნისში ჯგუფმა გამოსცა მდგრადი განვითარების სრულმასშტაბიანი ანგარიში

2020 წლის შესახებ, გლობალური ანგარიშგების ინიციატივის (GRI) სტანდარტების შესაბამისად. გლობალური ანგარიშგების ინიციატივა (GRI) კერძო სექტორს ეხმარება, წარმოაჩინოს და გაიაზროს მისი როლი და გავლენა მდგრად განვითარების ისეთი მიმართულებების ჭრილში, , როგორიც არის კლიმატური ცვლილებები, ადამიანის უფლებები და მმართველობა. ანგარიში განკუთვნილია ყველა დაინტერესებული მხარისა და ჯგუფისთვის როგორც საქართველოში, ისე მის ფარგლებს გარეთ. ანგარიში ორიენტირებულია მათთვის ცალსახა, ფაქტებზე დაფუძნებული ინფორმაციის გაზიარებაზე 2020 წლის განმავლობაში ჩვენი საქმიანობის სოციალური, ეკონომიკური და ეკოლოგიური გავლენის შესახებ . ანგარიშის მიზანია, წარმოაჩინოს ჩვენი განზრახვა, შევქმნათ ღირებულება ჩვენი თანამშრომლებისთვის, მომხმარებლებისთვის, მომწოდებლებისთვის, პარტნიორებისა და მთლიანად საზოგადოებისთვის. მდგრადი განვითარების 2020 წლის ანგარიში ხელმისაწვდომია ბმულზე www.tbcbankgroup.com.

2. ჯგუფის საქმიანობაზე შესაძლოა იმოქმედოს LIBOR-ის შეწყვეტის და გარდამავალმა პროცესმა

რისკის აღწერა

არსებობს სხვადასხვა ტიპის ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები ჯგუფის საბალანსო უწყისზე, რომელთაგან თითოეულს აქვს ლონდონის ბანკთაშორის შეთავაზებულ განაკვეთთან („LIBOR“) შედარებული საპროცენტო განაკვეთი. ჯგუფი „LIBOR“-ს ასევე იყენებს რისკის გაზომვაში, აღრიცხვაში და შეფასების პროცესებში. 2017 წელს გაერთიანებული სამეფოს ფინანსური ქცევის უწყებამ (FCA) გამოაცხადა, რომ შეუთანხმდა LIBOR ჯგუფის ბანკებს LIBOR-ის 2021 წლამდე შენარჩუნებაზე და ფინანსური სექტორის მონაწილეებს მოუწოდა დაეწყოთ მუშაობა სხვა საცნობარო განაკვეთებზე გადასვლის მიმართულებით. 2021 წლის 5 მარტს FCA-იმ გამოაცხადა საპანელო ბანკის მიერ LIBOR-ის პარამეტრების წარდგენის შეწყვეტის თარიღები, რომლის შემდეგ წარმომადგენლობითი LIBOR-ის განაკვეთები ხელმისაწვდომი აღარ იქნებოდა:

- 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის შემდეგ, ფუნტ სტერლინგის, ევროს, შვედური ფრანკის და იაპონური იენის პარამეტრების შემთხვევაში და 1 კვირა და 2 თვე აშშ დოლარის პარამეტრებისთვის; და
- 2023 წლის 30 ივნისის შემდეგ, აშშ დოლარის დარჩენილი პარამეტრების შემთხვევაში.

ბანკის აშშ დოლარში გამოხატული მცურავი პორტფელი უკავშირდება აშშ დოლარის 6-თვიან LIBOR-ს, ხოლო ევროს მცურავი პორტფელი - ევროს ბანკთაშორის შეთავაზებულ განაკვეთს (Euribor), რომლის შეწყვეტაც არ არის გამოცხადებული.

LIBOR-ის შეწყვეტა და გარდამავალი პროცესი მიუთითებს ჯგუფის განხორციელების, წარმოების ფინანსურ და საოპერაციო რისკებს და შესაძლოა გამოიწვიოს შემოსავლების არასტაბილურობა, მომხმარებლის პრეტენზიები და სამართლებრივი პროცესები, ან სხვა უარყოფითი გავლენა მოახდინოს ჯგუფის საქმიანობაზე და ოპერაციებზე.

რისკის მიტიგაცია

ჯგუფი აქტიურად აკონტროლებს გადასვლასთან დაკავშირებულ საერთაშორისო და ადგილობრივ განვითარებებს, ჯგუფის გარდამავალი პროცესის ბაზრის პრაქტიკასთან მოსარგებად. 2021 წლის 29 ივლისს ალტერნატიული საცნობარო განაკვეთების კომიტეტმა (ARRC) გამოსცა რეკომენდაცია ორგანიზაციის „CME Group, Inc.“ მიერ გამოქვეყნებული „Term SOFR“ განაკვეთების გამოყენების შესახებ.

ARRC-ის რეკომენდაცია სასესხო ხელშეკრულებებს „LIBOR“-ის ნაცვლად, მის ადგილზე (იქნება ეს სარეზერვო დებულების მოქმედების შესაბამისად, თუ სხვაგვარად) ან ახალ გარიგებებში ტერმინის „Term SOFR“ გამოყენების შესაძლებლობას აძლევს. ადრე რეკომენდებული აშშ დოლარის „LIBOR“-ის საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ალტერნატივები წარსულზე იყო ორიენტირებული და ის გულღიად არ მიიღეს.

ჯგუფმა შექმნა ხელმძღვანელი კომიტეტი „LIBOR“-დან უხარვეზო გადასვლის უზრუნველსაყოფად, მათ შორის „Term SOFR“-ზე მიბმული პროგრესული განაკვეთების დასანერგად. ხელმძღვანელი კომიტეტი უზრუნველყოფს გარდამავალი პროცედურების შესახებ ცნობადობის ამაღლებას როგორც ორგანიზაციის შიგნით, ასევე მის გარეთ, რათა თანამშრომლებს ჰქონდეთ საჭირო ცოდნა და ინსტრუმენტები გარდამავალი პროცედურების გასამარტივებლად და ამასთან ჯგუფის მომხმარებლებთან სამართლიანი ურთიერთობისთვის.

რისკების მართვა

მიმოხილვა

ჯგუფში მოქმედებს რისკის მართვის ბიზნესზე ორიენტირებული, მძლავრი და დამოუკიდებელი სისტემა. მისი ძირითადი მიზანია, ხელი შეუწყოს რისკის გათვალისწინებით შეფასებული უკუგების მდგრადობას რისკის მართვის ეფექტიანი სისტემის მეშვეობით. მიზნების უკეთ მისაღწევად ჯგუფი იყენებს რისკის მართვის ოთხ ძირითად პრინციპს:

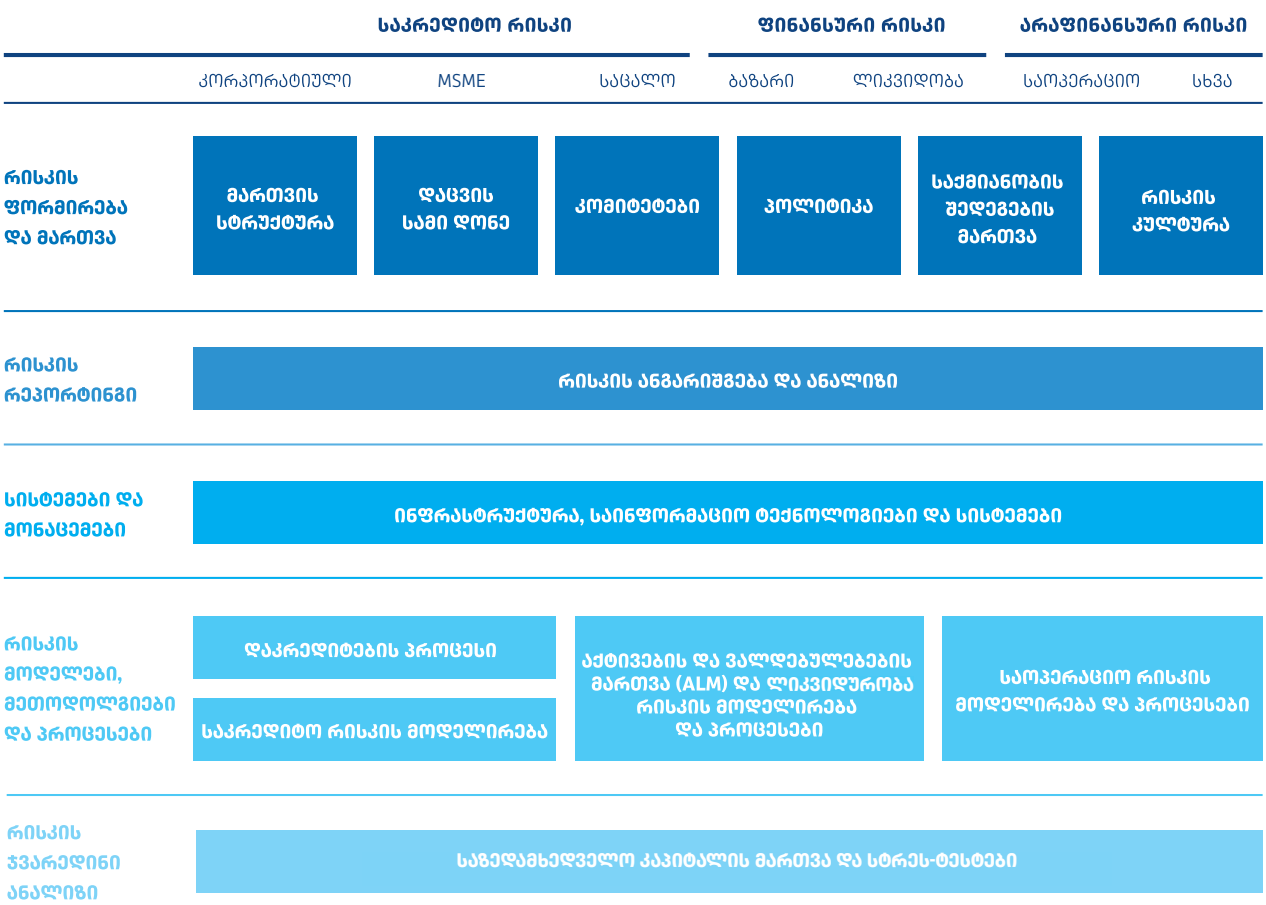
- რისკების გამჭვირვალედ მართვა ურთიერთგაგებისა და ნდობის მოსაპოვებლად. რისკთან დაკავშირებული პროცესებისა და პოლიტიკის თანამიმდევრულობა და გამჭვირვალობა სხვადასხვა დაინტერესებული მხარის ნდობის მოპოვების წინაპირობაა. რისკის მიზნებისა და სტრატეგიული პრიორიტეტების კომუნიკაცია მმართველ ორგანოებთან და ანგარიშვალდებულების ფარგლებში სრულყოფილი რეაგირება რისკის მართვაზე პასუხისმგებელი თანამშრომლების ძირითადი პრიორიტეტებია;
- რისკების გონივრული მართვა ზრდისა და მდგრადობის ხელშესაწყობად. რისკების მართვის სისტემა უზრუნველყოფს ჯგუფის დაცვას გადაჭარბებული რისკებისგან; საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის მართვა და მძლავრი, მომავალზე ორიენტირებული მართვის ინსტრუმენტები და გადაწყვეტილებები უზრუნველყოფს ჯგუფის მდგრადობას;
- რისკის მართვის მეშვეობით სტრატეგიის გაძლიერების უზრუნველყოფა. რისკების იდენტიფიცირებით და მართვით მიზნების მიღწევის შესაძლებლობების შექმნა რისკის მართვაში ჩართული თანამშრომლების მიერ. რისკების იდენტიფიცირება და ადეკვატური ფასდადება, ასევე რისკის მიტიგაციისკენ მიმართული ქმედებების განხორციელება, უზრუნველყოფს ჯგუფის დასახული მიზნების განხორციელებას და მიზნობრივ უკუგებას.
- რისკის მართვისა და რისკებზე დაფუძნებული გადაწყვეტილების მიღების მეთოდების გამოყენება კონკურენტული უპირატესობის მოსაპოვებლად. სრულყოფილი, გამჭვირვალე და გონივრული რისკის მართვა ხელს უწყობს სხვადასხვა ჩართული მხარის მაღალ სანდოობას, ჯგუფის გრძელვადიან, მდგრად განვითარებას, რისკის მართვის სისტემის კონკურენტულ უპირატესობად და სტრატეგიულ ინსტრუმენტად ქცევას.

რისკების მართვის სტრუქტურა

ჯგუფის რისკის მართვის სისტემა მოიცავს რისკის მართვისათვის საჭირო ყველა აუცილებელ კომპონენტს და შედგება ორგანიზაციული, საკრედიტო, ფინანსური და არაფინანსური რისკების მართვის, რისკ-რეპორტინგის და სხვა დამხმარე, გამაერთიანებელი რისკების ინსტრუმენტებისაგან, როგორებიც არის IT-ინფრასტრუქტურა, საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის მართვა, სტრეს-ტესტები და სხვა ანალიტიკური საშუალებები. ქვემოთ მოცემულ დიაგრამაში ნაჩვენებია რისკის მართვის სტრუქტურა:

ორგანიზაციის რისკის მართვა

> რისკის აპეტიტი > რისკის სტრატეგია > ბიზნესის დაგეგმვა



მმართველობა

ჯგუფი რისკების მართვას ახორციელებს რისკების მართვის ერთიანი სისტემის ფარგლებში. რისკების მართვის პროცესში ყველა მმართველი რგოლის ჩართულობა, უფლებამოსილების ნათლად გამიჯვნა და სხვადასხვა დანაყოფს შორის ეფექტური კომუნიკაცია ხელს უწყობს ჯგუფის სტრატეგიისა და რისკის მიზნების ნათლად წარმოჩენას, ასევე მათ შესაბამისობას რისკის დასაშვებ დონესთან. ჯგუფის მართვის სტრუქტურა უზრუნველყოფს ადეკვატურ ზედამხედველობას, ანგარიშვალდებულებისა და მოვალეობების მკაფიო გამიჯვნას. რისკების მართვის უმაღლესი ორგანოა სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო, რომელიც განსაზღვრავს ჯგუფის სტრატეგიას და ზედამხედველობას უწევს სტრატეგიული მიზნების შესრულებას, ხოლო დირექტორთა საბჭო ხელმძღვანელობს და წარმართავს ჯგუფის ყოველდღიურ საქმიანობას.

რისკების მართვა გაგრძელება

რისკის მართვის სტრუქტურა შედგება ბანკის სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოსა და დირექტორთა საბჭოსგან. სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს ექვემდებარება რისკების, ეთიკისა და შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის კომიტეტი, რომელიც ზედამხედველობას უწევს ჯგუფის რისკის პროფილსა და რისკის მართვის პრაქტიკას, აგრეთვე აუდიტის კომიტეტი, რომელიც პასუხისმგებელია ძირითადი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის განხორციელებასა და დანერგვაზე, შიდა და გარე აუდიტორების საქმიანობის ხელშეწყობაზე. სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოში ასევე შედის გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის და ეთიკის კომიტეტი, რომელიც სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს გარემოს დაცვასთან, სოციალურ და მმართველობით საკითხებთან დაკავშირებული სტრატეგიის, პოლიტიკების, ინიციატივებისა და პროგრამების ზედამხედველობაში ეხმარება, ასევე ტექნოლოგიებისა და მონაცემთა კომიტეტი, რომელიც სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მნიშვნელოვანი სტრატეგიული ინსტრუმენტების, მონაცემებისა და კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების საკითხების, ასევე კომპანიის IT რესურსების ზედამხედველობაში ეხმარება.

დირექტორთა საბჭოს რისკის კომიტეტი შეიქმნა ჯგუფის მასშტაბით რისკის მართვის ღონისძიებების წარმართვისა და ძირითადი რისკის ტენდენციების მონიტორინგისათვის, რათა უზრუნველყოფილ იქნეს რისკის პროფილის შესაბამისობა დასაშვებ რისკის დონესთან. დირექტორთა საბჭოს საოპერაციო რისკის კომიტეტი გადაწყვეტილებებს იღებს საოპერაციო რისკის მართვასთან დაკავშირებით, ხოლო აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტი (ALCO) პასუხისმგებელია აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების მართვის პოლიტიკის განხორციელებაზე. დირექტორთა საბჭოს საინფორმაციო უსაფრთხოების მართვის კომიტეტი არეგულირებს საინფორმაციო და კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების პროცესს რისკების მისაღებ დონემდე დაყვანის და მართვის პროცესების უწყვეტი გაუმჯობესების მიღწევის მიზნით. ამასთან, დირექტორთა საბჭოს დონეზე იქმნება გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის კომიტეტი, რომელიც პასუხს აგებს ჯგუფის გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის სტრატეგიის განხორციელებაზე და მისი სამოქმედო გეგმების დამტკიცებაზე, ხოლო გარემოსდაცვითი კომიტეტი ზედამხედველობს ჯგუფში გარემოსდაცვითი მართვის სისტემის სათანადო დანერგვას და ფუნქციონირებას.

სამეთვალყურეო და დირექტორთა საბჭოები რისკების მართვას ახორციელებენ რისკის დასაშვები დონის შესახებ პოლიტიკის მეშვეობით, რომელშიც დადგენილია რისკის სასურველი პროფილი და რისკის ლიმიტები. ეს პოლიტიკა ასევე მოიცავს მონიტორინგისა და რეპორტინგის პასუხისმგებლობებს და, სხვადასხვა გამომწვევი მოვლენისათვის ესკალაციის გზებს და რისკების მიტიგაციის ქმედებების განხორციელებას იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ ისინი სცილდება ჯგუფის მიერ დადგენილ საზღვრებს. ჯგუფის დასაშვები რისკის დონის ყოველდღიურ ოპერაციებში უფრო ეფექტურად ასახვისთვის, რისკის დასაშვები დონის შესახებ პოლიტიკის ინდიკატორები ჩაშლილია დეტალურ ლიმიტებად ბიზნეს ერთეულის დონეზე, რომელიც აყალიბებს რისკის განაწილებას სხვადასხვა სეგმენტსა და საქმიანობას შორის.

რისკის აპეტიტის დადგენა და კასკადირება ხორციელდება ბიზნესის დაგეგმვის პარალელურად. ბიზნესისა და რისკის გეგმების ინტერაქტიური შემუშავება უზრუნველყოფს გეგმების შეჯერებას ამ პროცესში რისკისა და უკუგების ურთიერთკავშირის განსაზღვრით, რაც ხელს უწყობს მიზნების მიღწევას. სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს დონეზე ზედამხედველობა ჯგუფის რისკის მართვაში უფროსი ხელმძღვანელობის ჩართულობასთან ერთად, და რისკების ე.წ. „top-down“ განაწილება ორგანიზაციული რისკების მართვის განყოფილების მიერ უზრუნველყოფს რისკების მიზნების სიცხადეს, რისკის პროფილის ინტენსიურ მონიტორინგს დასაშვებ რისკის დონესთან მიმართებით, დროულ რეაგირებას რისკთან დაკავშირებულ საკითხებზე და გამოსასწორებელი სამუშაოების ოპერატიულად განხორციელებას.

ცალკეული რისკების ყოველდღიური მართვა ემყარება დაცვის სამი დონის პრინციპს. იქედან გამომდინარე, რომ რისკებს ძირითადად ბიზნეს სეგმენტები გასწევენ, რისკების მართვის გუნდი ასრულებს დაცვის მეორე დონის ფუნქციას ტრანზაქციების სანქციონირებით, რისკის იდენტიფიცირების, ანალიზის, გაზომვის, მონიტორინგისა და რეპორტინგის ინსტრუმენტების და ტექნიკების გამოყენებით. კომიტეტები, რომლებიც ფუნქციონირებენ ოპერაციულ დონეზე, უფლებამოსილებების დელეგირების ფარგლებში იღებენ ტრანზაქციული დონის გადაწყვეტილებებს, რომლებიც „ოთხი თვალის“ პრინციპს ემყარება. ყველა ახალი პროდუქტი და პროექტი გადის რისკის ჯგუფების ხელში, რისკების სრულყოფილად გაანალიზების უზრუნველსაყოფად.

კონტროლის ეს მექანიზმები გარანტიას იძლევა, რომ ჯგუფი იღებს ინფორმირებულ გადაწყვეტილებებს, რაც სათანადოდ არის შეფასებული და არ ხდება რისკების აღება ჯგუფის დადგენილ ზღვრებს ზევით. საკრედიტო, ლიკვიდურობის, ბაზრის, საოპერაციო და სხვა არაფინანსურ რისკებს შესაბამისი სტრუქტურული ერთეულები მართავენ. ჯგუფის რისკის მართვის მძლავრი და დამოუკიდებელი სტრუქტურა ყველა საჭირო ფუნქციის შესრულების საშუალებას იძლევა დაცვის მეორე დონის ფარგლებში მაღალკვალიფიციური პროფესიონალების წყალობით, რომლებიც ფლობენ დაბალანსებულ ცოდნას საბანკო მომსახურების სფეროში ადგილობრივ და საერთაშორისო ბაზრებზე. რისკების მართვის დირექტორზე დაქვემდებარებული რისკის გუნდების გარდა, შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის დეპარტამენტი ანგარიშვალდებულია უშუალოდ გენერალური დირექტორის წინაშე და პასუხისმგებელია ფულის გათეთრების წინააღმდეგ ბრძოლასა და შესაბამისობის რისკის მართვაზე. მესამე დონის დაცვას წარმოადგენს შიდა აუდიტის დეპარტამენტი, რომელიც ბანკს აძლევს დამოუკიდებელ და ობიექტურ რწმუნებას, ამასთანავე, უწევს რეკომენდაციას დამატებით ოპერაციებისა და რისკების მართვის გასაუმჯობესებლად.

ორგანიზაციის რისკების მართვა

ორგანიზაციის რისკების მართვის (ERM) ცენტრალიზებული განყოფილება უზრუნველყოფს რისკის სტრატეგიისა და რისკის აპეტიტის ეფექტურად შემუშავებას, კომუნიკაციას და დანერგვას ჯგუფის მასშტაბით. ორგანიზაციის რისკების მართვის განყოფილება ხელს უწყობს რისკის ჯვარედინ ღონისძიებებს, როგორებიც არის აგრეგირება, ანალიზი და რეპორტინგი და ეხება ისეთ პრობლემებს, რომლებიც არაა სპეციფიკური რომელიმე ერთი ტიპის რისკისთვის შესაბამისად, ორგანიზაციის რისკების მართვის ფუნქცია ავსებს რისკის სხვა ფუნქციებს, რათა მოიცვას ძირითადი რისკის ღონისძიებები და პასუხისმგებლობები და წარმოქმნას ცენტრალიზებული გუნდის შესაძლებლობები. ორგანიზაციის რისკების მართვის ძირითადი ფუნქციები შეიძლება შემდეგნაირად შეჯამდეს:

- რისკის აპეტიტის განსაზღვრა, კასკადირება და მონიტორინგი ჯგუფის სტრატეგიის მნიშვნელოვანი ელემენტებია. რისკის ბიუჯეტი გადანაწილდება ცალკეულ ბიზნეს-მიმართულებებზე, რათა მიღწეულ იქნეს მაჩვენებლები აგრეგირებულ დონეზე;
- სტრეს-ტესტები რისკის იდენტიფიკაციის, შეფასებისა და მიტიგაციის ერთ-ერთი ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვანი ინსტრუმენტია. ამ მხრივ ჯგუფი მუდმივად ავითარებს სტრეს-ტესტირების შესაძლებლობებს და მეთოდოლოგიას. ბანკი ახორციელებს სხვადასხვა სცენარულ ანალიზს და სტრეს-ტესტირების მეთოდებს, იმისათვის, რომ მან შეინარჩუნოს ადეკვატური კაპიტალი მოცემულ სტრეს სცენართან გასამკლავებლად და სტაბილური ფინანსური მდგომარეობის შესანარჩუნებლად;
- გრძელვადიანი კაპიტალის დაგეგმვა და უწყვეტი მუშაობა კაპიტალის ოპტიმიზაციაზე და ანალიტიკაზე ასევე ბანკის რისკის მართვის პროცედურის არსებითი ასპექტებია;

1 აღნიშნული პირობები განსაზღვრულია ტერმინების განმარტებებში 316 გვერდზე.

- კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის შიდა შეფასების პროცესის (ICAAP) შემუშავება და განახლება
- რისკების მართვის პრაქტიკების თანამიმდევრულობა ბანკი შიგნით ორგანიზაციის რისკების მართვის კიდევ ერთი მნიშვნელოვანი ამოცანაა. რისკების მართვის ფუნქცია, რომელიც მიმართულია თანმიმდევრულობის უზრუნველყოფისკენ, გულისხმობს რისკების იდენტიფიცირებას, გაზომვას და მართვას ოპტიმალური გზით ჯგუფის ფარგლებში, და მათ ანგარიშგებას და გააზრებას კონსოლიდირებულ საფუძველზე;
- მოსალოდნელი ზარალის შეფასება, მონიტორინგი და ანალიზი სხვადასხვა სეგმენტში და პროდუქტებში, ჩვენი სტრატეგიის მორიგი მთავარი კომპონენტებია;
- რისკის ყველა მატრიცა ერთიანდება და ანალიზდება კონსოლიდირებულ საფუძველზე ჯგუფის რისკ-პროფილის შესაფასებლად. ბანკის რისკის პროფილის შესახებ რეგულარული ანგარიშები წარედგინება დირექტორთა საბჭოს და სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს რისკების, ეთიკისა და შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის კომიტეტს.

საკრედიტო რისკის მართვა

ჯგუფის, როგორც საბანკო მომსახურების მიმწოდებლის წინაშე დგას საკრედიტო რისკი, რომელიც დაკავშირებულია მსესხებლის ან მესამე პირის მიერ ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული ვალდებულებების შეუსრულებლობასთან, კერძოდ გადაუხდელი თანხის გადახდასთან შეთანხმებულ ვადებში. საკრედიტო რისკი ჯგუფის ყველაზე არსებითი მნიშვნელობის რისკია, რადგან იგი ძირითადად ტრადიციულ დაკრედიტებას ეწევა. შესაბამისად, ჯგუფი მნიშვნელოვან რესურსს გამოყოფს მის სამართავად.

საკრედიტო რისკების მართვის მთავარი მიზანია ჯგუფში არსებობდეს სესხის დამტკიცების გამართული პროცესები, რომლებიც უზრუნველყოფს ინფორმირებული რისკის მიღებას და პროცედურებს რისკის ეფექტური იდენტიფიცირების, მონიტორინგისა და შეფასებისთვის. საკრედიტო რისკის გონივრულად და ეფექტურად სამართავად ჯგუფი სეგმენტზე და პროდუქტზე მორგებულ მიდგომებს იყენებს. შესაბამისად კორპორაციული, მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების და საცალო პორტფელების მართვა ხორციელდება კონკრეტული სეგმენტების თავისებურებების გათვალისწინებით. კორპორაციული და მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო სეგმენტის (მიკროს გარდა) მსესხებლების მართვა ხორციელდება ინდივიდუალურად, მოცემული კლიენტების შედარებით დიდი დავალიანებიდან გამომდინარე, ხოლო მიკრო და საცალო მსესხებლების მართვა პორტფელის დონეზე ხორციელდება. საკრედიტო რისკის ძირითადი ფუნქციების შეჯამება მოცემულია ქვემოთ:

კრედიტის დამტკიცება

ჯგუფის მიზანია უზრუნველყოს სესხების გაცემის ჯანსაღი პროცესის არსებობა, სესხის გაცემის კრიტერიუმების მკაფიოდ ჩამოყალიბებისა და მსესხებლის რისკის პროფილის შეფასების ეფექტიანი პროცესის მეშვეობით. ბანკში არსებობს საკრედიტო რისკის შეფასების სრულყოფილი ჩარჩო, სადაც ცალსახად არის გამიჯნული კრედიტის ანალიზის და დამტკიცების პროცესში მონაწილე მხარეების მოვალეობები. კრედიტის შეფასების პროცესი განსხვავდება სეგმენტებისა და ინდივიდუალური პროდუქტების მიხედვით, იმისთვის რომ სათანადოდ მოხდეს აქტივების სხვადასხვა ჯგუფების შესაბამისი თავისებურებების გათვალისწინება.კორპორატიული, მცირე და საშუალო და მსხვილი საცალო და მიკრო სესხების შეფასება ხორციელდება ინდივიდუალურ დონეზე, ხოლო მცირე ზომის საცალო და მიკრო სესხებზე გადაწყვეტილების პროცესი ძირითადად ავტომატიზებულია. მსესხებლების მოთხოვნების საფუძვლიანად შეფასების შემდეგ საკრედიტო ანალიტიკოსები (კორპორატიული სესხის შემთხვევაში) და ბიზნეს დაკრედიტების ექსპერტები (მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების სესხის შემთხვევაში) ამზადებენ პროექტს, რომელშიც ასახულია პოტენციურ მსესხებელთან დაკავშირებული ძირითადი ინფორმაცია და განსახილველად წარადგენენ დაკრედიტების რისკების მართვის განყოფილებაში. რისკების მართვის მენეჯერი აფასებს პროექტს და უზრუნველყოფს, რომ ანალიზი იყოს სრულყოფილი, ყველა სახის რისკი და შესაბამისი მიტიგაციის გზები იდენტიფიცირებული და სათანადოდ გათვალისწინებული, ხოლო სესხი - სწორად სტრუქტურირებული. ბიზნესის რისკის მენეჯერები სპეციალიზირდებიან კონკრეტული დარგების მიხედვით იმისთვის, რომ ფლობდნენ სათანადო ცოდნას კონკრეტულ დარგში მიმდინარე ტენდენციებსა და მოვლენებზე.

საკრედიტო კომიტეტის სესხის დამტკიცების სტრუქტურა მრავალდონიანია მსესხებლების ჯამური დავალიანებისა და რისკის პროფილის გასათვალისწინებლად. აღნიშნული საკრედიტო კომიტეტები პასუხს აგებენ საკრედიტო განცხადებების განხილვასა და დამტკიცებაზე სხვადასხვა კომიტეტებთან ერთად, სესხის მოცულობის და რისკის საფუძველზე. ყველაზე

მაღალი დონის კომიტეტში მონაწილეობენ: გენერალური დირექტორი, კორპორატიული ბიზნესის მართვის დირექტორი და რისკების მართვის დირექტორი. ამასთან, 20 უმსხვილესი მსესხებლის საკრედიტო განაცხადისთვის, ან სესხებისთვის, რომელთა ოდენობა აღემატება ბანკის საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის 5%-ს, მოითხოვება სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს რისკების, ეთიკისა და შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის კომიტეტის მიერ განხილვა და დამტკიცება. საცალო და მიკრო სეგმენტის დაკრედიტების ექსპერტები საკრედიტო განაცხადებს წარუდგენენ შესაბამისი დაკრედიტების რისკების მართვის განყოფილებას. სესხის ოდენობიდან გამომდინარე, სესხის დამტკიცების კომიტეტი განიხილავს სესხის მოთხოვნას, მომხმარებლის რისკის დონესთან დაკავშირებული კონკრეტული ლიმიტების საფუძველზე. არაუზრუნველყოფილი საცალო სესხების, განვადებებისა და საკრედიტო ბარათების ანალიზისა და გაცემისთვის ხორციელდება შემოსავლის შეფასების პროცესი პასუხისმგებლიანი დაკრედიტების შესახებ რეგულაციების შესაბამისად. გადაწყვეტილების მიღებისთვის გამოიყენება შიდა სქორინგის მოდელები და საკრედიტო ბიუროს მიერ წარმოდგენილი რეიტინგები. სქორინგის მოდელები განსხვავებულია პროდუქტის ტიპებისა და მსესხებლების სეგმენტის მიხედვით, და ითვალისწინებს სხვადასხვა ტიპის შიდა და გარე მონაცემებს. სქორინგის მოდელების მონიტორინგი ყურადღებით ხორციელდება, რათა უზრუნველყოფილ იქნას მიღებული გადაწყვეტილებების წინასწარ განსაზღვრული რისკის ლიმიტებთან შესაბამისობა. საკრედიტო შეფასება და დაკრედიტების მოდელები შემუშავებულია საკრედიტო მოდელირების დამოუკიდებელი გუნდის მიერ, რისკების განყოფილების ფარგლებში. ამის შემდეგ მოდელებს ამოწმებს მოდელებთან დაკავშირებული რისკების მართვის კიდევ ერთი დამოუკიდებელი გუნდი, ასევე რისკების განყოფილებიდან.

სავალუტო კურსით გამოწვეული საკრედიტო რისკი

ბანკი დგას სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილებით გამოწვეული საკრედიტო რისკის წინაშე, რადგან მისი სესხების მატერიალური ნაწილი უცხოურ ვალუტაშია დენომინირებული. ჯგუფი მუშაობს აღნიშნული რისკის შემცირებაზე და შესაბამისი ლიმიტები განსაზღვრულია ბანკის რისკის აპეტიტის ჩარჩოში. სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილებით გამოწვეული საკრედიტო რისკის შესამცირებლად , საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის ყველა ეტაპზე გამოიყენება მართვის სხვადასხვა ინსტრუმენტები და მეთოდები. 2019 წლის იანვარში მთავრობამ განაგრძო ღონისძიებები უცხოური ვალუტით დაფინანსებაზე ეკონომიკის დამოკიდებულების შესამცირებლად, გაზარდა რა ზედა ლიმიტი 200,000 ლარამდე, რომლის ფარგლებშიც სესხების გაცემა უნდა მოხდეს მხოლოდ ეროვნულ ვალუტაში. გარდა ამისა, სებ-მა თავისი პასუხისმგებლიანი დაკრედიტების ინიციატივით, რომელიც ძალაში შევიდა 2019 წლის 1 იანვარს, შემოიღო უფრო კონსერვატიული PTI და LTV ზღვრები არაჰეჯირებული საცალო მსესხებლებისთვის, რამაც კიდევ უფრო შეამცირა კურსის ცვლილებით გამოწვეული საკრეფიტო რისკები. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ PTI და LTV ზღვრები არაჰეჯირებული საცალო მსესხებლებისთვის კვლავ რჩება კონსერვატული, 2020 წლის აპრილში, სებ-მა გაამარტივა რეგულაციები ჰეჯირებული მსესხებლებისთვისჯგუფი იყენებს კონსერვატორული დაკრედიტების სტანდარტებს არაჰეჯირებული მსესხებლების მიმართ, რომელთა სესხები უცხოურ ვალუტაშია დენომინირებული, რათა დარწმუნდეს, რომ ისინი გაუძლებენ გაცვლითი კურსის გაუფასურების გარკვეულ დონეს საკრედიტო ხარისხის გაუარესების გარეშე. გარდა დაკრედიტების პროცესში მოქმედი ზომებისა, ჯგუფი აქტიურად აკვირდება და აფასებს უცხოურ ვალუტაში გამოხატულ სესხებს სტრეს-ტესტირების საშუალებით და ინარჩუნებს კაპიტალის საკმარის რეზერვებს მოულოდნელი დანაკარგების შემთხვევებისთვის. ვალუტის არსებითი გაუფასურების შემთხვევაში, ჯგუფი ფლობს ინსტრუმენტებს მონიტორინგის პროცესის დასაჩქარებლად, პოტენციური სისუსტეების მქონე მომხმარებლების იდენტიფიცირებისა და მიტიგაციისკენ მიმართული ღონისძიებების დაუყოვნებლივ გასატარებლად.

ბანკმა განსაზღვრა პორტფელში უცხოურ ვალუტაში გაცემული სესხების წილის შემცირების სტრატეგია. განისაზღვრა ყოველწლიური მიზნები საშუალოვადიან სტრატეგიაში, უცხოურ ვალუტაში წილის თანდათანობით შემცირების გზით. აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტი (ALCO) ყურადღებით აკონტროლებს ამ მიზნების მიღწევას.

საკრედიტო კონცენტრაციის რისკი

ჯგუფს გააჩნია კონცენტრაციის რისკი, რომელიც განისაზღვრება, როგორც პორტფელის ხარისხის პოტენციური გაუარესება პიროვნებებზე ან დარგებზე დიდი ოდენობით სესხის გაცემის გამო. ის ფლობს ინსტრუმენტებს კონცენტრაციის რისკის, კერძოდ კი, პორტფელში ცალკეული პირებისა და სექტორების კონცენტრაციის

ეფექტური მართვისათვის. ჯგუფი კონცენტრაციის ლიმიტებს ექვემდებარება ცალკეული მსესხებლებისა და 20 ყველაზე მსხვილ მსესხებელზე და ოს ორიენტირებულია ამ პორტფელის სტრუქტურისა და ხარისხის ოპტიმიზაციაზე. ამასთან, ჯგუფი აწესებს ლიმიტებს ცალკეულ სექტორებზე, მაღალი რისკის მქონე სექტორებში უფრო კონსერვატიული ზედა ლიმიტის გამოყენებით, რომლებიც განისაზღვრება დარგის ციკლებისა და პროგნოზის სრულყოფილ ანალიზზე დაყრდნობით. საკრედიტო კონცენტრაციების მონიტორინგი ყოველთვიურად ხორციელდება. კეთდება რისკის პოზიციათა ტენდენციების დეტალური ანალიზი და რისკის ახალი წყაროების წარმოქმნის ან პოზიტიური მოვლენების შემთხვევაში გაიცემა პრევენციულ ღონისძიებათა რეკომენდაციები. პორტფელში კონცენტრაციების დონის მართვის პარალელურად, ჯგუფი აფასებს მოულოდნელ ზარალს და შესაბამის ეკონომიკურ კაპიტალს როგორც ცალკეული მსესხებლებისთვის, ისე სექტორებისთვის, „Herfindahl-Hirschman“-ის ინდექსის გამოყენებით და ამგვარად უზრუნველყოფს კონცენტრაციის რისკისთვის საკმარისი კაპიტალის არსებობას.

უზრუნველყოფის მართვის პოლიტიკა

სესხის უზრუნველყოფა წარმოადგენს ჯგუფისთვის საკრედიტო რისკის ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვან მიტიგაციის საშუალებას, ამიტომ უზრუნველყოფაში არსებული ქონების ეფექტური მართვა საკრედიტო რისკების მართვის ერთ-ერთი ძირითადი კომპონენტია. ჯგუფის მიერ გაცემული სესხების უზრუნველყოფა შეიძლება მოიცავდეს, მაგრამ არ შემოიფარგლებოდეს შემდეგით: უძრავი ქონება, ფულადი დეპოზიტები, სატრანსპორტო საშუალებები, მოწყობილობა-დანადგარები, სასაქონლო-მატერიალური მარაგები, ძვირფასი ლითონები, ფასიანი ქაღალდები და მესამე პირის გარანტიები. სესხისთვის მიღებული უზრუნველყოფა დამოკიდებულია საკრედიტო პროდუქტის ტიპზე და მსესხებლის საკრედიტო რისკის პროფილზე. ჯგუფის პორტფელის ყველა სეგმენტი უმეტესწილად უზრუნველყოფილია, ხოლო უზრუნველყოფის საშუალებებში მნიშვნელოვან წილს წარმოადგენს უძრავი ქონება. უზრუნველყოფის მართვასთან დაკავშირებით ჯგუფის მიდგომებსა და სტრატეგიას მართავს უზრუნველყოფის მართვისა და შეფასების ცენტრალიზებული განყოფილება. აღნიშნული განყოფილება უზრუნველყოფს, რომ უზრუნველყოფის ობიექტი წარმოადგენდეს საკრედიტო რისკის მიტიგაციის ადეკვატურ საშუალებას. უზრუნველყოფის მართვის ჩარჩო მოიცავს გადაწყვეტილების მიღების პროცესს, დამოუკიდებელი შეფასების პროცესის არსებობას, შეკვეცის სისტემას დაფარვის პროცესის ფარგლებში, უზრუნველყოფის მონიტორინგს (მათ შორის გადაფასებას და სტატისტიკურ ანალიზს) და უზრუნველყოფის პორტფელის ანალიზს.

„უზრუნველყოფის მართვისა და შეფასების განყოფილება“ („CMAD“) განსაზღვრავს უზრუნველყოფის მართვის პოლიტიკას და უზრუნველყოფის მართვის პროცედურებს (დამტკიცებული სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მიერ), იძენს შეფასების მომსახურებას „შეფასების საერთაშორისო სტანდარტების“ (IVS), სებ-ის მოქმედი რეგულაციების და შიდა პოლიტიკის/პროცედურების შესაბამისად, ამოწმებს შეფასების ანგარიშებს, მართავს უზრუნველყოფის მონიტორინგის პროცესს (აქტივები მაღალი სამართლიანი ღირებულებით გადაფასდება ყოველწლიურად, ხოლო სტატისტიკური მონიტორინგი გამოიყენება დაბალი ღირებულების მქონე უზრუნველყოფისთვის). CMAD შეფასებისთვის იყენებს შერეული ხარისხის შემოწმების სქემას: შეფასების ანგარიშები გადაიხედება ორგანიზაციის შიგნით, მისი პერსონალის მიერ და განცალკევებით - გარე კომპანიის მიერ. უზრუნველყოფის მართვის ფარგლებში თითქმის ყველა საქმიანობა ავტომატიზებულია შიდა ვებ-აპლიკაციების გამოყენებით. უზრუნველყოფის მართვის ფუნქცია იყენებს უძრავი ქონების საბაზრო ლაბორატორიის (REM ლაბორატორია) პროექტის ფარგლებში ჩატარებულ საბაზრო კვლევებს.

კრედიტის მონიტორინგი

ჯგუფის რისკის მართვის პოლიტიკა და პროცესები ისეა შემუშავებული, რომ დროულად გამოვლინდეს და გაანალიზდეს სხვადასხვა ტიპის რისკები და საიმედო და დროულ მონაცემებზე დაყრდნობით განხორციელდეს წინასწარ დადგენილ ლიმიტებთან შესაბამისობის მონიტორინგი. ჯგუფი მნიშვნელოვან რესურსებს გამოყოფს სხვადასხვა ბიზნეს სეგმენტებში არსებული საკრედიტო რისკების ზუსტად შესაფასებლად. ჯგუფი იყენებს მონიტორინგის გამართულ სისტემას, რათა სწრაფად მოახდინოს რეაგირება მაკრო და მიკრო მოვლენებზე, საკრედიტო პორტფელში სისუსტეების იდენტიფიკაცია და ინფორმირებული გადაწყვეტილებების მიღება რისკის მართვის კუთხით.

მონიტორინგის პროცესი მორგებულია ცალკეულ სეგმენტებზე და მოიცავს ინდივიდუალური სესხების მონიტორინგს, პორტფელის საერთო მონიტორინგსა და გარე ტენდენციების ანალიზს, რამაც შეიძლება გავლენა იქონიოს პორტფელის

ხარისხზე. რისკის კომიტეტი კვარტალურად განიხილავს ანგარიშებს საკრედიტო პორტფელის ხარისხის შესახებ. მენეჯმენტს სჯერა, რომ არსებული მონაცემების განვლილ დინამიკასა და სამომავლო პროგნოზებთან შედარებით შესაძლებელია რისკების დროულად გამოვლენა და მათზე რეაგირება პოლიტიკის დროულად შესწორების გზით.

რესტრუქტურიზაცია და თანხების ამოღება

ჯგუფი იყენებს პორტფელის მონიტორინგის კომპლექსურ სისტემას შესუსტებული მახასიათებლების მქონე კრედიტების გამოსავლენად და საჭიროების შემთხვევაში შესაბამისი ზომების მისაღებად. ამოღებისა და აღდგენის პროცესების ინიცირება ხდება მაშინ, როდესაც მსესხებელი ვერ აკმაყოფილებს გადახდის შეთანხმებულ პირობებს ან მსესხებლის ფინანსური მდგომარეობა გაუარესებულია, რაც პოტენციურად საფრთხეს უქმნის კრედიტის გადახდას. შესაბამისი განყოფილებები ახორციელებენ გადახდისუუნარო მსესხებლების მართვას, ყველა ბიზნეს სეგმენტებზე და ინდივიდუალური დავალიანების კატეგორიებზე მორგებული ამოღებისა და აღდგენის სტრატეგიებით.

სტანდარტული, რუტინული რესტრუქტურიზაციის გარდა, რომელიც ბანკის ყველა ფილიალში ხორციელდება, რესტრუქტურიზაციის ქვედანაყოფის ძირითადი მიზანია მსესხებლის რეაბილიტაცია და სესხის გადაყვანა ისევ სტანდარტულ კატეგორიაში რეაბილიტაციის პროცესის სირთულე და კომპლექსურობა სესხის ტიპზე და სიდიდეზეა დამოკიდებული. ბიზნეს-სესხები პრობლემური აქტივების ქვედანაყოფს გადაეცემა მაშინ, როდესაც მაღალია ალბათობა, რომ სესხის ძირითადი თანხის მატერიალური ნაწილის გადახდა ვერ მოხდება და მსესხებლის ფულადი ნაკადები აღარ წარმოადგენს სესხის დაფარვის ძირითად წყაროს.

სესხის ამოღების გეგმები შეიძლება მოიცავდეს სესხის ამოღების ყველა ხელმისაწვდომ რესურსს, მაგალითად მსესხებლის აქტივების გაყიდვა, უზრუნველყოფის რეალიზება ან გარანტიების/თავდებობების გამოყენება.

სესხის ამოღების პროცესში ჯგუფის მიზანია სესხის აღდგენის სტრატეგიის შეთანხმება მსესხებელთან და რაც შეიძლება მეტი ოდენობით თანხის ამოღება ან სესხის გადახდაზე მოლაპარაკება უზრუნველყოფის საგნის გაყიდვით ან დასაკუთრებით. საცალო და მიკროსესხების ამოღების ქვედანაყოფები ისეთი მომხმარებლების მხარდაჭერას ახდენენ, რომელთაც წარმოექმნათ ვალდებულებების დაფარვის სირთულე. ამგვარი მომხმარებლები ვერ ახორციელებენ გრაფიკით განსაზღვრული გადახდებს, ან თავად აცნობებენ ბანკს სესხის დაფარვასთან დაკავშირებული სირთულის შესახებ. ცენტრალიზებული გუნდი ფილიალებთან ერთად ახორციელებს საცალო ვადაგადაცილებული მსესხებლების მონიტორინგს, რომელიც ამოღების მაქსიმალურად გაზრდაზეა მიმართული. ადრეულ ეტაპზე ამოღების მართვის პროცესში გამოიყენება სპეციალური პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფა - FICO.

ამოღების სტრატეგიები განისაზღვრება სესხის ოდენობისა და ტიპის მიხედვით. მომხმარებლების სხვადასხვა ქვეჯგუფზე მორგებული ინდივიდუალური სტრატეგიები ასახავს შესაბამისი რისკის დონეებს, რაც უზრუნველყოფს მეტ ჩართულობას უფრო მაღალი რისკის პროფილის მქონე მომხმარებლებთან მიმართებით.

უზრუნველყოფილიც და არაუზრუნველყოფილი სესხებიც გადაეცემა შიდა პრობლემური აქტივების ქვედანაყოფს, ხოლო არაუზრუნველყოფილი სესხების ამოღებაზე ჯგუფი თანამშრომლობს გარე კოლექტორულ კომპანიებთან. თანამშრომლობა ჩვეულებრივ მოიცავს სააგენტოების კოლექტორული მომსახურებების აუთსორსინგს, როდესაც ისინი ბანკის სახელით მოქმედებენ მსესხებლებთან თანამშრომლობისას, ან არაუზრუნველყოფილი პორტფელების კონკრეტული ნაწილის გარე კომპანიებისთვის მიყიდვისას, ფულის სასწრაფოდ ამოღების უზრუნველსაყოფად.

უზრუნველყოფილი სესხების ამოსაღებად განისაზღვრება ამოღების შესაბამისი გეგმა, რომელიც ინდივიდუალური მსესხებლის მახასიათებლებს ითვალისწინებს და შესაძლოა მოიცავდეს სესხის შეცვლილი გრაფიკით დაფარვას ან უზრუნველყოფის რეალიზაციას. სესხის პრობლემური აქტივების მართვის ქვედანაყოფზე გადაცემის შემდეგ, როდესაც ჯგუფს არ შეუძლია მისაღები პირობებით მსესხებელთან მოლაპარაკება, ჯგუფს შეუძლია დაიწყოს უზრუნველყოფის დასაკუთრება, რაც ჩვეულებრივ სტანდარტული პროცესია მცირე იურიდიული გართულებებით, რამაც შეიძლება მოიცვას სასამართლო, საარბიტრაჟო ან ნოტარიული პროცედურებიც. რესტრუქტურიზაციისა და პრობლემური აქტივების მართვის ქვედანაყოფებში მუშაობენ კვალიფიციური იურისტები სასამართლო დავების და უზრუნველყოფის დასაკუთრების პროცესების ეფექტურად წარმართვისა და აღსრულებისათვის.

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასება

2018 წლის იანვრიდან ჯგუფი გადავიდა დარეზერვების ახალი მეთოდოლოგიის გამოყენებაზე ფასს (IFRS) 9-ის მოთხოვნების შესაბამისად. განახლებული მეთოდოლოგიით შესაძლებელია სესხის გაუფასურების რეზერვის შეფასება მომავალზე ორიენტირებული ინფორმაციის გამოყენებით. მეთოდოლოგიის განვითარებასთან ერთად დაინერგა ახალი ინფორმაციულ ტექნოლოგიური ინსტრუმენტი დარეზერვებისთვის „Deloitte“-ის და ჯგუფის რისკების მართვის, ფინანსური და IT დეპარტამენტების მხარდაჭერით.

ფასს (IFRS) 9-ის მოდელები უფრო კომპლექსურია და იძლევა მასში მოსალოდნელი მაკრო მოვლენების ჩართვის შესაძლებლობას წინასწარ განსაზღვრული სცენარების გათვალისწინებით მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის (ECL) შეფასებისთვის ჯგუფი ოთხ კომპონენტს იყენებს: (i) დეფოლტის ალბათობა (PD), (ii) დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება (EAD), (iii) ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში (LGD) და (iv) დისკონტირების განაკვეთი. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების დროს ჯგუფი იყენებს სამ-სტადიიან მოდელს და მის მსესხებლებს ამ სტადიების მიხედვით აფასებს:

- სტადია 1 - ჯგუფი ახდენს პორტფელის კლასიფიკაციას 1-ელ სტადიაში თუ აქტივის თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდგომ საკრედიტო რისკი მნიშვნელოვნად არ გაზრდილა და ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი არ იყო გაუფასურებული თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას;
- სტადია 2 - დავალიანება მე-2 სტადიად კლასიფიცირდება, თუ საკრედიტო რისკი მნიშვნელოვნად გაიზარდა თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ, მაგრამ ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი არ ითვლება გაუფასურებულად; და
- სტადია 3 - რისკები, რომლებზეც დადგინდა კრედიტის გაუფასურების მაჩვენებლები, კლასიფიცირებულია როგორც მე-3 სტადიის ინსტრუმენტები.

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის ოდენობა განსხვავდება მოცემული სამი სტადიის მიხედვით:

- 1-ლი სტადიის ინსტრუმენტები - მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი წარმოადგენს არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის იმ ნაწილს, რომელიც შესაძლოა უკავშირდებოდეს ანგარიშგების თარიღიდან მომდევნო 12 თვის განმავლობაში მოსალოდნელი დეფოლტის შემთხვევებს.
- მე-2 სტადიის ინსტრუმენტები - მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი წარმოადგენს არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს, ე.ი. საკრედიტო ზარალს, რომელიც შეიძლება უკავშირდებოდეს დეფოლტის შესაძლო შემთხვევებს ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის არსებობის მთლიანი პერიოდის განმავლობაში. ზოგადად, „არსებობის პერიოდში“ იგულისხმება ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის დარჩენილი სახელშეკრულებო დაფარვის ვადა. ისეთი ფაქტორები, როგორიც არის ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული დაფარვის გრაფიკების არსებობა, დაფარვის ვადის გახანგძლივების შესაძლებლობები და ჯგუფის მიერ განხორციელებული მონიტორინგის პროცესები გავლენას ახდენს „არსებობის პერიოდზე“ განსაზღვრაზე;
- მე-3 სტადიის ინსტრუმენტები - დეფოლტის შემთხვევა უკვე წარმოიშვა და არსებობის პერიოდზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი გამოთვლა ხდება მოსალოდნელი ამოღების საფუძველზე.

ჯგუფი აქტიურად განიხილავს და აკონტროლებს ფასს (IFRS) 9 მოდელებიდან წარმოებულ შედეგებს, იმის უზრუნველსაყოფად, რომ შესაბამისი შედეგები ადეკვატურად მოიცავდნენ მოსალოდნელ ზარალს.

ფინანსური რისკის მართვა

ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვა

ლიკვიდურობის რისკი არის რისკი იმისა, რომ ჯგუფი შეიძლება არ ფლობდეს საკმარის ხელმისაწვდომ ფინანსურ რესურსებს თავისი მოვალეობების და ვალდებულებების დროულად დასაფარად ან აღნიშნული რესურსები შეიძლება ხელმისაწვდომი იყოს მხოლოდ მაღალ ფასად. როგორც დაფინანსების, ისე საბაზრო ლიკვიდურობის რისკი შეიძლება წარმოიქმნას მრავალი ფაქტორის შედეგად, რომლებსაც ჯგუფი ვერ აკონტროლებს. ფინანსური ბაზრის არასტაბილურობის გამო ისეთმა ფაქტორებმა, როგორიც არის საკრედიტო რეიტინგის გაუარესება ან სხვა უარყოფითი მოვლენა, შეიძლება გავლენა იქონიოს ფასზე ან საჭირო დაფინანსების ხელმისაწვდომობაზე ჯგუფის სამომავლო დავალიანებებისთვის გადახდების განსახორციელებლად.

ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვას ახორციელებენ ფინანსური რისკის მართვისა და ხაზინის დეპარტამენტები, მონიტორინგს კი – დირექტორთა საბჭო და აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტი (ALCO) წინასწარ განსაზღვრული ფუნქციების ფარგლებში.

ჯგუფის ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის პოლიტიკის ძირითადი მიზნებია:

- დაფინანსების უზრუნველყოფა, მთლიანი ვალდებულებების და ბალანსგარეშე ფაქტიური და პირობითი ვალდებულებების დასაკმაყოფილებლად ეკონომიკურ ფასად.
- ჯგუფის ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში ნებისმიერი სტრუქტურული შეუსაბამობის აღმოჩენა და მონიტორინგის კოეფიციენტების განსაზღვრა დაფინანსების მართვის უზრუნველსაყოფად ჯგუფის დაბალანსებული ზრდის შესაბამისად; და
- ლიკვიდურობისა და დაფინანსების მუდმივი მონიტორინგი, რათა უზრუნველყოფილ იქნეს ბიზნესის დამტკიცებული მიზნების მიღწევა ჯგუფის რისკის პროფილისთვის ზიანის მიყენების გარეშე.

დირექტორთა საბჭო განიხილავს ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის პოლიტიკას, რომელიც წარედგინება რისკების კომიტეტს, შემდეგ კი მას სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო ამტკიცებს.

ლიკვიდურობის რისკი ორ ჯგუფად იყოფა: დაფინანსების ლიკვიდურობის და საბაზრო ლიკვიდურობის რისკები.

დაფინანსების ლიკვიდურობის რისკი არის რისკი იმისა, რომ ჯგუფი ვერ შეძლებს მოსალოდნელი და მოულოდნელი მიმდინარე და სამომავლო ფულადი ნაკადების ეფექტურად დაკმაყოფილებას ოპერაციებზე ან ფინანსურ მდგომარეობაზე გავლენის გარეშე, როგორც ჩვეულებრივ, ისე - კრიზისულ პირობებში. ბანკი ლიკვიდურობის რისკს სებ-ის მოთხოვნების შესაბამისად აფასებს. დამატებით, საუკეთესო პრაქტიკის შესაბამისად ჯგუფი იყენებს სტრეს-ტესტებს და „what-if“ სცენარების ანალიზს, ასევე აკონტროლებს ადგილობრივად შემუშავებულ ლიკვიდურობის რისკის სხვადასხვა პარამეტრებს.

დაფინანსების ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის მიზნით, სებ-ის მოთხოვნების შესაბამისად, ბანკი ამჟამად აკონტროლებს Basel III-ზე დაფუძნებულ პარამეტრებს:

- მოკლევადიანი ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვისთვის, ბანკი ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტს (LCR) იყენებს;
- გრძელვადიანი ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვისთვის, ბანკი იყენებს წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტს (NSFR).

2017 წელს, რისკის მართვის მიზნებისათვის, სებ-მა შემოიღო ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის საკუთარი კოეფიციენტი (LCR). Basel III-ის სახელმძღვანელო მითითებების გარდა, ეს კოეფიციენტი იყენებს კონსერვატიულ მიდგომებს დეპოზიტების გადინების კოეფიციენტების მიმართ, რაც დამოკიდებულია კლიენტთა ჯგუფის კონცენტრაციაზე. 2017 წლის სექტემბრიდან ჯგუფი ახორციელებს სებ-ის ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტის ლიმიტების დაცვის მონიტორინგსაც. ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტის მთლიანი ლიმიტის გარდა, სებ-მა ასევე განსაზღვრა ლიმიტები ვალუტების მიხედვით - ლარსა და უცხოურ ვალუტაში. ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი გამოითვლება მაღალლიკვიდური აქტივების გაყოფით 30-დღიანი წმინდა ფულადი სახსრების გადინებაზე. ის გამოიყენება მოკლევადიანი ლიკვიდურობის რისკების მართვისთვის. საქართველოში ლარიზაციის ხელშეწყობის მიზნით, სებ-ი განსაზღვრავს დაბალ ლიმიტს ლარში ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტისთვის (LCR) უცხოური ვალუტის ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტთან შედარებით. 2019 წლის ოქტომბრიდან უცხოური ვალუტის სავალდებულო რეზერვი განისაზღვრა 100%-ით მაღალი ხარისხის ლიკვიდური აქტივების ფარგლებში სებ-ის ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტის მიზნებისთვის. იმავე პერიოდში სებ-მა 30%-დან 25-%-მდე შეამცირა უცხოურ ვალუტაში სავალდებულო რეზერვის მოთხოვნები. 2021 წლის ივნისის შემდეგ სებ-ის რეგულაცია უცხოურ ვალუტაში სავალდებულო რეზერვის მოთხოვნის თაობაზე კიდევ შეიცვალა და მასში აისახა უცხოურ ვალუტაში დეპოზიტების შემცირებული წილი მთლიან დეპოზიტებში. უცხოურ ვალუტაში სავალდებულო რეზერვის მოთხოვნა 1%-ით შემცირდება მთლიან დეპოზიტებში უცხოური ვალუტის წილში ყოველ 2%-იან კლებაზე. ინიციატივას დადებითი ეფექტი ექნება ბანკის საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის პოზიციაზე.

2019 წლის სექტემბრის თვეში საქართველოს ეროვნულმა ბანკმა შემოიღო წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი („სებ-ის NSFR“) ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის დაფინანსების მიზნებისთვის. NSFR გამოითვლება ხელმისაწვდომი სტაბილური დაფინანსების სტაბილური დაფინანსების საჭიროებაზე გაყოფით. ის გამოიყენება გრძელვადიანი ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვისათვის უფრო ხანგრძლივ პერიოდში მდგრადობის ხელშეწყობისთვის დამატებითი მოტივაციის შესაქმნელად, რათა ბანკი უფრო მეტად დაეყრდნოს დაფინანსების სტაბილურ წყაროს ყოველთვიურად ბანკი აკონტროლებს დადგენილ ზღვართან შესაბამისობას სებ-ის NSFR-თან დაკავშირებით. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით კოეფიციენტები მნიშვნელოვნად აღემატებოდა სებ-ის მიერ დადგენილ გონივრულ ზღვარს, შემდეგი სახით:

	31-დეკ-21	31-დეკ-20	31-დეკ-19
მინიმალური წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*
წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	127.3%	126.0%	126.7%
მინიმალური მთლიანი ლიკვიდურობის კოეფიციენტი, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
მინიმალური ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი (LCR) ლარში, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	*75%*	*n/a*	*75.0%*
მინიმალური ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი (LCR) უცხოურ ვალუტაში, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
სულ ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	115.8%	134.2%	110.1%
ილკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი (LCR) ლარში, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	107.7%	132.2%	83.7%
ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი (LCR) უცხოურ ვალუტაში, განსაზღვრული სებ-ის მიერ	120.8%	134.9%	128.4%

ბაზრის ლიკვიდურობის რისკი არის რისკი იმისა, რომ სუსტი საბაზრო ლიკვიდურობის მდგომარეობის ან ბაზარზე შექმნილი პრობლემების გამო ჯგუფი ვერ უზრუნველყოფს გარკვეული პოზიციების დაბალანსებას საბაზრო ფასებით.

საბაზრო ლიკვიდურობის რისკის სამართავად, ჯგუფი Basel III-ის სახელმძღვანელო მითითებებს ემყარება მაღალი ხარისხის ლიკვიდური აქტივის კრიტერიუმებთან დაკავშირებით, რათა უზრუნველყოს მისი რეალიზაცია ღირებულების მინიმალური დანაკარგებით, ფასის მნიშვნელოვანი ცვლილების გარეშე. ამასთან, ჯგუფს აქვს ლიკვიდურობის ალტერნატიული გეგმა, რომელიც ლიკვიდურობის მართვის მთლიანი გონივრული პოლიტიკის ნაწილია. გეგმა მიზნად ისახავს ჯგუფის მიერ დაფინანსებისა და ლიკვიდურობის მოთხოვნის დაკმაყოფილების უზრუნველყოფას და მისი ძირითადი ბიზნეს ოპერაციების შეუფერხებლად შესრულებას ლიკვიდურობის გაუარესების პირობებში, რომელიც წარმოიქმნება ჯგუფის ბიზნეს საქმიანობის ფარგლებს გარეთ.

დაფინანსება და დაფარვის ვადის ანალიზი

ჯგუფის ლიკვიდურობის ძირითად წყაროს წარმოადგენს დეპოზიტები და ანგარიშები, ადგილობრივი და საერთაშორისო ბანკებიდან და საფინანსო ინსტიტუტებიდან ნასესხები თანხები, სუბორდინირებული სესხები ინვესტორი საერთაშორისო საფინანსო ინსტიტუტებიდან, ადგილობრივ ბანკთაშორისი მოკლევადიანი დეპოზიტები და სესხები, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გაყიდვისგან მიღებული ამონაგები, სესხების ძირითადი თანხის გადახდები, საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და საკომისიო შემოსავალი

სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს ხედვით, ერთ-ერთი, რაც ჯგუფს გამოარჩევს, არის მძლავრი და დივერსიფიცირებული დაფინანსების სტრუქტურა. ჯგუფი ძირითადად იზიდავს შედარებით სტაბილურ დეპოზიტებს საქართველოდან, როგორც დაფინანსების უმთავრეს წყაროს. ჯგუფი ასევე მონიტორინგს უწევს მსხვილი დეპოზიტების კონცენტრაციას და განსაზღვრავს ლიმიტებს არარეზიდენტი დეპოზიტების წილზე მთლიან სადეპოზიტო პორტფელში.

თავისი ვალდებულების სტრუქტურის შენარჩუნებისა და შემდგომი გაძლიერებისთვის, ჯგუფი ადგენს მიზნობრივ ნიშნულებს საერთაშორისო საფინანსო ინსტიტუტის ინვესტორებისგან მიღებული სახსრებისა და დეპოზიტებისთვის დასაშვები რისკის დონის შესაბამისი კოეფიციენტების გამოყენებით. გრძელვადიანი ლიკვიდურობის და IFI დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი (განსაზღვრულია, როგორც წმინდა სესხების საერთო ღირებულება, გაყოფილი საერთაშორისო საფინანსო ინსტიტუტებისგან მიღებული სახსრების და დეპოზიტების საერთო ღირებულების ჯამზე) შეადგენდა 101.3%, 100.7% და 104.3% შესაბამისად 2021, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, შესაბამისად.

ხელმძღვანელობის აზრით, მომხმარებლების ანგარიშების მნიშვნელოვანი მოთხოვნადი ნაწილის მიუხედავად, ამ დეპოზიტების დივერსიფიკაცია დეპოზიტარების რაოდენობის და ტიპის მიხედვით, ჯგუფის განვლილ გამოცდილებასთან ერთად იმაზე მეტყველებს, რომ კლიენტთა ეს ანგარიშები ჯგუფისთვის გრძელვადიან და სტაბილურ დაფინანსების წყაროს წარმოადგენს. გარდა ამისა, ჯგუფის ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვა მოიცავს მისი მიმდინარე დეპოზიტების ვადიანობის შეფასებას.

შეფასება ეფუძნება კლიენტთა ანგარიშზე ნაშთების ცვალებადობასთან დაკავშირებული განვლილი ინფორმაციის სტატისტიკურ მეთოდებს.

საბაზრო რისკი

ჯგუფის ბალანსური და გარებალანსური პოზიციის მიხედვით, საბაზრო რისკი არის საბაზრო ფასის ცვლილებით გამოწვეული ზარალის რისკი, რაც შეესაბამება Basel-ის კომიტეტის განსაზღვრებას. აღნიშნული რისკები მეტწილად წარმოადგენს (ა) რისკებს, რომელიც წარმოიქმნება საპროცენტო განაკვეთთან დაკავშირებულ ინსტრუმენტების ან კაპიტალის „სავაჭრო პორტფელში“ (სავაჭროდ ფლობილი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები ან საქონელი) ასახვის შედეგად, და (ბ) სავალუტო კურსის რისკს და სასაქონლო რისკს ჯგუფის მასშტაბით.

ჯგუფის სტრატეგიაა, არ მიიღოს მონაწილეობა ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტებით ვაჭრობაში ან სასაქონლო ინვესტიციებში. შესაბამისად, ჯგუფის ერთადერთი საბაზრო რისკი არის სავალუტო რისკი თავის „სტრუქტურულ წიგნში“, რომელიც უკავშირდება რეგულარულ საბანკო საქმიანობას და არ ითვალისწინებს სავაჭრო, საარბიტრაჟო ან სპეკულაციურ განზრახვას.

სავალუტო რისკი

საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკი მოითხოვს ბანკის მიერ საბალანსო მუხლებისა და მთლიანი ბალანსის (ბალანსგარეშე პოზიციების ჩათვლით) ღია სავალუტო პოზიციების მონიტორინგს და ასევე ღია სავალუტო პოზიციების შენარჩუნებას ბანკის საწესდებო კაპიტალის 20%-ის ფარგლებში. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული წლისთვის, ბანკი ინარჩუნებდა ღია სავალუტო პოზიციების აგრეგირებულ ნაშთს 0.5%-ის ოდენობით.

ამასთან, სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო დამატებით შეზღუდვებს აწესებს ღია სავალუტო პოზიციებზე. აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტმა (ALCO) დააწესა რისკის ლიმიტები ვალუტების მიხედვით და აგრეგირებული პოზიციისათვის, რომლებიც უფრო კონსერვატიულია, ვიდრე სებ-ის და სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მიერ დაწესებული შეზღუდვები. ხაზინისა და ფინანსური რისკის მართვის დეპარტამენტების ხელმძღვანელები ცალ-ცალკე ყოველდღიურად ახორციელებენ ბანკის ზემოაღნიშნულ შეზღუდვებთან შესაბამისობის მონიტორინგს.

აღნიშნულ ზღვრებთან შესაბამისობის შესახებ ყოველდღიური ანგარიში წარედგინება აგრეთვე დირექტორთა საბჭოს, ხოლო პერიოდულად – სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს და რისკების კომიტეტს. ჯგუფის დონეზე სავალუტო რისკის მონიტორინგი და მასთან დაკავშირებული ანგარიშგება ყოველთვიურად ხდება. სავალუტო რისკის შესაფასებლად ბანკი ახორციელებს რისკის ეკონომიკური ღირებულების ანალიზი (VAR) მგრძნობელობის ანალიზს კვარტალურ საფუძველზე. ეს ანალიზი ანგარიშობს ჯგუფის შემოსავალზე ქართული ლარის კურსის მიმართ სავალუტო კურსების შესაძლო ყველაზე ცუდ ცვლილებას, ყველა სხვა ცვლადი მაჩვენებლის მუდმივობის პირობებში. 2021, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული წლების განმავლობაში, მგრძნობელობის ანალიზს არ გამოუვლენია რამე მნიშვნელოვანი პოტენციური გავლენა ჯგუფის საკუთარ კაპიტალზე:

ათას ლარში	2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობი	2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით
მაქსიმალური ზარალი (რისკის ეკონომიკური ღირებულების ანალიზი (VAR), 99%-იანი სანდოობის დონე)	(1,496)	(1,806)	(1,234)
მაქსიმალური ზარალი (რისკის ეკონომიკური ღირებულების ანალიზი (VAR), 95%-იანი სანდოობის დონე)	**(1,030)**	**(1,315)**	**(852)**

საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის მართვა

საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკი წარმოიქმნება საბაზრო საპროცენტო განაკვეთის პოტენციური ცვლილებებისგან, რამაც შეიძლება უარყოფითი გავლენა იქონიოს ჯგუფის ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების ღირებულებაზე. ეს რისკი შეიძლება წარმოიქმნას აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების ვადიანობას შორის განსხვავებით, ასევე მათი გადაფასების შედეგად. ჯგუფში განთავსებული დეპოზიტების უმეტესი ნაწილი და ჯგუფის მიერ შეთავაზებული სესხების ნაწილი გაცემულია

ფიქსირებული პროცენტით, ხოლო ჯგუფის მიერ მოზიდული ნასესხები სახსრების უმეტესობა მიბმულია ცვალებად საპროცენტო განაკვეთზე. ჯგუფის მიერ მოზიდული ცვლად პროცენტიანი სესხების ნაწილი ჰეჯირებულია, რადგან სებ-ი იხდის ცვალებად საპროცენტო განაკვეთს ბანკის განთავსებულ მინიმალურ რეზერვებზე. ამასთანავე, თიბისი ბანკის მიერ მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული მრავალი სესხი შეიცავს ჩანაწერს, რომელიც ბანკს აძლევს საპროცენტო განაკვეთის გადახედვის უფლებას, საპროცენტო განაკვეთების უარყოფითი ცვლილებების შემთხვევაში, რაც ქმნის საპროცენტო რისკის შემცირების შესაძლებლობას.

ბანკის ხელმძღვანელობის ხედვით, ბანკის საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მარჟები უზრუნველყოფენ ასევე გონივრულ რეზერვს საპროცენტო განაკვეთის შესაძლო უარყოფითი ცვლილების გავლენის შესამცირებლად. ბანკი ასევე იყენებს საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის ჰეჯირების ინსტრუმენტებს საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის მიტიგაციის მიზნით.

ჯგუფი საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის მართვისათვის იყენებს თანამედროვე ჩარჩოს, შესაბამისი დასაშვები რისკის დონის ლიმიტების დადგენით, მათთან შესაბამისობის მონიტორინგით და პროგნოზების მომზადებით.

რისკის წარმოშობის წყაროების გათვალისწინებით, ჯგუფი ოთხი სახის საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკს აფასებს: (i) გადაფასების რისკი; (ii) მომგებიანობის მრუდის რისკი; (iii) საბაზისო რისკი და (iv) არჩევითობის (თანამდევი ოფციონის) რისკი.

ერთი წლის მომგებიანობასა და კომპანიის ღირებულებაზე გავლენის გასაანგარიშებლად, ჯგუფი განიხილავს უამრავ სტრეს-სცენარს, მათ შორის – მომგებიანობის მრუდის სხვადასხვა ცვლილებას და ფულადი ნაკადების ქცევით კორექტირებებს (როგორიც არის დეპოზიტის ვადაზე ადრე გატანა ან სესხის წინასწარი დაფარვა). შესაბამისი ზღვრები განისაზღვრება სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მიერ დამტკიცებული დასაშვები რისკის დონის ჩარჩოს მიხედვით.

კონტრაჰენტის რისკი

ისეთი საბანკო მომსახურების გაწევისას, როგორიც არის ბანკთაშორის ბაზარზე სესხის გაცემა, ბანკთაშორის სავალუტო ბაზარზე ტრანზაქციის განხორციელება, ბანკთაშორისი ტრანზაქციის შესრულება ვაჭრობის ფინანსირების მიზნით ან ფასიან ქაღალდებში ინვესტირება, კონტრაჰენტი ბანკის მიერ მისი ვალდებულებების შეუსრულებლობის შემთხვევაში, ბანკი დგება შესაძლო დანაკარგის რისკის წინაშე.

კონტრაჰენტის რისკის მართვის მიზნით, ბანკი განსაზღვრავს ლიმიტებს როგორც ინდივიდუალური კონტრაჰენტისთვის, ასევე პორტფელის დონეზე, რაც ზღუდავს ზარალის რისკს როგორც სახაზინო, ისე - ვაჭრობის დაფინანსების თვალსაზრისით. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ბანკის ბანკთაშორისი პორტფელი კონცენტრირებული იყო სარეიტინგო კომპანიების „Fitch“, „Moody's“ და „Standard & Poor's“-ის მიერ მინიჭებული მაღალი - „A“ საკრედიტო რეიტინგის მქონე ბანკებზე.

კაპიტალის რისკის მართვა

კაპიტალის რისკი არის რისკი იმისა, რომ ჯგუფს შესაძლოა არ ჰქონდეს კაპიტალის საკმარისი დონე საქმიანობების წარმოებისთვის და კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის მოთხოვნების დაკმაყოფილებისთვის ჩვეულებრივ ან სტრესულ სამუშაო გარემოში. ხელმძღვანელობის მიზანია, კაპიტალის მართვის თვალსაზრისით, შეინარჩუნოს კაპიტალის შესაბამისი დონე ბიზნეს სტრატეგიის მხარდასაჭერად, საზედამხედველო და სტრეს-ტესტებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების დასაკმაყოფილებლად, ასევე ჯგუფის ფუნქციონირებად საწარმოდ მუშაობის გაგრძელების უნარის დასაცავად. ჯგუფი ატარებს სტრეს-ტესტებს და სენსიტიურობის ანალიზს, რათა მოახდინოს დამატებითი კაპიტალის მოხმარების რაოდენობის განსაზღვრა სხვადასხვა სცენარების შემთხვევაში. ბანკის ხელმძღვანელობის ჩართულობით, აქტიურად ხორციელდება კაპიტალის პროგნოზების, ასევე სტრეს-ტესტების და სხვადასხვა შესაძლო სცენარების შედეგების მონიტორინგი, რათა უზრუნველყოფილ იქნას კაპიტალის გონივრული მართვა და, საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, დროული ღონისძიებების გატარება. 2021 წელს ჯგუფმა და ბანკმა დააკმაყოფილეს კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის მოთხოვნები.

2017 წელს სებ-მა განახორციელა ცვლილებები რეგულაციაში კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის მოთხოვნებთან დაკავშირებით. ცვლილებები მოიცავდა კომერციული ბანკებისთვის კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის მოთხოვნებთან დაკავშირებით შესწორებებს რეგულაციაში და ახალი მოთხოვნების შემოღებას (i) კომერციული ბანკებისთვის პილარ 2-ის ფარგლებში დამატებითი კაპიტალის ბუფერის მოთხოვნების განსაზღვრის, (ii) კონტრციკლური ბუფერის განაკვეთის განსაზღვრის და (iii) სისტემური მნიშვნელობის კომერციული ბანკების იდენტიფიცირების და განსაზღვრის შესახებ. აღნიშნული ცვლილებების მიზანია ბანკის საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის ხარისხის გაუმჯობესება და უკეთესი შესაბამისობის მიღწევა Basel III-ის ჩარჩოსთან.

პილარ 1-ის მინიმალური მოთხოვნები, კომბინირებულ ბუფერულ მოთხოვნებთან ერთად. საქართველოში კომერციული ბანკების კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის მოთხოვნების შესახებ დებულების ცვლილებამ პილარ 1-ის მინიმალური მოთხოვნები შესადარისი გახადა საბანკო საქმიანობის ზედამხედველობის Basel-ის კომიტეტის მიერ განსაზღვრულ სისტემასთან. ეს ცვლილებები მოიცავს:

- 2.5% კონსერვაციის ბუფერის გამოყოფა, რომელიც ადრე მინიმალური კაპიტალის მოთხოვნებთან გაერთიანდა. განახლებული მინიმალური საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის მოთხოვნებია 4.5%, 6.0% და 8.0% ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალისთვის, პირველადი კაპიტალისთვის და მთლიანი საზედამხედველო კაპიტალისთვის (შესაბამისად); და
- მოთხოვნების დანერგვა, რომ ბანკი ფლობდეს დამატებით კომბინირებულ ბუფერს ძირითად პირველად კაპიტალში, რომელიც შედგება კონსერვაციის, კონტრციკლური და სისტემური ბუფერებისგან.

კონსერვაციის ბუფერის განაკვეთად განისაზღვრა რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი მთლიანი რისკის პოზიციების 2.5%, ხოლო კონტრციკლური ბუფერის განაკვეთად - 0%. კონტრციკლური ბუფერი შეიძლება დაწესდეს რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი პოზიციების 0%-დან 2.5%-ის შუალედის ფარგლებში, უპირატესი ფინანსური და მაკროეკონომიკური გარემოს საფუძველზე. გარდა ამისა, სებ-მა განსაზღვრა საქართველოში სამი კომერციული ბანკი, როგორც ადგილობრივი სისტემურად მნიშვნელოვანი ბანკები („DSIB“), სისტემურად მნიშვნელოვანი კომერციული ბანკებისათვის მოხდა სისტემურობის ბუფერის შემოღება, რაც ნიშნავს, იმას, რომ ამ ბანკებს („DSIB“) მოუწევთ უფრო მეტი ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის გადადება, რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი აქტივებისთვის. ამ მოთხოვნების განხორციელებისთვის განისაზღვრა პერიოდი 2018 წლის ბოლოდან 2021 წლის ბოლომდე. კერძოდ სებ-ის მიერ განისაზღვრა ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილი სისტემური ბუფერები და შესაბამისობაში მოყვანის ვადები: 1.0% - 2018 წლის 31 დეკემბრიდან 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრამდე პერიოდისთვის, 1.5% - 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრიდან 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრამდე პერიოდისთვის, 2.0% - 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრიდან 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრამდე პერიოდისთვის და 2.5% - 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის შემდგომი პერიოდებისთვის.

პილარ 2-ის მოთხოვნები. Basel III-ის შესაბამისად, სებ-მა დანერგა კაპიტალის ბუფერის დამატებით მოთხოვნები კომერციული ბანკებისთვის პილარ 2-ის ფარგლებში, რომლებიც ეფუძნება საზედამხედველო შემოწმებას და შეფასებას და ეხება ბანკისთვის დამახასიათებელ რისკებს, რომლებიც არ არის საკმარისად გათვალისწინებული პილარ 1-ში, მათ შორის არაჰეჯირებული ვალუტის შედეგად საკრედიტო რისკის ბუფერი და წმინდა საერთო რისკის შეფასების პროგრამის (GRAPE) წმინდა ბუფერი.

სებ-მა ასევე შემოიღო საკრედიტო პორტფელის კონცენტრაციის რისკის ბუფერი და წმინდა სტრეს-ტესტების ბუფერი. საკრედიტო პორტფელის კონცენტრაციის რისკის ბუფერი ძალაში 2018 წლის 1 აპრილიდან შევიდა და წმინდა სტრეს-ტესტების ბუფერის საჭიროება შეფასდება ჯგუფის მიერ წარმოდგენილი სტრეს-ტესტების შედეგების საფუძველზე. წმინდა სტრეს-ტესტების ბუფერი მოქმედებდა 2020 წლის 1 ოქტომბრიდან. დღეს ის 0%-ით არის განსაზღვრული. სებ-ის რეგულაციის შესაბამისად, პილარ 2-ის ფარგლებში მოთხოვნილი კაპიტალის 56% დაცული უნდა იყოს ძირითად პირველად კაპიტალში, ხოლო კაპიტალის 75% - პირველად კაპიტალში და კაპიტალის 100% საერთო საზედამხედველო კაპიტალში.

დროებითი ზომები

კოვიდ-19 პანდემიით გამოწვეული უარყოფითი გავლენის შერბილების მიზნით, 2020 წლის მარტში სებ-მა შეიმუშავა კონკრეტული კონტრციკლური ღონისძიებები, კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის მოთხოვნებთან, მათ შორის პილარ-2-ის ბუფერების ეტაპობრივი გრაფიკის გადავადების ჩათვლით. სებ-ის მიერ 2020 წლის ოქტომბერში შედგენილი ახალი გრაფიკის შესაბამისად, კონცენტრაციის რისკის და წმინდა „GRAPE“ ბუფერის ეტაპები გაგრძელდება 2021 წლის მარტიდან და სრულად დაინერგება 2023 წლის მარტის ბოლომდე.

2021 წლის ივნისის თვეში სებ-მა გამოაქვეყნა მისი გადაწყვეტილება არაჰეჯირებული სავალუტო საკრედიტო რისკის ბუფერის (CICR) და კონსერვაციის ბუფერის აღდგენის თაობაზე. ბანკებს მოეთხოვებათ CICR ბუფერის სრულად აღდგენა 2022 წლის ბოლომდე, ხოლო კონსერვაციის ბუფერის აღდგენა - 2023 წლის ბოლომდე. 2021 წლის 30 ივნისის მდგომარეობით, თიბისი ბანკი სრულად აკმაყოფილებდა მთლიანად აღდგენილ მინიმალურ მოთხოვნებს და მან სებ-ს დაუდასტურა, რომ ის სრულად აღადგენდა დროებით გაუქმებულ კაპიტალის ბუფერებს 2021 წლის ივლისისთვის, რომელიც აუქმებდა კაპიტალის განაწილებასთან დაკავშირებულ მარეგულირებელ შეზღუდვებს.

ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში ნაჩვენებია საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტები და სებ-ის მიერ დადგენილი მინიმალური მოთხოვნები:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალი	2,759,894	1,911,233	1,871,892
პირველადი კაპიტალი	3,379,414	2,385,181	2,281,706
მეორადი კაპიტალი	723,513	752,731	692,323
მთლიანი საზედამხედველო კაპიტალი	**4,102,927**	**3,137,912**	**2,974,029**
რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი რისკის პოზიციები			
საკრედიტო რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი რისკის პოზიციები	18,091,753	16,322,524	13,825,677
საბაზრო რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი რისკის პოზიციები	21,981	106,379	15,429
საოპერაციო რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი რისკის პოზიციები	2,103,895	1,872,574	1,749,821
სულ რისკის მიხედვით შეწონილი რისკის პოზიციები	**20,217,629**	**18,301,477**	**15,590,927**
მინიმალური ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის კოე ფიციენტის მოთხოვნა	*11.73%*	*7.40%*	*10.40%*
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	13.65%	10.40%	12.00%
მინიმალური პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტის მოთხოვნა	13.99%	9.20%	12.50%
პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	16.72%	13.00%	14.60%
მინიმალური მთლიანი საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტის მოთხოვნა	*18.38%*	*13.70%*	*17.50%*
მთლიანი საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	20.29%	17.10%	19.10%

არაფინანსური რისკის მართვა

საოპერაციო რისკის მართვა

ჯგუფის წინაშე არსებული რისკებიდან ერთ-ერთი მთავარია საოპერაციო რისკი, რომელიც არის შიდა და გარე თაღლითობის შემთხვევების, გაუმართავი პროცესების ან პროდუქტების, ბიზნესის შეფერხებისდა სისტემის გაუმართაობის, ადამიანური შეცდომების ან აქტივების ზიანის შედეგად ზარალის მიღების რისკი. საოპერაციო რისკი ასევე გულისხმობს იურიდიული, რეპუტაციული, შესაბამისობის ან კიბერუსაფრთხოების რისკებით გამოწვეულ ზარალს.

ჯგუფს ახასიათებს სხვადასხვა სახის სახის საოპერაციო რისკები, მათ შორის: თაღლითობა და სხვა შიდა თუ გარე კრიმინალური ქმედებები; პროცესების, კონტროლის ან პროცედურების დარღვევა; სისტემების შეფერხებები ან გარე მხარისაგან კიბერ შეტევები ჯგუფის კლიენტებისათვის მომსახურების ან დამხმარე ინფრასტრუქტურის ხელმიუწვდომლობის მიზნით, რაც, თავის მხრივ, საფრთხის ქვეშ აყენებს ჯგუფის, მისი კლიენტების, პარტნიორების ან მომხმარებლების დაცულ ინფორმაციას და ფინანსურ ოპერაციებს.

გარდა ამისა, ჯგუფს ახასიათებს ისეთი რისკები, რომლებიც იწვევენ კრიტიკული ფუნქციების მქონე სისტემების ან ბიზნესის შეფერხებას ისეთი მოვლენების შედეგად, რომლებიც მის კონტროლს საერთოდ ან ნაწილობრივ არ ექვემდებარება. ამგვარი მოვლენებია: ბუნებრივი კატასტროფები, სატრანსპორტო ან კომუნალური მომსახურების შეფერხება და სხვა, რამაც შეიძლება გამოიწვიოს ზარალი ან მომხმარებელთა მომსახურების შენელება ან წყვეტა და/ან ეკონომიკური ზარალი ჯგუფისთვის.

ზემოთ განხილული საოპერაციო რისკები ვრცელდება ისეთ შემთხვევებზეც, როდესაც ჯგუფი მომსახურებას მესამე პირებისგან იღებს. სწრაფად ცვალებადი გარემოს, ასევე საბანკო მომსახურების და პოტენციურ თაღლითობათა სირთულის გათვალისწინებით, იზრდება პროცესების, კონტროლის, პროცედურებისა და სისტემების მუდმივად გაუმჯობესების მნიშვნელობა, რათა თავიდან იქნეს აცილებული რისკი ან შემცირდეს ჯგუფის მიერ ზარალის მიღების რისკი.

საოპერაციო რისკის გადახედვისა და შერბილების მიზნით, ჯგუფში შექმნილია საოპერაციო რისკის მართვის ჩარჩო, რომელშიც მოცემულია ეფექტური საოპერაციო რისკის მართვის ზოგადი პრინციპები, განმარტებულია პროცესში მონაწილე მხარეების ფუნქციები და პასუხისმგებლობები. ამ ჩარჩოს შემადგენელი ნაწილია პოლიტიკები და პროცედურები, რომელთა მეშვეობითაც შესაძლებელია

საოპერაციო რისკების ეფექტური მართვა. დირექტორთა საბჭო უზრუნველყოფს მძლავრი შიდა კონტროლის კულტურის ჩამოყალიბებას ჯგუფში, სადაც კონტროლის ღონისძიებები ოპერაციების შემადგენელი ნაწილია. სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო განსაზღვრავს საოპერაციო რისკის დასაშვებ დონეს, ხოლო საოპერაციო რისკების კომიტეტი ახორციელებს ამ ზღვრებთან შესაბამისობის ზედამხედველობას. საოპერაციო რისკების კომიტეტი რეგულარულად განიხილავს ჯგუფის საოპერაციო რისკის პროფილს და რისკის მინიმუმამდე შემცირების რეკომენდაციებს.

საოპერაციო რისკის მართვის დეპარტამენტი ასრულებს მეორე დონის დაცვის ფუნქციას. იგი პასუხისმგებელია ზემოთ აღნიშნული ჩარჩოს, სათანადო პოლიტიკებისა და პროცედურების განხორციელებაზე, ჯგუფის მიერ საოპერაციო რისკების მართვის უზრუნველსაყოფად. დეპარტამენტი ასევე პასუხისმგებელია საოპერაციო რისკის მქონე მოვლენების, რისკის დასაშვები დონისა და კონტროლის გარემოში არსებითი სისუსტეების მონიტორინგზე. აღნიშნული დეპარტამენტი აგრეთვე პასუხისმგებელია საოპერაციო რისკების ყოველდღიურ მართვაზე სხვადასხვა მექანიზმების გამოყენებით. აღნიშნული მოიცავს შემდეგს და არა მხოლოდ:

- რისკისა და კონტროლის თვითშეფასების მექანიზმის (RCSA) მართვა, რომლის მიზანია ოპერაციებსა და პროცესებში შესაძლო ნაკლოვანებების აღმოჩენა სათანადო პრევენციული ღონისძიებების შესათავაზებელად;
- რეალიზებული რისკების შემთხვევების შესახებ ინფორმაციის შეგროვება და სიღრმისეული ანალიზის ჩატარება, მომავალში მათი მიტიგაციისთვის;
- საოპერაციო რისკების ერთიანი მონაცემთა ბაზის შექმნა შემდგომი რაოდენობრივი და ხარისხობრივი ანალიზისათვის;
- შიდა თაღლითობის შემთხვევების ანალიზი და ძირითადი რისკის მაჩვენებლების მონიტორინგი;
- ახალი რისკების შეფასება და ახალი პროდუქტების, პროცედურებისა და მომსახურების დაწყების ვალიდაცია;
- ბიზნესის საკონსულტაციო მომსახურების უზრუნველყოფა არასტანდარტულ შემთხვევებში;
- ინფორმაციული ტექნოლოგიების (IT) ინციდენტების წარმოშობის მონიტორინგი და იდენტიფიცირებული პრობლემების გადაჭრის ზედამხედველობა; და
- სადაზღვევო პოლისების შეძენა საოპერაციო რისკის შემცველი მოვლენებიდან ზარალის რისკის გადასაცემად.

საოპერაციო რისკის მართვის დეპარტამენტმა გააძლიერა შიდა კონტროლის რისკის შეფასების მეთოდოლოგია, არსებული კონტროლის გარემოს გასაუმჯობესებლად. საოპერაციო რისკების მართვის იგივე იგივე მექანიზმები და მეთოდოლოგია ვრცელდება ჯგუფის წევრ კომპანიებში,რათა მოხდეს საოპერაციო რისკის მართვის პროცესების გაერთგვაროვნებასაოპერაციო რისკის მართვის დეპარტამენტი ანგარიშვალდებულია რისკების მართვის დირექტორის წინაშე. საოპერაციო რისკების კონტროლისა და შემსუბუქების მიზნით დანერგილია სხვადასხვა პოლიტიკები, პროცესები და პროცედურები, მათ შორის:

- რისკების შეფასების ახალი პოლიტიკა, რომელიც რისკების დეტალური შეფასების საშუალებას იძლევა ახალი პროდუქტების, მომსახურებების ან პროცედურების დანერგვამდე;
- აუთოსრინგული მომსახურებების (მესამე მხარის) რისკის შეფასების პოლიტიკა, რომელიც ხელს უწყობს შეფასდეს ისეთი რისკები, რაც შესაძლო წარმოიშვას: ომწოდებლის არასათანადო შერჩევის შედეგად, მომწოდებლის და/ან მის მიერ მოწოდებული მომსახურების არასაკმარისი კონტროლისა და ზედამხედველობის, ასევე მომწოდებლის სხვა გავლენების გამო;
- რისკებისა და კონტროლის თვითშეფასების მექანიზმის (RCSA) პოლიტიკა, რომელიც საშუალებას იძლევა განუწყვეტლივ შეფასდეს არსებული და პოტენციური რისკები, ჩამოყალიბდეს რისკის მიტიგაციის სტრატეგია და სისტემატურად მოხდეს რისკის შემცირების გეგმის პროგრესის მონიტორინგი. ამ გეგმების შესრულება ასევე შესაბამისი მენეჯერების შესრულების მნიშვნელოვან ინდიკატორების შემადგენელ ნაწილს წარმოადგენს;
- საოპერაციო რისკების შემთხვევების იდენტიფიცირების პოლიტიკა, რომელიც ჯგუფს საოპერაციო რისკის მოვლენებზე სწრაფი ანგარიშგების, ამგვარი მოვლენების სისტემური დეტალური ანალიზის ჩატარების და პრევენციული ღონისძიებების გატარების შესაძლებლობას აძლევს; და
- საოპერაციო რისკის ცნობადის პროგრამის შემუშავება ბანკის თანამშრომლებისათვის და ტრენინგების რეგულარულად ჩატარება ბანკის შიდა რისკების კულტურის კიდევ უფრო გასაძლიერებლად.

საანგარიშო პერიოდში საოპერაციო რისკების მართვის ძირითადი ყურადღება გამახვილებული იყო რისკებისა და კონტროლის თვითშეფასების მექანიზმზე (RCSA), რომლის ფარგლებშიც მოხდა ბანკის ყველაზე პრიორიტეტული პროცესების გადახედვა და გაუმჯობესების სფეროების განსაზღვრა.

საოპერაციო რისკის მართვის ჩარჩო და მისი დამატებითი პოლიტიკა განახლდა საოპერაციო რისკის მართვის პროგრამის ეფექტური განხორციელების უზრუნველყოფის მიზნით. გარდა ამისა, ბანკი შეიმუშავა შიდა საბანკო საოპერაციო რისკების რეესტრი.

შესაბამისობა

დაცვის პირველი ხაზი პასუხს აგებს შესაბამისობის რისკზე, რომელსაც აქვს შესაბამისობის დეპარტამენტის, როგორც დაცვის მეორე ხაზის ძლიერი მხარდაჭერა. შესაბამისობის რისკების მართვის განყოფილების უფროსი კვარტალურად აბარებს ანგარიშს რისკის კომიტეტს და დისციპლინარული ხასიათის ანგარიშს წარუდგენს გენერალურ დირექტორს. ბანკის შესაბამისობის პროგრამა მოიცავს შესაბამისობასთან დაკავშირებულ პოლიტიკებს, ტრენინგებს, რისკების მიმოხილვას და ის მარეგულირებელ მოთხოვნებთან შესაბამისობას უზრუნველყოფს.

შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის დეპარტამენტი საკანონმდებლო მოთხოვნებთან შესაბამისობის რისკს მართავს:

- კანონებსა და რეგულაციებში მოქმედი ცვლილებების პროცესებზე პასუხისმგებელი პირების მიერ დროულად განხორციელების უზრუნველყოფით;
- მონაწილეობის მიღებით ახალი პროდუქტის/პროცესის დამტკიცების პროცესში;
- მომხმარებელთა პრეტენზიების გამომწვევი მიზეზების, საოპერაციო რისკის მოვლენების მონაცემთა ბაზის, შიდა აუდიტის მიერ აღმოჩენილი ფაქტებისა და სასამართლო საქმეების ანალიზი პროცესის სუსტი მხარეების პროაქტიურად გამოვლენის გზით; და
- შიდა პროცესების წლიური RCSA-ის ჩატარებით.

ზემოაღნიშნული ანალიზის და პროცესების შედეგების საფუძველზე, შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის დეპარტამენტი ახორციელებს ცვლილებებს შიდა ინსტრუქციებში ან გასცემს რეკომენდაციებს ბანკის სტრუქტურულ ერთეულებს შესაბამისი პროცესების ცვლილებების შესახებ.

ფულის გათეთრების წინააღმდეგ ბრძოლა (AML)

ჯგუფის მიზანია მისი მომხმარებლების, აქციონერების და საზოგადოების დაცვა ფინანსური დანაშაულისგან და შედეგად მიღებული საფრთხეებისგან. ჯგუფი მოწოდებულია ფინანსურ დანაშაულთან დაკავშირებით ევროკავშირში, გაერთიანებულ სამეფოში და საქართველოში მოქმედ კანონებთან და რეგულაციებთან შესაბამისობაზე. ის ასევე აკმაყოფილებს შესაბამისი ინდუსტრიის საუკეთესო სტანდარტებს. ჯგუფმა დანერგა შიდა პოლიტიკები, პროცედურები და დეტალური ინსტრუქციები, რომლებიც მიმართულია იქითკენ, რომ თავიდან იქნას აცილებული მისი გამოყენება ან ჩარევა ფულის გათეთრებაში, ტერორიზმის დაფინანსებაში ან სხვა უკანონო საქმიანობაში, როგორებიც არის მექრთამეობა, კორუფცია ან გადასახადებისგან თავის არიდება. ჯგუფის მიერ განხორციელებული AML/CTF შესაბამისობის პროგრამა მოიცავს წერილობით პოლიტიკას, პროცედურებს, შიდა კონტროლს და სისტემებს, მათ შორის, შეუზღუდავად: პოლიტიკას და პროცედურებს AML კანონებთან და რეგულაციებთან შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფისთვის; „იცნობდე შენს კლიენტს“ (KYC) და მომხმარებლის კომპლექსური შემოწმების პროცედურებს; მომხმარებლის შემოწმებას ტერორისტების და განსაკუთრებული კატეგორიის და აკრძალულ პირთა ჩამონათვალის მიხედვით; ფინანსური და სხვა სანქციების ჩამონათვალს, პერსონალის რეგულარულ ტრენინგს და ცნობადობის ამაღლებას; და ბანკის მომხმარებლების საეჭვო საქმიანობების მონიტორინგის და ანგარიშგების პროცედურებს.

დაცვის მეორე ხაზის ფარგლებში, AML განყოფილება უზრუნველყოფს რისკების მართვას ჯგუფის მიერ განსაზღვრული დასაშვები რისკის დონის შესაბამისად და ხელს უწყობს რისკის ძლიერი კულტურის განვითარებას ორგანიზაციის მასშტაბით.

ჯგუფს აქვს კომპლექსური AML უზრუნველყოფა, რაც შესაძლებლობას აძლევს AML განყოფილებას დაიცვას სანქციების პოლიტიკა კლიენტების ტრანზაქციების მონიტორინგის და საეჭვო ქცევის დადგენის მიზნით. AML განყოფილება მუშაობს პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფის მუდმივ გაუმჯობესებაზე საოპერაციო ეფექტურობის გაზრდის და ცრუ დამთხვევების რაოდენობის შემცირების მიზნით.

ბანკი AML რისკების შეფასებას ყოველწლიურად ატარებს ორგანიზაციის შიგნით, დამტკიცებული მეთოდოლოგიის შესაბამისად.

მთლიანობაში, ჯგუფს შიდა ნარჩენი რისკები 2021 წლისთვის საშუალო დონით შეფასდა. შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის დეპარტამენტი საქმიანობას დროული და სათანადო ფორმით ასრულებს.

2021 წელს მიმდინარე ზედამხედველობის შემადგენელი ნაწილის სახით საქართველოს ეროვნულმა ბანკმა ბანკის კომპლექსური შემოწმება ჩაატარა, რაც 2018 წლის იანვრიდან 2019 წლის ივნისამდე პერიოდს მოიცავდა. სებ-მა ბანკის შეაფასა ბანკის AML/CTF ღონისძიებები კლიენტის რისკების დონის კლასიფიკაციასთან და რისკებთან დაკავშირებული ღონისძიებებთან მიმართებით; რთული მფლობელობის სტრუქტურის მქონე საწარმოების UBO-ის (საბოლოო ბენეფიციალური მფლობელი) გამოვლენის პროცესი; ბანკის მიერ საერთაშორისო გარიგებების ცნობადობა; საეჭვო გარიგებების და სხვა პროცესების დაფიქსირება. სებ-ის მიერ ამ პროცესების შეფასება ადეკვატური ან მეტწილად ადეკვატური და ეფექტური იყო. ამ დასკვნების ნაწილის სახით, სებ-მა ორი კლიენტი განსაზღვრა არასათანადოდ იდენტიფიცირებულად და გამოიყენა შესაბამისი საზედამხედველო ჯარიმა ამ ორ კლიენტთან დაკავშირებით.

ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოება

კიბერ-შეტევებთან დაკავშირებული რისკების შემცირებისა და კლიენტების უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფის მიზნით, ჯგუფი მუდმივად აახლებს და აუმჯობესებს უსაფრთხოების მრავალშრიან სტრატეგიას, რომელიც ფარავს სხვადასხვა პრევენციულ და დეტექციურ კონტროლის ზომებს, მონაცემებიდან და კომპიუტერული მოწყობილობიდან პერიმეტრის ფაიერვოლამდე.

ახლად შექმნილი უსაფრთხოების საოპერაციო ცენტრი, აკონტროლებს ყველა შესაძლო გადახრას, რომელიც დაფიქსირდება ორგანიზაციის ქსელში პოტენციური ინციდენტების გამოვლენის და მათზე ეფექტური რეაგირების მიზნით.

მინიმუმ წელიწადში ერთხელ ტარდება სრული ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების და კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების საფრთხეების ანალიზი, შესაბამისი რეგიონული და სექტორული პერსპექტივების გათვალისწინებით. ამასთან, მინიმუმ წელიწადში ერთხელ რისკების, ეთიკისა და შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის კომიტეტს წარედგინება სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს პრეზენტაცია, ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების საკითხების სიღრმისეული შეფასებით. მინიმუმ ყოველ ორ წელიწადში ერთხელ ამ ანალიზის ფარგლებში ფორმდება ხელშეკრულება დამოუკიდებელ კონსულტანტთან ჩვენი შესაძლებლობების ეფექტურობის შესაფასებლად საუკეთესო პრაქტიკების და რეალური მსოფლიო კიბერ-შეტევების სცენარების გათვალისწინებით. ეს ანალიზი ჯგუფს აძლევს დეტალურ ინფორმაციას, რომელიც ეხმარება საინფორმაციო და კიბერ უსაფრთხოების სისტემების შემდგომ გაუმჯობესებაში. გარდა ამისა რეგულარულად ტარდება კიბერ-შეტევებისთვის მზადყოფნის სავარჯიშოები. ეს სავარჯიშოები აფასებენ ჯგუფის ფაქტობრივ მდგომარეობას მოცემულ სფეროში და წარმოადგენს ორიენტირებს საერთაშორისო საუკეთესო პრაქტიკებთან შესადარებლად.

შეიქმნა ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების მართვის კომიტეტი, რომელიც პასუხისმგებელია მუდმივად გააუმჯობესოს ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოება და ბიზნესის უწყვეტობის მართვის პროცესები და მინიმუმამდე შეამციროს ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების რისკები. აღნიშნული კომიტეტი შეიქმნა ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების ფუნქციის ცენტრალიზაციისთვის, ფიზიკური უსაფრთხოების, კადრების შესახებ ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების, მონაცემთა უსაფრთხოების, საინფორმაციო ტექნოლოგიების უსაფრთხოებისა და ბიზნესის უწყვეტობის მიზნით.

ჯგუფი ინვესტიციას ახორციელებს ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების რისკის ეფექტურ მართვაში, ინციდენტის მართვისა და ცნობიერების ამაღლების ავტომატიზებული ინსტრუმენტებით აღჭურვილ პროგრამებში, რომლებიც უზრუნველყოფს ორგანიზაციის მასშტაბით ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოების რისკის მისაღებ დონეს. მაშინ, როცა პრევენციული კონტროლი არ ხდება, ბიზნესის უწყვეტობისა და ინციდენტზე რეაგირების გეგმები ბიზნესის შეფერხების შემთხვევაში უზრუნველყოფს ჯგუფის მიერ ოპერირების უწყვეტად გაგრძელების და ზარალის წარმოქმნის შეზღუდვის შესაძლებლობას. ვინაიდან თანამშრომლები გადამწყვეტ როლს ასრულებენ ინფორმაციის უსაფრთხოებაში, ყველა თანამშრომლისთვის ტარდება რეგულარული სავალდებულო ტრენინგ-კურსები, რომლებიც მოიცავს დისტანციურ სასწავლო კურსებს უსაფრთხოების საკითხებზე, თაღლითობის და ფიშინგის სიმულაციურ სესიებს, ასევე საინფორმაციო ელ-ფოსტებს, ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების საკითხებში ჩვენი თანამშრომლებისთვის დახმარების გაწევის მიზნით. ადაპტაციის პროცესის ფარგლებში ტრენინგი ასევე უტარდებათ ახალ თანამშრომლებს. აღნიშნული ღონისძიებები უზრუნველყოფს თანამშრომლების სრულ ინფორმირებას მათი პასუხისმგებლობების შესახებ და მათ მომზადებას კიბერ-საფრთხეებთან ეფექტურად გამკლავების კუთხით.

2021 წელს ბანკის ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების მართვის სისტემამ მიიღო ISO 27001 სერტიფიკატი. ეს იმის დემონსტრაციაა, რომ ბანკი ეფექტურად იცავს ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების პრაქტიკებს მისი ინფორმაციის და საინფორმაციო სისტემების სხვადასხვა ტიპის საფრთხისგან დასაცავად. გასული სამი წლის განმავლობაში „თიბისი ბანკში“ ადგილი არ ჰქონია ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების დარღვევის არსებით შემთხვევას.

2021 წლის დეკემბრის თვეში „ერნსტ ენდ იანგის“ თბილისის ოფისმა ორი აუდიტი ჩაატარა - კიბერ უსაფრთხოების მართვის სტრუქტურის შეფასება და SWIFT CSCF შეფასება. შედეგად, ამ აუდიტის პროცესში კრიტიკული დასკვნები და მნიშვნელოვანი შეუსაბამობები არ გამოვლენილა. კიბერ-უსაფრთხოების მართვის საფუძვლები საქართველოს ეროვნულმა ბანკმა განსაზღვრა და ის ეფუძნება NIST-ის კიბერ უსაფრთხოების მართვის საფუძვლებს.

მოდელის რისკის მართვა

სებ-ის მოთხოვნების, საერთაშორისო მარეგულირებელი სახელმძღვანელო მითითებებისა და საუკეთესო პრაქტიკების მიხედვით, „თიბისი ბანკი“ განსაზღვრავს მოდელს, როგორც რაოდენობრივ მეთოდს, სისტემას ან მიდგომას, რომელიც იყენებს სტატისტიკურ, ეკონომიკურ, ფინანსურ ან მათემატიკურ თეორიებს, ტექნიკებს და დაშვებებს შემავალი მონაცემების რაოდენობრივ მაჩვენებლებად გარდაქმნისთვის. მოდელი სამ კომპონენტს მოიცავს: შემავალი ინფორმაციის კომპონენტი, ინფორმაციის დამუშავების კომპონენტი და ანგარიშგების კომპონენტი. მოდელის რისკი განისაზღვრება, როგორც ნეგატიური შედეგების რისკი (მაგ. ფინანსური ზარალი, რეპუტაციის ზიანი და ა.შ.), რომელიც წარმოიქმნება არასწორი ან არასწორად გამოყენებული მოდელის საფუძველზე მიღებული გადაწყვეტილებებიდან.

„თიბისი ბანკის“ მოდელის რისკის მართვის (MRM) ფუნქცია ანგარიშვალდებულია უშუალოდ რისკების მართვის დირექტორთან. დირექტორთა საბჭოსა და სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მიერ დამტკიცებული MRM პოლიტიკა განსაზღვრავს მოდელის რისკის მართვის ჩარჩოს, რომლის მიხედვითაც ხორციელდება მოდელების რისკების მართვა. მოდელების რისკის მართვის ფუნქციის ორი მთავარი კომპონენტია მმართველობა და ვალიდაცია. MRM მოქმედებს, როგორც დაცვის მეორე ხაზი და ის მუდმივად ახდენს მოდელთან დაკავშირებული რისკების გამოვლენას, რაოდენობრივ შეფასებას, მინიმიზებას და მიტიგაციას თიბისი ჯგუფის ფარგლებში.

MRM-ის მმართველობითი კომპონენტი განსაზღვრავს ფუნქციებს და პასუხისმგებლობებს მოდელის მთლიანი სასიცოცხლო ციკლისთვის. ის ადგენს იმ სტანდარტებს და პროცედურებს, რომლებიც მოიცავს სასიცოცხლო ციკლის ყველა ეტაპს - დაგეგმვიდან განვითარებამდე თავდაპირველი ვალიდაციის, მოდელის გამოყენების, მონიტორინგის, მიმდინარე ვალიდაციისა და მოდელის მიმოქცევიდან ამოღების ჩათვლით. ის ასევე პასუხს აგებს მოდელის ინვენტარის მართვაზე, და მოდელის რისკის დასაშვები რისკის დონის ფარგლებში შენარჩუნებაზე.

MRM-ის ვალიდაციის კომპონენტი პასუხს აგებს შესაბამისი მოდელის ტექნიკურ და კონცეპტუალურ ვალიდაციაზე, მმართველობითი კომპონენტის ფარგლებში დადგენილი სტანდარტების და პროცედურების შესაბამისად. მოდელის თავდაპირველი და მიმდინარე ვალიდაციის პროცესში MRM იყენებს რისკებზე-დაფუძნებულ მიდგომას.

იურიდიული რისკი

ბანკის იურიდიული დეპარტამენტი მართავს ბანკის საქმიანობიდან გამომდინარე ყველა იურიდიულ და დაკავშირებულ საკითხს. თავისი მისიის შესრულების პროცესში, რომლითაც ის უზრუნველყოფს ამ საქმიანობების სრულ შესაბამისობას მოქმედ კანონმდებლობებსა და რეგულაციებთან, იურიდიული გუნდი პროფესიონალური იურიდიული მომსახურებების ფართო სპექტრს გასწევს: ის (i) ურთიერთობს შიდა და გარე კლიენტებთან, გარე იურისტებთან, სახელმწიფო და მარეგულირებელ უწყებებთან;

(ii) გამოსცემს კომენტარებს და მოსაზრებებს; (iii) ქმნის სტანდარტული და ინდივიდუალური ხელშეკრულებების სამუშაო ვერსიებს; (iv) ამზადებს კორპორაციულ დადგენილებებს; (v) გამოსცემს მარეგულირებელ განახლებებს და (vi) წარმოადგენს ბანკს სასამართლოებში, დავების განხილვის სხვა ორგანოებში და მესამე პირების წინაშე. სხვადასხვა ცოდნის და გამოცდილების მქონე იურისტებისგან შემდგარი იურიდიული გუნდი შემდეგი განყოფილებებისგან შედგება: მარეგულირებელი და იურიდიული შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის დეპარტამენტი, დავების განხილვის, იურიდიული მხარდაჭერის და კორპორაციული მართვის გუნდები. თითოეული განყოფილება მისი წევრების ცოდნაზე, უნარებსა და შესაძლებლობებზე მორგებული სამუშაოს მკაფიო და ინდივიდუალური აღწერის შესაბამისად მოქმედებს. ბანკის ეჯაილ ტრანსფორმაციის ფარგლებში, რამდენიმე იურისტი მუშაობს და/ან თანამშრომლობს კონკრეტული

კომერციული პროექტების გუნდებთან. დეპარტამენტი უზრუნველყოფს მისი ვალდებულებების ეფექტურ განხორციელებას სხვადასხვა პროცესების და პროცედურების განხორციელების გზით.

იურიდიულ დეპარტამენტს მართავს ბანკის მთავარი იურისტი. ის განსაზღვრავს ყველა იურიდიული გუნდის მნიშვნელოვან საქმიან ვალდებულებებს, ატარებს პოლიტიკებს და უზრუნველყოფს თანამშრომელთა ვალდებულებების სათანადოდ შესრულებას. მთავარი იურისტი არსებული იურიდიული რისკების, მათი მიტიგაციის სტრატეგიების და მომავალში რისკების ეფექტურად მართვის თაობაზე ანგარიშს წარუდგენს დირექტორთა საბჭოს, სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს და მათ შესაბამის კომიტეტებს.

მდგრადობის მართვა

მდგრადობი მართვას ხდება რისკების მართვის დადგენილი პროცესების ფარგლებში. ჩვენი ხედვის თანახმად, მდგრადი ბანკი მომგებიანი დაწესებულებაა, რომელიც ადეკვატურ, ხელმისაწვდომ და საჭიროებებზე მორგებულ მომსახურებებს სთავაზობს თავის კლიენტებს, მის თანამშრომლებს, მომწოდებლებს და სხვა დაინტერესებულ პირებს პასუხისმგებლობის მაღალი გრძნობით ეპყრობა და ხელს უწყობს საზოგადოების განვითარებას. ეს არის საზოგადოებისთვის სანდო, ტექნოლოგიურად განვითარებული და ეკოლოგიურად მცოდნე ბანკი. მდგრადობასთან დაკავშირებული რისკები უკავშირდება ჯგუფის სხვადასხვა ფუნქციას, იქნება ეს კრედიტორი, აქტივების მმართველი, მომსახურების გამწევი, შემსყიდველი, თუ დამსაქმებელი. მდგრადობის მიმართულებით კონკრეტული ინტერესის სფეროს წარმოადგენს შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფასთან, ქცევასა და დიგიტალიზაციასთან დაკავშირებული რისკები, ასევე ადამიანის უფლებების დაცვის, სამუშაო პირობების უზრუნველყოფის, გარემოს დაცვის, კლიმატის ცვლილების, ფინანსური დანაშაულის და ინფორმაციისა და ინფორმაციული ტექნოლოგიების უსაფრთხოების მიმართულებით. მდგრადი განვითარების პოლიტიკები და მართვის სტრუქტურები სხვადასხვა პოლიტიკის დოკუმენტში და მართვის დომენებზეა წარმოდგენილი.

ჯგუფმა შეიმუშავა რამდენიმე თემატური პოლიტიკა და კოდექსი, რომლებიც არეგულირებენ კომპანიის საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებულ სხვადასხვა სოციალურ და გარემოსდაცვით საკითხს. ისინი მოიცავს ეთიკის კოდექსს, ინციდენტების მართვის პოლიტიკას, ანტიკორუფციულ პოლიტიკას, პერსონალური მონაცემების დაცვის პოლიტიკას, ინტერესთა კონფლიქტის მართვის პოლიტიკას, მწვანე შესყიდვების რეკომენდაციებს და სხვ. 2021 წელს შეიქმნა გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის საკითხები კოორდინაციის დეპარტამენტი, რომელიც ხელს შეუწყობს გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობითი ჩარჩოს ინტეგრირებას კომპანიის საქმიანობაში.
. დეპარტამენტი ანგარიშვალდებულია რისკების მართვის დირექტორის წინაშე. დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაციისათვის იხილეთ ჩვენი გარემოსდაცვითი, სოციალური და მმართველობის სტრატეგია გვერდებზე 24-37.

ქცევის რისკი

ქცევის რისკი განმარტებულია, როგორც ობიექტური შედეგების მიწოდების რისკი მომხმარებლებისა და სხვა დაინტერესებული მხარეებისათვის.

ჯგუფის ქცევის კოდექსი წარმოადგენს მორალურ ორიენტირს ყველა პერსონალისთვის და ადგენს მაღალ ეთიკურ სტანდარტებს, რომელიც უნდა დაიცვას თითოეულმა თანამშრომელმა.

ჯგუფის თანამშრომლები პატიოსნად და სამართლიანად ასრულებენ მათზე დაკისრებულ პასუხისმგებლობას. თანამშრომლებს გადამწყვეტი მნიშვნელობა აქვთ ბანკის ოპერაციებისადმი ნდობისა და დამაჯერებლობის შენარჩუნებაში, ასევე ისეთი ღირებულებების დაცვაში, როგორიც არის ნდობა, ერთგულება, წინდახედულება და ზრუნვა.

გარდა ამისა, ჯგუფის ხელმძღვანელობა აცნობიერებს, რომ იგი პასუხისმგებელია ადგილობრივი და საერთაშორისო ინვესტორების დივერსიფიცირებული ჯგუფის წინაშე და სჭირდება წესებისა და მექანიზმების უზრუნველყოფა მომხმარებლების დასაცავად, და ინვესტორებისა და ფინანსური ბაზრების ნდობის შესანარჩუნებლად. ჯგუფის დირექტორები ნერგავენ მიდგომას „tone from the top", რაც მოიაზრებს კარგი ქცევის პრინციპებს და ამასთან დაკავშირებით აქვთ კომუნიკაცია ბანკის თანამშრომლებთან.

ქცევის რისკის მართვისას ჯგუფი სხვადასხვა დეპარტამენტს და განყოფილებას ავალებს ქცევის რისკის მართვას, შერბილებასა და კლიენტებთან და სხვა დაინტერესებულ მხარეებთან ურთიერთობაში ქცევის რისკის პრევენციას ჯგუფის მასშტაბით განხორციელებულ ოპერაციებში. შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფისა, ადამიანური კაპიტალის და საოპერაციო რისკის დეპარტამენტები ერთმანეთთან თანამშრომლობენ, რათა შექმნან ქცევის რისკის მართვის გაერთიანებული ჩარჩო

და დახმარება გაუწიონ ბიზნეს განყოფილებებს და დეპარტამენტებს შემდეგი მიმართულებით:

1. პოლიტიკებისა და პროცედურების დანერგვა და მართვა, რათა უზრუნველყოფილ იქნეს შესაბამისი დეპარტამენტებისა და ინდივიდუალური თანამშრომლების მიერ მარეგულირებელი დებულებების, საუკეთესო პრაქტიკის, ქცევის კოდექსისა და ეთიკის კოდექსის დაცვა;
2. შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის დეპარტამენტთან მუდმივი თანამშრომლობა პოლიტიკების და პროცედურების ადმინისტრირებასთან და დეპარტამენტის ქცევის, მისი მენეჯერების და/ან თანამშრომლების შესახებ საჩივრების გამოძიებასთან დაკავშირებით;
3. იმის უზრუნველყოფა, რომ მომხმარებლებისათვის წინა ხაზის თანამშრომლების მიერ პროდუქტის შესახებ მიწოდებული ინფორმაცია იყოს ზუსტი და სრული, ეს ინფორმაცია გადაიცეს (როგორც წერილობითი, ისე ზეპირი ფორმით) მარტივად და გასაგებად, მომხმარებლის კატეგორიის მიუხედავად;
4. კლიენტებთან ისეთი საუბრებისა და ელ. გზავნილების ჩანაწერების შენახვა, რომლებიც შეიცავენ სენსიტიურ და გაყიდვებთან დაკავშირებულ ინფორმაციას, მათ შორის ინფორმაციას ახალი კლიენტების მოზიდვის და რთული პროდუქტების შეთავაზების თაობაზე არსებული და სავარაუდო კლიენტებისათვის;
5. გაცნობითი ტრენინგის დროულად ჩატარება ახალი თანამშრომლებისთვის სათანადო ქცევის შესახებ და იმის უზრუნველყოფა, რომ ჯგუფში პერიოდულად ტრენინგების ჩატარებით ყველა თანამშრომელი იცნობდეს შესაბამისობასთან დაკავშირებულ შემუშავებულ სტანდარტებს და სიახლეებს;
6. ღია კულტურის ჩამოყალიბება, რაც წაახალისებს თანამშრომლებს, ისაუბრონ დასჯის შიშის გარეშე. კონკრეტულად ეს ნიშნავს პროცესების დანერგვას ინტერესთა კონფლიქტის პრევენციისა და აღმოჩენისათვის, ეთიკური წახალისებისა და ბონუსების ფორმულების შექმნას, მოტივაციებისა და დისციპლინური პრაქტიკების ჯგუფში დამკვიდრებულ რისკის მისაღებ დონესთან შესაბამისობაში მოყვანას; და
7. კვალიფიციური თანამშრომლებისა და საკმარისი შრომითი და ტექნოლოგიური რესურსების დაქირავებაში გაყიდვებისა და გაყიდვის შემდგომი ქმედებების გამოძიების, ანალიზის, განხორციელებისა და მონიტორინგისათვის. ზემოაღნიშნული მიდგომა უზრუნველყოფს, რომ ქცევის რისკის მართვა მხოლოდ რისკის მართვის ქვედანაყოფებით, მათ შორის შესაბამისობის უზრუნველყოფის დეპარატმენტით კი არ შემოიფარგლებოდეს, არამედ სრულად მოიცავდეს გაყიდვების დეპარტამენტებს, ამასთან სრულად მოხდეს სათანადო ქცევის ინტეგრირება მუშაობისათვის საჭირო უნარ-ჩვევებში.

მმართველობა

კორპორაციული მართვა

სააქციო საზოგადოება თიბისი ბანკი (შემდგომში „ბანკი“) წარმოადგენს ლონდონის საფონდო ბირჟის პრემიუმ სეგმენტზე განთავსებული კომპანიის, TBC Bank Group PLC-ის, ძირითად შვილობილ კომპანიას. ბანკის კორპორაციული მართვა შეესაბამება საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის 2018 წლის 26 სექტემბრის კომერციული ბანკების კორპორაციული მართვის კოდექსის (შემდგომში - „კოდექსი“) მოთხოვნებს. ამავდროულად, ბანკი აკმაყოფილებს დიდი ბრიტანეთის კორპორაციული მართვის კოდექსით დადგენილ კორპორაციული მართვის უმაღლეს სტანდარტებს.

გარდა ამისა, ბანკს გააჩნია ეფექტური შიდა კონტროლის სისტემა ზუსტი და სარწმუნო ფინანსური ანგარიშგების უზრუნველყოფის მიზნით. ბანკს აქვს ანგარიშვალდებულების და უფლებამოსილების დელეგირების მკაფიო სტრუქტურა, მათ შორის, პოლიტიკები და შესაბამისი პროცედურები, რომლების მოიცავენ, როგორც ფინანსურ დაგეგმვასა და ანგარიშგებას, ასევე, ყოველთვიური მართვის ანგარიშების მომზადებას, პროექტის მართვას, ინფორმაციის დაცვას და ინფორმაციის სამართლიანი და ობიექტური გამჟღავნების მოთხოვნების დაცვის უზრუნველსაყოფად და წლის განმავლობაში ყველა არსებული შესაბამისი სიახლის სწორი გამჟღავნების მიზნით, წლიურ ანგარიშსა და შესაბამისი ხელმძღვანელების სხვა ანგარიშებში გამჟღავნებული ინფორმაციის მიმოხილვას.

ბანკის სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო (შემდგომში - „სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო“) უზრუნველყოფს, რომ ბანკის მმართველობის სტრუქტურა იძლეოდეს ადეკვატური ზედამხედველობის და ანგარიშვალდებულების, ასევე მოვალეობების გამიჯვნის შესაძლებლობას. მმართველობის ყველა დონის ჩართვა რისკის მართვაში, უფლებამოსილების მკაფიო გამიჯვნა და ეფექტური კომუნიკაცია სხვადასხვა მმართველობის ორგანოებს შორის, ხელს შეუწყობს გამჭვირვალობას სტრატეგიული და რისკის მიზნების მიმართლებით, დადგენილი რისკის აპეტიტის, რისკის ბიუჯეტისა და რისკის მართვის დაცვას. ცენტრალიზებული ორგანიზაციის რისკების მართვის (ERM) განყოფილება უზრუნველყოფს რისკის სტრატეგიისა და რისკის აპეტიტის ეფექტურად შემუშავებას, კომუნიკაციასა და დანერგვას ჯგუფის მასშტაბით.

ბანკის მთავარი აქციონერი არის TBC Bank Group PLC , რომელიც ფლობს ბანკის აქციების 99.9%-ს. ბანკის აქციონერთა უფლებები განმარტებულია ბანკის წესდებაში (იხ. www.tbcbank.ge) და რეგულირდება „მეწარმეთა შესახებ“ საქართველოს კანონითა და „კომერციული ბანკების საქმიანობების შესახებ“ საქართველოს კანონით.

კომპანიის დირექტორთა საბჭო (შემდგომში - „PLC საბჭო“) არის ბანკში გადაწყვეტილების მიმღები მთავარი ორგანო და ერთობლივად პასუხისმგებელია ჯგუფის მიზნების, კულტურის, ღირებულების და გრძელვადიანი წარმატების სტრატეგიის ხელშეწყობაზე და დაინტერესებული პირებისთვის მდგრადი ღირებულების შედეგების მიწოდებაზე. PLC საბჭო პასუხისმგებელია ჯგუფის სტრატეგიული მიმართულების დადგენასა და კონტროლზე.

ამასთან, ბანკის საქმიანობას ასევე ზედამხედველობს ბანკის სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო („სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო“). გარდა ამისა, ასევე არსებობს PLC-ის საბჭოს კომიტეტების ექვივალენტური სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს კომიტეტების სტრუქტურა.შესაბამისად, პრაქტიკულად ჯგუფის ფარგლებში ფუნქციონორებს ორი ექვივალენტური სამეთვალყურეო ორგანო, PLC-ის საბჭოს და სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს სახით, რომლებიც ერთმანეთისგან განცალკევებულია, თუმცა ურთიერთდაკავშირებულია კომიტეტებით. შესაბამისად, სამეთვალყურო საბჭოს, PLC-ის საბჭოს და მათი შესაბამისი კომიტეტების საქმიანობა სათანადოდ არის დაბალანსებული და გამიჯნული იმის მიხედვით, შესაბამისი გადაწყვეტილება შეეხება ჯგუფს თუ მხოლოდ ბანკს. შედეგად ჯგუფის მმართელობის სტრუქტურა უზრუნველყოფს ადეკვატურ ზედამხედველობას და ანგარიშვალდებულებას, ასევე მოვალეობების მკაფიო გამიჯვნას. PLC საბჭოსა და სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს, მათ შორის შესაბამისი კომიტეტების შემადგენლობა, არა-აღმასრულებელი წევრების თვალსაზრისით, იდენტურია ორივე დონეზე.

წინამდებარე ანგარიშის თარიღისთვის, კოდექსით გათვალისწინებული „დამოუკიდებლობის“ განმარტების კრიტერიუმების შესაბამისად, სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო შედგება რვა არა-აღმასრულებელი დამოუკიდებელი წევრისგან არნე ბერგრენი (თავმჯდომარე), ცირა კემულარია (უფროსი დამოუკიდებელი წევრი), მარია ლუიზა ჩიკონიანი,ერან კლაინი, პერ ანდერს ფასტი, ტიმიოს კირიაკოპულოსი, ნინო სუქნიძე და რაჯივ სოუნი. .

PLC საბჭოსა და სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს ოთხი ძირითადი კომიტეტი:

- რისკის კომიტეტი კონცენტრირდება კომპანიის მოსალოდნელ რისკებსა და კაპიტალის საკითხებზე.
- აუდიტის კომიტეტს ეხება გარე აუდორთან დაკავშირებული საკითხები, შიდა კონტროლი და ფინანსური ანგარიშგებები, ასევე ბაზარსა და რეგულატორთან კომუნიკაცია.
- ანაზღაურების კომიტეტი ხელმძღვანელობს ანაზღაურებასთან დაკავშირებულ საკითხებს, როგორებიცაა, კადრების მოსაზიდად და შესანარჩუნებლად ანაზღაურების საჭირო შესაბამის დონეს და მის ბალანსს კომპანიისა და ბანკის დაინტერესებული მხარეებისთვის მისაღებ ანაზღაურების დონესთან.
- კორპორატიული მართვისა და ნომინაციის კომიტეტი პასუხისმგებელია კადრების უნარების მენეჯმენტსა და PLC საბჭოს, სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოსა და ბანკის მმართველი საბჭოს წევრების არჩევასა და განვიათრებაზე.

2021 წელს შექმნილი ორი ახალი კომიტეტი უზრუნველყოფს საბჭოსა და სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მხარდაჭერას სამი სტრატეგიული მიმართულებით - ტექნოლიგოები, ESG სტრატეგია და კლიმატური ცვლილებები. ტექნოლოგიებისა და მონაცემთა კომიტეტი ხელს უწყობს საბჭოს სტატეგიის enablers-ზე, მონაცემებისა და კიბერ საკითხებზე და კომპანიის IT რესურსებზე ზედამხედველობის განხორციელებაში. ESG და ეთიკის კომიტეტი უზრუნველყოფს, რომ კომპანია კონცეტრირებულია დაინტერესებული მხარეებისთვის მნიშნელოვან ESG საკითხებზე. ორივე კომიტეტმა ფუნქციონირება დაიწყო 2022 წელს.

ბანკი აღიარებს მრავალფეროვნების უზრუნველყოფის მნიშვნელობას და თავისი საქმიანობისთვის მნიშვნელოვან სარგებელად მიიჩნევს სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოსა და ბანკის მმართველი საბჭოს სხვადასხვა ბიოგრაფიისა და გამოცდილების მქონე პირებით დაკომპლექტებას, რადგან ეს საჭირო გამოცდილებას, კულტურულ მრავალფეროვნებასა და სხვადასხვა განსხვავებულ პერსპექტივას ჰმატებს საბჭოს განხილვებს და ხელს უწყობს მიღებული გადაწყვეტილებების ხარისხის გაუმჯობესებას.

სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოში წარმოდგენილია სამი ქალი წევრი. გარდა ამისა, ბანკის არაერთ მნიშნელოვან პოზიციაზე დასაქმებულია მრავალი ნიჭიერი ქალი, რომლებიც უშუალოდ ექვემდებარებიან ბანკის გენერალურ დირექტორს და ბანკის მმართველი საბჭოს სხვა წევრებს. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფის ტოპ მენეჯმენტის 17%-ის და ჯგუფის საშუალო ხელმძღვანელი რგოლის 35% -ს ფუნქციებს ასრულებდნენ ქალები. გარდა ამისა, ჯგუფის მასშტაბით თანამშრომელთა 68% ქალია.

პასუხისმგებლობის განცხადება

მმართველობითი ანგარიში და ფინანსური ანგარიშგებები მომზადებულია შესაბამისი კანონებისა და რეგულაციების დაცვით.

ჩვენ ხელთ არსებულ ინფორმაციაზე დაყრდნობით, ვადასტურებთ, რომ:

- ჯგუფისა (ბანკი მის შვილობილ კომპანიებთან ერთად) და ბანკის ფინანსური ანგარიშგებები, რომლებიც მომზადებულია IFRS სტანდარტების შესაბამისად, ასახავს აქტივების, ვალდებულებების, ფინანსური მდგომარეობის, მოგებისა დაზარალის და სხვა ვალდებულებების ნამდვილ და სამართლიან ხედვას;
- მმართველობითი ანგარიში მოიცავს ბანკისა და ჯგუფის ბიზნესის განვითარებისა და შედეგების და მისი მდგომარეობის სამართლიან მიმოხილვას, ძირითადი რისკებისა და არაპროგნოზირებადი გარემოებების გათვალისწინებით; და
- მმართველობითი ანგარიში და ფინანსური ანგარიშგებები ერთად არის სამართლიანი, დაბალანსებული და გასაგები და აქციონერებს აწვდის საჭირო ინფორმაციას რათა შეაფასონ ბანკისა და ჯგუფის მდგომარეობა, შედეგები, ბიზნესი და სტრატეგია.

პასუხისმგებლობის განსხადება დადასტურებულიასა მეთვალყურეო საბჭოსა და დირექტორთა საბჭოს მიერ

ვახტანგ ბუცხრიკიძე
გენერალური დირექტორი

2022 წლის 28 აპრილი

არნე ბერგრენი
თავმჯდომარე

2022 წლის 28 აპრილი

სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს წევრების ბიოგრაფიები

არნე ბერგრენი

თავმჯდომარე

ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2019 წლის აგვისტოში
თავმჯდომარედ დაინიშნა 2021 წლის 1 მარტს

გამოცდილება

- საერთაშორისო საფინანსო ინსტიტუტებთან თანამშრომლობა და მთავრობების კონსულტირება
- დიდი ბრიტანეთის სხვა ბანკების საბჭოს წევრობა და კომიტეტის თავმჯდომარეობა
- საინვესტიციო საბანკო საქმიანობა და წამყვანი ბანკების რესტრუქტურიზაცია
- სტრატეგიული დაგეგმვა და განხორციელება

არნე 25 წელზე მეტია, რაც ფინანსური მომსახურების სფეროში მუშაობს. ეკავა მმართველობითი და საკონსულტაციო პოზიციები ისეთ ფინანსურ ინსტიტუტებში*, როგორიცაა საერთაშორისო სავალუტო ფონდი (IMF), მსოფლიო ბანკი, შვედეთის ბანკი, კარნეგის საინვესტიციო ბანკი, შვედეთის ფინანსთა სამინისტრო და ბანკების მხარდაჭერის ორგანო. წამყვანი როლი ეკავა შვედეთის საბანკო კრიზისის მოგვარებაში 1991-1993 წლებში. აზიის კრიზისის დროს, პრობლემური აქტივების მართვაში დაეხმარა ფინანსური რესტრუქტურიზაციის ორგანოს (FRA) ტაილანდში, ფინანსური მომსახურების კომისიასა და კორეის აქტივების მართვის კორპორაციას (FSC/KAMCO) სამხრეთ კორეაში. კარიერის მანძილზე, მუშაობდა ასევე აღმასრულებელ დირექტორად ფინანსური სფეროს მიღმა და დამოუკიდებელ არააღმასრულებელ დირექტორად აქტივების მართვის თურქულ კომპანიაში - LBT Varlik Yonetim და სლოვენიურ საბანკო აქტივების მართვის კომპანიაში - DUBT Ltd.

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი თანამდებობები

- კვიპროსის ბანკის საბჭოს წევრი
- პირეოსის ბანკის საბჭოს წევრი

კომიტეტის წევრობა

- კორპორაციული მართვისა და ნომინაციის კომიტეტი (თავმჯდომარე)
- ანაზღაურების კომიტეტი

ცირა კემულარია, CDir

საბჭოს უფროსი დამოუკიდებელი წევრი

ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2018 წლის სექტემბერში
უფროს დამოუკიდებელ წევრად დაინიშნა 2021 წლის 15 სექტემბერს

გამოცდილება

- 23 წელზე მეტი ხნის გამოცდილება ენერგეტიკისა და ნავთობქიმიკატების ინდუსტრიაში, მათ შორის - რეგულირებად სასაქონლო ვაჭრობასა და ფინანსურ მომსახურებაში
- Chartered დირექტორი, დირექტორთა ინსტიტუტი, ლონდონი, დიდი ბრიტანეთი
- ბრიტანულ-ქართული საზოგადოების ყოფილი წევრი და ბრიტანეთში ქართული სათვისტომოს ყოფილი თავმჯდომარე
- ექსპერტიზა ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების რისკების მართვაში

ცირა სხვადასხვა როლს ასრულებდა სასაქონლო სავაჭრო კომპანიების საბაზრო რისკის მართვაში, როგორც Dynegy Inc.-ში აშშ-ში, ასევე Shell International Trading & Shipping Ltd-ში (STASCO) დიდ ბრიტანეთში. 2005-2016 წლებში, იკავებდა მმართველ პოზიციებს შერწყმა-შესყიდვისა და კომერციული ფინანსების, ხაზინის, ვაჭრობისა და მომარაგების განხრით დიდი ბრიტანეთში, მოსკოვსა და ბარბადოსში. 2016-2019 წლებში, იყო ლონდონში დაფუძნებული Shell International Ltd-ში, პენსიების სტრატეგიისა და სტანდარტების ჯგუფის ხელმძღვანელი. 2019 წლიდან, მართავს შიდა აუდიტსა და გამოძიებას Shell-ის გლობალური ვაჭრობისა და მომარაგების ორგანიზაციაში, რომელიც მსოფლიოში უმსხვილეს სასაქონლო ვაჭრობისა და მომარაგების ბიზნესს წარმოადგენს.

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი თანამდებობები

- დახურული საპენსიო ფონდის, British Gas Trustee Solutions Ltd-ის სამეურვეო დირექტორი (Shell-ის მიერ British Gas-ის შესყიდვის შემდგომ)
- სამეურვეო დირექტორი, Shell Trustee Solution Ltd
- FaRiG-ის (საქართველოში აკადემიური კვლევის მეგობრები) საბჭოს წევრი

კომიტეტის წევრობა და ფუნქციები საბჭოში

- აუდიტის კომიტეტი
- გარემოსდაცვითი/სოციალური/მმართველობითი (ESG) და ეთიკის კომიტეტი
- უფროსი დამოუკიდებელი დირექტორი
- არააღმასრულებელი დირექტორი სამუშაო ძალის ჩართულობისთვის

მარია ლუიზა ჩიკონიანი

საბჭოს დამოუკიდებელი წევრი

ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2018 წლის სექტემბერში

გამოცდილება

- ფართო გამოცდილება საერთაშორისო საბანკო, ფინანსურ ინსტიტუტებსა და კორპორატიულ მმართველობაში
- გაერთიანებული სამეფოს კორპორატიული მმართველობისა და დირექტორების ანაზღაურების პრინციპების სიღრმისეული ცოდნა
- საბჭოში წევრობისა და თავმჯდომარეობის გამოცდილებით მიღებული ლიდერობის ძლიერი უნარები
- ფართო საერთაშორისო სტრატეგიული საკონსულტაციო გამოცდილება განვითარებად და მზარდ ეკონომიკებში

მარია ლუიზას ფართო გამოცდილება აქვს საბანკო, ფინანსური ინსტიტუტებისა და კორპორატიული მართვის სფეროში. 1993-2005 წლებში, მუშაობდა ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციისა და განვითარების ბანკში (ლონდონი, დიდი ბრიტანეთი). შემდგომში იყო Merrill Lynch-ისა და Renaissance Capital-ის ფინანსური ინსტიტუტების ხელმძღვანელი ლონდონსა და მოსკოვში, ასევე Mediobanca-ს (ლონდონის ფილიალი) მმართველი დირექტორი. 2014-2016 წლებში, იყო Azimut Global Counseling Srl (იტალია) და Azimut International Holding SA (ლუქსემბურგი) საბჭოს არააღმასრულებელი წევრი. იყო Moneta Money Bank-ის თავმჯდომარე (პრაღის საფონდო ბირჟაზე არსებული), ხოლო 2020-2021 წლებში - UBI Banca-ს (იტალია) დამოუკიდებელი არააღმასრულებელი დირექტორი.

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი თანამდებობები

- ლონდონის საფონდო ბირჟაზე მყოფი Mobius Investment Trust-ის თავმჯდომარე
- კაიროს საფონდო ბირჟაზე მყოფი Arafa Holding-ის თავმჯდომარე

კომიტეტის წევრობა

- ანაზღაურების კომიტეტი (თავმჯდომარე)
- რისკის კომიტეტი
- კორპორაციული მართვის და ნომინაციის კომიტეტი

ერან კლაინი

საბჭოს დამოუკიდებელი წევრი

ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2021 წლის ივნისში

გამოცდილება

- ფართო გამოცდილება საბანკო, საკრედიტო, კაპიტალის ბაზარზე და იურიდიულ საკითხებში
- მნიშვნელოვანი გამოცდილება რისკების, კორპორატიული მმართველობის, სტრატეგიისა და სტრუქტურირების მიმართულებით
- გამოცდილება განვითარებადი ბაზრების საბანკო საქმეების წარმოებასა და დაინტერესებული მხარეების მართვაში
- შესაბამისი გამოცდილება ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების რისკების მართვაში

ერანი გამოცდილი საერთაშორისო ბანკირი და იურისტია, რომელიც ორი ათწლეულის განმავლობაში ისეთ წამყვან ფინანსურ ინსტიტუტებში მუშაობდა, როგორიცაა Commerzbank, Citibank, ING Financial Markets და Deutsche Bank, როგორც განვითარებულ, ისე განვითარებად ბაზრებზე. მან სიღრმისეული ცოდნა დააგროვა კაპიტალის ბაზრების, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების, საცალო დაკრედიტების, კორპორატიული მმართველობის, ლიკვიდურობის და საბალანსო ანგარიშების მართვის, ასევე რისკების მართვის, აუდიტისა და სტრატეგიული პროექტების მიმართულებით. ამჟამად, ბატონი კლაინი უკრაინაში ყველაზე დიდი ბანკის - პრივატ ბანკის დამოუკიდებელი არააღმასრულებელი დირექტორი და რისკების მართვის კომიტეტის თავმჯდომარეა.

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი თანამდებობები

- პრივატბანკის არააღმასრულებელი დირექტორი და რისკების მართვის კომიტეტის თავმჯდომარე, უკრაინა

კომიტეტის წევრობა

- გარემოსდაცვითი/სოციალური/მმართველობითი (ESG) და ეთიკის კომიტეტი (თავმჯდომარე)
- ტექნოლოგიებისა და მონაცემთა კომიტეტი
- რისკების კომიტეტი

პერ ანდერს ფასტი

საბჭოს დამოუკიდებელი წევრი

ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2021 წლის ივლისში

გამოცდილება

- წამყვან ფინანსურ ინსტიტუტებში გენერალური დირექტორისა და აღმასრულებელ პოზიციებზე მუშაობის 20 წელზე მეტი ხნის გამოცდილება
- დამოუკიდებელ არააღმასრულებელ დირექტორად მუშაობის 30 წელზე მეტი გამოცდილება
- საბირჟო კომპანიების მართვის, ლიდერობისა და სტრატეგიული საკონსულტაციო უნარები
- შესაბამისი გამოცდილება ევროპის მასშტაბით, ფინანსური საინფორმაციო ტექნოლოგიებისა (Fintech) და საკრედიტო მენეჯმენტის ინდუსტრიაში
- შესაბამისი გამოცდილება ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების რისკების მართვაში

პერ ანდერსი 20 წელია, რაც ჩრდილოეთ ევროპის წამყვანი ბანკის SEB-ის უფროსი აღმასრულებელი დირექტორია და SBAB ბანკის, Hoist Finance-სა და European Resolution Capital-ის გენერალური დირექტორია. პერ ანდერსს აქვს ღრმა სტრატეგიული საკონსულტაციო გამოცდილება, როგორც უმაღლესი დონის კონსულტანტს McKinsey & Company-სა და QVARTZ-ში (ახლა Bain & Company) 10 წლის განმავლობაში. ის რამდენიმე ფინანსური ინსტიტუტის არააღმასრულებელი დირექტორი იყო სკანდინავიასა და საბერძნეთში. იყო Piraeus Bank S.A.-ის (საბერძნეთის წამყვანი ბანკის) საბჭოს წევრი. გარდა ამისა, მას ფართო პროფესიული გამოცდილება აქვს სკანდინავიისა და ბალტიისპირეთის ქვეყნებში, გერმანიაში, ლუქსემბურგში, სლოვენიაში, დიდ ბრიტანეთსა და უკრაინაში, სადაც იყო მსოფლიო ბანკისა და ფინანსთა სამინისტროს მრჩეველი.

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი თანამდებობები

- დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვის კომპანიის Lyra Financial Wealth-ის თავმჯდომარე
- Pepins Group ი-ს თავმჯდომარე, Nordic GM-ში შესული მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებისთვის
- საბჭოს წევრი, Atle Investment Management/Services

კომიტეტის წევრობა

- აუდიტის კომიტეტი (თავმჯდომარე)
- რისკების კომიტეტი
- ანაზღაურების კომიტეტი

რაჯივ სოუნი

საბჭოს დამოუკიდებელი წევრი

ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2021 წლის ნოემბერში

გამოცდილება

- გლობალური კორპორატიული ლიდერობის ფართო გამოცდილება 40 წელზე მეტი ხნის განმავლობაში
- მნიშვნელოვანი საკონსულტაციო და აღმასრულებელი გამოცდილება ტექნოლოგიებისა და კიბერუსაფრთხოების კომპანიებისთვის
- ფართო გამოცდილება პერსონალის მენეჯმენტში
- ექსპერტიზა ინფორმაციული უსაფრთხოების რისკების მართვაში

რაჯივ სოუნის კორპორაციული განვითარების მიმართულებით, კერძოდ - ციფრულ ტექნოლოგიებში, აღმასრულებელ პოზიციებზე მუშაობის 40 წლიანი გამოცდილება აქვს. მუშაობდა მრეწველობის სხვადასხვა დარგში ევროპაში, ჩრდილოეთ ამერიკასა და აზიაში. ამჟამად, ოქსფორდის უნივერსიტეტთან არსებული სამედიცინო მოწყობილობის შემქმნელი კომპანიის შპს Oxsight-ის აღმასრულებელი თავმჯდომარე და არა-აღმასრულებელი დირექტორია. ასევე, მუშაობდა როგორც შპს Zensar-ის გენერალური დირექტორის მთავარი მრჩეველი ბრიტანეთში და კიბერუსაფრთხოების კომპანიის - Garble Cloud Inc. - მრჩეველთა საბჭოს წევრი სილიკონ ველიში (აშშ). მანამდე, მდიდარი საოპერაციო გამოცდილება შეიძინა Hewlett Packard-ის HCL Technologies და Mphasis-ში პრეზიდენტად მუშაობისას..

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი თანამდებობები

- შპს Oxsight-ის აღმასრულებელი თავმჯდომარე და საბჭოს წევრი

კომიტეტის წევრობა

- ტექნოლოგიებისა და მონაცემთა კომიტეტი (თავმჯდომარე)
- გარემოსდაცვითი/სოციალური/მმართველობითი (ESG) და ეთიკის კომიტეტი
- კორპორაციული მართვისა და ნომინაციის კომიტეტი

ნინო სუქნიძე

საბჭოს დამოუკიდებელი წევრი

ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2021 წლის ნოემბერში

გამოცდილება

- ფინანსური მომსახურების სიღრმისეული ცოდნა, როგორც წამყვანი იურიდიული მრჩეველის ფართო გამოცდილება ფინანსური სექტორის ტრანზაქციებში
- მმართველობითი, მარეგულირებელი და რისკების მართვის გამოცდილება, მათ შორის ლონდონის საფონდო ბირჟაზე არსებულ კომპანიაში
- კომპანიების კონსულტირება სხვადასხვა სექტორში - ტელეკომუნიკაციების, ფარმაცევტული პროდუქტების, ენერგეტიკისა და კომერციის ჩათვლით.

ნინო არის ბიზნეს იურისტი, 19-წლიანი გამოცდილებით სხვადასხვა სფეროში, მათ შორის საბანკო, საფინანსო, კორპორატიული, მარეგულირებელი, კონკურენციისა და კაპიტალის ბაზრების ჩათვლით. ამჟამად, იურიდიული ფირმა შპს "სუქნიძე და პარტნიორების" მმართველი პარტნიორია. 2017-2020 წლებში მუშაობდა სს საქართველოს ბანკში მთავარი მრჩევლის თანამდებობაზე. ბანკში მუშაობამდე, 11 წელზე მეტი ხნის განმავლობაში იკავებდა სხვადასხვა პოზიციებს საერთაშორისო იურიდიული ფირმების Dentons და DLA Piper-ის საქართველოს წარმომადგენლობებში.

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი თანამდებობები

- საქართველოს სავაჭრო-სამრეწველო პალატის ვიცე პრეზიდენტი
- საქველმოქმედო ორგანიზაცია Care Caucasus-ის საბჭოს წევრი საქართველოში

კომიტეტის წევრობა

- აუდიტის კომიტეტი
- ანაზღაურების კომიტეტი
- კორპორაციული მართვისა და ნომინაციის კომიტეტი

ტიმოს კირიაკოპულოსი

საბჭოს დამოუკიდებელი წევრი

ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2021 წლის ივლისში

გამოცდილება

- ინვესტორი, პორტფელის მენეჯერი, რისკის გამწევი და ბალანსის დამგეგმავი
- ბალანსის რისკების შემცირება, საოპერაციო და მმართველობის რესტრუქტურიზაციის ფართო გამოცდილება
- ტრანსფორმაციის ლიდერობა და კრიზისის მართვა სისტემურ ბანკებსა და ფინტექში
- ფინანსური, რისკების და აქტივების მართვის საკონსულტაციო უნარები კომპანიებისა და სამთავრობო უწყებებისთვის

ტიმოსი საერთაშორისო გამოცდილების მქონე საბანკო მენეჯერია, რომელიც სპეციალიზირებულია ოპერაციული ტრანსფორმაციის, ბალანსის და რისკების მართვის, ფინანსური ინჟინერიისა და პორტფელის მართვის სფეროებში. ის აქტივების მართვის ბერძნული კორპორაციის, საბერძნეთის აქტივების სუვერენული ფონდის საბჭოს წევრი და საინვესტიციო და რისკების კომიტეტის თავმჯდომარეა. მანამდე იყო Piraeus Bank S.A-ის (ბირჟაზე არსებული საბერძნეთის წამყვანი ბანკი) აღმასრულებელი გენერალური მენეჯერი და რისკების მართვის დირექტორი, ასევე იყო კორპორაცია Goldman Sachs-ის მმართველი დირექტორი ფიქსირებული შემოსავლის ვალუტისა და საქონლით ვაჭრობის მიმართულებით, და მუშაობდა Insurtech-ის, Fintech-ის, ფინანსური მომსახურებისა და მართვის საკონსულტაციო კომპანიების საბჭოებში და იკავებდა აღმასრულებელ პოზიციებს.

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი თანამდებობები

- საბერძნეთის აქტივების და მონაწილეობის კორპორაციის საბჭოს წევრი

კომიტეტის წევრობა

- რისკების კომიტეტი (თავმჯდომარე)
- აუდიტის კომიტეტი
- ტექნოლოგიებისა და მონაცემთა კომიტეტი

მმართველი გუნდის წევრების ბიოგრაფიები

ვახტანგ ბუცხრიკიძე

გენერალური დირექტორი

გამოცდილება

- წამყვანი ბანკირი კავკასიისა და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპის რეგიონებში
- სტრატეგიული და ფინანსური ლიდერობის ფართო გამოცდილება 25 წელზე მეტი ხნის განმავლობაში
- სტრატეგიული დაგეგმვისა და განვითარების, სტარტაპებისა და ფინტექ მენეჯმენტის, შერწყმისა და შესყიდვების, კაპიტალისა და სასესხო კაპიტალის მოზიდვის, ინვესტორებთან ურთიერთობის სიღრმისეული ცოდნა და გამოცდილება

ვახტანგს 30 წელზე მეტი ხნის გამოცდილება აქვს საბანკო და ფინანსურ სფეროში. ჯგუფს ხელმძღვანელობს საქართველოში დაარსებიდან (1992), დაწყებული სტარტაპიდან დღემდე, როგორც ფინანსური ტექნოლოგიების წამყვან ინსტიტუტს. 1993 წელს, თიბისი ბანკს შემოუერთდა უფროსი მენეჯერის თანამდებობაზე და 1996 წელს გახდა დირექტორთა საბჭოს თავმჯდომარე. 1998 წლიდან იკავებს სს თიბისი ბანკის გენერალური დირექტორის თანამდებობას .

ვახტანგი მოწინავე ბანკირია კავკასიისა და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპის რეგიონში. ფლობს პრესტიჟულ ჯილდოებს, მათ შორისაა: 2011 წლის საუკეთესო ბანკირის ჯილდო სუამ-ის დემოკრატიისა და ეკონომიკური განვითარების ორგანიზაციისგან, 2014 წლის ცენტრალურ და აღმოსავლეთ ევეროპისა და დსთ-ს საუკეთესო გენერალური დირექტორის ჯილდო ჟურნალ EMEA Finance-გან. 2019 წლის მარტში, მიენიჭა სპეციალური ჯილდო Responsible Capitalism in Adversity (პასუხისმგებელი კაპიტალიზმი გამოწვევების დროს) პრესტიჟული ორგანიზაციისგან FIRST (მულტიდისციპლინარული საერთაშორისო ურთიერთობების ორგანიზაცია, რომელიც მიზნად ისახავს გააძლიეროს დიალოგი მრეწველობის, ფინანსებისა და მთავრობის ლიდერებს შორის).

მიმდინარე გარე არააღმასრულებელი (ჯგუფგარეშე) თანამდებობები

- საქართველოს ბანკების ასოციაციის საბჭოს წევრი
- საქართველოს ბიზნეს ასოციაციის საბჭოს წევრი
- Visa-ს ცენტრალური და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპის, ახლო აღმოსავლეთისა და აფრიკის (CEMEA) ბიზნეს საბჭოს წევრი

გიორგი მეგრელიშვილი

გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილე, ფინანსური დირექტორი

გიორგი სს თიბისი ბანკის გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილედ და ფინანსურ დირექტორად 2020 წლის ოქტომბერში დაინიშნა. ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2020 წლის მარტში, ფინანსური დირექტორის მოადგილედ.

აქვს ფინანსური სერვისების გლობალური ლიდერობის 25 წლიანი გამოცდილება. თიბისიში მოსვლამდე, ამსტერდამის Natwest Markets N.V.-ის კაპიტალის რისკისა და სტრესის ტესტირების სამსახურს ხელმძღვანელობდა. 2008-2019 წლებში, რამდენიმე ხელმძღვანელ თანამდებობას იკავებდა ლონდონის Barclays Bank-ში, მათ შორის იყო Barclays Treasury-ის დირექტორი, Barclays Internal Large Exposure-ის ხელმძღვანელი და Barclays Central Planning-ის ხელმძღვანელი. ასევე მუშაობდა Barclays Bank PLC Solo Capital and Leverage Management-ის მმართველად და Barclaycard UK-ში სტრატეგიული დაგეგმვის ხელმძღვანელად. ადრეულ კარიერაში, გიორგი სხვადასხვა ხელმძღვანელ თანამდებობებს იკავებდა რამდენიმე ქართულ ორგანიზაციაში.

ფლობს კემბრიჯის უნივერსიტეტის ბიზნეს სკოლის (Judge Business School) ბიზნესის ადმინისტრირების მაგისტრის ხარისხს.

თორნიკე გოგიჩაიშვილი

გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილე, საცალო და მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების საბანკო მომსახურება

თორნიკე სს თიბისი ბანკის გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილედ და საცალო საბანკო მომსახურების ხელმძღვანელად 2020 წლის იანვარში დაინიშნა. გარდა ამისა, 2021 წლის იანვრიდან ხელმძღვანელობს მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების საბანკო ოპერაციებს. თიბისის შემოუერთდა 2018 წელს, როგორც ოპერაციების მართვის დირექტორი.

თორნიკეს აქვს ფინანსური მომსახურებისა და ოპერაციების მართვის 20 წელზე მეტი ხნის გამოცდილება საქართველოსა და ცენტრალური ევროპის ქვეყნებში. თიბისიში მოსვლამდე, მუშაობდა საქართველოს ბანკის ჯგუფში გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილედ და ოპერაციების მართვის დირექტორად. მანამდე, ამავე ჯგუფში, სხვადასხვა მნიშვნელოვან პოზიციაზე საქმიანობდა. 2008-2010 წლებში, ეკავა ფინანსური დირექტორის თანამდებობა BG Bank Ukraine-ში (საქართველოს ბანკის შვილობილი კომპანია). კარიერის დასაწყისში, იყო საქართველოს სადაზღვევო კომპანია „ალდაგის“ გენერალური დირექტორი, მუშაობდა UEDC PA საკონსულტაციო კომპანიაში ფინანსური დირექტორის თანამდებობაზე და ეკავა სხვადასხვა მენეჯერული პოზიციები BCI Insurance-ში.

თორნიკე ფლობს კავკასიის ბიზნესის სკოლის ბიზნესის ადმინისტრირების მაგისტრის ხარისხს და ოქსფორდის საიდ ბიზნეს სკოლის აღმასრულებელ დიპლომს.

ნინო მასურაშვილი

გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილე, რისკების მართვის დირექტორი

ნინო სს თიბისი ბანკის რისკების მართვის დირექტორად 2020 წელს დაინიშნა. ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2000 წელს. ეკავა ეტაპობრივად მზარდი თანამდებობები, 2006 წელს, დაინიშნა ბანკის გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილედ. სხვადასხვა დროს, ხელმძღვანელობდა თიბისის საცალო და მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების საბანკო მომსახურებას. პარალელურად, წარმოდგენილია TBC Leasing-ის სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოში.

აქვს 25 წელზე მეტი ხნის გამოცდილება ფინანსური მომსახურებისა და საბანკო საქმიანობის სფეროში, საქართველოში. კარიერის დასაწყისში, იკავებდა სხვადასხვა ხელმძღვანელ და მენეჯერულ პოზიციებს სს თბილკომ ბანკსა და ბარენც ჯგუფში.

ნინო ფლობს ბიზნეს სკოლის (ESM) ბიზნესის ადმინისტრირების მაგისტირის ხარისხს.

გიორგი თხელიძე

გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილე, კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო ბანკინგი, დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვა

გიორგი 2016 წლის ნოემბერში დაინიშნა მიმდინარე პოზიციაზე და ხელმძღვანელობს კორპორატიულ და საინვესტიციო საბანკო საქმეებს. 2021 წლის იანვრიდან, პასუხისმგებელია ბანკის დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვის და სალიზინგო ბიზნესებზე. თიბისის შემოუერთდა 2014 წელს, როგორც აღმასრულებელი დირექტორის მოადგილე და რისკების მართვის დირექტორი.

გიორგის 20 წელზე მეტი ხნის გამოცდილება აქვს გლობალურ ფინანსურ სერვისებში. თიბისიში მოსვლამდე, მუშაობდა Barclays Investment Bank-ში, სადაც ვიცე-პრეზიდენტის თანამდებობა ეკავა ფინანსური ინსტიტუტების ჯგუფში (FIG), EMEA. მანამდე კი, ასოცირებული დირექტორი იყო Barclays Bank Debt Finance and Restructuring გუნდებში. ლონდონის Barclays-ში, მუშაობდა და ახორციელებდა მრავალრიცხოვან გარიგებას შერწყმა-შესყიდვის (M&A), ვალისა და კაპიტალის ბაზრებზე ევროპულ ფინანსურ ინსტიტუტებთან. კარიერის დასაწყისში, საქართველოს წამყვანი სადაზღვევო კომპანია ალდაგის გენერალური დირექტორის იყო; ხოლო მანამდე, ეკავა მზარდი თანამდებობები ამავე კომპანიაში.

გიორგი არის სტენფორდის აღმასრულებელი პროგრამის (SEP) კურსდამთავრებული, ფლობს ლონდონის ბიზნეს სკოლის ბიზნესის ადმინისტრირების ხარისხს და ნოტინჰემის უნივერსიტეტის სამართლის მაგისტრის ხარისხს (LLM) საერთაშორისო კომერციულ სამართალში.

ნიკოლოზ ქურდიანი

გენერალური დირექტორის მოადგილე, ბრენდის გამოცდილება, მარკეტინგი და გადახდები

ნიკას თიბისი ბანკის აღმასრულებელი დირექტორის მოადგილედ, 2021 წლის იანვარში დაინიშნა და ხელმძღვანელობს ბრენდის გამოცდილებას, მარკეტინგსა და გადახდებს. ბანკს შემოუერთდა 2014 წელს, როგორც აღმასრულებელი დირექტორის მოადგილე მარკეტინგისა და მცირე და საშუალო ბიზნესის საბანკო მომსახურების განხრით. 2018 წლიდან, ნიკოლოზი ასევე ხელმძღვანელობს თიბისის საბანკო დიჯიტალ პლატფორმას, სფეისს.

საბანკო სფეროში მუშაობის 15 წელზე მეტი ხნის გამოცდილება აქვს, როგორც CEE-სა (ცენტრ. და აღმ. ევროპის ქვეყნები) და ევროპაში, ისე ცენტრალურ აზიაში. სანამ თიბისი ბანკს შემოუერთდებოდა, იყო ყაზახეთის წამყვანი საცალო ბანკის - კასპი ბანკის მმართველი დირექტორი. UniCredit Group-ის ავსტრიის ბანკში, მუშაობდა გაყიდვების მხარდაჭერის უფროს ექსპერტად CEE-ის საცალო მომსახურების განყოფილებაში, სადაც პასუხისმგებელი იყო თურქეთზე, ყაზახეთზე, უკრაინასა და სერბეთზე. UniCredit Group-ის ATF Bank-ში, ყაზახეთში, ხელმძღვანელობდა საცალო საბანკო მომსახურების განყოფილებას. კარიერის დასაწყისში, Société Générale Group-ის ბანკ რესპუბლიკა საქართველოს საცალო საბანკო მომსახურების განყოფილებას ხელმძღვანელობდა; ასევე, ეკავა რამდენიმე ლიდერული და მენეჯერული პოზიცია საქართველოს ბანკში.

ფლობს IE ბიზნეს სკოლის ბიზნესის ადმინისტრირების მაგისტრის ხარისხსა (2007 წ.) და საქართველოს ტექნიკური უნივერსიტეტის საერთაშორისო ეკონომიკის მაგისტრის ხარისხს.

ფინანსური ანგარიშგება

დამოუკიდებელი აუდიტორის დასკვნა

სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ აქციონერებსა და დირექტორთა საბჭოს

ჩვენი მოსაზრება

ჩვენი აზრით, წარმოდგენილი კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგებები, ყველა არსებითი ასპექტის გათვალისწინებით, სამართლიანად ასახავს სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ (შემდგომში „ბანკი“) და მისი შვილობილი კომპანიების (შემდგომში, ერთობლივად, „ჯგუფი“) კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ მდგომარეობას 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, აგრეთვე ჯგუფისა და ბანკის კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური საქმიანობის ფინანსურ შედეგებსა და კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფულადი სახსრების მოძრაობას ამავე თარიღით დასრულებული წლისთვის, ფინანსური ანგარიშგების საერთაშორისო სტანდარტებისა („ფასს“), საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის პრეზიდენტის 2018 წლის 26 დეკემბრის N284/04 ბრძანების და ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის, ანგარიშგებისა და აუდიტის შესახებ საქართველოს კანონის მოთხოვნების შესაბამისად.

ჩვენი აუდიტის საგანი

ჯგუფისა და ბანკის კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგება მოიცავს შემდეგს:

- ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ანგარიშგება 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით;
- მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ანგარიშგება ამავე თარიღით დასრულებული წლისთვის;
- საკუთარი კაპიტალის ცვლილებების კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ანგარიშგება ამავე თარიღით დასრულებული წლისთვის;
- ფულადი ნაკადების კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ანგარიშგება ამავე თარიღით დასრულებული წლისთვის; და
- კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებზე დართული შენიშვნები, მნიშვნელოვანი საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკისა და სხვა განმარტებით ინფორმაციის ჩათვლით.

მოსაზრების საფუძველი

აუდიტი წარვმართეთ აუდიტის საერთაშორისო სტანდარტების („ასს“) შესაბამისად. პასუხისმგებლობა, რომელსაც აღნიშნული სტანდარტები ჩვენთვის ითვალისწინებს, დაწვრილებითაა აღწერილი ჩვენი დასკვნის ნაწილში სახელწოდებით „აუდიტორის პასუხისმგებლობა კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტზე“.

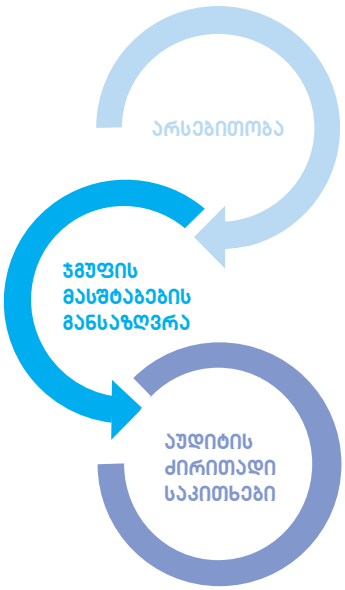
გვჯერა, რომ ჩვენ მიერ მოპოვებული აუდიტორული მტკიცებულებები საკმარისი და შესაფერისია ჩვენი მოსაზრების გამოსათქმელად საჭირო საფუძვლის შესაქმნელად.

მიუკერძოებლობა

ჩვენ ვართ ჯგუფისგან და ბანკისგან დამოუკიდებლები ბუღალტერთა ეთიკის საერთაშორისო სტანდარტების საბჭოს მიერ გამოშვებული „პროფესიონალი ბუღალტრების ეთიკის კოდექსის“ (დამოუკიდებლობის საერთაშორისო სტანდარტების ჩათვლით) (IESBA კოდექსი) შესაბამისად. ჩვენ შესრულებული გვაქვს IESBA კოდექსით გათვალისწინებული სხვა ეთიკური ვალდებულებებიც.

აუდიტისადმი ჩვენი მიდგომა

მიმოხილვა



- ჯგუფის საერთო არსებითობა: 48.1 მილიონი ლარი, რაც წარმოადგენს ჯგუფის ფაქტობრივი დასაბეგრი მოგების 5%-ს.
- ბანკის საერთო არსებითობა: 48.7 მილიონი ლარი, რაც წარმოადგენს ბანკის ფაქტობრივი დასაბეგრი მოგების 5%-ს.
- ჩვენი მომსახურების საგანი განსაზღვრა იურიდიული პირის მონაწილეობამ დასაბეგრ მოგებაში და სხვა მთავარმა ფინანსურმა მაჩვენებლებმა. ჩვენი მომსახურების საგნის შეფასებისას ასევე მხედველობაში მივიღეთ აუდიტის ჩატარების საერთო ფარგლები (მოცვა).
- აუდიტთან დაკავშირებული საკითხები, რომლებიც ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვანი იყო კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტისას, არის შემდეგი:
  - მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების და ავანსების მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი;

ჩვენი აუდიტის დაგეგმვისას განვსაზღვრეთ არსებითობა და შევაფასეთ არსებითი უზუსტობების რისკი კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში. კერძოდ, ჩვენ გავითვალისწინეთ, სად გამოიყენა ხელმძღვანელობამ სუბიექტური განსჯა, მაგალითად, მნიშვნელოვან სააღრიცხვო შეფასებებთან მიმართებით, რაც გულისხმობდა დაშვებების გაკეთებას და თავისთავად განუსაზღვრელი სამომავლო მოვლენების განხილვას. ჩვენს ყველა აუდიტში ასევე გავითვალისწინეთ ხელმძღვანელობის მხრიდან შიდა კონტროლების უგულებელყოფის რისკი, მათ შორის, არსებობდა თუ არა მიკერძოების მტკიცებულება, რაც წარმოადგენდა თაღლითობით გამოწვეული არსებითი უზუსტობის რისკს.

არსებითობა

ჩვენი აუდიტის საგანზე გავლენა მოახდინა ჩვენ მიერ არსებითობის პრინციპის გამოყენებამ. აუდიტის მიზანია დასაბუთებული რწმუნების მოპოვება იმის თაობაზე, შეიცავს თუ არა კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგება არსებით უზუსტობას. უზუსტობები შეიძლება გამოწვეული იყოს თაღლითობით ან შეცდომით. ისინი არსებითად მიიჩნევა მაშინ, თუ არსებობს გონივრული მოლოდინი იმისა, რომ ცალ-ცალკე ან ერთობლივად გავლენას იქონიებენ მომხმარებლების მიერ კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაზე დაყრდნობით მიღებულ ეკონომიკურ გადაწყვეტილებებზე.

ჩვენს პროფესიულ განსჯაზე დაყრდნობით, ჩვენ განვსაზღვრეთ არსებითობის გარკვეული რაოდენობრივი ზღვარი, მათ შორის ჯგუფის და ბანკის საერთო არსებითობა კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგებისთვის მთლიანობაში, რაც ქვემოთ ცხრილშია მოცემული. ეს ყველაფერი, ხარისხობრივ ფაქტორებთან ერთად, დაგვეხმარა ჩვენი აუდიტის საგნის და ჩვენი აუდიტის პროცედურების ხასიათის, ვადებისა და მასშტაბის განსაზღვრაში, ასევე უზუსტობების გავლენის შეფასებაში, ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში, როგორც ინდივიდუალურად, ისე აგრეგირებულად კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგებისთვის მთლიანობაში.

ჯგუფის და ბანკის საერთო არსებითობა	ჯგუფი: 48.1 მილიონი ლარი (2020 წ.: 23.8 მილიონი ლარი) ბანკი: 48.7 მილიონი ლარი (2020 წ.: 22,7 მილიონი ლარი)
როგორ განვსაზღვრეთ იგი	წლიური დასაბეგრი მოგების 5% (2020: ბოლო 3 წლის წლიური დასაბეგრი მოგების 5%)
არსებითობის საორიენტაციო მაჩვენებლის გამოყენების დასაბუთება	დასაბეგრი მოგება არის მთავარი საზომი, რომელსაც აქციონერი იყენებს ჯგუფის საქმიანობის შედეგების შესაფასებლად და არის საყოველთაოდ მიღებული საორიენტაციო მაჩვენებელი ჯგუფის აუდიტის არსებითობის დასადგენად.

აუდიტთან დაკავშირებული ძირითადი საკითხები

აუდიტთან დაკავშირებული ძირითადი საკითხები ის საკითხებია, რომლებიც, ჩვენი პროფესიული განსჯის საფუძველზე, ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვნად მივიჩნიეთ მიმდინარე პერიოდის კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტის განმავლობაში. ეს საკითხები მთლიანობაში განვიხილეთ კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტის კონტექსტში და აუდიტზე დაყრდნობით ჩვენი მოსაზრების ჩამოყალიბებისას, შესაბამისად ამ საკითხებზე ცალკე მოსაზრებას არ გამოვხატავთ.

აუდიტთან დაკავშირებული საკითხები	**როგორ შევუდექით აუდიტთან დაკავშირებულ ძირითად საკითხს ჩვენი აუდიტის განმავლობაში**
მომხმარებელზე გაცემული სესხების და ავანსების მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი *ნახეთ გვერდები 154-დან 177-მდე (მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა), გვერდები 177-დან 184-მდე (კრიტიკული სააღრიცხვო შეფასებები) და გვერდები 194-დან 217-მდე (მე-9 შენიშვნა: მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები).* ჩვენ ყურადღება გავამახვილეთ ამ მიმართულებით, რადგან მენეჯმენტის შეფასებები, მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალთან (“ECL”) დაკავშირებით, კომპლექსურია და განსჯის მნიშვნელოვან ხარისხს მოითხოვს. ფასს 9-ის მიხედვით, ხელმძღვანელობას მოეთხოვება საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის განსაზღვრა, რომლის დადგომა მოსალოდნელია 12-თვიანი პერიოდის განმავლობაში ან აქტივის დარჩენილი ვადის მანძილზე, ცალკეული აქტივის სტადიიდან გამომდინარე. ეს სტადიები განისაზღვრება იმის შეფასებით, საკრედიტო რისკი გაიზარდა თუ არა (საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა) ან აღმოჩნდა თუ არა მსესხებელი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში სესხის გაცემის შემდეგ. ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ ასეთი შეფასებებისას გამოყენებული ზოგიერთი კრიტერიუმი ძალზე სუბიექტური ხასიათისაა და მოიცავს მსესხებლების კრედიტუნარიანობის ხარისხობრივ შეფასებას. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის განსაზღვრისას ასევე საჭიროა სხვადასხვა სამომავლო მაკროეკონომიკური პირობების გავლენის გათვალისწინება. ეკონომიკაზე კოვიდ-19-ის გავლენის გამო მაკროეკონომიკური პროგნოზების განუსაზღვრელობის დონე კიდევ უფრო მაღალია. ხელმძღვანელობამ შეიმუშავა და განახორციელა რამდენიმე მოდელი, რათა მიაღწიოს ფასს 9-ის მოთხოვნებთან შესაბამისობას. ამასთან, ხელმძღვანელობამ გამოიყენა განსჯა მოდელებთან მიმართებით ისეთ სიტუაციებში, როდესაც ჩაითვალა,	ჩვენ შევისწავლეთ და შევაფასეთ მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის განსაზღვრის კონტროლის მთავარი მექანიზმები და შევამოწმეთ მათი საოპერაციო ეფექტურობა. კონტროლის ეს მექანიზმები, სხვებთან ერთად, შემდეგსაც მოიცავს: – მოდელის ეფექტურობის მონიტორინგის კონტროლი, პოლიტიკის და მოდელების პერიოდული გადახედვის ჩათვლით, მოდელის საპროგნოზო შეფასებების შედარება რეალურად დამდგარ (ფაქტობრივ) შედეგებთან და მოდელის მეთოდოლოგიაში ცვლილებების დამტკიცება; – ძირითადი განსჯის და დაშვებების გადახედვა და დამტკიცება, რომლებიც გამოიყენება დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის, დეფოლტის ალბათობის და საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციის განსაზღვრისთვის. – გამოთვლითი ინსტრუმენტების მეშვეობით ძირითადი პარამეტრების გაანგარიშების კონტროლი; – მსესხებლების ფინანსური მდგომარეობის რეგულარული მონიტორინგის კონტროლი; – მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გაანგარიშების და შედეგების ანალიზის კონტროლი; და – რისკის მართვის კომიტეტის მიერ განსჯაზე დაფუძნებული დაშვებების და მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მოდელირებული შედეგების შეფასების გადახედვა და დამტკიცება. ჩვენ არ აღმოგვიჩენია რამე გამონაკლისი ზემოაღნიშნული კონტროლის მექანიზმების მოწყობის ან საოპერაციო ეფექტურობის მხრივ.

აუდიტთან დაკავშირებული საკითხები	როგორ შევუდექით აუდიტთან დაკავშირებულ ძირითად საკითხს ჩვენი აუდიტის განმავლობაში

რომ წარსული გამოცდილება არ ასახავდა სამომავლო შედეგებს შეზღუდული ან არასრული მონაცემების გამო.

მენეჯმენტმა ასევე განიხილია მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებების საჭიროება, რომელიც დაფარავს იმ ასფექტებს, რომლებიც სრულად არ არის დაფარული არსებული მოდელების მიერ.

ჩვენ მიგვაჩნია, რომ მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის განსაზღვრისას გამოყენებული შემდეგი განსჯა მნიშვნელოვანია:

- მოდელის მეთოდოლოგიები მართებულობა (მათ შორის მათი უნარი, ასახონ კოვიდ-19-ის მიმდინარე გავლენა არსებულ მიდგომებზე) და კრიტიკული განსჯები , მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის დასადგენად.
- საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის დასადგენად გამოყენებული, განსჯაზე დიდწილად დამოკიდებული კრიტერიუმები, რაც მოიცავს მსესხებლების კრედიტუნარიანობის ხარისხობრივ შეფასებას კორპორაციული და მცირე და საშუალო ბიზნესისათვის;
- დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის და დეფოლტის ალბათობის განსაზღვრისთვის გამოყენებული კრიტიკული დაშვებები;
- მოდელის შეზღუდული ხასიათის შეფასება და მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებების გამოყენება, თუ საჭიროა ასეთი რისკების შესაფასებლად; და
- საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციასთან დაკავშირებული ძირითადი დაშვებების, მათ შორის სცენარებისთვის მინიჭებული წონების და მაკროეკონომიკური ცვლადების მართებულობის შეფასება.

გარდა ამისა, ჩვენ ჩავატარეთ ქვემოთ აღწერილი პროცედურები.

ჩვენ შევაფასეთ, ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ ფასს 9-ის მიხედვით შემუშავებული მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მოდელის მეთოდოლოგიები რამდენად მართებული იყო, რაშიც ჩავრთეთ ჩვენი საკრედიტო რისკის მოდელირების სპეციალისტები და ჩვენი დარგის ცოდნა. ამასთანავე შევაფასეთ ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ დაწესებული ძალზე სუბიექტური კრიტერიუმები იმის დასადგენად, მოხდა თუ არა საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა და კრიტიკული განსჯა და დაშვებები, რომლებიც გამოყენებულია დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის, დეფოლტის ალბათობის და საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციის განსაზღვრისთივს. ჩვენ დავასკვენით, რომ ხელმძღვანელობის განსჯა, რომლის საფუძველზეც ფასდება საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა, ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში, დეფოლტის ალბათობა და საპროგნოზო ინფორმაცია, გონივრულია.

ჩვენ შევაფასეთ მენეჯმენტის მიერ შემუშავებული ფასს 9-ის მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მეთოდოლოგიების შესაბამისობა, ჩვენი საკრედიტო რისკის მოდელირების სპეციალისტების ჩართულობით და სფეროს ცოდნით

ჩვენ დამოუკიდებლად შევამოწმეთ მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოთვლა და შევაფასეთ, მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოთვლა შესაბამისობაში იყო თუ არა დამტკიცებულ მოდელის მეთოდოლოგიასთან.

ჩვენ კრიტიკულად შევაფასეთ ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ მოდელის ფუნქციონირების და სტაბილურობის შესაფასებლად ჩატარებული მოდელის მონიტორინგის და შემოწმების (პროგნოზირებული მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის „რეტროსპექტიული ტესტირება“) ძირითადი ასპექტები და კრიტიკულად შევაფასეთ მონიტორინგის შედეგები. შედეგების ინტერპრეტაცია მოხდა კოვიდ-19-ის კონტექსტში. გარემოებები და განმარტებები მოძიებული იქნა მოლოდინისგან გადახრების შემთხვევაში. სადაც საჭირო იყო, მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების პროცესში გაკეთებული გარკვეული დაშვებები განახლდა, რომ გადაჭრილიყო გამოვლენილი არადამაკმაყოფილებელი შედეგები.

საფუძვლიანად შევამოწმეთ ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ გამოყენებული მაკროეკონომიკური მოდელების მართებულობა და ასევე თითოეული მაკროეკონომიკური სცენარისთვის მინიჭებული წონა. კმაყოფილებით აღვნიშნავთ, რომ ბანკის მიერ გამოყენებული მაკროეკონომიკური დაშვებები და სცენარებისთვის მინიჭებული წონები გონივრულია.

გულდასმით შევამოწმეთ ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ აღიარებული მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებების სისრულე და მართებულობა. შევაფასეთ გამოყენებული მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებები, ასევე გამოყენებული განსჯა და დაშვებები და გამოთვლები. ყოველივე ამის შედეგად, მიგვაჩნია, რომ მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებები სათანადოდ იყო აღიარებული, როდესაც არსებული მოდელები ვერ ასახავდა წარმოქმნილ რისკებს, და ხელმძღვანელობის განსჯა გონივრულია.

როგორ მოვიყვანეთ შესაბამისობაში ჩვენი ჯგუფის და ბანკის აუდიტის მასშტაბი

ჩვენი აუდიტის მასშტაბი შესაბამისობაში მოვიყვანეთ იმგვარად, რომ ჩაგვეტარებინა იმ მოცულობის სამუშაო, რაც საშუალებას მოგვცემდა, მოსაზრება გამოგვეთქვა მთლიან კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაზე და ამასთანავე გაგვეთვალისწინებინა ჯგუფის და ბანკის სტრუქტურა, სააღრიცხვო პროცესები და კონტროლები, და დარგი, რომელშიც ჯგუფი და ბანკი საქმიანობენ.

ჯგუფის საბანკო საქმიანობა ძირითადად საქართველოში ხორციელდება, თუმცა მისი შვილობილი კომპანიები ორ სხვა ქვეყანაშიც არიან შედარებით მცირე მასშტაბით წარმოდგენილები. ჯგუფის ბიზნესსაქმიანობა მოიცავს ოთხ სეგმენტს, რომლებისთვისაც ის მართავს და აცხადებს თავის საოპერაციო შედეგებსა და ფინანსურ მდგომარეობას. ეს სეგმენტებია: საცალო საბანკო მომსახურება, კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო საბანკო საქმიანობა, მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები და კორპორატიული ცენტრი.

ბანკი არის ჯგუფის უმსხვილესი კომპონენტი. მისი ძირითადი საქმიანობაა საცალო და კომერციული საბანკო მომსახურება, რომლის ყველა მნიშვნელოვანი ოპერაცია საქართველოს ტერიტორიაზე ხორციელდება. ბანკის სააღრიცხვო ფუნქციები და მართვა ძირითადად საქართველოში ხდება და წარმოადგენს ჯგუფის აქტივების 99%-ს და დასაბეგრი მოგების 99%-ს. ჩვენ ასევე ჩავატარეთ აუდიტის სხვა პროცედურები, მათ შორის საინფორმაციო ტექნოლოგიების ზოგადი კონტროლების და ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებასთან დაკავშირებული სხვა შესაბამისი კონტროლების შემოწმება, რომ შეგვემცირებინა არსებითი უზუსტობის რისკი.

ჩვენი აუდიტის მიდგომისა და გუნდის შერჩევისას გავითვალისწინეთ ჯგუფის სტრუქტურა. ჩვენ არ გამოგვიყენებია კომპონენტის აუდიტორები იმ საკითხების აუდიტისთვის, რომლებიც შედიოდა აუდიტის მასშტაბში. ანგარიშვალდებული ერთეულებისთვის ჩატარებული პროცედურების საფუძველზე, ჩვენი აუდიტის მასშტაბი/მოცვა შეადგენდა ჯგუფის შემოსავლის 98%-ს და მთლიანი აქტივების 99%-ს.

სხვა ინფორმაცია

სხვა ინფორმაციაზე პასუხისმგებელია ხელმძღვანელობა. სხვა ინფორმაცია მოიცავს მმართველობით ანგარიშგებას (მაგრამ არ მოიცავს კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებასა და მასზე გაცემულ აუდიტორის დასკვნას).

ჩვენი მოსაზრება კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაზე არ მოიცავს მმართველობით ანგარიშგებას.

კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტთან დაკავშირებით ჩვენი პასუხისმგებლობაა, გავეცნოთ მმართველობით ანგარიშგებას და განვიხილოთ, არის თუ არა მმართველობითი ანგარიშგება არსებითად შეუსაბამო კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებასთან ან აუდიტის განმავლობაში ჩვენ მიერ მიღებულ ცოდნასთან, ან თუ შეიცავს სხვა არსებით უზუსტობას. თუ ჩვენ მიერ ჩატარებული სამუშაოების საფუძველზე დავასკვნით, რომ მმართველობითი ანგარიშგება არსებით უზუსტობას შეიცავს, ჩვენ ვალდებულნი ვართ, გავაცხადოთ ეს ფაქტი. აღნიშნულთან დაკავშირებით გასაცხადებელი არაფერი გვაქვს.

ამასთან, ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის, ანგარიშგებისა და აუდიტის შესახებ საქართველოს კანონით მოგვეთხოვება, მოსაზრება გამოვთქვათ იმის თაობაზე, მმართველობითი ანგარიშგების გარკვეული ნაწილები შეესაბამება თუ არა სათანადო ნორმატიულ აქტებს და განვიხილოთ, შეიცავს თუ არა მმართველობითი ანგარიშგება ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის, ანგარიშგებისა და აუდიტის შესახებ საქართველოს კანონით სავალდებულო ინფორმაციას.

ჩვენი აზრით, რომელიც ეყრდნობა აუდიტის ფარგლებში ჩატარებულ სამუშაოებს:

- მმართველობით ანგარიშგებაში ასახული იმავე ფინანსური წლის ინფორმაცია, რომლისთვისაც მომზადდა კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგებები, შესაბამისობაშია კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებთან; და
- მმართველობით ანგარიშგებაში წარმოდგენილი ინფორმაცია აკმაყოფილებს ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის, ანგარიშგებისა და აუდიტის შესახებ საქართველოს კანონის მე-7 მუხლის მე-6 პუნქტის და მე-7 პუნქტის (ბ), (ზ) ქვეპუნქტების მოთხოვნებს;
- მმართველობით ანგარიშგებაში წარმოდგენილი ინფორმაცია მოიცავს ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის, ანგარიშგებისა და აუდიტის შესახებ საქართველოს კანონის მე-7 მუხლის მე-7 პუნქტის (ა), (ბ), (დ)-(ვ) ქვეპუნქტებით და მე-8 პუნქტით მოთხოვნილ ინფორმაციას.

ხელმძღვანელობის და მართვის უფლებამოსილებით აღჭურვილი პირების პასუხისმგებლობა კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებზე

ხელმძღვანელობა პასუხისმგებელია კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მომზადებასა და სამართლიან წარდგენაზე ფინანსური ანგარიშგების საერთაშორისო სტანდარტების, საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის პრეზიდენტის 2018 წლის 26 დეკემბრის N284/04 ბრძანებისა და ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის, ანგარიშგებისა და აუდიტის შესახებ საქართველოს კანონის მოთხოვნების შესაბამისად, ასევე შიდა კონტროლზე, რომელსაც იგი აუცილებლად მიიჩნევს ისეთი კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მოსამზადებლად, რომელიც არ შეიცავს თაღლითობით ან შეცდომით გამოწვეულ არსებით უზუსტობას.

კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მომზადებისას ხელმძღვანელობის პასუხისმგებლობაა შეაფასოს, აქვთ თუ არა ჯგუფს და ბანკს უნარი, საქმიანობა გააგრძელონ, როგორც ფუნქციონირებადმა საწარმომ, კონკრეტული შემთხვევიდან გამომდინარე, განაცხადოს ფუნქციონირებად საწარმოსთან დაკავშირებული საკითხები და აღრიცხვისას გამოიყენოს ფუნქციონირებადი საწარმოს დაშვება, იმ შემთხვევის გარდა, როდესაც ხელმძღვანელობას განზრახული აქვს ჯგუფის ან ბანკის ლიკვიდაცია ან საქმიანობის შეწყვეტა, ან თუ მას არ აქვს სხვაგვარად მოქცევის რეალური ალტერნატივა.

მართვის უფლებამოსილებით აღჭურვილი პირები პასუხისმგებელნი არიან ჯგუფისა და ბანკის ფინანსური ანგარიშგების პროცესის მეთვალყურეობაზე.

აუდიტორის პასუხისმგებლობა კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგებების აუდიტზე

ჩვენი მიზანია გონივრული რწმუნების მოპოვება იმაზე, კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგება მთლიანობაში თავისუფალია თუ არა თაღლითობით ან შეცდომით გამოწვეული არსებითი უზუსტობისგან და აუდიტორის დასკვნის გამოცემა, რომელიც ჩვენს მოსაზრებას შეიცავს. გონივრული რწმუნება არის მაღალი დონის რწმუნება, მაგრამ არა გარანტია იმისა, რომ ასს-ის შესაბამისად ჩატარებული აუდიტი ყოველთვის გამოავლენს არსებით უზუსტობას, ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში. უზუსტობები შეიძლება გამოწვეული იყოს თაღლითობით ან შეცდომით და არსებითად მიიჩნევა მაშინ, თუ არსებობს გონივრული მოლოდინი იმისა, რომ ცალ-ცალკე ან ერთობლივად გავლენას იქონიებენ მომხმარებლების მიერ წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაზე დაყრდნობით მიღებულ ეკონომიკურ გადაწყვეტილებებზე.

ასს-ის მიხედვით აუდიტის ჩატარების პროცესში ჩვენ მივმართავთ პროფესიულ განსჯას და ვინარჩუნებთ პროფესიულ სკეპტიციზმს. ასევე:

- გამოვავლენთ და ვაფასებთ კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში თაღლითობით ან შეცდომით გამოწვეული არსებითი უზუსტობის რისკებს, ვგეგმავთ და ვატარებთ აუდიტორულ პროცედურებს ამ რისკებზე რეაგირების მიზნით და მოვიპოვებთ აუდიტორულ მტკიცებულებას, რომელიც საკმარისი და შესაფერისია აუდიტორული მოსაზრების გამოთქმისთვის საფუძვლის შესაქმნელად. არსებითი უზუსტობის რისკი, რომელიც გამოწვეულია თაღლითობით, უფრო მაღალია, ვიდრე შეცდომით გამოწვეული რისკი, რადგან თაღლითობა შეიძლება მოიცავდეს საიდუმლო მორიგებას, გაყალბებას, ინფორმაციის განზრახ გამოტოვებას, არასწორი ინფორმაციის წარდგენას ან შიდა კონტროლის უგულებელყოფას.
- შევისწავლით აუდიტისთვის მნიშვნელოვან შიდა კონტროლს, რათა დავგეგმოთ მოცემული კონკრეტული გარემოებების შესაფერისი აუდიტორული პროცედურები და არა იმ მიზნით, რომ მოსაზრება გამოვთქვათ ჯგუფისა და ბანკის შიდა კონტროლის ეფექტიანობაზე.
- ვაფასებთ ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ გამოყენებული საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის, ასევე მნიშვნელოვანი საღრიცხვო შეფასებების და შესაბამისი განმარტებითი შენიშვნების მართებულობას.
- გამოგვაქვს დასკვნა იმის შესახებ, თუ რამდენად მიზანშეწონილია ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ „ფუნქციონირებადი საწარმოს“ დაშვების საფუძველზე აღრიცხვის გამოყენება და, მოპოვებულ აუდიტორულ მტკიცებულებაზე დაყრდნობით ვასკვნით, არსებობს თუ არა ისეთ მოვლენებთან ან პირობებთან დაკავშირებული არსებითი გაურკვევლობა, რაც შეიძლება სერიოზული ეჭვის საფუძველი გახდეს იმასთან დაკავშირებით, შეძლებს თუ არა ბანკი ფუნქციონირებად საწარმოდ დარჩენას. თუ დავასკვნით, რომ არსებითი განუსაზღვრელობა არსებობს, ვალდებულები ვართ, აუდიტორის დასკვნაში ყურადღება გავამახვილოთ კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების შესაბამის განმარტებით შენიშვნებზე, ან, თუ განმარტებითი შენიშვნები არ არის საკმარისი, მოვახდინოთ ჩვენი მოსაზრების მოდიფიცირება. ჩვენი დასკვნები ეყრდნობა

აუდიტორის დასკვნის თარიღამდე მოპოვებულ აუდიტორულ მტკიცებულებას. ამის მიუხედავად, სამომავლო მოვლენებმა ან პირობებმა შეიძლება გამოიწვიოს ჯგუფის ან ბანკის, როგორც ფუნქციონირებადი საწარმოს ფუნქციონირების შეწყვეტა.

- მთლიანობაში ვაფასებთ კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების წარდგენას, სტრუქტურასა და შინაარსს, განმარტებითი შენიშვნების ჩათვლით, და აგრეთვე იმას, თუ ასახავს კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგება შესაბამის გარიგებებს და მოვლენებს ისე, რომ უზრუნველყოფდეს სამართლიან წარდგენას.
- მოვიპოვებთ საკმარის და შესაფერის აუდიტორულ მტკიცებულებას ჯგუფის ფარგლებში არსებული საწარმოებისა თუ ბიზნესოპერაციების ფინანსურ ინფორმაციასთან დაკავშირებით, რომ გამოვთქვათ მოსაზრება კონსოლიდირებულ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაზე. პასუხს ვაგებთ ჯგუფის აუდიტის წარმართვაზე, ზედამხედველობასა და შედეგებზე. ჩვენ უშუალოდ ვართ პასუხისმგებელნი აუდიტორულ მოსაზრებაზე.

ჩვენ მართვის უფლებამოსილებით აღჭურვილ პირებს, სხვ საკითხებთან ერთად, ვატყობინებთ აუდიტის მასშტაბს და ვადებს, აგრეთვე აუდიტორული შემოწმების მნიშვნელოვან შედეგებს, მათ შორის შიდა კონტროლის მნიშვნელოვან ნაკლოვანებებს, რომლებსაც აუდიტის პროცესში გამოვავლენთ.

ამასთანავე, მართვის უფლებამოსილებით აღჭურვილ პირებს წარვუდგენთ წერილობით განცხადებას, რომ ვაკმაყოფილებთ სათანადო ეთიკურ მოთხოვნებს დამოუკიდებლობასთან დაკავშირებით და ვატყობინებთ ყოველგვარი ურთიერთობისა და სხვა საკითხების შესახებ, რომლებიც შეიძლება გონივრულ ეჭვს იწვევდეს ჩვენი დამოუკიდებლობის შესახებ და, თუ შესაძლებელია, წარმოვადგენთ საფრთხეების აღმოსაფხვრელად მიღებულ ზომებს და შესაბამის გარანტიებს.

მართვის უფლებამოსილებით აღჭურვილი პირებისთვის წარდგენილ საკითხებს შორის განვსაზღვრავთ იმ საკითხებს, რომლებიც ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვნად მივიჩნიეთ მიმდინარე პერიოდის კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტის განმავლობაში და, შესაბამისად, სწორედ ისინი წარმოადგენს აუდიტთან დაკავშირებულ ძირითად საკითხებს. აღნიშნულ საკითხებს აღვწერთ აუდიტორის დასკვნაში, თუ კანონით ან ნორმატიული აქტით არ არის აკრძალული საკითხის საჯაროობა, ან თუ, უკიდურესად იშვიათ შემთხვევებში, გადავწყვეტთ, რომ საკითხი არ უნდა აისახოს ჩვენს დასკვნაში, რადგან გონივრულობის ფარგლებში მოსალოდნელია, რომ ამით გამოწვეულმა უარყოფითმა შედეგებმა გადაწონოს ამ ინფორმაციის მიმართ საზოგადოებრივი ინტერესის სარგებელი.

წინამდებარე დამოუკიდებელი აუდიტორის დასკვნის შესაბამის აუდიტზე პასუხისმგებელი გარიგების პარტნიორი არის ლევან კანკავა.

შპს "პრაისუოტერჰაუსკუპერსი საქართველო" (რეგისტრაციის ნომერი: SARAS-F-775813)

ლევან კანკავა (რეგისტრაციის ნომერი: SARAS-A-592839)

თბილისი, საქართველო
28 აპრილი, 2022 წელი

შპს ფრაისუოთერჰაუსკუპერს, საქართველო
ს/კ 405220611
King David ბიზნეს ცენტრი, მ. ალექსიძის ქ. #12,,
მე-7 სართული, თბილისი 0171, საქართველო
ტელ: +995 (32) 250 80 50, www.pwc.com/ge

ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებული ანგარიშგება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
აქტივები				
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	6	1,595,460	1,601,599	994,479
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	7	42,237	19,690	15,597
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	8	2,086,113	2,098,506	1,591,829
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	9	16,547,185	14,594,269	12,349,399
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	10	1,938,196	1,527,268	985,293
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	11	-	1,059,946	1,021,568
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	13	252,340	270,978	256,660
საინვესტიციო ქონება	17	22,892	68,689	72,667
მიმდინარე მოგების გადასახადის წინასწარ გადახდა	35	84	69,762	25,695
მოგების გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივი	35	2,056	2,134	2,173
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	12	442,207	161,002	115,211
სხვა აქტივები	14	373,892	256,646	247,201
შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობები	15	378,657	362,863	329,529
აქტივის გამოყენების უფლება	16	58,001	49,746	57,086
არამატერიალური აქტივები	15	267,406	223,577	159,109
გუდვილი	18	28,197	28,197	29,459
ინვესტიციები მეკავშირე საწარმოებში		4,589	4,090	2,655
სულ აქტივები		**24,039,512**	**22,398,962**	**18,255,610**
ვალდებულებები				
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	19	2,984,075	4,485,873	3,593,901
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	20	14,884,145	12,634,295	10,112,002
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	23	120,620	211,242	95,643
მოგების გადასახადის მიმდინარე ვალდებულებები	35	86,302	27	818
მოგების გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულებები	35	10,979	13,084	18,806
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	21	1,583,699	1,419,513	1,213,598
ვალდებულებების და დანახარჯების რეზერვები	22	15,845	17,451	16,979
სხვა ვალდებულებები	24	83,623	59,969	70,366
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	36	56,522	54,588	59,316
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	25	623,647	672,740	591,035
სულ ვალდებულებები		**20,449,457**	**19,568,782**	**15,772,464**
საკუთარი კაპიტალი				
სააქციო კაპიტალი	26	21,014	21,014	21,014
სააქციო პრემიუმი		521,190	521,190	521,190
გაუნაწილებელი მოგება		3,117,079	2,355,105	2,016,119
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის რეზერვი	27	(52,521)	(73,130)	(62,669)
სამართლიანი ღირებულების რეზერვი საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდებისა, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით		(10,862)	11,157	(6,399)
კუმულატიური საკურსო სხვაობის რეზერვი		(5,938)	(5,261)	(6,691)
მფლობელებისთვის მიკუთვნებადი წმინდა აქტივები		**3,589,962**	**2,830,075**	**2,482,564**
არამაკონტროლებელი წილი	39	93	105	582
სულ საკუთარი კაპიტალი		**3,590,055**	2,830,180	**2,483,146**
სულ ვალდებულებები და საკუთარი კაპიტალი		**24,039,512**	**22,398,962**	**18,255,610**

143-313 გვერდებზე წარმოდგენილი კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგებები დამტკიცებულია სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მიერ 2022 წლის 28 აპრილს და ხელმოწერილია შემდეგი პირების მიერ:

ვახტანგ ბუცხრიკიძე
გენერალური დირექტორი

გიორგი მეგრელიშვილი
ფინანსური დირექტორი

151-313 გვერდებზე დართული შენიშვნები წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განუყოფელი ნაწილია.

მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის კონსოლიდირებული ანგარიშგება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	29	1,863,077	1,660,838	1,435,106
ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდით გამოთვლილი საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	29	1,805,196	1,608,751	1,387,172
სხვა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	29	57,881	52,087	47,934
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	29	(895,428)	(854,089)	(670,422)
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებზე	29	28,143	20,950	28,556
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი		**995,792**	**827,699**	**793,240**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	30	378,160	290,496*	280,618*
საკომისიო ხარჯი	30	(153,273)	(121,717)*	(101,492)*
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი		**224,887**	**168,779**	**179,126**
წმინდა შემოსავალი სავალუტო წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან	32	124,194	105,855	102,435
წმინდა შემოსავალი/ (ზარალი) საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით		11,156	(624)	169
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	31	41,042	13,354	17,576
მეკავშირე საწარმოების მოგების წილი		837	–	632
სხვა საოპერაციო არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი		**177,229**	**118,585**	**120,812**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	9	43,176	(330,811)	(82,030)
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებულ მოთხოვნებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	13	236	(7,760)	582
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიასა და საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	22	1,204	3,238	(2,156)
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი სხვა ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის	12	(14,461)	(13,408)	(7,717)
საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი) ფინანსურ აქტივებზე, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით		2,594	(1,810)	(291)
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება		(11,715)	(5,830)*	(2,743)*
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების ზარალის შემდეგ		**1,418,942**	**758,682***	**998,823***
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები	33	(255,747)	(206,887)	(226,008)
ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია	15,16,17	(70,622)	(64,068)	(57,319)
ვალდებულებების და დანახარჯების რეზერვები	22	-	(2,600)	(2,105)
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	34	(128,624)	(111,914)*	(124,184)*
საოპერაციო დანახარჯები		**(454,993)**	**(385,469)***	**(409,616)***
ზარალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების მოდიფიკაციის შედეგად		(1,726)	(41,015)	–
დასაბეგრი მოგება		**962,223**	**332,198**	**589,207**
მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/შეღავათი	35	(119,278)	5,062	(43,522)
წლის წმინდა მოგება		**842,945**	**337,260**	**545,685**
წლის სხვა სრული (ხარჯი)/შემოსავალი				
მუხლები, რომლებიც შეიძლება შემდგომში რეკლასიფიცირდეს მოგებაში ან ზარალში:				
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების სამართლიანი ღირებულების რეზერვის მოძრაობა	10	(22,020)	17,633	(15,175)
საკურსო სხვაობა წარსადგენ ვალუტაში კონვერტაციისას		(677)	1,588	241
წლის სხვა სრული (ხარჯი)/შემოსავალი		**(22,697)**	**19,221**	**(14,934)**
წლის მთლიანი სრული შემოსავალი		**820,248**	**356,481**	**530,751**
შემდეგი პირებისთვის მიკუთვნებადი მოგება:				
– ჯგუფის აქციონერები		842,929	337,238	545,612
– არამაკონტროლებელი წილის მფლობელები		16	22	73
წლის წმინდა მოგება		**842,945**	**337,260**	**545,685**
მთლიანი სრული შემოსავალი მიკუთვნებადია შემდეგი პირებისთვის:				
– ჯგუფის აქციონერები		820,232	356,459	530,678
– არამაკონტროლებელი წილის მფლობელები		16	22	73
წლის სრული შემოსავალი		**820,248**	**356,481**	**530,751**

** გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 და 2019 წლის კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილ გარკვეულ გადაანგარიშებებს.*

151-313 გვერდებზე დართული შენიშვნები წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განუყოფელი ნაწილია.

საკუთარი კაპიტალის ცვლილებების კონსოლიდირებული ანგარიშგება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	სააქციო კაპიტალი	სააქციო პრემიუმი	აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის რეზერვი	სამართლიანი ღირებულების რეზერვი საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდებისთვის, რომლებიც არის სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	კუმულაციური საკურსო სხვაობის რეზერვი	გაუნაწილებელი მოგება	სულ კაპიტალი არამაკონტროლებელი წილების გამოკლებით	არამაკონტროლებელი წილი	სულ საკუთარი კაპიტალი
ნაშთი 2019 წლის 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(33,591)**	**8,775**	**(6,933)**	**1,551,176**	**2,061,631**	**568**	**2,062,199**
წლის წმინდა მოგება		–	–	–	-	-	545,612	545,612	73	**545,685**
სხვა სრული (ზარალი)/ შემოსავალი		–	–	–	(15,175)	241	-	(14,934)	-	**(14,934)**
2019 წლის მთლიანი სრული (ზარალი)/ შემოსავალი		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(15,175)**	**241**	**545,612**	**530,678**	**73**	**530,751**
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით გადახდის ხარჯი	27	-	-	33,762	-	-	-	33,762	-	**33,762**
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის გადანაწილება მშობელი კომპანიის მიერ		-	-	(62,840)	-	-	-	(62,840)	-	**(62,840)**
დამატებითი წილის შესყიდვა არასაკონტროლო წილის მფლობელისგან		-	-	–	-	-	-	-	(19)	**(19)**
გამოცხადებული დივიდენდები		-	-	–	-	-	(80,911)	(80,911)	-	**(80,911)**
სხვა მოძრაობა		-	-	-	1	1	242	244	(40)	**204**
ნაშთი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(62,669)**	**(6,399)**	**(6,691)**	**2,016,119**	**2,482,564**	**582**	**2,483,146**
წლის წმინდა მოგება		–	–	–	–	–	337,238	337,238	22	**337,260**
სხვა სრული შემოსავალი		–	–	–	17,633	1,588	–	19,221	-	**19,221**
2020 წლის მთლიანი სრული შემოსავალი		**–**	**–**	**–**	**17,633**	**1,588**	**337,238**	**356,459**	**22**	**356,481**
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით გადახდის ხარჯი	27	–	–	17,472	–	–	–	17,472	–	**17,472**
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის გადანაწილება მშობელი კომპანიის მიერ		–	–	(27,932)	–	–	–	(27,932)	–	**(27,932)**
სხვა მოძრაობა		–	–	(1)	(77)	(158)	1,748	1,512	(499)	**1,013**
ნაშთი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(73,130)**	**11,157**	**(5,261)**	**2,355,105**	**2,830,075**	**105**	**2,830,180**
წლის წმინდა მოგება		–	–	–	–	–	842,929	842,929	16	**842,945**
2021 წლის სხვა სრული ზარალი:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(22,020)**	**(677)**	**-**	**(22,697)**	**-**	**(22,697)**
ბიზნეს მოდელის ცვლილების ეფექტი	2	–	–	–	26,062	–	–	26,062	-	**26,062**
სხვა ეფექტები პერიოდის განმავლობაში		–	–	–	(48,082)	(677)	–	(48,759)	-	**(48,759)**
2021 წლის მთლიანი სრული (ზარალი)/ შემოსავალი		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(22,020)**	**(677)**	**842,929**	**820,232**	**16**	**820,248**
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით გადახდის ხარჯი	27	–	–	20,609	–	–	-	20,609	-	**20,609**
გამოცხადებული დივიდენდები		–	–	–	–	–	(81,872)	(81,872)	(48)	**(81,920)**
სხვა მოძრაობა		–	–	–	1	–	917	918	20	**938**
ნაშთი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(52,521)**	**(10,862)**	**(5,938)**	**3,117,079**	**3,589,962**	**93**	**3,590,055**

151-313 გვერდებზე დართული შენიშვნები წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განუყოფელი ნაწილია.

ფულადი ნაკადების კონსოლიდირებული ანგარიშგება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
საოპერაციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული/(საოპერაციო საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული) ფულადი ნაკადები				
მიღებული პროცენტი		1,953,538	1,455,624	1,359,528
სავალუტო სვოპებიდან მიღებული პროცენტი	29	28,143	20,950	28,556
გადახდილი პროცენტი		(841,066)	(841,146)	(657,671)
მიღებული საკომისიო		361,844	297,030	282,715
გადახდილი საკომისიო		(152,984)	(129,445)	(105,207)
მოგება/(ხარჯი) უცხოური ვალუტის გაცვლის ოპერაციებიდან	32	113,043	(92,191)	79,287
მიღებული სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი		25,904	10,216	18,356
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები		(258,274)	(203,247)	(198,345)
გადახდილი ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები		(130,891)	(103,274)	(132,181)
მოგების გადახდილი გადასახადი		(7,100)	(44,285)	(68,166)
საოპერაციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული ფულადი ნაკადები საოპერაციო აქტივებსა და ვალდებულებებში ცვლილებებამდე		**1,092,157**	**370,232**	**606,872**
წმინდა ცვლილება საოპერაციო აქტივებში				
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ და სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში		390,174	(341,901)	(14,811)
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები		(2,993,309)	(1,059,684)	(2,013,577)
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები		9,493	(2,010)	(44,268)
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები		(229,236)	(58,914)	26,582
სხვა აქტივები		14,975	33,750	2,702
წმინდა ცვლილება საოპერაციო ვალდებულებებში				
ვალდებულებები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ		139,893	(32,294)	(1,938)
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები		2,606,998	1,457,569	274,769
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები		(112,238)	132,679	10,205
სხვა ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულებების და დანახარჯების რეზერვები		40,277	(5,128)	8,432
საოპერაციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული/(საოპერაციო საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული) წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები		**959,184**	**494,299**	**(1,145,032)**
საინვესტიციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული/(საინვესტიციო საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული) ფულადი ნაკადები				
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების შეძენა, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	10	(797,285)	(763,531)	(1,781,816)
შემოსულობა საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	10	1,025,775	287,917	240,603
შემოსულობა სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გამოსყიდვიდან ვადის მოსვლისას	10	412,204	165,632	1,598,536
მიღებული დივიდენდები		-	694	-
შვილობილი კომპანიების შესყიდვა, მიღებული ფულადი სახსრების გამოკლებით		-	-	410
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციების შეძენა	11	-	(639,824)	(613,383)
შემოსულობა ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციების გამოსყიდვიდან	11	-	413,038	216,871
შენობების, აღჭურვილობისა და არამატერიალური აქტივების შეძენა	15	(107,544)	(153,791)	(120,677)
შემოსულობა შენობების, აღჭურვილობის და არამატერიალური აქტივების გასხვისებიდან		20,826	3,450	13,225
შემოსულობა საინვესტიციო ქონების გასხვისებიდან		23,639	13,513	13,681
საინვესტიციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული/(საინვესტიციო საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული) წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები	**67**	**577,615**	**(672,902)**	**(432,550)**
(ფინანსურ საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული)/ფინანსური საქმიანობიდან მიღებული ფულადი ნაკადები				
შემოსულობა სხვა ნასესხები სახსრებიდან	36	1,750,443	4,031,812	1,819,899
სხვა ნასესხები სახსრების დაფარვა	36	(3,337,495)	(3,319,427)	(1,392,897)
საიჯარო ვალდებულების ძირითადი თანხის გადახდა	36	(12,825)	(13,251)	(6,453)
სუბორდინირებული ვალის დაფარვა	36	(12,562)	–	(104,079)
შემოსულობა სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გამოშვებიდან	36	242,287	31,601	1,176,049
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გამოსყიდვა	36	-	–	(14,296)
გადანაწილებული ხარჯების გადახდა		-	(27,932)	(62,840)
გადახდილი დივიდენდები		(81,920)	–	(80,911)
ფინანსურ საქმიანობაში (გამოყენებული)/ფინანსური საქმიანობიდან მიღებული წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები		**(1,452,072)**	**702,803**	**1,334,472**
სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილების გავლენა ფულად სახსრებსა და მათ ეკვივალენტებზე		(90,866)	82,920	73,186
ფულადი სახსრებისა და მათი ეკვივალენტების წმინდა (შემცირება)/ზრდა		**(6,139)**	**607,120**	**(169,924)**
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები წლის დასაწყისში	**6**	**1,601,599**	**994,479**	**1,164,403**
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები წლის ბოლოს	**6**	**1,595,460**	**1,601,599**	**994,479**

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ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ინდივიდუალური ანგარიშგება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
აქტივები				
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	6	1,565,400	1,536,717	978,870
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	7	16,722	13,717	12,709
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	8	2,086,113	2,098,506	1,591,829
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	9	16,549,460	14,611,204	12,416,985
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	10	1,958,198	1,547,330	983,131
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	11	-	1,059,946	1,021,568
საინვესტიციო ქონება	17	22,022	67,812	71,801
მიმდინარე მოგების გადასახადის წინასწარ გადახდა		-	69,166	25,126
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	12	442,305	173,075	119,593
სხვა აქტივები	14	321,009	226,892	197,904
შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობები	15	352,743	335,124	302,190
არამატერიალური აქტივები	15	249,356	210,602	152,393
აქტივის გამოყენების უფლება	16	56,244	46,699	55,571
გუდვილი	18	27,502	27,502	27,502
ინვესტიციები შვილობილ და მეკავშირე საწარმოებში		32,451	33,142	33,080
სულ აქტივები		**23,679,525**	**22,057,434**	**17,990,252**
ვალდებულებები				
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	19	2,757,243	4,230,013	3,418,798
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	20	14,932,402	12,746,959	10,177,027
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	21	1,539,518	1,381,009	1,213,598
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	23	92,613	186,487	58,809
მოგების გადასახადის მიმდინარე ვალდებულებები		86,681	-	-
მოგების გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულებები	35	10,979	13,083	18,347
ვალდებულებების და ხარჯების რეზერვი	22	15,845	17,451	16,978
სხვა ვალდებულებები	24	75,263	52,083	60,371
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	36	54,328	51,215	58,476
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	25	592,333	639,641	562,060
სულ ვალდებულებები		**20,157,205**	**19,317,941**	**15,584,464**
საკუთარი კაპიტალი				
სააქციო კაპიტალი	26	21,014	21,014	21,014
სააქციო პრემიუმი		521,190	521,190	521,190
გაუნაწილებელი მოგება		3,043,459	2,259,159	1,933,412
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის რეზერვი	27	(52,521)	(73,129)	(62,669)
სამართლიანი ღირებულების რეზერვი საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდებისა, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით		(10,822)	11,259	(7,159)
სულ საკუთარი კაპიტალი		**3,522,320**	**2,739,493**	**2,405,788**
სულ ვალდებულებები და საკუთარი კაპიტალი		**23,679,525**	**22,057,434**	**17,990,252**

143-313 გვერდებზე წარმოდგენილი კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგებები დამტკიცებულია სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს მიერ 2022 წლის 28 აპრილს და ხელმოწერილია შემდეგი პირების მიერ:

ვახტანგ ბუცხრიკიძე
გენერალური დირექტორი

გიორგი მეგრელიშვილი
ფინანსური დირექტორი

151-313 გვერდებზე დართული შენიშვნები წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განუყოფელი ნაწილია.

მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის ინდივიდუალური ანგარიშგება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	29	1,803,709	1,609,791	1,387,720
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	29	(878,444)	(839,830)	(657,579)
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებზე	29	28,143	20,950	28,556
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი		**953,408**	**790,911**	**758,697**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	30	349,598	263,981*	250,954*
საკომისიო ხარჯი	30	(176,028)	(139,583)*	(115,159)*
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი		**173,570**	**124,398**	**135,795**
წმინდა შემოსავალი სავალუტო წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან	32	124,879	108,101	103,210
წმინდა შემოსავალი/(ზარალი) საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით		11,156	(624)	169
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი		86,170	6,120	15,452
მეკავშირე საწარმოების მოგების წილი		810	-	633
სხვა საოპერაციო არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი		**223,015**	**113,597**	**119,464**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	9	37,633	(323,651)	(84,562)
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიასა და საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	38	1,204	3,238	(2,156)
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი სხვა ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის	12	(5,979)	(9,844)	(2,173)
საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი) ფინანსურ აქტივებზე, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	10	2,670	(1,915)	(291)
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება		(10,205)	(4,490)*	(1,886)*
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების ზარალის შემდეგ		**1,375,316**	**692,244***	**922,888***
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები	33	(232,291)	(186,395)	(205,026)
ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია		(62,653)	(55,761)	(50,726)
ვალდებულებებისა და დანახარჯების რეზერვები	22	-	(2,600)	(2,105)
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	34	(103,668)	(90,153)*	(101,053)*
საოპერაციო დანახარჯები		**(398,612)**	**(334,909)***	**(358,910)***
ზარალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების მოდიფიკაციის შედეგად		(1,726)	(37,131)	-
დასაბეგრი მოგება		**974,978**	**320,204**	**563,978**
მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/შეღავათი	35	(109,813)	5,264	(43,101)
წლის წმინდა მოგება		**865,165**	**325,468**	**520,877**
წლის სხვა სრული (ხარჯი)/შემოსავალი: მუხლები, რომლებიც შეიძლება შემდგომში რეკლასიფიცირდეს მოგებაში ან ზარალში:				
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების სამართლიანი ღირებულების რეზერვის მოძრაობა		(22,081)	17,632	(15,933)
წლის სხვა სრული (ხარჯი)/შემოსავალი		**(22,081)**	**17,632**	**(15,933)**
წლის სრული შემოსავალი		**843,084**	**343,100**	**504,944**

** გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 და 2019 წლის კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილ გარკვეულ გადაანგარიშებებს.*

151-313 გვერდებზე დართული შენიშვნები წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განუყოფელი ნაწილია.

საკუთარი კაპიტალის ცვლილებების ინდივიდუალური ანგარიშგება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	სააქციო კაპიტალი	სააქციო პრემიუმი	აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის რეზერვი	სამართლიანი ღირებულების რეზერვი საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდებისთვის, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	გაუნაწილებელი მოგება	სულ
ნაშთი 2019 წლის 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(33,591)**	**8,775**	**1,493,408**	**2,010,796**
წლის წმინდა მოგება		–	–	–	-	520,877	**520,877**
სხვა სრული ზარალი		–	–	–	(15,933)	-	**(15,933)**
2019 წლის მთლიანი სრული (ზარალი)/ შემოსავალი		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(15,933)**	**520,877**	**504,944**
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით გადახდის ხარჯი	27	–	–	33,762	–	–	**33,762**
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის ხარჯების გადანაწილება მშობელი კომპანიის მიერ		–	–	(62,840)	–	–	**(62,840)**
გამოცხადებული დივიდენდები		–	–	–	–	(80,911)	**(80,911)**
სხვა მოძრაობა		–	–	–	(1)	38	**37**
ნაშთი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(62,669)**	**(7,159)**	**1,933,412**	**2,405,788**
წლის წმინდა მოგება		–	–	–	–	325,468	**325,468**
სხვა სრული შემოსავალი		–	–	–	17,632	–	**17,632**
2020 წლის მთლიანი სრული შემოსავალი		**–**	**–**	**–**	**17,632**	**325,468**	**343,100**
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით გადახდის ხარჯი	27	–	–	17,472	–	–	**17,472**
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდა ხარჯების გადანაწილება მშობელი კომპანიის მიერ		–	–	(27,932)	–	–	**(27,932)**
სხვა მოძრაობა		–	–	–	786	279	**1,065**
ნაშთი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(73,129)**	**11,259**	**2,259,159**	**2,739,493**
წლის წმინდა მოგება		–	–	–	–	865,165	**865,165**
2021 წლის სხვა სრული ზარალი:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(22,081)**	**-**	**(22,081)**
ბიზნეს მოდელის ცვლილების ეფექტი	2	–	–	–	26,062	-	**26,062**
სხვა ეფექტები პერიოდის განმავლობაში		–	–	–	(48,143)	-	**(48,143)**
2021 წლის მთლიანი სრული (ზარალი)/ შემოსავალი		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(22,081)**	**865,165**	**843,084**
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით გადახდის ხარჯი	27	–	–	20,609	–	–	**20,609**
გამოცხადებული დივიდენდები		–	–	–	–	(81,872)	**(81,872)**
სხვა მოძრაობა		–	–	(1)	–	1,007	**1,006**
ნაშთი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**21,014**	**521,190**	**(52,521)**	**(10,822)**	**3,043,459**	**3,522,320**

151-313 გვერდებზე დართული შენიშვნები წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განუყოფელი ნაწილია.

ფულადი ნაკადების ინდივიდუალური ანგარიშგება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
საოპერაციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული/(საოპერაციო საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული) ფულადი ნაკადები				
მიღებული პროცენტი		1,896,294	1,402,828	1,310,626
სავალუტო სვოპებიდან მიღებული პროცენტი	29	28,143	20,950	28,556
გადახდილი პროცენტი		(827,586)	(826,633)	(663,802)
მიღებული საკომისიო		347,743	270,516	253,250
გადახდილი საკომისიო		(175,738)	(147,379)	(118,969)
მოგება/(ხარჯი) უცხოური ვალუტის გაცვლის ოპერაციებიდან	32	108,379	(91,996)	79,618
მიღებული სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი		18,839	4,803	9,543
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები		(235,399)	(182,627)	(178,518)
გადახდილი ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები		(103,865)	(80,965)	(110,569)
მოგების გადახდილი გადასახადი		(60)	(44,040)	(68,508)
საოპერაციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული ფულადი ნაკადები საოპერაციო აქტივებსა და ვალდებულებებში ცვლილებებამდე		**1,056,750**	**325,457**	**541,227**
წმინდა ცვლილება საოპერაციო აქტივებში				
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ და სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში		414,144	(338,835)	(20,393)
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები		(2,981,673)	(993,187)	(2,042,091)
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები		(236,092)	(45,601)	477
სხვა აქტივები		32,810	6,882	19,332
წმინდა ცვლილება საოპერაციო ვალდებულებებში				
ვალდებულებები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ		139,332	(32,294)	(1,938)
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები		2,532,369	1,499,686	300,888
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები		(96,287)	125,129	3,456
სხვა ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულებების და ხარჯების ანარიცხები		39,348	(459)	5,019
საოპერაციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული/(საოპერაციო საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული) წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები		**900,701**	**546,778**	**(1,194,023)**
საინვესტიციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული/(საინვესტიციო საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული) ფულადი ნაკადები				
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების შეძენა, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	10	(797,285)	(783,530)	(1,781,432)
შემოსულობა საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	10	1,025,775	287,917	240,603
შემოსულობა სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გამოსყიდვიდან ვადის მოსვლისას	10	412,204	165,632	1,598,536
მიღებული დივიდენდები		52,593	694	5,211
შვილობილ საწარმოებში კაპიტალის შემცირებიდან მიღებული ფულადი სახსრები და შვილობილ საწარმოებში გადახდილი შენატანები		1,101	(667)	-
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციების შეძენა	11	-	(639,824)	(613,383)
შემოსულობა ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციების გამოსყიდვიდან	11	-	413,038	**216,871**
შენობების, აღჭურვილობისა და არამატერიალური აქტივების შეძენა	15	(93,626)	(142,367)	(112,345)
შემოსულობა შენობების, აღჭურვილობის და არამატერიალური აქტივების გასხვისებიდან		20,609	4,510	10,140
შემოდინება საინვესტიციო ქონების გაყიდვიდან		24,423	12,849	12,446
საინვესტიციო საქმიანობიდან მიღებული/(საინვესტიციო საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული) წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები	**67**	**645,794**	**(681,748)**	**(423,353)**
(ფინანსურ საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული)/ფინანსური საქმიანობიდან მიღებული ფულადი ნაკადები				
შემოსულობა სხვა ნასესხები სახსრებიდან		1,692,815	3,860,292	1,703,411
სხვა ნასესხები სახსრების დაფარვა		(3,267,884)	(3,209,347)	(1,270,653)
საიჯარო ვალდებულების ძირითადი თანხის გადახდა		(10,797)	(15,784)	(6,960)
სუბორდინირებული ვალის დაფარვა		(12,562)	–	(104,079)
შემოსულობა სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გამოშვებიდან		236,820	–	1,196,422
გადახდილი დივიდენდები		(81,872)	–	(80,911)
გადანაწილებული ხარჯების გადახდა		-	(27,932)	(62,840)
(ფინანსურ საქმიანობაში გამოყენებული)/ფინანსური საქმიანობიდან მიღებული წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები		**(1,443,480)**	**607,229**	**1,374,390**
სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილების გავლენა ფულად სახსრებსა და მათ ეკვივალენტებზე		(74,332)	85,588	66,468
ფულადი სახსრებისა და მათი ეკვივალენტების წმინდა ზრდა/(შემცირება)		**28,683**	**557,847**	**(176,518)**
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები წლის დასაწყისში	**6**	**1,536,717**	**978,870**	**1,155,388**
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები წლის ბოლოს	**6**	**1,565,400**	**1,536,717**	**978,870**

151-313 გვერდებზე დართული შენიშვნები წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განუყოფელი ნაწილია.

კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები

1. შესავალი

ძირითადი საქმიანობა. სს „თიბისი ბანკი“ (შემდგომში „ბანკი“) დაფუძნდა 1992 წლის 17 დეკემბერს და მდებარეობს საქართველოში. ბანკი არის აქციებით შეზღუდული სააქციო საზოგადოება და დაფუძნებულია საქართველოს კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად. ბანკის ძირითადი საქმიანობა არის უნივერსალური საბანკო ოპერაციები, რაც მოიცავს კორპორატიულ, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების, საცალო და მიკრო ოპერაციებს საქართველოში. ბანკი არის საქართველოსა და აზერბაიჯანში დაფუძნებული კომპანიების ჯგუფის (შემდგომში „ჯგუფი“) მშობელი კომპანია. მათი ძირითადი ბიზნესსაქმიანობაა საბანკო, სალიზინგო, საბროკერო და ბარათის დამუშავების მომსახურების გაწევა კორპორატიული კლიენტებისა და ფიზიკური პირებისთვის. ბანკი საქმიანობს 1993 წლის 20 იანვრიდან საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის („სებ“) მიერ გაცემული საბანკო საქმიანობის გენერალური ლიცენზიის შესაბამისად. ბანკის იურიდიული მისამართია და საქმიანობის ადგილია: მარჯანიშვილის ქუჩა #7, 0102 თბილისი, საქართველო. ბანკი დაარეგისტრირა ვაკის რაიონულმა სასამართლომ და მისი რეგისტრაციის ნომერია 204854595.

ბანკს აქვს 147 ფილიალი (2020 წ.: 149; 2019 წ.: 148) ფილიალი საქართველოში.

საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფი“ არის ინგლისსა და უელსში დაფუძნებული საჯარო შეზღუდული პასუხისმგებლობის საზოგადოება. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ საწესდებო კაპიტალის 99.88%-ს (2020 წ.: 99.88%, 2019 წ.: 99.88%), ამრიგად წარმოადგენდა ბანკის საბოლოო მშობელ კომპანიას. საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფის“ რეგისტრირებული იურიდიული მისამართია: ჰაიდაუნ ჰაუსი, იეომან ვეი, ვორთინგი, ვესტ სასექსი, გაერთიანებული სამეფო, BN99 3HH. საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ჯგუფის“ სარეგისტრაციო ნომერია 10029943.

ჯგუფის მთლიანი გამოშვებული აქციების 3%-ზე მეტს პირდაპირ ფლობდნენ შემდეგი აქციონერები: დანარჩენი აქციონერებიდან თითოეული აქციათა 3%-ზე ნაკლებს ფლობდა. 2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფს არ ჰყავდა საბოლოო მაკონტროლებელი მხარე.

	წილობრივი მონაწილეობა (%) 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		
მფლობელები	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფი“	99.88%	99.88%	99.88%
სხვა	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%
სულ	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის, 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ინფორმაცია კომპანიის მესაკუთრეების შესახებ ბენეფიციარული მფლობელების წილების მიხედვით, ასე გამოიყურება:

	წილობრივი მონაწილეობა (%) 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		
მფლობელები	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
ინსტიტუციური და საცალო ინვესტორები	74.31%	74.79%	68.70%
საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებები	7.84%	7.84%	8.04%
დამფუძნებლები*	14.61%	14.64%	16.26%
სხვა აქციონერები**	3.24%	2.73%	7.00%
სულ	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

** დამფუძნებლები მოიცავს მამუკა ხაზარაძის, ბადრი ჯაფარიძის პირდაპირ და არაპირდაპირ მფლობელობას.*

*** სხვა მოიცავს მფლობელებს – ფიზიკურ და იურიდიულ პირებს.*

კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები გაგრძელება

1. შესავალი გაგრძელება

შვილობილი და მეკავშირე საწარმოები. წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგება შემდეგ ძირითად შვილობილ საწარმოებს მოიცავს:

	ხმის უფლების მქონე და ჩვეულებრივი აქციების წილი საწესდებო კაპიტალში 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით					
შვილობილი საწარმოს სახელი	2021	2020	2019	საქმიანობის ან დაფუძნების ძირითადი ადგილი	დაფუძნების წელი	ძირითადი საქმიანობა
სს „თიბისი ბანკი“	99.88%	99.88%	99.88%	თბილისი, საქართველო	1992	საბანკო საქმიანობა
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	99.53%	99.53%	99.53%	თბილისი, საქართველო	1997	ბარათების დამუშავება
შპს „თიბისი კაპიტალი“	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	თბილისი, საქართველო	1999	საბროკერო საქმიანობა
სს „თიბისი ლიზინგი“	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2003	იჯარა
შპს „თიბისი კრედიტი“	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	ბაქო, აზერბაიჯანი	1999	არასაბანკო საკრედიტო დაწესებულება
შპს „თიბისი ფეი“	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2009	დამუშავება
შპს „თიბისი ინვესტი“	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	რამათ-განი, ისრაელი	2011	საზოგადოებასთან ურთიერთობა და მარკეტინგი
შპს „ინდექსი“	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2011	უძრავი ქონების მართვა
შპს „თიბისი კაპიტალ ესეთ მენეჯმენტ“	100.00%	მითითებული არ არის	მითითებული არ არის	თბილისი, საქართველო	2021	აქტივების მართვა

ჯგუფს აქვს ინვესტიციები შემდეგ მეკავშირე საწარმოებში:

	ხმის უფლების მქონე და ჩვეულებრივი აქციების წილი საწესდებო კაპიტალში 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით					
მეკავშირე საწარმოს სახელი	2021	2020	2019	საქმიანობის ან დაფუძნების ძირითადი ადგილი	დაფუძნების წელი	ძირითადი საქმიანობა
სს „კრედიტინფო საქართველო“	21.08%	21.08%	21.08%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2005	ფინანსური შუამავლობა
სს „თბილისის საფონდო ბირჟა“	28.87%	28.87%	28.87%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2019	ფინანსები, მომსახურება
სს „საქართველოს ფასიანი ქაღალდების ცენტრალური დეპოზიტარი“	22.87%	22.87%	27.70%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2019	ფინანსები, მომსახურება
სს „საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟა“[1]	17.33%	17.33%	17.33%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2019	ფინანსები, მომსახურება
სს „კავკასრეესტრი“[1]	10.03%	10.03%	10.03%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2019	ფინანსები, მომსახურება

რეგისტრაციის ან დაფუძნების ქვეყანა ასევე წარმოადგენს თითოეული ზემოაღნიშნული შვილობილი საწარმოს საქმიანობის ძირითად ადგილს.

ჯგუფის ორგანიზაციული სტრუქტურა შედგება მთელი რიგი ურთიერთდაკავშირებული სამეურნეო სუბიექტებისგან, რომლებიც შედგება შვილობილი და მეკავშირე საწარმოებისგან. ეს საწარმოები არ არის კონსოლიდირებული ან აღრიცხული წილობრივი მეთოდით მათი არაარსებითობის გამო. ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილია ამ სამეურნეო სუბიექტების სრული სია, დაფუძნების ქვეყანა და აქციების თითოეული კლასის მფლობელობა.

1. შესავალი გაგრძელება

კომპანიის დასახელება	ხმის უფლების მქონე და ჩვეულებრივი აქციების წილი საწესდებო კაპიტალში 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით 2021	2020	2019	საქმიანობის ან დაფუძნების ძირითადი ადგილი	დაფუძნების წელი	ძირითადი საქმიანობა
შპს „თიბისი ინვესტ ინტერნეიშენალი“[2]	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2016	ინვესტირების ინსტრუმენტი
უნივერსიტეტის განვითარების ფონდი[2]	33.33%	33.33%	33.33%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2007	განათლება
შპს „საქართველოს ნატურალური პროდუქტები“[2]	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2001	ვაჭრობა, მომსახურება
„შპს თიბისი ტრეიდი“	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	თბილისი, საქართველო	2008	ვაჭრობა, მომსახურება
სს „ჯორჯია ლარჯ ქეფ დაივერსიფაიდ კრედიტ პორთფოლიო“	100.00%	მითითებული არ არის	მითითებული არ არის	თბილისი, საქართველო	2021	აქტივების მართვა

ჯგუფის საოპერაციო გარემო. საქართველო, სადაც ჯგუფის საქმიანობის უმეტესობა იყრის თავს, განვითარებადი ბაზრის გარკვეული ნიშნებით ხასიათდება. იურიდიული, საგადასახადო და მარეგულირებელი ბაზა აგრძელებს განვითარებას და ექვემდებარება ხშირ ცვლილებას და სხვადასხვაგვარ ინტერპრეტაციას (35-ე შენიშვნა). 2021 წელს საქართველოს ეკონომიკა 10.6%-ით გიზარდა. ეკონომიკის გამოცოცხლება მოსალოდნელი იყო, მაგრამ საქართველოს ეკონომიკა ისეთი სიჩქარით გაიზარდა, რომ ყველაზე ოპტიმისტურ სცენარებსაც გადააჭარბა. მნიშვნელოვანია, რომ ზრდა ფართო ხასიათისაა და აისახა შემოდინების ყველა წყაროზე, ასევე შიდა მოთხოვნაზე. ეს უკანასკნელი განაპირობა პანდემიის პერიოდში დანაზოგების სიჭარბის შემობრუნებამ შეძლებულ სეგმენტში, რასაც ხელი შეუწყო აშშ დოლარში ანაბრების დაბალმა განაკვეთებმა. კრედიტების ზრდაც მძლავრი იყო, ხოლო ფისკალური პოლიტიკის კურსი ოდნავ გამკაცრდა ჯერ კიდევ დიდი, თუმცა, წინა წელთან შედარებით ბევრად უფრო დაბალი დეფიციტის გამო. ამავდროულად, საქართველოს კვლავ აქვს ეკონომიკური ზრდის შემცირების რისკი პანდემიის გაგრძელების, შიდა და გარე პოლიტიკური დაძაბულობის, რეგიონში შესაძლო სამხედრო კონფლიქტებისა და ფედერალური სარეზერვოს სისტემის (Fed) მიერ განაკვეთების მოსალოდნელზე ადრე გაზრდის გამო.

კოვიდ-19-ის ახალი შემთხვევები უპრეცედენტო ტემპით მატულობს. თუმცა საყოველთაოდ დადასტურებულია, რომ ომიკრონი ბევრად უფრო ნაკლებად მწვავე შტამია. ამავდროულად, საქართველოში, რეგიონის ზოგიერთი ქვეყნის მსგავსად, ვაქცინაციის პროცესი შეფერხებით მიმდინარეობს და მსოფლიოს საშუალო მაჩვენებელს ჩამოუვარდება. 2022 წელს, 2021 წელთან შედარებით, ზრდა ბევრად უფრო მეტად იქნება დამოკიდებული ტურიზმის ნაკადის უწყვეტ განახლებაზე და ამიტომ პანდემიასთან დაკავშირებული და სხვა რისკების მატერიალიზებამ შეიძლება მკვეთრად შეზღუდოს ეკონომიკური საქმიანობა საქართველოში და უარყოფითად იმოქმედოს ბიზნესგარემოზე და ჯგუფის კლიენტებზე.

ხელმძღვანელობა საჭირო ზომებს იღებს, რათა უზრუნველყოს ჯგუფის ოპერაციების მდგრადობა და მხარდაჭერა აღმოუჩინოს თავის მომხმარებლებსა და თანამშრომლებს. მუდმივად მიმდინარეობს მუშაობა სტრეს-ტესტებზე ჯგუფზე სხვადასხვა არასახარბიელო სცენარის შესაძლო გავლენების გასააზრებლად. გარდა ამისა, ხელმძღვანელობამ დამატებითი ნაბიჯები გადადგა, რათა გამოევლინა არაეფექტური პროცესები და კიდევ უფრო გაამყარა ჯგუფის ფინანსური მდგომარეობა ოპტიმიზაციის გზით.

არსებული ეკონომიკური ვითარების და ზემოაღნიშნული ზომების სამომავლო ეფექტების პროგნოზირება რთულია და ხელმძღვანელობის ამჟამინდელი მოლოდინები და შეფასებები შეიძლება განსხვავდებოდეს ფაქტობრივი შედეგებისგან.

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების მიზნით ჯგუფი იყენებს დასაბუთებად საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციას, მაკროეკონომიკური ცვლადების პროგნოზირების ჩათვლით. თუმცა, როგორც ეკონომიკურ პროგნოზებს ახასიათებს, მათი დადგომის პროგნოზი და ალბათობა ექვემდებარება თანმდევი განუსაზღვრელობის მაღალ ხარისხს და ამიტომ ფაქტობრივი შედეგები შეიძლება

1 ჯგუფს მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა აქვს სს „საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟაზე“ და სს „კავკასრეესტრზე“, რომლებსაც ფლობს, როგორც ინვესტიციებს მეკავშირე საწარმოებში.
2 დროებით უმოქმედო

კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები გაგრძელება

1. შესავალი გაგრძელება

პროგნოზირებულებისგან მნიშვნელოვნად განსხვავდებოდეს. 37-ე შენიშვნაში წარმოდგენილია დამატებითი ინფორმაცია იმის შესახებ, თუ როგორ ჩართო ჯგუფმა საპროგნოზო ინფორმაცია მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მოდელებში.

2022 წლის თებერვლიდან რეგიონში მიმდინარე პოლიტიკური დაძაბულობა გამწვავდა უკრაინაში რუსეთის შეჭრის შემდეგ. ეს უარყოფითად აისახა სასაქონლო და ფინანსურ ბაზრებზე და გაზარდა მერყეობა, განსაკუთრებით უცხოური ვალუტის კურსებთან მიმართებით. რამდენიმე ქვეყნის მიერ დაწესებული სანქციების შედეგად, რუსეთის ბაზარი ბევრმა კომპანიამ დატოვა და შეწყვიტა მომსახურებისა და პროდუქტების მიწოდება რუსული ბაზრისთვის. მოსალოდნელია შემდგომი სანქციები და შეზღუდვები რუსეთში მოქმედი კომპანიების ბიზნესსაქმიანობაზე. საქართველოს ეკონომიკაზე უარყოფითი გავლენის თავიდან ასარიდებლად საქართველოს მთავრობა არ შეუერთდა ყველა სანქციას, თუმცა რუსეთის წინააღმდეგ დაწესებული შეზღუდვების, ასევე უკრაინის ეკონომიკის დაღმავლობის სრული ხასიათი და შესაძლო ეფექტები ჯერ კიდევ უცნობია. ამის მიუხედავად, უკრაინასა და რუსეთში განვითარებული მოვლენების მიმართ საქართველოს მოწყვლადობისა და ამ ქვეყნებთან ეკონომიკური კავშირების გამო, ეს ყველაფერი არასახარბიელოდ აისახება ზრდის პერსპექტივაზე და ასევე სხვა მაკრო ცვლადებზე, რამაც შეიძლება ასევე უარყოფითად იმოქმედოს ბანკის კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობაზე, ლიკვიდურობასა და საკრედიტო რისკებზე.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა

მომზადების საფუძველი. წინამდებარე კონსოლიდირებული ფინანსური ანგარიშგება (შემდგომში „ფინანსური ანგარიშგება“) მომზადებულია „ფინანსური ანგარიშგების საერთაშორისო სტანდარტების“ („ფასს“) ისტორიული ღირებულების კონვენციის შესაბამისად, შეცვლილი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების საწყისი აღიარებით სამართლიანი ღირებულების საფუძველზე და ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების გადაფასებით, სამართლიანი ღირებულების მოგება ან ზარალში ასახვით და სამართლიანი ღირებულების სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით და „ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის, ანგარიშგების და აუდიტის შესახებ“ საქართველოს კანონის მოთხოვნების შესაბამისად. ძირითადი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა, რომელიც გამოიყენება კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგებების მომზადებისთვის აღწერილია ქვემოთ. ეს პოლიტიკა ერთნაირად ვრცელდება ყველა წარმოდგენილ პერიოდზე, თუ ქვემოთ საგანგებოდ სხვა რამე არ არის მითითებული.

კლიმატის ცვლილება. ჯგუფი, როგორც პასუხისმგებელი კრედიტორი, აგრძელებს კლიმატის ცვლილებისა და დაბალი ემისიის ეკონომიკაზე გადასვლის პოტენციური ზემოქმედების შეფასების განვითარებას მის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებში აღიარებულ და წარმოდგენილ აქტივებსა და ვალდებულებებზე. წლის განმავლობაში ჯგუფმა შეასრულა მაღალი დონის დარგობრივი შეფასება, რადგან სხვადასხვა სექტორი შეიძლება იყოს დაუცველი კლიმატთან დაკავშირებულ სხვადასხვა რისკების მიმართ. მეორე მხრივ, მომდევნო წლებში უნდა გაიზარდოს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების ცოდნა, რომელსაც აქვს გრძელვადიანი ზემოქმედება. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბერს, მაღალი დონის დარგობრივი შეფასებისას მენეჯმენტმა კონკრეტულად განიხილა კლიმატის ცვლილებისა და დაბალი ემისიის ეკონომიკაზე გადასვლის პოტენციური გავლენა. დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია წარმოდგენილია 37-ე შენიშვნაში.

წარსადგენი ვალუტა. წინამდებარე ფინანსური ანგარიშგება წარმოდგენილია ათას ქართულ ლარში („ათასი ლარი“), თუ სხვა რამე არ არის მითითებული.

ცვლილებები არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურების წარმოდგენაში. 2021 წლის განმავლობაში ჯგუფმა მოახდინა არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების/ამოღების რეკლასიფიკაცია „ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯებიდან’ „არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურებაში“. აღრიცხული გაუფასურების/ამოღების მნიშვნელოვანი ნაწილი უკავშირდება დასაკუთრებულ აქტივებს და საინვესტიციო ქონებას. ხელმძღვანელობას მიაჩნია, რომ აქტივების ეს ტიპი აქტიურად არ გამოიყენება ყოველდღიურ ოპერაციებში, არამედ ძირითადად გამიზნულია მომავალში გასაყიდად. ამ ხარჯების/ამოღებული თანხების ხასიათიდან გამომდინარე, ასეთი წარდგენა უფრო მართებულია და ჯგუფის აუდიტირებულ კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ წლიურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას სძენს მეტ სიცხადეს და აქცევს უფრო იოლად აღსაქმელად. შედარებადი ფინანსური მონაცემების წარდგენა დაკორექტირდა მიმდინარე პერიოდის თანხების წარდგენის დასადასტურებლად:

2. მნიშვნელოვანი საბუღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ეფექტი მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის კონსოლიდირებულ ანგარიშგებაზე

ათას ლარში	**31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ (თავდაპირველად წარმოდგენილი)**	**რეკლასიფიკაცია**	**31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	-	(5,830)	(5,830)
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(117,744)	5,830	(111,914)

ათას ლარში	**31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ (თავდაპირველად წარმოდგენილი)**	**რეკლასიფიკაცია**	**31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	-	(2,743)	(2,743)
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(126,927)	2,743	(124,184)

ეფექტი მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის ინდივიდუალურ ანგარიშგებაზე

ათას ლარში	**31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ (თავდაპირველად წარმოდგენილი)**	**რეკლასიფიკაცია**	**31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	-	(4,490)	(4,490)
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(94,643)	4,490	(90,153)

ათას ლარში	**31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ (თავდაპირველად წარმოდგენილი)**	**რეკლასიფიკაცია**	**31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	-	(1,886)	(1,886)
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(102,939)	1,886	(101,053)

საბარათე ოპერაციებისთვის მიღებული ქეშბექების და წამახალისებელი გადახდების გადაანგარიშება. სრული შემოსავლის კონსოლიდირებულ ანგარიშგებაში მეტი სიცხადის შესატანად ჯგუფმა გადახედა Visa-სგან და Mastercard-ისგან საბარათე ოპერაციებისთვის მიღებული ქეშბექების და წამახალისებელი გადახდების წარმოდგენას. ქეშბექების და წამახალისებელი გადახდების მისაღები თანხის ოდენობა დამოკიდებულია ჯგუფის ოპერაციების მასშტაბზე Visa-ს და Mastercard-ის ბარათებით და მათთვის გადახდილ დაკავშირებულ საკომისიო ხარჯებზე. ხელმძღვანელობას მიაჩნია, რომ Visa-სთვის და Mastercard-ისთვის გადახდილი საკომისიო ხარჯების წარმოდგენა მათგან მიღებული ქეშბექების და წამახალისებელი გადახდების გამოკლებით, უფრო გასაგებად და ცხადად წარმოაჩენს ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას და მასთან დაკავშირებულ საბუღალტრო აღრიცხვის წესებს. რეკლასიფიკაციის შედეგად, ხელმძღვანელობამ Visa-სგან და Mastercard-ისგან მიღებული ქეშბექები და წამახალისებელი გადახდები „საკომისიო შემოსავლიდან“ გადაიტანა „საკომისიო ხარჯში“. შედარებადი ფინანსური მონაცემების წარდგენა დაკორექტირდა მიმდინარე პერიოდის თანხების წარდგენის დასადასტურებლად:

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ეფექტი მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის კონსოლიდირებულ ანგარიშგებაზე

ათას ლარში	**31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ (თავდაპირველად წარმოდგენილი)**	**რეკლასიფიკაცია**	**31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	298,496	(8,000)	290,496
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(129,717)	8,000	(121,717)

ათას ლარში	**31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ (თავდაპირველად წარმოდგენილი)**	**რეკლასიფიკაცია**	**31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	284,428	(3,810)	280,618
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(105,302)	3,810	(101,492)

ეფექტი მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის ინდივიდუალურ ანგარიშგებაზე

ათას ლარში	**31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ (თავდაპირველად წარმოდგენილი)**	**რეკლასიფიკაცია**	**31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	271,981	(8,000)	263,981
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(147,583)	8,000	(139,583)

ათას ლარში	**31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ (თავდაპირველად წარმოდგენილი)**	**რეკლასიფიკაცია**	**31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ. (გადაანგარიშებული)**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	254,764	(3,810)	250,954
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(118,969)	3,810	(115,159)

ბიზნესმოდელის ცვლილება. ჯგუფი ისტორიულად იყენებდა ფინანსთა სამინისტროს ფასიან ქაღალდებს, რათა დაებანდებინა ზედმეტი ფულადი რესურსები და მიეღო პროცენტი ინვესტიციის სანაცვლოდ. უმეტეს შემთხვევაში ფასიანი ქაღალდები ფლობა გრძელდებოდა მათ ვადამდე და ჯგუფი არ ეწეოდა სავაჭრო საქმიანობას მოგების მიღების მიზნით. ამის შედეგად, მათი ბიზნესმოდელის მიხედვით, ასეთი ფასიანი ქაღალდები კლასიფიცირდებოდა, როგორც „ფლობილი ფულადი ნაკადების მიღების მიზნით“ და აისახებოდა, როგორც „ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები“ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებში.

2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის ფინანსთა სამინისტრომ აამოქმედა ახალი პირველადი დილერების პლატფორმა, რათა გაეზარდა ფასიანი ქაღალდების ლიკვიდურობა, კიდევ უფრო შეეწყო ხელი სახელმწიფო თამასუქებით ვაჭრობისთვის და საქართველოს ფასიანი ქაღალდების ბაზრის განვითარებისთვის. შეიქმნა მესამე მხარე დილერები ფინანსთა სამინისტროსა და ინვესტორებს შორის ვაჭრობისთვის. პლატფორმამ უნდა გააფართოოს ინვესტორების მონაცემთა ბაზა და გააუმჯობესოს მეორადი ბაზრის ლიკვიდურობა. სს „თიბისი ბანკს“ ექნება პირველადი დილერის სტატუსი პლატფორმაზე, რაც მას საშუალებას მისცემს იმოქმედოს, როგორც შუამავალმა ინვესტორებსა და ფინანსთა სამინისტროს შორის, ინვესტორების მხრიდან დაკვეთის შესრულებით.

ვინაიდან მეორადი ბაზარი კიდევ უფრო გააქტიურდა, ჯგუფი სიფხიზლით მოეკიდა ხელსაყრელ საბაზრო შესაძლებლობებს და დაიწყო ფინანსთა სამინისტროს ფასიანი ქაღალდების გაყიდვა ისეთ შემთხვევებში, როდესაც გაყიდვის ოპერაცია მნიშვნელოვნად არ აისახებოდა ჯგუფის ლიკვიდურობის პოზიციაზე და წარმოქმნიდა უფრო დიდ მოგებას, მათ ვადამდე ძირითადი თანხის და პროცენტის მიღებასთან შედარებით. ამის შედეგად, სახაზინო ფასიანი ქაღალდების მართვის პრაქტიკა, რომელიც გულისხმობდა ფინანსთა სამინისტროს ფასიანი ქაღალდების უმეტესობის ვადამდე ფლობას, 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის შეიცვალა და მომავალ პერიოდებშიც ამავე მიმართულებით დარჩება.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი საბუღალტრო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

შესაბამისმა ცვლილებებმა მართვის პროცესებში განაპირობა არსებული „ფულადი ნაკადების მიღების მიზნით ფლობილი“ ბიზნესმოდელის შეცვლა „ფულადი ნაკადების მიღების და გაყიდვის მიზნით ფლობილად“. შესაბამისად, ფინანსთა სამინისტროს ფასიანი ქაღალდები რეკლასიფიცირდა „ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციებიდან“ „საინვესტიციო ფასიან ქაღალდებად, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით“ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ანგარიშგებებში, ხოლო შესაბამისი ეფექტები აისახა მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის აუდიტირებულ კონსოლიდირებულ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში. ფასს 9-ის მოთხოვნის თანახმად, ცვლილება აღირიცხა პერსპექტიულად რეკლასიფიკაციის თარიღიდან. რეკლასიფიკაციის თარიღი წარმოადგენს ბიზნესმოდელის შეცვლიდან პირველი საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის პირველ დღეს, რის შედეგადაც საწარმო ახდენს ფინანსური აქტივების რეკლასიფიკაციას, რაც არის 2021 წლის 1 იანვარი. ხელმძღვანელობის აზრით, ასეთი წარმოდგენა უფრო მიზანშეწონილია ტრანსაქციების ხასიათიდან გამომდინარე.

ბიზნესმოდელის შეფასებაზე დაყრდნობით, ხელმძღვანელობა მიიჩნევს, რომ შესაბამისი ფასიანი ქაღალდები უნდა აღირიცხოს სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით. მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდების შიდა ტესტირებამ აჩვენა, რომ ეს ფასიანი ქაღალდები ფლობილია სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მიღების და გაყიდვის მიზნით, სადაც ეს ფულადი ნაკადები წარმოადგენს მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდებს და ისინი არ არის კლასიფიცირებული, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით. 2021 წლის განმავლობაში აღრიცხულმა მომდევნო პერიოდის გაყიდვებმაც აჩვენა შესაბამისი ცვლილებები ჯგუფის ბიზნესოპერაციებში.

ეფექტი ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებულ ანგარიშგებაზე:

ათას ლარში	**ნაშთი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით.**	**ბიზნესმოდელის ცვლილება**	**ნაშთი 2021 წლის 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით**
სამართლიანი ღირებულების რეზერვი:	11,157	26,062	37,219
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	1,059,946	(1,059,946)	-
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,527,268	1,086,008	2,613,276

ეფექტი ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ინდივიდუალურ ანგარიშგებაზე

ათას ლარში	**ნაშთი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით**	**ბიზნესმოდელის ცვლილება**	**ნაშთი 2021 წლის 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით**
სამართლიანი ღირებულების რეზერვი:	11,259	26,062	37,321
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	1,059,946	(1,059,946)	-
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,547,330	1,086,008	2,633,338

კონსოლიდირებული ფინანსური ანგარიშგება. შვილობილი კომპანიები ის ინვესტიციის ობიექტებია, სტრუქტურირებული საწარმოების ჩათვლით, რომლებსაც ჯგუფი აკონტროლებს, რადგან (i) შეუძლია წარმართოს ინვესტიციის ობიექტის ის საქმიანობები, რომლებიც მის უკუგებაზე მნიშვნელოვნად მოქმედებს, (ii) აქვს ინვესტიციის ობიექტში მონაწილეობის შედეგად ცვლად უკუგებასთან დაკავშირებული რისკი და უფლებები, და (iii) შეუძლია გამოიყენოს ინვესტიციის ობიექტზე თავისი გავლენა და იმოქმედოს ინვესტორის უკუგების ოდენობაზე. სხვა საწარმოზე ჯგუფის გავლენის შეფასებისას ხდება არსებითი უფლებების, მათ შორის არსებითი პოტენციური ხმის უფლებების, არსებობის და ეფექტის გათვალისწინება. იმისათვის, რომ უფლება არსებითად ჩაითვალოს, მის მფლობელს უნდა ჰქონდეს ამ უფლების პრაქტიკული გამოყენების შესაძლებლობა ინვესტიციის

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ობიექტის შესაბამისი საქმიანობების წარმართვის შესახებ გადაწყვეტილებების მიღებისას. ჯგუფს შეიძლება გავლენა ჰქონდეს ინვესტიციის ობიექტზე მაშინაც კი, როდესაც მისი ხმის უფლებების ნახევარს ან ნაკლებს ფლობს. ასეთ შემთხვევაში ჯგუფი ადარებს თავის ხმის უფლებათა რაოდენობას სხვა მფლობელების ხმის უფლებების რაოდენობასა და გაბნევასთან, რათა განსაზღვროს აქვს თუ არა ფაქტობრივი გავლენა ინვესტიციის ობიექტზე. სხვა ინვესტორების დამცავი უფლებები, როგორიცაა უფლებები, რომლებიც უკავშირდება ინვესტიციის ობიექტის საქმიანობაში ფუნდამენტურ ცვლილებებს ან გამოიყენება მხოლოდ გამონაკლის შემთხვევებში, ჯგუფს ინვესტიციის ობიექტის გაკონტროლებაში ხელს არ უშლის. შვილობილი კომპანიები კონსოლიდირდება იმ თარიღიდან, როდესაც ჯგუფს გადაეცემა კონტროლი და მათი დეკონსოლიდაცია ხდება კონტროლის შეწყვეტის თარიღიდან.

საწარმოთა გაერთიანებისა და გუდვილის აღრიცხვა. საწარმოთა გაერთიანება აღირიცხება შეძენის მეთოდით. შეძენის ღირებულება ფასდება ანაზღაურების თანხის სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, პირობითი ანაზღაურების ჩათვლით, შეძენის თარიღისთვის. შეძენასთან დაკავშირებული დანახარჯები აღიარებულია ხარჯის სახით იმ პერიოდის მოგებაში ან ზარალში, რომლის განმავლობაშიც ისინი გაიწია. საწარმოთა გაერთიანებისას შეძენილი ამოცნობადი აქტივები და ნაკისრი ვალდებულებები და პირობითი ვალდებულებები ფასდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეძენის თარიღისთვის, არამაკონტროლებელი წილის ზომის მიუხედავად.

ჯგუფი არამაკონტროლებელ წილს, რომელიც წარმოადგენს კაპიტალში ამჟამინდელ წილობრივ მონაწილეობას და, ლიკვიდაციის შემთხვევაში, მფლობელს უფლებას აძლევს წმინდა აქტივების პროპორციულ წილზე, თითოეული ოპერაციისთვის ინდივიდუალურად აფასებს ან (ა) სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, ან (ბ) შეძენილი საწარმოს წმინდა აქტივებში არამაკონტროლებელი წილის პროპორციული ოდენობით. არამაკონტროლებელი წილი , რომელიც არ წარმოადგენს საკუთრების წილს, ფასდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით.

გუდვილის შესაფასებლად ხდება შეძენილი საწარმოს წმინდა აქტივების გამოქვითვა შეძენილ საწარმოში გადახდილი თანხის, შეძენილ საწარმოში არამაკონტროლებელი წილის ოდენობის და შეძენის თარიღამდე შეძენილ საწარმოში ფლობილი წილის სამართლიანი ღირებულების ჯამური თანხიდან. ყოველგვარი უარყოფითი თანხის („უარყოფითი გუდვილი“) აღიარება ხდება მოგება/ ზარალში მას შემდეგ, რაც ხელმძღვანელობა ხელახლა შეაფასებს, გამოავლინა თუ არა ყველა შეძენილი აქტივი და ყველა ნაკისრი ვალდებულება და პირობითი ვალდებულება, და გადაამოწმებს თავისი შეფასებების მართებულობას.

შეძენილ საწარმოში გადახდილი თანხა ფასდება გადაცემული აქტივების, გამოშვებული წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტების და მიღებული ან ნაკისრი ვალდებულებების სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, პირობითი ანაზღაურების ხელშეკრულებებთან დაკავშირებული აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების სამართლიანი ღირებულების ჩათვლით, მაგრამ შეძენასთან დაკავშირებული ისეთი დანახარჯების გამოკლებით, როგორიცაა საკონსულტაციო, იურიდიული, შეფასების და მსგავსი პროფესიული მომსახურების გასამრჯელო.

წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტების გამოშვებასთან დაკავშირებული გარიგების დანახარჯები გამოიქვითება კაპიტალიდან; სავალო ინსტრუმენტების გამოსაშვებად გაწეული გარიგების დანახარჯები გამოიქვითება მისი საბალანსო ღირებულებიდან, ხოლო შეძენასთან დაკავშირებული ყველა დანარჩენი გარიგების დანახარჯი ტარდება ხარჯებში.

შიდაჯგუფური ოპერაციები, ნაშთები და ჯგუფის კომპანიებს შორის შემდგარი გარიგებებიდან არარეალიზებული შემოსულობები ერთმანეთთან გაიქვითება; არარეალიზებული ზარალიც გაიქვითება, თუ დანახარჯების ამოღება შეუძლებელი არ არის. ბანკი და მისი შვილობილი კომპანიები იყენებენ ერთიან სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკას, რომელიც შესაბამისობაშია ჯგუფის შიდა პოლიტიკასთან.

არამაკონტროლებელი წილი არის შვილობილი კომპანიის წმინდა შედეგების და საკუთარი კაპიტალის ნაწილი, მიკუთვნებადი იმ წილებისთვის, რომლებსაც ბანკი პირდაპირ ან არაპირდაპირ არ ფლობს. არამაკონტროლებელი წილი წარმოადგენს ჯგუფის საკუთარი კაპიტალის ცალკე კომპონენტს.

მეკავშირე საწარმოები. მეკავშირე საწარმოები არის ისეთი საწარმოები, რომლებზეც ჯგუფს აქვს მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა (პირდაპირი ან არაპირდაპირი), მაგრამ არა კონტროლი და, როგორც წესი, ფლობს ხმის უფლების მქონე აქციების 20-50 პროცენტს. ინვესტიციები მეკავშირე საწარმოებში აღირიცხება ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის წილობრივი მეთოდით და თავდაპირველად აისახება თვითღირებულებით. მეკავშირე საწარმოების საბალანსო ღირებულება მოიცავს გუდვილს, რომელიც იდენტიფიცირდება შეძენისას, და აკლდება დაგროვილი გაუფასურების ზარალი, ასეთის არსებობის

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

შემთხვევაში. მეკავშირე საწარმოებიდან მიღებული დივიდენდები ამცირებს მეკავშირე საწარმოებში ინვესტიციების საბალანსო ღირებულებას. შეძენის შემდგომი სხვა ცვლილებები მეკავშირე საწარმოში ჯგუფის წმინდა აქტივების წილში შემდეგნაირად აღიარდება: (i) ჯგუფის წილი მეკავშირე საწარმოების მოგებაში ან ზარალში აისახება წლის კონსოლიდირებულ მოგებაში ან ზარალში, როგორც მეკავშირე საწარმოს საქმიანობის შედეგის წილი, (ii) ჯგუფის წილი სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში აღიარდება სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში და აისახება ცალკე, (iii) ყველა სხვა ცვლილება მეკავშირე საწარმოს წმინდა აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულებაში ჯგუფის წილში აღიარდება მოგებაში ან ზარალში, მეკავშირე საწარმოების საქმიანობის შედეგის წილის ფარგლებში. თუმცა, როდესაც ჯგუფის ზარალის წილი მეკავშირე საწარმოში უტოლდება ან აღემატება მის წილს მეკავშირე საწარმოში, ნებისმიერი სხვა არაუზრუნველყოფილი მოთხოვნების ჩათვლით, ჯგუფი არ აღიარებს შემდგომ დანაკარგებს, გარდა იმ შემთხვევებისა, როდესაც მაინ იკისრა ვალდებულება ან განახორციელა გადახდები მეკავშირე საწარმოს სახელით.

არარეალიზებული შემოსულობა ჯგუფსა და მის მეკავშირე საწარმოებს შორის გარიგებებზე იქვითება მეკავშირე საწარმოთა კაპიტალში ჯგუფის წილის მოცულობით. არარეალიზებული ზარალიც იქვითება, თუ გარიგება არ ასახავს გადაცემული აქტივის გაუფასურებას.

არამაკონტროლებელი წილების ყიდვა-გაყიდვა. არამაკონტროლებელი წილის მფლობელებთან გარიგებების ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვისთვის ჯგუფი სამეურნეო სუბიექტის მოდელს იყენებს. ნებისმიერი სხვაობა შესყიდვის ღირებულებასა და შეძენილი არამაკონტროლებელი წილის საბალანსო ღირებულებას შორის, პირდაპირ საკუთარ კაპიტალში აღირიცხება, როგორც კაპიტალის ოპერაცია. ჯგუფი სხვაობას გაყიდვის ღირებულებასა და გაყიდული არამაკონტროლებელი წილის საბალანსო ღირებულებას შორის აღრიცხავს, როგორც კაპიტალის ოპერაციას საკუთარი კაპიტალის ცვლილებების ანგარიშგებაში.

შვილობილი, მეკავშირე ან ერთობლივი საწარმოების გასხვისება. როდესაც ჯგუფი კარგავს კონტროლს ან მნიშვნელოვან გავლენას, სამეურნეო სუბიექტში დარჩენილი ყოველგვარი წილის გადაფასება ხდება მის სამართლიან ღირებულებამდე და საბალანსო ღირებულებაში შესული ცვლილება აისახება მოგებაში ან ზარალში. სამართლიანი ღირებულება წარმოადგენს თავდაპირველ საბალანსო ღირებულებას, შენარჩუნებული წილის შემდგომში მეკავშირე საწარმოდ, ერთობლივ საწარმოდ ან ფინანსურ აქტივად აღრიცხვის მიზნებისთვის. ამასთან, მანამდე ამ სამეურნეო სუბიექტთან დაკავშირებით სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახული ყველა თანხა აღირიცხება, ისე, თითქოს ჯგუფმა პირდაპირ ჩამოწერა მასთან დაკავშირებული აქტივები და ვალდებულებები. ეს, შეიძლება, ნიშნავდეს მანამდე სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში აღიარებული თანხების გადატანას მოგებაში ან ზარალში.

თუ წილობრივი მონაწილეობა მეკავშირე საწარმოში მცირდება, მაგრამ ნარჩუნდება მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა, მხოლოდ მანამდე სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში აღიარებული თანხების პროპორციული წილის რეკლასიფიკაცია ხდება მოგებაში ან ზარალში საჭიროების შემთხვევაში.

ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები – შეფასების ძირითადი პირობები. სამართლიანი ღირებულება არის თანხა, რომელიც მიიღება აქტივის გაყიდვის შედეგად, ან გადაიხდება ვალდებულების გადაცემის შედეგად ბაზრის მონაწილეებს შორის ჩვეულებრივი გარიგების პირობებში შეფასების თარიღისთვის. სამართლიანი ღირებულების ყველაზე ზუსტი მაჩვენებელი აქტიურ ბაზარზე მოქმედი ფასია. აქტიური ბაზარი ისეთი ბაზარია, სადაც აქტივისა თუ ვალდებულების გარიგებები ისეთი სიხშირითა და მოცულობით დგება, რომ ფასწარმოქმნის შესახებ ინფორმაცია მუდმივად არსებობდეს. აქტიურ ბაზარზე მიმოქცევაში მყოფი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების სამართლიანი ღირებულება ფასდება, როგორც ცალკეული აქტივის ან ვალდებულების კოტირებული ფასის ნამრავლი საწარმოს კუთვნილ რაოდენობაზე. ეს იმ შემთხვევაშიც ასეა, თუ ბაზრის ნორმალური დღიური სავაჭრო მოცულობა არ არის საკმარისი, რომ შთანთქოს ფლობილი რაოდენობა და ერთიანი ოპერაციით პოზიციის გასაყიდად შეკვეთების განთავსებამ შეიძლება გავლენა მოახდინოს კოტირებულ ფასზე.

წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების და სხვა ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების პორტფელი, რომელიც არ ივაჭრება აქტიურ ბაზარზე, ფასდება ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ფინანსური ვალდებულებების სამართლიანი ღირებულებით იმ ფასის საფუძველზე, რომელიც მიიღებოდა წმინდა გრძელი პოზიციის (ანუ აქტივის) გაყიდვით გარკვეული რისკის მოცულობით ან რომელიც გადაიხდებოდა წმინდა მოკლე პოზიციის (ანუ ვალდებულების) გადაცემით გარკვეული რისკის მოცულობით ჩვეულებრივი გარიგების ფარგლებში ბაზრის მონაწილეებს შორის შეფასების თარიღით.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

გარკვეული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების სამართლიანი ღირებულების დასადგენად, რომელთა ფასების შესახებ არ მოიპოვება გარე საბაზრო ინფორმაცია, გამოიყენება შეფასების ისეთი მეთოდები, როგორიცაა დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადების მეთოდები ან გაშლილი ხელის პრინციპით შემდგარი ბოლოდროინდელი გარიგებებისა თუ ინვესტიციის ობიექტების ფინანსური მონაცემების გათვალისწინების მეთოდები. სამართლიანი ღირებულების შეფასებების ანალიზი ხდება სამართლიანი ღირებულების იერარქიის დონეების მიხედვით: (i) 1-ლი დონე – იდენტური აქტივების ან ვალდებულების კოტირებული (არაკორექტირებული) საბაზრო ფასები აქტიურ ბაზრებზე, (ii) მე-2 დონე – ღირებულების შეფასების მეთოდები, რომელთა მიხედვითაც შესაძლებელია სამართლიანი ღირებულების შეფასებისთვის აუცილებელი ყველაზე დაბალი დონის ამოსავალი მონაცემის პირდაპირი ან არაპირდაპირი განსაზღვრა, და (iii) მე-3 დონე – ღირებულებითი შეფასების მეთოდები, რომლებიც არ ეყრდნობა მხოლოდ დაკვირვებად საბაზრო მონაცემებს (ე.ი. შეფასება მოითხოვს მნიშვნელოვან არადაკვირვებად ამოსავალ მონაცემებს). სამართლიანი ღირებულების იერარქიაში დონეებს შორის გადატანა ჩაითვლება განხორციელებულად საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს.

თვითღირებულება არის გადახდილი ფულადი სახსრების ან მათი ეკვივალენტების ოდენობა ან სხვა ანაზღაურების თანხის სამართლიანი ღირებულება, რომელიც გაიცემა აქტივის შესაძენად მისი შეძენის მომენტში და მოიცავს გარიგების დანახარჯებს.

გარიგების დანახარჯები არის ზღვრული ხარჯები, რომლებიც პირდაპირ უკავშირდება ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის შესყიდვას, გამოშვებას ან გასხვისებას. ზღვრული ხარჯი ისეთი ხარჯია, რომელიც არ გაიწეოდა, გარიგება რომ არ შემდგარიყო. გარიგების დანახარჯებში შედის აგენტებისთვის (მათ შორის თანამშრომლებისთვის, რომლებიც გაყიდვების აგენტების ფუნქციას ასრულებენ), ბროკერებისა და დილერებისთვის გადახდილი საკომისიო, მარეგულირებელი ორგანოებისა და ფასიანი ქაღალდების ბირჟების მოსაკრებლები და აქტივების გადაცემისთვის დაწესებული გადასახადები და მოსაკრებლები. გარიგების დანახარჯები არ მოიცავს სავალო ინსტრუმენტების პრემიებსა თუ დისკონტებს, ფინანსურ დანახარჯებსა თუ შიდა ადმინისტრაციულ ან ფლობის ხარჯებს.

ამორტიზებული ღირებულება არის ღირებულება, რომლითაც შეფასდა ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი თავდაპირველი აღიარების დროს, გამოკლებული სესხის ძირითადი თანხის დასაფარად გადასახდელი თანხები, დამატებული დარიცხული პროცენტი და, ფინანსური აქტივების შემთხვევაში, გამოკლებული მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის ნებისმიერი ჩამოფასება. დარიცხული პროცენტი მოიცავს იმ გარიგების დანახარჯების ამორტიზაციას, რომლებიც თავდაპირველი აღიარების დროს მომდევნო პერიოდზეა გადატანილი და ვადამოსული თანხის ყოველგვარი პრემიასა თუ დისკონტს, ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდის გამოყენებით. დარიცხული საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და დარიცხული საპროცენტო ხარჯი, მათ შორის როგორც დარიცხული კუპონი, ისე ამორტიზებული დისკონტი და პრემია (წარმოქმნისას შემდგომ პერიოდზე გადატანილი საკომისიოს ჩათვლით, ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში), ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებულ ანგარიშგებაში არ არის ინდივიდუალურად წარმოდგენილი და არ აისახება შესაბამისი მუხლების საბალანსო ღირებულებებში. სესხების დაფარვისას, პირველ რიგში აღირიცხება ჯარიმები, შემდეგ დარიცხული პროცენტი და ამის შემდეგ ძირითადი თანხა.

ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდი არის საპროცენტო შემოსავლისა და საპროცენტო ხარჯის ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის ვადაზე გადანაწილების მეთოდი პერიოდის მუდმივი საპროცენტო განაკვეთის (ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის) მისაღებად საბალანსო ღირებულებაზე. ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთი არის განაკვეთი, რომელიც ზუსტად ახორციელებს ფულადი სახსრების მომავალში მოსალოდნელი გადახდების ან შემოდინებების (სამომავლო საკრედიტო ზარალების გამოკლებით) დისკონტირებას ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების მოსალოდნელ ვადაზე ან, თუ მართებულია, უფრო ხანმოკლე პერიოდზე, ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის წმინდა საბალანსო ღირებულებამდე. ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთით ხდება ცვალებადი საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მქონე ინსტრუმენტების ფულადი ნაკადების დისკონტირება პროცენტის მომდევნო გადაფასების თარიღამდე, გარდა პრემიისა თუ დისკონტისა, რომელიც ასახავს საკრედიტო სპრედს ინსტრუმენტის ცვალებად განაკვეთზე ან სხვა ცვლადებზე, რომლებიც საბაზრო განაკვეთების მიხედვით არ კორექტირდება. ასეთი პრემიებისა და დისკონტების ამორტიზაცია ხდება ინსტრუმენტის მთლიან მოსალოდნელ ვადაზე. დისკონტირებული (დღევანდელი) ღირებულების გაანგარიშება მოიცავს ხელშეკრულების მხარეებს შორის გადახდილ თუ მიღებულ ყველა საკომისიოს, რომლებიც წარმოადგენს ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის განუყოფელ ნაწილს (ნახეთ შემოსავლის და ხარჯის აღიარების პოლიტიკა). იმ აქტივების შემთხვევაში, რომლებიც შეძენილი ან წარმოქმნილია დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (შეძენილი ან შექმნილი გაუფასურებული), თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას უნდა განისაზღვროს საკრედიტო რისკით

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

კორექტირებული ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთი, მაგალითისთვის, სახელშეკრულებო გადახდების ნაცვლად, ის თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას მოსალოდნელი ფულადი სახსრების საფუძველზე გამოითვლება.

ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების თავდაპირველი აღიარება. სამართლიანი ინსტრუმენტები, რომლებიც არის სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, თავდაპირველად აღირიცხება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით. ყველა დანარჩენი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი თავდაპირველად აღირიცხება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, რომელიც კორექტირდება გარიგების დანახარჯების მიხედვით. თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას სამართლიან ღირებულებას ყველაზე კარგად ასახავს გარიგების ფასი. თავდაპირველ აღიარებაზე შემოსულობა ან ზარალი მხოლოდ მაშინ აისახება, როდესაც სამართლიანი ღირებულება და გარიგების ფასი განსხვავებულია, რომლის მტკიცებულებასაც შეიძლება წარმოადგენდეს იმავე ინსტრუმენტის სხვა მიმდინარე დაკვირვებადი საბაზრო ოპერაციები ან შეფასების ხერხი, რომელიც გულისხმობს მხოლოდ ემპირიული ამოსავალი მონაცემების გამოყენებას. თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის აღიარება ხდება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებული ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის და სავალო ინსტრუმენტებში ინვესტიციებისთვის, რომლებიც არის სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, რაც იწვევს მყისიერ საბუღალტრო ზარალს.

ფინანსური აქტივების ყველა ყიდვა-გაყიდვა, რომელიც მოითხოვს მიწოდებას რეგულაციით ან ბაზარზე დამკვიდრებული პრაქტიკით (ყიდვა-გაყიდვა „სტანდარტული პროცედურით“) გათვალისწინებულ ვადაში, აღირიცხება გარიგების თარიღით, ანუ იმ თარიღით, როდესაც ჯგუფი იღებს ფინანსური აქტივის მიწოდების ვალდებულებას. ყველა დანარჩენი შესყიდვის აღიარება ხდება მაშინ, როდესაც საწარმო ხდება ინსტრუმენტის სახელშეკრულებო პირობების მხარე.

ფინანსური აქტივები – კლასიფიკაცია და შემდგომი შეფასება – შეფასების კატეგორიები. ჯგუფი ფინანსური აქტივების კლასიფიკაციას განსაზღვრავს შემდეგი შეფასების კატეგორიების მიხედვით: სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით და ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებული. ფინანსური აქტივების კლასიფიკაცია და შემდგომი შეფასება დამოკიდებულია: (i) ჯგუფის ბიზნესმოდელზე, რომელიც გამოიყენება შესაბამისი აქტივების პორტფელის მართვისთვის და (ii) აქტივის სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მახასიათებლებზე.

ფინანსური აქტივები – კლასიფიკაცია და შემდგომი შეფასება – ბიზნესმოდელი. ბიზნეს მოდელის მიხედვით ხდება ფინანსური აქტივების კლასიფიკაცია. ბიზნესმოდელის შეფასებისას ხელმძღვანელობა განსჯას ეყრდნობა, რათა განსაზღვროს აგრეგირების დონე და ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების პორტფელები. გაყიდვების ოპერაციების შეფასებისას ჯგუფი მხედველობაში იღებს მათ ისტორიულ სიხშირეს, დროს და ღირებულებას, გაყიდვის მიზეზებს და მოლოდინებს სამომავლო გაყიდვებთან დაკავშირებით. გაყიდვების ოპერაციები, რომელთა მიზანია კრედიტის ხარისხის გაუარესების გამო პოტენციური ზარალის მინიმუმამდე დაყვანა, მიიჩნევა „ფულადი ნაკადების მისაღებად ფლობის“ ბიზნესმოდელის შესაბამისად. სხვა ვადამდე გაყიდვები, რომლებიც არ უკავშირდება საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის ღონისძიებებს, ასევე შეესაბამება „ფულადი ნაკადების მისაღებად ფლობის“ ბიზნესმოდელს, იმ პირობით, რომ ისინი არ არის ხშირი ან უმნიშვნელო ღირებულების, როგორც ინდივიდუალურად, ისე აგრეგირებულად. ჯგუფი გაყიდვების ოპერაციების მნიშვნელობას აფასებს გაყიდვების ღირებულების შედარებით პორტფელის ღირებულებასთან, რომელიც ექვემდებარება ბიზნესმოდელის შეფასებას პორტფელის საშუალო ვადაზე. გარდა ამისა, ფინანსური აქტივის გაყიდვა, რომელიც მოსალოდნელია მხოლოდ სტრესული სცენარით, ან განცალკევებული შემთხვევის შედეგად, რომელიც ჯგუფის კონტროლის მიღმაა, არ არის განმეორებითი ხასიათის და ჯგუფი მის პროგნოზს ვერ მოახდენს, მიიჩნევა ბიზნესმოდელის მიზნის თანმდევად და არ ახდენს გავლენას შესაბამისი ფინანსური აქტივების კლასიფიკაციაზე.

„ფულადი ნაკადების მისაღებად და გასაყიდად ფლობის“ ბიზნესმოდელი ნიშნავს იმას, რომ აქტივები ფლობილია ფულადი ნაკადების მისაღებად, მაგრამ გაყიდვაც განუყოფელი ნაწილია ბიზნესმოდელის მიზნის მისაღწევად, როგორიცაა, მაგალითად, ლიკვიდურობის საჭიროების მართვა, გარკვეული შემოსავლიანობის მიღწევა, ან ფინანსური აქტივების ვადიანობის შესაბამისობაში მოყვანა იმ ვალდებულებების ვადებთან, რომლებითაც ფინანსდება ეს აქტივები.

ნარჩენი კატეგორია მოიცავს ფინანსური აქტივების იმ პორტფელებს, რომლებიც იმართება ფულადი ნაკადების რეალიზების მიზნით, ძირითადად, გაყიდვის გზით, მაგალითად, როდესაც ვაჭრობის სქემა არსებობს. სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მიღება ხშირად ახასიათებს ამ ბიზნესმოდელს.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ფინანსური აქტივები – კლასიფიკაცია და შემდგომი შეფასება – ფულადი ნაკადების მახასიათებლები. როდესაც ბიზნესმოდელი გულისხმობს აქტივების ფლობას სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მისაღებად ან სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მისაღებად და გასაყიდად, მაშინ ჯგუფი აფასებს ფულადი ნაკადები წარმოადგენენ თუ არა მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდას ("SPPI"). ჩართული წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტების მქონე ფინანსური აქტივები მთლიანად განიხილება იმის განსაზღვრისას, შეესაბამება თუ არა მათი ფულადი ნაკადები მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდების მახასიათებელს. შეფასებისას ჯგუფი ითვალისწინებს, სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადები საბაზისო სასესხო ხელშეკრულების შესაბამისია თუ არა, ანუ პროცენტში მხოლოდ საკრედიტო რისკი და ფულის დროითი ღირებულებაა გათვალისწინებული თუ სხვა საბაზისო რისკები და მოგების მარჟა.

როდესაც სახელშეკრულებო პირობები მოიცავს რისკს ან ცვალებადობას, რომელიც საბაზისო სასესხო ხელშეკრულებასთან შეუსაბამოა, მაშინ ფინანსური აქტივი კლასიფიცირდება და შეფასდება, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით. SPPI-ს შეფასება ხდება აქტივის თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას და შემდეგ მისი ხელახლა შეფასება არ ხდება. ქვემოთ განხილულია ჯგუფის მიერ გამოყენებული განსჯა SPPI ტესტირების ჩატარებისას თავისი ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის:

ფულის დროითი ღირებულების ელემენტი შეიძლება მოდიფიცირდეს, მაგალითად, თუ სახელშეკრულებო საპროცენტო განაკვეთი პერიოდულად გადაიხედება, მაგრამ ამ გადახედვის სიხშირე არ ემთხვევა სავალო ინსტრუმენტის შესაბამისი საბაზისო საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ვადას, მაგალითად, სესხს ერიცხება სამთვიანი ბანკთაშორისი განაკვეთი, მაგრამ განაკვეთი ყოველთვიურად გადაიხედება. მოდიფიცირებული ფულის დროითი ღირებულების ეფექტი შეფასდა შესაბამისი ინსტრუმენტის ფულადი ნაკადების შედარებით SPPI ფულადი ნაკადების მქონე საორიენტაციო სავალო ინსტრუმენტებთან თითოეულ პერიოდში და კუმულაციურად, ინსტრუმენტის არსებობის მანძილზე. ჯგუფმა შემოიღო 10%-იანი ზღვარი, რათა დაედგინა სხვაობები საორიენტაციო ინსტრუმენტებთან შედარებით მნიშვნელოვანი იყო თუ არა. ისეთი სცენარის შემთხვევაში, რომლის მიხედვითაც ფულადი ნაკადები მნიშვნელოვნად განსხვავდება ზღვრული მაჩვენებლისგან, შეფასებული ინსტრუმენტის ფულადი ნაკადები არ არის SPPI და ინსტრუმენტი შემდეგ აღირიცხება, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით.

ჯგუფმა გამოავლინა და განიხილა ხელშეკრულების ის პირობები, რომლებიც ცვლის სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების დროს ან თანხას. SPPI კრიტერიუმი დაკმაყოფილებულია, თუ სესხი ვადაზე ადრე დაფარვის საშუალებას იძლევა და წინსწრებით გადახდილი თანხა არსებითად წარმოადგენს ძირითად თანხას და დარიცხულ პროცენტს, რასაც ემატება გონივრული დამატებითი კომპენსაცია ხელშეკრულების ნაადრევი შეწყვეტის გამო. აქტივის ძირითადი თანხა არის სამართლიანი ღირებულება თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას, რასაც აკლდება ძირითადი თანხის შემდგომი დაფარვები, ანუ შენატანები პროცენტის გარეშე, რომლებიც განისაზღვრება ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდით. ამ პრინციპიდან გამონაკლისის სახით, სტანდარტის მიხედვით, წინსწრებით დაფარვის კომპონენტის მქონე ინსტრუმენტები შეესაბამებოდეს SPPI-ს, თუ აკმაყოფილებს შემდეგ პირობას: (i) აქტივი წარმოიქმნება ნომინალურზე მეტი ან ნაკლები ღირებულებით (პრემიუმით ან დისკონტით), (ii) წინსწრების თანხა წარმოადგენს სახელშეკრულებო თანხას და დარიცხულ პროცენტს, ასევე გონივრულ დამატებით კომპენსაციას ხელშეკრულების ვადაზე ადრე შეწყვეტის გამო, და (iii) წინსწრებით დაფარვის კომპონენტის სამართლიანი ღირებულება არ არის არსებითი თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას.

ფინანსური აქტივები – რეკლასიფიკაცია. ფინანსური აქტივები მხოლოდ მაშინ რეკლასიფიცირდება, როდესაც პორტფელის მართვის ბიზნესმოდელი მთლიანად იცვლება. რეკლასიფიკაციას პერსპექტიული გავლენა აქვს და ტარდება ბიზნესმოდელის შეცვლის შემდეგ პირველი საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის დასაწყისიდან. ჯგუფმა თავისი ბიზნესმოდელი 2020 წელს შეცვალა ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხულ ფასიან ქაღალდებთან მიმართებით, რაც ძალაში შევიდა 2021 წლის 1 იანვრიდან ამ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში, როგორც ამას ფასს 9 მოითხოვს. დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია და შემდგომი შეფასება წარმოდგენილია მე-2 შენიშვნაში.

ფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურება – მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი. ჯგუფი საპროგნოზო შეფასების საფუძველზე განსაზღვრავს მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით და სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, შეფასებული სავალო ინსტრუმენტებისთვის, ისევე როგორც სასესხო ვალდებულებებისა და ფინანსური გარანტიის ხელშეკრულებებიდან წარმოქმნილი რისკისთვის. ჯგუფი ყოველი საანგარიშგებო

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

თარიღისთვის აფასებს მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს და აღიარებს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვს. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასებაში აისახება: (i) მიუკერძოებელი და ალბათობით შეწონილი თანხა, რომელიც განისაზღვრება შესაძლო შედეგების სპექტრის შეფასებით, (ii) ფულის დროითი ღირებულება და (iii) ყველა მიზანშეწონილი და დასაბუთებადი ინფორმაცია, რომელიც ხელმისაწვდომია მეტისმეტი დანახარჯებისა და ძალისხმევის გაწევის გარეშე თითოეული საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს წარსული მოვლენების, არსებული მდგომარეობისა და სამომავლო ვითარების პროგნოზის შესახებ.

ჯგუფი იყენებს გაუფასურების სამი სტადიის მოდელს, რომელიც ეფუძნება თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ საკრედიტო ხარისხის ცვლილებებს:

- 1-ლი სტადია: ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი, რომელიც თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას არ არის დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში, მიეკუთვნება 1-ელ სტადიას. 1-ელ სტადიაზე მყოფი ფინანსური აქტივების მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი ფასდება იმ ოდენობით, რომელიც უდრის არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის იმ ნაწილს, რომელსაც განაპირობებს მომდევნო 12 თვის განმავლობაში ან ხელშეკრულების დაფარვის თარიღამდე (რომელიც უფრო ხანმოკლე ვადაა) შესაძლო დეფოლტის მოვლენა („12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი“);
- მე-2 სტადია: თუ ჯგუფი გამოავლენს საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვან ზრდას თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ, აქტივი გადავა მე-2 სტადიაზე და მისი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი შეფასდება არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის საფუძველზე („არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი“). თუ საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა აღარ ფიქსირდება, ინსტრუმენტი კვლავ გადაინაცვლებს 1-ელ სტადიაზე. ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები მე-2 სტადიიდან 1-ელ სტადიაზე გადადის 6-თვიანი გამოსასწორებელი ვადით, თუ სესხები მანამდე გადაუხდელი (დეფოლტის) კატეგორიაში იყო, ხოლო რესტრუქტურირებული სესხები რჩება მე-2 სტადიაზე, სანამ არ მოეხსნება რესტრუქტურიზებულის სტატუსი. რესტრუქტურიზებულის სტატუსის მოსახსნელად მსესხებელმა მინიმუმ 12-თვიანი თანმიმდევრული გადახდა უნდა განახორციელოს, თუ არ ტარდება ფინანსური მონიტორინგი. 37-ე შენიშვნაში აღწერილია, როგორ განსაზღვრავს ჯგუფი, საპროგნოზო შეფასებაზე დაყრდნობით, რომ საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა მოხდა;
- მე-3 სტადია: დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი აქტივები გადაინაცვლებს მე-3 სტადიაზე და აღიარდება აქტივის არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი. ჯგუფის მიერ დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი აქტივების განმარტება და დეფოლტის (გადაუხდელობის) განმარტება ეყრდნობა ზარალის დადგომის მინიმუმ ერთ შემთხვევას, რაც უფრო დაწვრილებით აღწერილია 38-ე შენიშვნაში.

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის ცვლილება აისახება მოგება-ზარალის ანგარიშგებაში, ხოლო შესაბამისი რეზერვი აისახება, როგორც ფინანსური აქტივის საბალანსო ღირებულების შემცირება ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში. ფინანსური გარანტიებისა და საკრედიტო ვალდებულებების შემთხვევაში, მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის ანარიცხები აისახება, როგორც ვალდებულება ვალდებულებების და ხარჯების ანარიცხებში.

მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება და ჩამოწერები. ფინანსური აქტივის მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება არის ფინანსური აქტივის ამორტიზებული ღირებულება ზარალის რეზერვის მიხედვით დაკორექტირებამდე. ჯგუფი პირდაპირ ამცირებს ფინანსური აქტივის მთლიან საბალანსო ღირებულებას, როდესაც საწარმოს აღარ აქვს ფინანსური აქტივის მთლიანად ან ნაწილობრივ ამოღების გონივრული მოლოდინი. ეს უკანასკნელი მოიცავს ადგილობრივი რეგულაციებით გათვალისწინებულ ჯარიმებს. სესხები ჩამოსაწერად ფასდება ან კოლექტიურად, ვადაგადაცილებული დღეების კრიტერიუმების საფუძველზე, ან ინდივიდუალურად, სესხის სეგმენტისა და პროდუქტის ტიპის მიხედვით.

ფინანსური აქტივები – აღიარების შეწყვეტა და მოდიფიკაცია. ჯგუფი ფინანსური აქტივების აღიარებას წყვეტს, როდესაც (ა) მოხდა აქტივების გამოსყიდვა ან მათთან დაკავშირებულ ფულად ნაკადებზე უფლებას ვადა სხვაგვარად გაუვიდა, ან (ბ) ჯგუფმა სხვას გადასცა ფინანსური აქტივებიდან ფულადი ნაკადების მიღების უფლება ან დადო აქტივის გადაცემის ხელშეკრულება, რომლითაც (i) აგრეთვე გადასცა აქტივების საკუთრებასთან დაკავშირებული რისკი და სარგებელი ან (ii) საკუთრებასთან დაკავშირებული არსებითად ყველა რისკი და სარგებელი არც გადაცემულია და არც შენარჩუნებულია, მაგრამ კონტროლი არ არის შენარჩუნებული. გადაცემულ აქტივზე კონტროლი ნარჩუნდება, თუ მიმღებ სუბიექტს არ გააჩნია გადაცემული აქტივის გაყიდვის პრაქტიკული შესაძლებლობა არადაკავშირებულ მესამე მხარეზე და აქტივის გადაცემაზე შეზღუდვების დაწესების გარეშე. ჯგუფი ზოგჯერ ახდენს ფინანსური აქტივების სახელშეკრულებო პირობების რესტრუქტურიზაციას ან სხვაგვარ მოდიფიკაციას.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ჯგუფი გარკვეული ფაქტორების გათვალისწინებით აფასებს, არის თუ არა სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მოდიფიკაცია არსებითი. ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილი ჯგუფის შიგნით შექმნილი მეთოდოლოგიის მიხედვით, არსებობს გარკვეული ხარისხობრივი მიზეზები, რომლებიც იწვევს აქტივის აღიარების შეწყვეტას ისე, რომ შემდგომი რაოდენობრივი ტესტირება საჭირო აღარ არის. ეს ხარისხობრივი კრიტერიუმები ჩამოთვლილია ქვემოთ:

- სახელშეკრულებო ვალუტის ცვლილება;
- ორი ან მეტი სესხის გაერთიანება ერთ ახალ სესხად;
- კონტრაჰენტის ცვლილება;
- წინასწარ განსაზღვრული დაფარვის გრაფიკის არმქონე სესხი იცვლება გრაფიკის მქონე სესხით, ან პირიქით;
- სახელშეკრულებო საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ცვლილება საბაზრო პირობების შეცვლის გამო.

ჯგუფი აქტივის თავდაპირველ და გადასინჯულ ფულად ნაკადებს ადარებს, რათა დაადგინოს, აქტივთან დაკავშირებული რისკები და სარგებელი არსებითად განსხვავებული არის თუ არა ხელშეკრულების მოდიფიკაციის შედეგად. უნდა შეფასდეს არის თუ არა სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების ცვლილება მნიშვნელოვანი (მნიშვნელოვნად მიიჩნევა 10%-იანი ცვლილება). თუ ტესტის შედეგია 10%-იან ზღვარზე მეტი, უნდა მოხდეს სესხის აღიარების შეწყვეტა, ხოლო თუ ტესტის შედეგი 10% ან ნაკლებია, ფინანსური აქტივი შეიძლება შეფასდეს, როგორც მოდიფიცირებული.

თუ რისკები და სარგებელი არ იცვლება, მაშინ მოდიფიცირებული აქტივი მნიშვნელოვნად არ განსხვავდება (აღემატება 10%-ს) თავდაპირველი აქტივისგან და მოდიფიცირება აღიარების შეწყვეტას არ გამოიწვევს. ჯგუფი ხელახლა გამოითვლის საერთო საბალანსო ღირებულებას მოდიფიცირებული სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების დისკონტირებით თავდაპირველი ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთით ან, სადაც საჭიროა, გადასინჯული ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთით და მოდიფიცირებით განპირობებულ შემოსულობას ან ზარალს აღიარებს მოგებაში ან ზარალში. ნებისმიერი გაწეული დანახარჯები ან გასამრჯელოები აკორექტირებს შეცვლილი ფინანსური აქტივის საბალანსო ღირებულებას და ამორტიზდება მოდიფიცირებული ფინანსური აქტივის დარჩენილი ვადის განმავლობაში.

გადახდისგან დროებითი გათავისუფლება, რაც ჯგუფმა დაუშვა კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის შემდეგ, აღირიცხება, როგორც შესაბამისი სესხების და ავანსების ხელშეკრულების მოდიფიკაცია, თუ ისინი არ გამოიწვევს აღიარების შეწყვეტას ზემოაღნიშნული პოლიტიკის შესაბამისად. მოდიფიკაციის გავლენა მთლიან საბალანსო ღირებულებაზე (მოდიფიკაციით განპირობებული წმინდა ზარალი) წარმოდგენილია მოგებაში ან ზარალში ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების მოდიფიცირების შედეგად მიღებული ზარალის მუხლში. კოვიდ-19-ის გავლენა მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მეთოდოლოგიაზე აღწერილია 37-ე შენიშვნაში.

ფინანსური ვალდებულებები – შეფასების კატეგორიები. ფინანსური ვალდებულებები კლასიფიცირებულია, როგორც შემდგომ ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებული, გარდა (i) სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, შეფასებული ფინანსური ვალდებულებებისა: ეს კლასიფიკაცია ეხება წარმოებულ ფინანსურ ინსტრუმენტებს, სავაჭროდ განკუთვნილ ფინანსურ ვალდებულებებს (მაგ., ფასიანი ქაღალდების მოკლე პოზიცია), პირობით ანაზღაურებას, რომელიც შემძენის მიერ არის აღიარებული საწარმოთა გაერთიანებისას და სხვა ფინანსურ ვალდებულებებს, რომლებსაც ეს კატეგორია აქვთ მინიჭებული თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას და (ii) ფინანსური გარანტიის ხელშეკრულებებისა და სასესხო ვალდებულებებისა.

ფინანსური ვალდებულებები – აღიარების შეწყვეტა და მოდიფიკაცია. ფინანსური ვალდებულებების აღიარება შეწყდება, როდესაც ისინი დაიფარება (ანუ როდესაც ხელშეკრულებაში მითითებული ვალდებულება შესრულდება, გაუქმდება ან ვადა ამოეწურება).

ჯგუფსა და მის თავდაპირველ გამსესხებლებს შორის მნიშვნელოვნად განსხვავებული პირობების მქონე სავალო ინსტრუმენტების გაცვლა, ასევე არსებული ფინანსური ვალდებულებების პირობების მნიშვნელოვანი მოდიფიცირება, აღირიცხება, როგორც თავდაპირველი ფინანსური ვალდებულების დაფარვა და ახალი ფინანსური ვალდებულების აღიარება. პირობები მნიშვნელოვნად განსხვავებულია, თუ ახალი პირობებით ფულადი ნაკადების დისკონტირებული ახლანდელი ღირებულება, გადახდილი საკომისიოს ჩათვლით და მიღებული საკომისიოს გამოკლებით, რომელიც დისკონტირებულია თავდაპირველი ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთით, სულ მცირე 10%-ით განსხვავდება თავდაპირველი ფინანსური ვალდებულების დარჩენილი ფულადი ნაკადების დისკონტირებული დღევანდელი

2. მნიშვნელოვანი საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ღირებულებისგან. გარდა ამისა, მხედველობაში მიიღება სხვა ხარისხობრივი ფაქტორები, როგორიცაა ვალუტა, რომელშიც გამოხატულია ინსტრუმენტი, საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ტიპის ცვლილებები, ინსტრუმენტის კონვერტაციის ახალი პირობები. თუ სავალო ინსტრუმენტების გაცვლა ან პირობების მოდიფიცირება დაფარვის სახით აღირიცხება, ნებისმიერი გაწეული დანახარჯი ან საკომისიო აღიარდება დაფარვისას წარმოქმნილ შემოსულობის ან ზარალის ნაწილად. თუ გაცვლა ან მოდიფიცირება დაფარვის სახით არ აღირიცხება, ნებისმიერი დანახარჯით ან საკომისიოთი კორექტირდება ვალდებულების საბალანსო ღირებულება და ამორტიზდება მოდიფიცირებული ვალდებულების დარჩენილ ვადაში.

ვალდებულებების მოდიფიცირება, რომელიც არ იწვევს დაფარვას, აღირიცხება, როგორც შეფასების ცვლილება, კუმულაციური ამოქაჩვის მეთოდით, შემოსულობის ან ზარალის მოგება-ზარალში ასახვით, გარდა იმ შემთხვევისა, როდესაც საბალანსო ღირებულებებს შორის სხვაობა ეკონომიკური შინაარსით მიეკუთვნება მფლობელებთან კაპიტალურ ოპერაციას.

ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები. ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები არის მუხლები, რომლებიც იოლად კონვერტირებადი ნაღდი ფულის წინასწარ ცნობილ ოდენობად და რომლებსაც აქვს ღირებულების ცვლილების უმნიშვნელო რისკი. ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები მოიცავს ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთს სალაროში, მოთხოვნებს საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიმართ, გარდა სავალდებულო რეზერვებისა, და ყველა ბანკთაშორის განთავსებებს და ბანკთაშორის მოთხოვნებს სამ თვეზე ნაკლები თავდაპირველი ვადით. სამ თვეზე მეტი ხნით შეზღუდული წვდომის ფულადი სახსრები არ შედის ფულად სახსრებსა და მათ ეკვივალენტებში. ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები აღირიცხება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით, ვინაიდან: (i) მათი ფლობის მიზანია სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მიღება და ეს ფულადი ნაკადები წარმოადგენს მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდებს, და (ii) ისინი არ არის კლასიფიცირებული, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით. მხოლოდ კანონმდებლობით გათვალისწინებული მექანიზმები, როგორიცაა სასესხო ვალდებულებების რესტრუქტურიზაციის კანონი ზოგიერთ ქვეყანაში, არ მოქმედებს SPPI ტესტზე, თუ ისინი არ არის ასახული ხელშეკრულების პირობებში იმგვარად, რომ ეს მექანიზმები ძალაში დარჩეს მაშინაც, თუ კანონმდებლობა შემდგომში შეიცვლება.

ფულადი ნაკადების ანგარიშგებაში წარმოდგენილი გადახდილი ან მიღებული თანხები წარმოადგენს ჯგუფის მიერ ფულადი სახსრების და მათი ეკვივალენტების გადატანებს, მათ შორის ჯგუფის კონტრაჰენტების ჯგუფის შიგნით განთავსებული მიმდინარე ანგარიშების დებეტში ან კრედიტში გატარებულ თანხებს, როგორიცაა სესხზე საპროცენტო შემოსავალი ან ამოღებული ძირითადი თანხა მომხმარებლის მიმდინარე ანგარიშის დადებეტებით, ან პროცენტის გადახდები ან სესხის გაცემები, რომლებიც კრედიტდება მომხმარებლის მიმდინარე ანგარიშზე, რაც წარმოადგენს ფულად სახსრებს ან ფულადი სახსრების ეკვივალენტების მომხმარებლის პოზიციიდან.

სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში. სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები სებ-ში აღირიცხება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით და წარმოადგენს სავალდებულო სარეზერვო დეპოზიტებს, რომლებიც არ არის ხელმისაწვდომი ჯგუფის ყოველდღიური ოპერაციების დასაფინანსებლად. აქედან გამომდინარე, ისინი არ მიიჩნევა ფულადი სახსრებისა და მათი ეკვივალენტების ნაწილად ფულადი ნაკადების კონსოლიდირებული ანგარიშგების მიზნებისთვის.

მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ. მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ აღირიცხება, როდესაც ჯგუფი ავანსად უხდის ფულს კონტრაჰენტ ბანკებს. მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ აღირიცხება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით, როდესაც: (i) ისინი ფლობილია სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მიღების მიზნით და ეს ფულადი ნაკადები წარმოადგენს მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდებს (SPPI), და (ii) ისინი არ არის კლასიფიცირებული, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით. სხვა შემთხვევაში ისინი აღირიცხება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით.

ინვესტიციები სავალო ფასიან ქაღალდებში. ბიზნესმოდელსა და ფულადი ნაკადების მახასიათებლებზე დაყრდნობით, ჯგუფი სავალო ფასიან ქაღალდებში ინვესტიციებს შემდეგ კატეგორიებს მიაკუთვნებს: ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული, სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, ან სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით. სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღირიცხება, თუ მათი ფლობის მიზანი არის სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მიღება და როდესაც

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ეს ფულადი ნაკადები წარმოადგენენ მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდებს და თუ ისინი არ არის ნებაყოფლობით კლასიფიცირებული, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, რათა მნიშვნელოვნად შემცირდეს ბუღალტრული აცდენები.

სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები აღირიცხება, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, თუ მათი ფლობის მიზანი არის სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მიღება და გაყიდვა და როდესაც ეს ფულადი ნაკადები წარმოადგენენ მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდებს და თუ ისინი არ არის კლასიფიცირებული, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით. ამ აქტივებიდან მიღებული საპროცენტო შემოსავალი გამოითვლება ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდით და აისახება მოგებაში ან ზარალში. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მოდელის გამოყენებით შეფასებული გაუფასურების რეზერვი აისახება წლის მოგებაში ან ზარალში. ყველა სხვა ცვლილება საბალანსო ღირებულებაში აისახება სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში. როდესაც ხდება სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდის აღიარების შეწყვეტა, მანამდე სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში აღიარებული კუმულაციური შემოსულობა ან ზარალი რეკლასიფიცირდება სხვა სრული შემოსავლიდან მოგებაში ან ზარალში. ინვესტიციები სავალო ფასიან ქაღალდებში აღირიცხება, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, თუ ისინი არ აკმაყოფილებს ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხულის ან სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებულის, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, კრიტერიუმებს. ჯგუფმა შეიძლება ასევე შეუქცევადად მოახდინოს სავალო ფასიან ქაღალდებში ინვესტიციების კლასიფიცირება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას თუ ეს გადაწყვეტილება მნიშვნელოვნად ამცირებს ბუღალტრულ აცდენებს ფინანსურ აქტივებსა და ვალდებულებებს შორის, რომლებიც აღიარდება ან ფასდება ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის სხვადასხვა საფუძველზე.

ინვესტიციები წილობრივ ფასიან ქაღალდებში. ფინანსური აქტივები, რომლებიც აკმაყოფილებს საკუთარი კაპიტალის განმარტებას ემიტენტის პოზიციიდან, ანუ ინსტრუმენტები, რომლებიც არ შეიცავს ფულის გადახდის სახელშეკრულებო ვალდებულებას და რომლებიც ადასტურებს ნარჩენ წილობრივ მონაწილეობას ემიტენტის წმინდა აქტივებში, ჯგუფის მიერ მიიჩნევა წილობრივ ფასიან ქაღალდებში ინვესტიციებად. ინვესტიციები წილობრივ ფასიან ქაღალდებში ფასდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, გარდა იმ შემთხვევებისა, როდესაც ჯგუფი თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას არჩევს შეუქცევადად აღიაროს კაპიტალის ინვესტიციები, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით. ჯგუფის პოლიტიკა გულისხმობს კაპიტალის ინვესტიციების კლასიფიცირებას სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, როდესაც ეს ინვესტიციები ფლობილია სტრატეგიული მიზნით, და არა მხოლოდ ინვესტიციაზე უკუგების მისაღებად. თუ გადაწყდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასება, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, სამართლიანი ღირებულების შემოსულობა და ზარალი აღიარდება სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში და შემდგომში არ რეკლასიფიცირდება მოგებაში ან ზარალში, მათ შორის გასხვისებისას. გაუფასურების ზარალი და მისი შემობრუნება, ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში, არ ფასდება სამართლიანი ღირებულების სხვა ცვლილებებისგან განცალკევებით. დივიდენდების აღიარება გრძელდება მოგებაში ან ზარალში, როდესაც დადგინდება ჯგუფის უფლება, მიიღოს გადახდება, გარდა იმ შემთხვევებისა, როდესაც ისინი წარმოადგენს ინვესტიციის ამოღებას და არა უკუგებას ამ ინვესტიციაზე.

მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები აღირიცხება, როდესაც ჯგუფი ავანსად იხდის ფულს მომხმარებლისგან მისაღები სესხის შესყიდვის ან წარმოშობის მიზნით. ბიზნესმოდელისა და ფულადი ნაკადების მოძრაობის მახასიათებლებიდან გამომდინარე, ჯგუფი მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების და ავანსების კლასიფიცირებას ერთ-ერთ შემდეგ კატეგორიაში ახდენს: (i) ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებული: სესხები, რომლებიც სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების მისაღებად არის განკუთვნილი და ეს ნაკადები მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდებს წარმოადგენს, ასევე სესხები, რომლებსაც ნებაყოფლობით არ მიენიჭება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, კატეგორია; და (ii) სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით: სესხები, რომლებიც არ აკმაყოფილებს მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდების ტესტის ან ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით ან სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, შეფასების სხვა კრიტერიუმებს, შეფასდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით.

გაუფასურების რეზერვი განისაზღვრება საპროგნოზო მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მოდელებზე დაყრდნობით. 37-ე შენიშვნაში წარმოდგენილია ინფორმაცია ამოსავალი მონაცემების,

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

დაშვებების და შეფასების მეთოდების თაობაზე, რომლებიც გამოიყენება მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შესაფასებლად, მათ შორის ახსნილია, როგორც იყენებს ჯგუფი საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციას მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მოდელებში.

დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფა. დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფა წარმოადგენს არაფინანსურ აქტივებს, რომლებიც ჯგუფმა შეიძინა ვადაგადაცილებული სესხების თანხის დასაფარად. ამ აქტივების შეძენისას ისინი თავდაპირველად ფასდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით და აისახება შენობებსა და აღჭურვილობაში, საინვესტიციო ქონებაში ან დასაკუთრებულ უზრუნველყოფაში, სხვა აქტივების მუხლში. ეს კლასიფიკაცია დამოკიდებულია უზრუნველყოფის მახასიათებლებსა და ჯგუფის გადაწყვეტილებაზე ამ აქტივების ამოღებასთან დაკავშირებით. ეს აქტივები შემდგომში გადაფასდება და აღირიცხება აქტივების ამ კატეგორიების შესაბამისი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის თანახმად. დასაკუთრებული აქტივები აღირიცხება თვითღირებულებასა და წმინდა სარეალიზაციო ღირებულებას შორის უმცირესით.

სასესხო ვალდებულებები. ჯგუფი იღებს სესხის გაცემის ვალდებულებებს. ეს ვალდებულებები არის შეუქცევადი ან შექცევადი მხოლოდ არსებითი არახელსაყრელი ცვლილების შემთხვევაში. ეს ვალდებულებები თავდაპირველად აღიარდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, რომელიც, როგორც წესი, დამოწმებულია მიღებული საკომისიო თანხის ოდენობით. ეს თანხა ამორტიზდება დარიცხვის წრფივი მეთოდით ვალდებულების არსებობის განმავლობაში, იმ სესხების გაცემის ვალდებულებების გარდა, თუ სავარაუდოა, რომ ჯგუფი კონკრეტულ სასესხო ხელშეკრულებას გააფორმებს და არ დააპირებს ამ სესხის გაყიდვას გაცემის თარიღიდან მოკლე პერიოდში; ასეთი სესხის საკომისიო თანხები გადავადებულია და შეტანილია სესხის საბალანსო ღირებულებაში თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას. თითოეული საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოსთვის ვალდებულებები ფასდება (i) თავდაპირველად აღიარებული თანხის დარჩენილი არაამორტიზებული ნაშთის ოდენობით, რასაც ემატება (ii) ზარალის რეზერვის ოდენობა, რომელიც განისაზღვრება მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მოდელზე დაყრდნობით, თუ ვალდებულება არ გულისხმობს სესხის გაცემას საბაზროზე დაბალი საპროცენტო განაკვეთით, რა შემთხვევაშიც შეფასება ხდება ამ ორი თანხიდან უმეტესით. სასესხო ვალდებულებების საბალანსო ღირებულება წარმოადგენს ვალდებულებას.

ფინანსური გარანტიები. ფინანსური გარანტია ჯგუფს ავალდებულებს გარკვეული შენატანების განხორციელებას, რომ აუნაზღაუროს გარანტიის მფლობელს ზარალი, რომელიც მან განიცადა კონკრეტული დებიტორის მიერ სავალო ინსტრუმენტის თავდაპირველი ან შეცვლილი პირობების თანახმად გადახდის დაგვიანების გამო.ფინანსური გარანტიები თავდაპირველად აღიარდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, რომელიც, როგორც წესი, დამოწმებულია მიღებული საკომისიო თანხის ოდენობით. ამ თანხის ამორტიზაცია ხდება წრფივი მეთოდით გარანტიის ვადაზე. გარანტიები თითოეული საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს ფასდება ამ ორიდან უფრო მაღალი ღირებულებით: (i) მოსალოდნელი ზარალის მოდელის მიხედვით განსაზღვრული გარანტირებული დავალიანების ზარალის რეზერვის ოდენობა და (ii) თანხის დარჩენილი არაამორტიზებული ნაშთი თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას. გარდა ამისა, მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის აღიარება ხდება მისაღები საკომისიოსთვის, რომელიც აღიარებულია აქტივის სახით ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში.

ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია. ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია არის ხელშეკრულება, რომელიც ითვალისწინებს კომპენსაციას, თუ მეორე მხარე ვერ შეასრულებს სახელშეკრულებო ვალდებულებას. ასეთი ხელშეკრულებები, საკრედიტო რისკთან ერთად, არაფინანსურ, ვალდებულების შესრულების რისკსაც გადასცემს. ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები თავდაპირველად აღიარდება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, რომელიც, როგორც წესი, დამოწმებულია მიღებული საკომისიო თანხის ოდენობით. ამ თანხის ამორტიზაცია ხდება წრფივი მეთოდით ხელშეკრულების ვადაზე. ყოველი საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს, ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიის ხელშეკრულებები ფასდება შემდეგ ორ თანხას შორის უდიდესით: (ა) თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას გამოანგარიშებული თანხის არაამორტიზებული ნაშთი და (ბ) ყოველი საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს ხელშეკრულების დაფარვისთვის საჭირო ხარჯის ყველაზე მიახლოებული შეფასება, დისკონტირებული დღევანდელ ღირებულებამდე. როდესაც ჯგუფს აქვს ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული უფლება, მიმართოს თავის მომხმარებელს ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიის ხელშეკრულებების დასაფარად გადახდილი თანხების ამოსაღებად, ეს თანხები აღიარდება აქტივად გარანტიით მოსარგებლისთვის ზარალის კომპენსაციის გადაცემისას. ამ საკომისიოების აღიარება ხდება მოგებაში ან ზარალში საკომისიო შემოსავლის მუხლში.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

გაყიდვის და გამოსყიდვის ხელშეკრულებები. გაყიდვის და გამოსყიდვის ხელშეკრულებები („რეპო ხელშეკრულებები"), რომლებიც ეფექტურად უზრუნველყოფს კრედიტორის უკუგების გადაცემას კონტრაჰენტისთვის, აღირიცხება, როგორც უზრუნველყოფილი ფინანსური ტრანსაქციები. კრედიტორი მსესხებელს გადასცემს ფულად სახსრებს და მიიღებს ფასიან ქაღალდს, როგორც უზრუნველყოფის საგანს. ასეთი გაყიდვისა და გამოსყიდვის ხელშეკრულებების ფარგლებში გაყიდული ფასიანი ქაღალდების აღიარება არ წყდება. ფასიანი ქაღალდების რეკლასიფიკაცია არ ხდება ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში, თუ მიმღებ მხარეს ხელშეკრულებით არ აქვს ფასიანი ქაღალდების გაყიდვის ან ხელახლა დაგირავების უფლება ან პრაქტიკა, რა შემთხვევაშიც მათი რეკლასიფიკაცია ხდება გამოსყიდვის მოთხოვნებად. შესაბამისი ვალდებულება აისახება საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ არსებული ვალდებულებების ოდენობით. გამოსყიდვის ხელშეკრულებები მოკლევადიანი ხასიათისაა. სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები ან ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები, რომლებიც რეკლასიფიცირებულია გამოსყიდვის მოთხოვნებად, კვლავაც აღირიცხება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით ან ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით, შესაბამისი თანმიმდევრობით, ამ კატეგორიის აქტივების სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკების შესაბამისად.

გადაყიდვის ხელშეკრულებების („უკურეპო ხელშეკრულებები") ფარგლებში შესყიდული ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც ეფექტურად უზრუნველყოფს კრედიტორის უკუგების გადაცემას ჯგუფისთვის, აღირიცხება, როგორც მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ ან მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები, რომელიც უფრო მიზანშეწონილია. სხვაობა გაყიდვისა და გამოსყიდვის ფასებს შორის აღირიცხება, როგორც საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და დაერიცხება რეპო გარიგებების შეთანხმებების ვადას ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდით.

კონტრაჰენტებისთვის ფიქსირებული საკომისიოთი გადაცემული ფასიანი ქაღალდები ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში რჩება მათ თავდაპირველ კატეგორიაში ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში, თუ კონტრაჰენტს არ აქვს ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული უფლება ან პრაქტიკა, გაყიდოს ან ხელახლა დააგირაოს ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რა შემთხვევაშიც ისინი რეკლასიფიცირდება და ცალ-ცალკე აისახება. ფიქსირებული საკომისიოთი მიღებული ფასიანი ქაღალდები არ აღირიცხება ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში, თუ ისინი არ იყიდება მესამე მხარეებზე, რა შემთხვევაშიც ყიდვა და გაყიდვა წლის მოგებაში ან ზარალში აღირიცხება, როგორც სავაჭრო ფასიანი ქაღალდებიდან მიღებულ შემოსულობას გამოკლებული ზარალი. ფასიანი ქაღალდების დაბრუნების ვალდებულება აღირიცხება სამართლიანი ღირებულებით სხვა ნასესხებ სახსრებში. გაყიდვის და გამოსყიდვის ხელშეკრულებების ფარგლებში გაყიდული ფასიანი ქაღალდების კლასიფიკაციის მიხედვით, ჯგუფი გამოსყიდვის მოთხოვნებს მიაკუთვნებს შეფასების შემდეგი კატეგორიებიდან ერთ-ერთს: ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, და სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით.

ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები. თუ ჯგუფი არის მოიჯარე ისეთ იჯარაში, რომელიც არსებითად გადასცემს საკუთრებასთან დაკავშირებულ ყველა რისკსა და სარგებელს მოიჯარეს, იჯარით გადაცემული აქტივები აისახება, როგორც ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები და აღირიცხება სამომავლო საიჯარო გადახდების დღევანდელი ღირებულებით. ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები თავდაპირველად აღიარდება საწყისი თარიღით (როდესაც იწყება იჯარის ვადა) იჯარის გაფორმების თარიღით (საიჯარო ხელშეკრულების ვადასა და მხარეების მიერ იჯარის მთავარი პირობების შესრულების ვალდებულების აღების თარიღს შორის უადრესი) დადგენილი დისკონტირების განაკვეთის გამოყენებით.

სხვაობა მთლიან მოთხოვნებსა და მის დღევანდელ ღირებულებას შორის წარმოადგენს გამოუმუშავებელი ფინანსურ შემოსავალს. ამ შემოსავლის აღიარება ხდება იჯარის ვადის განმავლობაში წმინდა საინვესტიციო მეთოდის გამოყენებით (გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე), რაც ასახავს მუდმივ პერიოდულ უკუგების განაკვეთს. ნაზარდი დანახარჯები, რომლებიც პირდაპირ უკავშირდება იჯარაზე მოლაპარაკებას და იჯარის გაფორმებას, აისახება ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების თავდაპირველ შეფასებაში და ამცირებს საიჯარო ვადის განმავლობაში შემოსავლის ოდენობას. იჯარებიდან ფინანსური შემოსავალი აღირიცხება მოგებაში ან ზარალში საპროცენტო შემოსავლის მუხლში.

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი განისაზღვრება იმავე წესით, როგორითაც ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებული სესხები და ავანსები და აღიარდება რეზერვის ანგარიშის მეშვეობით, რათა მოთხოვნების წმინდა საბალანსო ღირებულება ჩამოიწეროს მოსალოდნელი ფულადი

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ნაკადების დღევანდელ ღირებულებამდე, რომელიც დისკონტირებულია საიჯარო ინვესტიციებში ნაგულისხმევი საპროცენტო განაკვეთით. არსებობს „სამი სტადიის“ მეთოდი, რომელიც ეყრდნობა თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების საკრედიტო ხარისხის ცვლილებას. მყისიერი ზარალი, რომელიც უდრის 12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალს, აღირიცხება ფინანსური იჯარების თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას, რომლებიც არ არის დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში. თუ საკრედიტო რისკი მნიშვნელოვნად არის გაზრდილი, გაუფასურება ფასდება არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის, და არა 12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალის საფუძველზე. სავარაუდო სამომავლო ფულადი ნაკადები ასახავს იმ ფულად ნაკადებს, რომლებიც შეიძლება წარმოიქმნას იჯარას დაქვემდებარებული აქტივების მიღებიდან და გაყიდვიდან.

ჯგუფი, როგორც წესი, ფინანსური იჯარის ხელშეკრულებებს ისე აყალიბებს, რომ მოიჯარე იხდის მინიმალურ ავანსს აღჭურვილობის შესყიდვის ფასის 20%-ის ოდენობით იჯარის ვადის დასაწყისში. ჯგუფი საკუთრების უფლებს ფლობს საიჯარო აქტივებზე იჯარის ვადის განმავლობაში. აქტივზე საკუთრების უფლება ფინანსური იჯარის ხელშეკრულების ფარგლებში მოიჯარეს გადაეცემა სახელშეკრულებო ვადის დასასრულს, საიჯარო გადახდების სრულად დაფარვის ჩათვლით. იჯარის ვადა, ზოგადად, ხუთ წლამდეა.

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის საჭირო მოცულობა და ტიპი დამოკიდებულია მსესხებლის საკრედიტო რისკის შეფასებაზე. მიღებული უზრუნველყოფის ძირითადი ტიპებია:

- საიჯარო აქტივები (მარაგები და აღჭურვილობა);
- წინასწარი შენატანი;
- უძრავი ქონება;
- მესამე მხარის გარანტიები.

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ფინანსური ეფექტი წარმოდგენილია უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ღირებულებების ცალ-ცალკე წარმოდგენით (i) იმ აქტივებისთვის, სადაც უზრუნველყოფის საგნის და საკრედიტო ხარისხის გაუმჯობესების სხვა საშუალებები უტოლდება ან აღემატება აქტივის საბალანსო ღირებულებას („ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები“) და (ii) იმ აქტივებისთვის, სადაც უზრუნველყოფის საგანი და საკრედიტო ხარისხის გაუმჯობესების სხვა საშუალებები ნაკლებია აქტივის საბალანსო ღირებულებაზე („არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები“).

ჯგუფი თავის პორტფელს ანაწილებს სამ სტადიაზე:

- 1-ლი სტადია – აქტივები, რომლებზეც არ დაფიქსირებულა საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ;
- მე-2 სტადია – აქტივები, რომლებზეც დაფიქსირდა საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ;
- მე-3 სტადია – დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი კრედიტები.

1-ლი სტადიის დავალიანებისთვის ჯგუფი ქმნის 12-თვიან მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს, ხოლო მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებისთვის – არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს.

მე-2 სტადიაზე კლასიფიცირების მიზნით ჯგუფი იყენებს როგორც რაოდენობრივ, ისე ხარისხობრივ კრიტერიუმებს, მათ შორის, და არა მხოლოდ:

- 30-დღიანი ვადაგადაცილება;
- თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ მსესხებლის რისკის კატეგორიის გაუარესება;

დეფოლტის განმარტება მოიცავს ისეთ კრიტერიუმებს, როგორიცაა: (i) 90 ვადაგადაცილებული დღე, (ii) ფინანსური სირთულეების გამო რესტრუქტურიზაცია და (iii) სხვა კრიტერიუმები, რომლებიც მიანიშნებს იმაზე, რომ ნაკლებად სავარაუდოა მსესხებელმა ვალდებულება დაფაროს.

ჯგუფი საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციას იყენებს როგორც ინდივიდუალურ, ისე კოლექტიურ შეფასებებში. საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციის მიზნებისთვის ჯგუფი განსაზღვრავს შემდეგ სამ სცენარს:

- საბაზო (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდო);
- ოპტიმისტური (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდოზე უკეთესი);
- პესიმისტური (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდოზე უარესი);

ჯგუფი ადგენს საბაზისო მაკრო სცენარს და მხედველობაში იღებს პროგნოზებს სხვადასხვა გარე წყაროდან (საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკი, ფინანსთა სამინისტრო, საერთაშორისო სავალუტო

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ფონდი, ასევე სხვა საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებები), რათა უზრუნველყოფს შესაბამისობა შეთანხმებულ საბაზრო მოლოდინებთან. 37-ე შენიშვნაში აღწერილია, როგორ იყენებს ჯგუფი საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციას მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოსათვლელად. ოპტიმისტური და პესიმისტური სცენარები განისაზღვრება ბანკის მაკროეკონომიკური განყოფილების მიერ შემუშავებული სისტემით.

ჯგუფი მოსალოდნელ გაუფასურების ზარალს ანგარიშობს თითოეული სცენარისთვის. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის საბოლოო სიდიდის მისაღებად ბანკი იყენებს ალბათობით შეწონილი საშუალოს მეთოდს, სადაც თითოეული სცენარის ალბათობა გამოყენებული წონის სახით.

კოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებით გადასახადისგან დროებითი გათავისუფლება აღირიცხება იმავე საფუძველზე, როგორიც წარმოდგენილია ზემოთ, ფინანსური აქტივების აღიარების შეწყვეტისა და მოდიფიკაციის თავში.

შეწყვეტილ იჯარებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები. ჯგუფი შეწყვეტილ ხელშეკრულებებთან დაკავშირებულ მოთხოვნებს აღიარებს საიჯარო ხელშეკრულების შეწყვეტის მომენტში. ამ მოთხოვნების აღიარებული თანხა მოიცავს სხვაობას დასაკუთრებული აქტივების სამართლიან ღირებულებასა და ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების დაუფარავ ნაშთს შორის. მოთხოვნები (მისაღები თანხები) აღირიცხება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით, რასაც აკლდება მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი.

წინასწარგადახდა საიჯარო აქტივების შესყიდვისთვის. საიჯარო აქტივების შესყიდვისთვის წინასწარგადახდა მოიცავს საავანსო გადახდებს აქტივების შესასყიდად, რომლებიც იჯარით უნდა გადაიცეს. ასეთი ავანსები აღირიცხება, როგორც არაფინანსური აქტივები. იჯარის დაწყებისას საიჯარო ხელშეკრულებებზე გადახდილი ავანსები გადაინაცვლებს ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებულ მოთხოვნებში.

ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ. ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ აღირიცხება, როდესაც კონტრაჰენტი ბანკები ჯგუფს ავანსად გადასცემს ფულს ან სხვა აქტივებს. არაწარმოებული ვალდებულება აღირიცხება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით. თუ ჯგუფი შეისყიდის თავის საკუთარ დავალიანებას, იგი აღარ აისახება ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებულ ანგარიშგებაში, ხოლო სხვაობა ვალდებულების საბალანსო ღირებულებასა და გადახდილ საზღაურს შორის აისახება ვალის დაფარვის შედეგად მიღებულ შემოსულობაში ან ზარალში.

მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები. მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები არის არაწარმოებული ვალდებულებები ფიზიკური პირების, სახელმწიფოს ან იურიდიული პირების მიმართ და აღირიცხება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით.

სუბორდინირებული ვალი. სუბორდინირებული ვალის გადახდა შეიძლება მხოლოდ ლიკვიდაციის შემთხვევაში უფრო მაღალი პრიორიტეტის მქონე კრედიტორების მოთხოვნების დაკმაყოფილების შემდეგ და აისახება ბანკის მეორად კაპიტალში. სუბორდინირებული ვალი აღირიცხება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით.

გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები. გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები მოიცავს ჯგუფის მიერ გამოშვებულ მარტივ თამასუქებს, ობლიგაციებს, სადეპოზიტო სერტიფიკატებს და სავალო ვალდებულებებს. სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები აღირიცხება ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით. თუ ჯგუფი შეისყიდის საკუთარ სავალო ფასიან ქაღალდებს, მათ ამოიღებენ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებული ანგარიშგებიდან, ხოლო სხვაობა ვალდებულების საბალანსო ღირებულებასა და გადახდილ საზღაურს შორის აისახება ვალის დაფარვის შედეგად მიღებულ შემოსულობაში.

წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები. წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები, მათ შორის სავალუტო ხელშეკრულებები, საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ფიუჩერსები, ფორვარდული განაკვეთის ხელშეკრულებები, სავალუტო და საპროცენტო განაკვეთის სვოპები, სავალუტო და საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ოფციონები აღიარებულია მათი სამართლიანი ღირებულებით. ჯგუფი ასევე თავის კონტრაჰენტ ბანკებთან მიმართებაში ახდენს ანაბრების გაქვითვას ვალუტის გადაცვლის მიზნით. ასეთი ანაბრები იურიდიულად განცალკევებულია, მაგრამ არის აგრეგირებული და აღირიცხება ერთიანი წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის სახით (სავალუტო სვოპი) ნეტოს საფუძველზე, როდესაც (i) ანაბრების განთავსება ხდება ერთსა და იმავე დროს და ერთმანეთის გათვალისწინებით, (ii) ჰყავთ ერთი და იგივე კონტრაჰენტი, (iii) აქვთ ერთი და იგივე რისკი, და (iv) არ არსებობს ოპერაციების განცალკევების მიზანი, რომლის მიღწევაც არ შეიძლება ერთიანი ოპერაციით. ყველა წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტი

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

აღირიცხება აქტივად, როდესაც სამართლიანი ღირებულება დადებითია და ვალდებულებად, როცა სამართლიანი ღირებულება უარყოფითია. წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტების სამართლიანი ღირებულების ცვლილებები აისახება მოგებაში ან ზარალში. ჯგუფი ამ ინსტრუმენტებზე ჰეჯირების აღრიცხვას არ აწარმოებს. გარკვეული წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტები, რომლებიც ჩართულია სხვა ფინანსურ ინსტრუმენტებში, აღირიცხება, როგორც ცალკე მდგომი წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტები, როდესაც მათი რისკები და მახასიათებლები არ არის მჭიდროდ დაკავშირებული ძირითადი ხელშეკრულების რისკებთან და მახასიათებლებთან.

როდესაც წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტები ფორმდება დაფინანსების ხარჯის შესამცირებლად, შესაბამისი საპროცენტო ეფექტი აისახება წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალში, სრული შემოსავლის ანგარიშგების ცალკე მუხლის სახით.

გუდვილი. გუდვილი აღირიცხება თვითღირებულებით, რასაც აკლდება აკუმულირებული გაუფასურების ზარალი, ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში. ჯგუფი ამოწმებს გუდვილის გაუფასურებას სულ მცირე ყოველწლიურად და ყოველთვის, როცა არსებობს გუდვილი გაუფასურების შესაძლო ნიშნები. გუდვილი ნაწილდება ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელ ერთეულზე ან ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულების ჯგუფებზე, რომლებიც სავარაუდოდ საწარმოთა გაერთიანების შედეგად მიღებული სინერგიიდან სარგებელს მიიღებენ. ასეთი ერთეულები ან ერთეულების ჯგუფები წარმოადგენს უმცირეს დონეს, რომელზეც ჯგუფი ახდენს გუდვილის მონიტორინგს და ისინი უნდა აღემატებოდეს საოპერაციო სეგმენტის სიდიდეს. ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის ფარგლებში ისეთი ოპერაციის შეწყვეტის შედეგად მიღებული შემოსულობა ან ზარალი, რომელზეც გუდვილი იყო განაწილებული, შეიცავს შეწყვეტილ ოპერაციასთან დაკავშირებული გუდვილის საბალანსო ღირებულებას. ეს, როგორც წესი, ფასდება შეწყვეტილი ოპერაციისა და ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის დარჩენილი ნაწილის ხვედრითი წილის საფუძველზე.

შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობები. შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობა აღრიცხულია თვითღირებულებით, რასაც აკლდება აკუმულირებული ცვეთა და გაუფასურების რეზერვი, სადაც საჭიროა. შეძენილი შვილობილი კომპანიების შენობების და აღჭურვილობის თვითღირებულება არის შეძენის თარიღისთვის შეფასებული სამართლიანი ღირებულება.

უმნიშვნელო რემონტისა და ტექნიკური მომსახურების ხარჯების აღიარება ხდება ხარჯების ნაწილში მათი გაწევისთანავე. შენობა-ნაგებობებისა და მოწყობილობების ძირითადი ნაწილების ან კომპონენტების შეცვლის ხარჯები კაპიტალიზდება და შეცვლილი ნაწილები ჩამოიწერება.

თითოეული საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს ხელმძღვანელობა აფასებს, არსებობს თუ არა შენობა-ნაგებობებისა და მოწყობილობების გაუფასურების რაიმე ნიშანი. ასეთი ნიშნების არსებობის შემთხვევაში, ხელმძღვანელობა განსაზღვრავს აღდგენით ღირებულებას, რომელიც განისაზღვრება, როგორც აქტივის გაყიდვის დანახარჯებით შემცირებულ სამართლიან ღირებულებასა და მისი გამოყენების ღირებულებას შორის უდიდესი. საბალანსო ღირებულება მცირდება აღდგენით ღირებულებამდე და გაუფასურების ზარალი აისახება წლის მოგებაში ან ზარალში. გაუფასურების ზარალი, რომელიც აღიარებულია აქტივისათვის წინა წლებში, შებრუნდება, თუ ადგილი ჰქონდა ცვლილებას გაანგარიშებებში, რომლებიც გამოყენებული იქნა აქტივის გამოყენების ღირებულების ან გაყიდვის დანახარჯებით შემცირებული სამართლიანი ღირებულების განსაზღვრის მიზნით.

გასვლის შედეგად მიღებული შემოსულობა და ზარალი, რომელიც განისაზღვრება შემოსავლის შედარებით საბალანსო ღირებულებასთან, აღიარდება წლის მოგებაში ან ზარალში (სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალში ან ხარჯებში). გაუფასურების შემთხვევაში, შენობა და აღჭურვილობა ჩამოფასდება მათი გამოყენების ღირებულებასა და გაყიდვის დანახარჯებით შემცირებულ სამართლიან ღირებულებას შორის უდიდეს ღირებულებამდე. თანხა, რომლითაც საბალანსო ღირებულების მცირდება, აისახება მოგებაში ან ზარალში. გაუფასურების ზარალი, რომელიც აღიარებულია აქტივისათვის წინა წლებში, შებრუნდება, თუ ადგილი ჰქონდა ცვლილებას გაანგარიშებებში, რომლებიც გამოყენებული იქნა აქტივის გამოყენების ღირებულების ან გაყიდვის დანახარჯებით შემცირებული სამართლიანი ღირებულების განსაზღვრის მიზნით.

ცვეთა. მიწისა და მიმდინარე მშენებლობის ცვეთა არ ხდება შენობა-ნაგებობებისა და მოწყობილობების სხვა ერთეულების და აქტივის გამოყენების უფლების ცვეთა გამოიანგარიშება დარიცხვის წრფივი მეთოდით, რათა მოხდეს მათი ხარჯის განაწილება ნარჩენ ღირებულებაზე მათი სავარაუდო სასარგებლო გამოყენების ვადის განმავლობაში:

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

აქტივი	სასარგებლო მომსახურების ვადა
შენობა-ნაგებობები	30-110 წელი;
ავეჯი და მოწყობილობები	5-8 წელი;
კომპიუტერული ტექნიკა და საოფისე აღჭურვილობა	3-8 წელი;
სატრანსპორტო საშუალებები	4-5 წელი;
სხვა აღჭურვილობა	2-10 წელი;
აქტივის გამოყენების უფლება	შესაბამისი იჯარის ვადა;
საიჯარო ქონების გაუმჯობესება	შესაბამისი იჯარის ვადა ან, თუ არ არის განსაზღვრული, არაუმეტეს 7 წელი.
არამატერიალური აქტივები	1-20 წელი;

აქტივის ნარჩენი ღირებულება არის სავარაუდო თანხა, რომელსაც ჯგუფი ამჟამად მიიღებდა ამ აქტივის გაყიდვით, რასაც აკლდება გაყიდვის სავარაუდო ხარჯები, იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ აქტივები უკვე იმ სიძველისაა და იმ მდგომარეობაშია, როგორც ეს მოსალოდნელია მისი სასარგებლო გამოყენების ვადის ბოლოს. აქტივის ნარჩენი ღირებულება ნულია თუ ჯგუფი მოელის აქტივის გამოყენებას მისი ფიზიკური მომსახურების ვადის ბოლომდე. ანგარიშგების ყოველი პერიოდის ბოლოს აქტივების ნარჩენი ღირებულება და სასარგებლო მომსახურების ვადები გადაისინჯება და, საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, დაკორექტირდება.

საინვესტიციო ქონება. საინვესტიციო ქონება არის უძრავი ქონება, რომელსაც ჯგუფი ფლობს საიჯარო შემოსავლის მისაღებად ან კაპიტალის ღირებულების ზრდისთვის, ან ორივე მიზნით, და რომელსაც თვითონ არ იკავებს.

საინვესტიციო ქონება აღირიცხება თვითღირებულებით, დაგროვილი ცვეთისა და გაუფასურების ანარიცხების გამოკლებით, სადაც საჭიროა. მისი ამორტიზაცია ხდება დარიცხვის წრფივი მეთოდით მოსალოდნელ სასარგებლო მომსახურების 30-50 წლიან ვადაზე. საინვესტიციო ქონების გაუფასურების ნიშნების აღმოჩენის შემთხვევაში, ჯგუფი ანაზღაურებად ღირებულებას აფასებს, როგორც გამოყენების ღირებულებასა და გაყიდვის დანახარჯებით შემცირებულ სამართლიან ღირებულებას შორის უდიდესს. საინვესტიციო ქონების საბალანსო ღირებულების ჩამოფასება ხდება მის ანაზღაურებად ღირებულებამდე წლის მოგებაზე ან ზარალზე დარიცხვით. წინა წლებში აღიარებული გაუფასურების ზარალი შემობრუნდება, თუ მოხდა შემდგომი ცვლილება აქტივის ანაზღაურებადი ღირებულების განმსაზღვრელ პროგნოზებში.

მიწა, რომელიც საინვესტიციო ქონებას მიეკუთვნება, არ ცვდება. საინვესტიციო ქონების სხვა მუხლების ცვეთა იანგარიშება დარიცხვის წრფივი მეთოდით, რათა მოხდეს მათი თვითღირებულების განაწილება ნარჩენ ღირებულებებზე მათი სავარაუდო სასარგებლო გამოყენების 30-50-წლიანი ვადის განმავლობაში. საინვესტიციო ქონების ნარჩენი ღირებულებები შეფასებულია ნულით.

გამომუშავებული საიჯარო შემოსავალი აღირიცხება წლის მოგებაში ან ზარალში საოპერაციო შემოსავლის ნაწილში.

შემდგომი დანახარჯები მხოლოდ მაშინ კაპიტალიზდება აქტივის საბალანსო ღირებულებაზე, თუ ჯგუფი მოელის დანახარჯებთან დაკავშირებული სამომავლო ეკონომიკური სარგებლის მიღებას და თუ შესაძლებელია თვითღირებულების სათანადო სიზუსტით შეფასება. ყველა დანარჩენი რემონტისა და ტექნიკური მომსახურების ხარჯები ტარდება ხარჯების ნაწილში მათი გაწევისთანავე. თუ საინვესტიციო ქონებას დაიკავებს მესაკუთრე, მოხდება მისი რეკლასიფიკაცია შენობებად და აღჭურვილობად.

არამატერიალური აქტივები. ჯგუფის არამატერიალურ აქტივებს, გუდვილის გარდა, სასარგებლო მომსახურების განსაზღვრული ვადები აქვთ და მათში, ძირითადად შედის, კომპიუტერების პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფა. შეძენილი პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფის ლიცენზიების კაპიტალიზება ხდება იმ ხარჯების საფუძველზე, რომლებიც გაწეულია კონკრეტული პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფის შესაძენად და სამუშაო პირობებში მოსაყვანად. ჯგუფის კონტროლის ქვეშ მყოფ იდენტიფიცირებად და უნიკალურ პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფასთან დაკავშირებული ხარჯები აღირიცხება, როგორც არამატერიალური აქტივები, თუ მოსალოდნელია, რომ შემოდინებული ზღვრული ეკონომიკური სარგებელი გადააჭარბებს ხარჯებს. კაპიტალიზებული დანახარჯები მოიცავს პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფის განვითარების გუნდში შემავალ თანამშრომლებზე გაწეულ დანახარჯებს და პირდაპირ ზედნადებ ხარჯს. ყველა სხვა ხარჯი, რომელიც კომპიუტერების პროგრამულ უზრუნველყოფას უკავშირდება, მაგ. მატერიალურ-

2. მნიშვნელოვანი საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ტექნიკური უზრუნველყოფა, აღირიცხება მათი გაწევის დროს. კაპიტალიზებული პროგრამული უზრუნველყოფის ამორტიზაცია ხდება 1-დან 20 წლამდე სავარაუდო სასარგებლო გამოყენების ვადაზე ამორტიზაციის დარიცხვის წრფივი მეთოდით.

იჯარის აღრიცხვა ჯგუფის, როგორც მოიჯარის მიერ. ჯგუფს იჯარით აქვს აღებული ოფისის, ფილიალების და სერვისცენტრების შენობები. იჯარა აღიარდება აქტივის გამოყენების უფლებით და როგორც შესატყვისი ვალდებულება იმ თარიღით, როდესაც იჯარით გადაცემული აქტივი ჯგუფის მიერ გამოყენებისთვის ხელმისაწვდომია. ყოველი იჯარის გადახდა გადანაწილდება ვალდებულებას და საფინანსო ხარჯებს შორის. ფინანსური ხარჯები იჯარის მთლიანი ვადის განმავლობაში, თითოეულ საანგარიშგებო პერიოდზე ისე უნდა განაწილდეს, რომ წარმოიქმნას მუდმივი პერიოდული საპროცენტო განაკვეთი, თითოეული საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ვალდებულებების ნაშთის მიმართ. აქტივის გამოყენების უფლება აღიარდება თვითღირებულებით და ცვეთა ერიცხება წრფივი მეთოდით, აქტივის სასარგებლო მომსახურების ვადასა და იჯარის ვადას შორის უფრო ხანმოკლე პერიოდზე.

იჯარიდან წარმოქმნილი ვალდებულებების შეფასება თავდაპირველად ხდება მათი დისკონტირებული ღირებულების საფუძველზე. საიჯარო ვალდებულებები შედგება ქვემოთ მოყვანილი საიჯარო გადასახდელების წმინდა დისკონტირებული ღირებულებისგან:

- ფიქსირებულ გადახდებს (მათ შორის, არსებითად ფიქსირებულ გადახდებს), მიღებული წამახალისებელი საიჯარო გადახდების გამოკლებით;
- ცვლად საიჯარო გადახდებს, რომლებიც ეფუძნება ინდექსს ან განაკვეთს;
- თანხებს, რომლებსაც მოსალოდნელია, რომ მოიჯარე გადაიხდის ნარჩენი ღირებულების გარანტიების მიხედვით;
- შესყიდვის არჩევანის უფლების ფასს, თუ საკმარისად სარწმუნოა, რომ მოიჯარე გამოიყენებს ამ უფლებას, და
- იჯარის ვადამდე შეწყვეტისთვის ჯარიმების გადახდას, თუ იჯარის ვადა ასახავს მოიჯარის მიერ იჯარის ვადამდე შეწყვეტის არჩევანის უფლების გამოყენებას.

საიჯარო გადახდების დისკონტირება ხდება საიჯარო ხელშეკრულებაში ნაგულისხმევი საპროცენტო განაკვეთით. თუ ამ განაკვეთის განსაზღვრა შეუძლებელია, გამოიყენება მოიჯარის ზღვრული სასესხო განაკვეთი, რომელიც წარმოადგენს განაკვეთს, რომელსაც მოიჯარე გადაიხდიდა მსგავსი ღირებულების აქტივის მოსაპოვებლად საჭირო სესხით სარგებლობისთვის ანალოგიურ ეკონომიკურ გარემოში ანალოგიური პირობებით.

საიჯარო აქტივის გამოყენების უფლება ფასდება თვითღირებულებით და მოიცავს შემდეგს:

- საიჯარო ვალდებულების თავდაპირველი შეფასების თანხა;
- ნებისმიერი საიჯარო გადახდა, გადახდილი იჯარის დაწყების თარიღით ან მანამდე, შემცირებული მიღებული ნებისმიერი საიჯარო შეღავათით;
- ყოველგვარი თავდაპირველი პირდაპირი დანახარჯები, და
- აღდგენის დანახარჯები.

ზემოაღნიშნულიდან გამონაკლისის სახით, ჯგუფი მოკლევადიან იჯარებს და დაბალი ღირებულების მქონე აქტივების იჯარებს აღრიცხავს საიჯარო გადახდების აღიარებით საოპერაციო ხარჯად დარიცხვის წრფივი მეთოდით.

იჯარის პირობის განსაზღვრისას ჯგუფის ხელმძღვანელობა ითვალისწინებს ყველა ფაქტსა და გარემოებას, რომელიც განაპირობებს ვადის გაგრძელების არჩევანის უფლების გამოყენების და არა იჯარის შეწყვეტის უფლების გამოყენების ეკონომიკურ სტიმულს. იჯარის გაგრძელების არჩევანის უფლება (ან იჯარის ვადამდე შეწყვეტის არჩევანის უფლების გამოყენების შემდგომი პერიოდი) იჯარის პირობებში აისახება მხოლოდ მაშინ, თუ საკმარისად სარწმუნოა, რომ იჯარა გაგრძელდება (ან არ შეწყდება).

ჯგუფმა გამოიყენა ფასს 16-ის შესწორება „კოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებული საიჯარო ქირის დათმობა“ მეიჯარეების მხრიდან 2020 წელს და ამ შესწორების მოქმედების გახანგრძლივება 2021 წელს, შესაბამისად. ეს დათმობები აღირიცხა, როგორც საიჯარო ვალდებულების და ცვალებადი ქირის შემცირება იმ პერიოდში, როდესაც ისინი დაუშვეს. თანხა არ იყო არსებითი ფინანსური ანგარიშგებისთვის.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

საოპერაციო იჯარის აღრიცხვა ჯგუფის, როგორც მეიჯარის მიერ. როდესაც აქტივები საოპერაციო იჯარით გაიცემა, მისაღები საიჯარო გადასახადის აღიარება ხდება იჯარიდან შემოსავლად წრფივი მეთოდით იჯარის მთელ პერიოდზე.

მოგების გადასახადი. მოგების გადასახადები გათვალისწინებულია ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში კანონმდებლობის შესაბამისად, რომელიც ამოქმედებული ან არსებითად ამოქმედებულია საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოსთვის შესაბამის ტერიტორიებზე, სადაც მოქმედებს ბანკი და მისი შვილობილი საწარმოები. მოგების გადასახადის ხარჯი/შეღავათი მოიცავს მიმდინარე გადასახადს და გადავადებულ გადასახადს და მისი აღიარება ხდება მოგებაში ან ზარალში, გარდა იმ შემთხვევისა, როდესაც მისი აღიარება ხდება პირდაპირ სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში, რადგან იგი დაკავშირებულია ტრანსაქციებთან, რომლებიც აგრეთვე პირდაპირ აღიარებულია იმავე ან სხვა პერიოდის სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში.

მიმდინარე გადასახადი არის ის თანხა, რომელიც საგადასახადო ორგანოებს უნდა გადაეხადოს ან მათგან დაბრუნებული იქნას დასაბეგრ მოგებასა, თუ ზარალთან მიმართებაში მიმდინარე და წინა პერიოდებისათვის. თუ ფინანსური ანგარიშგების დამტკიცება მოხდა შესაბამისი საგადასახადო დეკლარაციების შევსების წინ, დასაბეგრი მოგება თუ ზარალი ემყარება მიახლოებულ შეფასებებს. გადასახადები, მოგების გადასახადის გარდა, აღირიცხება ადმინისტრაციულ და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯებში.

გადავადებული მოგების გადასახადის დარიცხვა ხორციელდება ვალდებულებების აღრიცხვის მეთოდის გამოყენებით საგადასახადო ზარალის მომდევნო პერიოდებზე გადატანის შემთხვევაში და აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების საგადასახადო ბაზასა და ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მიზნებისთვის მათ საბალანსო ღირებულებებს შორის არსებულ დროებით სხვაობებზე. თავდაპირველი აღიარების გამონაკლის შემთხვევებში, გადავადებული გადასახადები არ აღირიცხება ისეთი აქტივის ან ვალდებულების თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას არსებული დროებითი სხვაობებისთვის, რომლებიც მონაწილეობს არა საწარმოთა გაერთიანების, არამედ სხვა ტიპის გარიგებაში, თუ ეს გარიგება თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას არ ახდენს გავლენას არც სააღრიცხვო და არც დასაბეგრ მოგებაზე. გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულებები არ აღირიცხება დროებითი სხვაობებისთვის გუდვილის თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას და შემდგომში გუდვილისთვის, რომელიც არ არის გამოქვითვადი საგადასახადო მიზნებისთვის. გადავადებული გადასახადის ნაშთი ფასდება საგადასახადო განაკვეთებით, რომლებიც ამოქმედებულია ან არსებითად ამოქმედებულია ანგარიშგების პერიოდის ბოლოსთვის და რომლებიც სავარაუდოდ იმოქმედებს დროის იმ მონაკვეთში, როდესაც დროებითი სხვაობები შებრუნდება ან მომდევნო პერიოდებზე გადატანილი საგადასახადო ზარალი გამოიყენება.

გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივები და ვალდებულებები ურთიერთგაიქვითება მხოლოდ ჯგუფის ცალკეულ კომპანიებში. დროებით გამოქვითვად სხვაობებზე გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივები და მომდევნო პერიოდებზე გადატანილი საგადასახადო ზარალი აისახება იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ არსებობს ალბათობა სამომავლო დასაბეგრი მოგებისა, რომლიდანაც შესაძლებელი იქნება გამოქვითვა.

გადავადებული მოგების გადასახადი ირიცხება შვილობილი კომპანიების შეძენის შემდგომ გაუნაწილებელ მოგებაზე, გარდა იმ შემთხვევისა, როდესაც ჯგუფი აკონტროლებს კომპანიის სადივიდენდო პოლიტიკას და სავარაუდოა, რომ ახლო მომავალში სხვაობა არ შებრუნდება დივიდენდების მეშვეობით ან სხვაგვარად.

განუსაზღვრელი საგადასახადო სტატუსი. ჯგუფის განუსაზღვრელ საგადასახადო სტატუსს ხელმძღვანელობა ხელახლა აფასებს ყოველი საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის დასასრულს. ვალდებულებები აღირიცხება მოგების გადასახადის იმ პოზიციებისთვის, რომლებზეც ხელმძღვანელობის აზრით, უფრო არის მოსალოდნელი დამატებითი გადასახადების დაკისრება, თუ ამ პოზიციებს საგადასახადო ორგანოები ეჭვქვეშ დააყენებენ. შეფასება ეფუძნება საგადასახადო კანონმდებლობების ინტერპრეტაციებს, რომლებიც ამოქმედდა ან ფაქტობრივად შევიდა ძალაში საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოსთვის, ასევე ამ საკითხებთან დაკავშირებით სასამართლოს ან სხვა უწყების ნებისმიერ გადაწყვეტილებას. ვალდებულებები ჯარიმების, პროცენტის და გადასახადების სახით, რომლებიც არ არის დაკავშირებული მიღებულ შემოსავალთან, აღიარებულია იმ ოდენობით, რა ოდენობითაც ხელმძღვანელობა აფასებს საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს ამ ვალდებულებების დაფარვისთვის საჭირო დანახარჯებს.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

ვალდებულებების და ხარჯების რეზერვი. ვალდებულებების და ხარჯების რეზერვები არის არაფინანსური ვალდებულებები, რომელთა მთავარი მახასიათებლებია დაუზუსტებელი დრო და თანხის ოდენობა. მათი დარიცხვა ხდება მაშინ, როდესაც ჯგუფს წარსული მოვლენების გამო აქვს მიმდინარე იურიდიული თუ პრაქტიკიდან გამომდინარე ვალდებულება და მოსალოდნელია ეკონომიკური სარგებლის მქონე რესურსების გადინება ვალდებულების დასაფარად. ასევე, შესაძლებელია ვალდებულების თანხის საიმედოდ განსაზღვრა. არსებითი ანარიცხები მოიცავს ანარიცხებს ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიებისთვის და საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებისთვის.

სააქციო კაპიტალი. ჩვეულებრივი აქციები დისკრეციული დივიდენდებით კლასიფიცირდება, როგორც კაპიტალი. ახალი აქციების ან ოფციონების გამოშვებასთან პირდაპირ დაკავშირებული ზღვრული ხარჯები კაპიტალში ნაჩვენებია, როგორც გამოქვითვები კაპიტალის შემოსავლებიდან, გადასახადის გათვალისწინებით. გამოშვებული აქციების ნომინალურ ღირებულებაზე მეტი ნებისმიერი სამართლიანი ღირებულების მქონე მიღებული საფასური აღირიცხება, როგორც დამატებითი შენატანები კაპიტალში.

დივიდენდები. დივიდენდების აღიარება კაპიტალში კაპიტალში ხდება იმავე პერიოდში, რომელშიც ისინი ცხადდება. ანგარიშგების პერიოდის დასრულების შემდეგ და ფინანსური ანგარიშგების გამოსაშვებად დამტკიცებამდე გამოცხადებული დივიდენდების შესახებ ინფორმაცია მოცემულია „ანგარიშგების პერიოდის შემდგომი მოვლენების“ თავში.

შემოსავლის და ხარჯის აღიარება. ყველა სავალო ინსტრუმენტის საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და ხარჯი აღირიცხება ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდის გამოყენებით, გარდა იმ ინსტრუმენტებისა, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით. აღნიშნული მეთოდით ხელშეკრულების მხარეებს შორის გადახდილი თუ მიღებული ყველა საკომისიო, რომელიც წარმოადგენს ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის, გარიგების დანახარჯებისა და სხვა პრემიებისა თუ დისკონტების განუყოფელ ნაწილს, გადავადდება საპროცენტო შემოსავლის ან ხარჯის სახით. ჯგუფს არ აქვს საპროცენტო შემოსავალი სავალო ინსტრუმენტებზე, რომლებიც არის სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით.

საკომისიოები, რომლებიც წარმოადგენს ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის განუყოფელ ნაწილს, მოიცავს გაცემის საკომისიოს, რომლებიც მიღებულია, ან გადახდილია იმ საწარმოს მიერ, რომელიც დაკავშირებულია ფინანსური აქტივის შექმნასა თუ შესყიდვასთან, ან ფინანსური ვალდებულების გამოშვებასთან, მაგალითად, გასამრჯელოები კრედიტუნარიანობის შეფასებისათვის, გარანტიების, თუ უზრუნველყოფის დარეგისტრირება და შეფასება, ინსტრუმენტის ვადებზე მოლაპარაკება და ტრანსაქციის დოკუმენტაციის დამუშავება. ჯგუფის მიერ მიღებული თანხები სესხების საბაზრო საპროცენტო განაკვეთში გასაცემად, არის ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის განუყოფელი ნაწილი, იმ შემთხვევაში თუ მოსალოდნელია, რომ ჯგუფი გააფორმებს კონკრეტულ სასესხო ხელშეკრულებას და არ დააპირებს ამ სესხის გაყიდვას გაცემის თარიღიდან მოკლე პერიოდში. ჯგუფი არ აღრიცხავს სასესხო ვალდებულებებს, როგორც ფინანსურ ვალდებულებებს, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით.

საპროცენტო შემოსავალი გამოითვლება ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ფინანსური აქტივის საერთო საბალანსო ღირებულებიდან, გარდა (i) ფინანსური აქტივებისა, რომლებიც არის დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (მე-3 სტადია), როდესაც საპროცენტო შემოსავალი გამოითვლება მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვით დაკორექტირებული ინსტრუმენტის ამორტიზებულ ღირებულებაზე ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდით, და (ii) ფინანსური აქტივებისა, რომლებიც დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში შეძენილი ან შექმნილი ფინანსური აქტივებია, რომლებისთვისაც კრედიტით კორექტირებული ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის დარიცხვა ხდება ამორტიზებულ ღირებულებაზე.

ყველა დანარჩენი საკომისიო და სხვა შემოსავლის და ხარჯის მუხლი ჩვეულებრივ აღირიცხება მიღებისთანავე კონკრეტული ტრანსაქციის დასრულების მითითებით, რომელიც ფასდება რეალურად გაწეული მომსახურების საფუძველზე, გასაწევი მთლიანი მომსახურების პროპორციულად.

საკომისიო შემოსავალი. საკომისიო შემოსავლის აღიარება ხდება დროთა განმავლობაში დარიცხვის წრფივი მეთოდით, მომსახურების გაწევასთან ერთად, როდესაც მომხმარებელი ერთდროულად მიიღებს და მოიხმარს ჯგუფისგან მიწოდებულ სარგებელს. ასეთი შემოსავალი მოიცავს ანგარიშების მხარდაჭერის რეგულარულ საკომისიოს, ანგარიშის მომსახურების საკომისიოს, ანგარიშის გამოწერის საკომისიოს, პლასტიკური ბარათების წლიურ საკომისიოს და სხვა. ცვლადი საკომისიოს აღიარება ხდება მხოლოდ იმდენად, რამდენადაც ხელმძღვანელობა განსაზღვრავს, რომ მაღალი ალბათობით მოსალოდნელი არ არის მნიშვნელოვანი შემობრუნება.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

სხვა საკომისიო შემოსავლის აღიარება ხდება დროის იმ მომენტში, როდესაც ჯგუფი აკმაყოფილებს შესასრულებელ ვალდებულებას, როგორც წესი, შესაბამისი ტრანზაქციის განხორციელებისთანავე. მიღებული ან მისაღები საკომისიოს თანხა წარმოადგენს გარიგების ფასს იმ მომსახურებისთვის, რომლებიც იდენტიფიცირებულია, როგორც ცალკე შესასრულებელი ვალდებულება. ასეთ შემოსავალი მოიცავს მომხმარებლის სახელით უცხოური ვალუტის ყიდვა-გაყიდვის საკომისიოს, გადახდის ოპერაციების დამუშავების საკომისიოს, პლასტიკური ბარათებით ოპერაციებს, მოვაჭრე სუბიექტის საკომისიოს, ნაღდი ფულით ანგარიშსწორების, ფულადი სახსრების მიღების ან გაცემის საკომისიოს და სხვა.

უცხოური ვალუტის კონვერტაცია. ჯგუფის წარსადგენი ვალუტა არის ქართული ლარი. ჯგუფის და ბანკის სამუშაო ვალუტა ქართული ლარია. ჯგუფის თითოეული კონსოლიდირებული საწარმოს სამუშაო ვალუტაა იმ ეკონომიკური გარემოს ვალუტა, რომელშიც ეს საწარმო საქმიანობს. უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული გარიგებები თავდაპირველად აღირიცხება სამუშაო ვალუტაში, რომლის კონვერტაცია ხდება გარიგების დღეს არსებული კურსით.

ფულადი აქტივები და ვალდებულებები გადაიყვანება თითოეული საწარმოს სამუშაო ვალუტაში ანგარიშგების შესაბამისი პერიოდის ბოლოსთვის ოფიციალური გაცვლითი კურსის მიხედვით იმ ტერიტორიებზე, სადაც ბანკი და მისი შვილობილი საწარმოები ფუნქციონირებენ. საკურსო სხვაობიდან მიღებული შემოსულობა და ზარალი გარიგებების ანგარიშსწორებისა და ფულადი აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების თითოეული საწარმოს სამუშაო ვალუტაში გადაყვანის შედეგად წლის ბოლოსთვის არსებული ოფიციალური გაცვლითი კურსით, აისახება მოგებაში ან ზარალში. კონვერტაცია წლის ბოლოსთვის არსებული განაკვეთებით არ ეხება არაფულად ერთეულებს, მათ შორის კაპიტალის ინვესტიციებს. სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილების ეფექტი წილობრივი ფასიანი ქაღალდების სამართლიან ღირებულებაზე აღირიცხება, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულების შემოსულობის ან ზარალის ნაწილი.

ჯგუფის თითოეული სამეურნეო სუბიექტის ფინანსური მდგომარეობის შედგები (რომელთაგან არცერთის სამუშაო ვალუტა არ არის ჰიპერინფლაციის მქონე ეკონომიკის ვალუტა) შემდეგნაირად კონვერტირდება წარსადგენი ვალუტაში:

i. წარმოდგენილი ფინანსური მდგომარეობის თითოეული ანგარიშგების შემთხვევაში, აქტივები და ვალდებულებები კონვერტირდება შესაბამისი საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს დასკვნითი კურსით;
ii. მოგება და ხარჯები კონვერტირდება საშუალო სავალუტო კურსებით (გარდა იმ შემთხვევისა, როდესაც ეს საშუალო კურსი არ წარმოადგენს გარიგების თარიღისთვის მოქმედი განაკვეთების კუმულაციურ ეფექტთან გონივრულ მიახლოებას, რა დროსაც შემოსავალი და ხარჯები კონვერტიდება გარიგების თარიღებით);
iii. კაპიტალის კომპონენტების კონვერტაცია ხდება ისტორიული განაკვეთით; და
iv. ყველა შედეგად მიღებული საკურსო სხვაობა აღიარდება სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში.

უცხოური ქვედანაყოფზე კონტროლის დაკარგვის შემდეგ, საკურსო სხვაობები, რომლებიც მანამდე აღიარებული იყო სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში, რეკლასიფიცირდება წლის მოგებაში ან ზარალში, როგორც გასხვისებიდან (გასვლიდან) მიღებული შემოსულობის ან ზარალის ნაწილი. შვილობილი საწარმოს ნაწილობრივი გასხვისების შემთხვევაში, კონტროლის დაკარგვის გარეშე, დაგროვილი საკურსო სხვაობების შესაბამისი ნაწილი რეკლასიფიცირდება საკუთარ კაპიტალში არამაკონტროლებელი წილის სახით.

უცხოური საწარმოს შეძენიდან წარმომდგარი გუდვილი და სამართლიანი ღირებულების კორექტირებები აღირიცხება ამ უცხოური საწარმოს აქტივებად და ვალდებულებებად და მათი კონვერტაცია ხდება დასკვნითი (საბოლოო) კურსით. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის უცხოურ ვალუტაში ნაშთების კონვერტაციისთვის გამოყენებული საბალანსო უწყისის თარიღის საბოლოო გაცვლითი კურსი იყო: 1 გირვანქა სტერლინგი = 4.1737 (2020 წ.: 1 გირვანქა სტერლინგი = 4.4529 ლარი; 2019 წ.: 1 გირვანქა სტერლინგი = 3.7593 ლარი); 1 აშშ დოლარი = 3.0976 (2020 წ.: 1 აშშ დოლარი = 3.2766 ლარი; 2019 წ.: 1 აშშ დოლარი = 2.8677 ლარი); 1 ევრო = 3.5040 (2020 წ.: 1 ევრო = 4.0233 ლარი; 2019 წ.: 1 ევრო = 3.2095 ლარი).

ურთიერთგადაფარვა. ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების ურთიერთგადაფარვა მოხდება და წმინდა თანხა აისახება ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებულ ანგარიშგებაში მხოლოდ იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ არსებობს აღიარებული თანხების ურთიერთგადაფარვის იურიდიული უფლება და სურვილი, რომ მოხდეს ან შემხვედრი მოთხოვნების ურთიერთგაქვითვა, ან ერთდროულად აქტივის რეალიზაცია და ვალდებულების დაფარვა.

2. მნიშვნელოვანი საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა გაგრძელება

თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები და შესაბამისი შენატანები. ხელფასები, შვებულება და ბიულეტენი, პრემიები და არაფულადი სარგებელი, ასევე აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდების ფულადი სახსრებით ანგარიშსწორებული ნაწილი ირიცხება იმ წელს, რომელშიც შესაბამისი მომსახურება გაიწია ჯგუფის თანამშრომლების მიერ.

ანგარიშგება სეგმენტების მიხედვით. საოპერაციო სეგმენტების ანგარიშგება ხდება იმგვარად, რომ შესაბამისობაში იყოს ჯგუფის მთავარი საოპერაციო გადაწყვეტილებების მიმღებისთვის მომზადებულ შიდა ანგარიშგებასთან. სეგმენტები, რომელთა შემოსავალი, შედეგი ან აქტივები ყველა სეგმენტის ათი პროცენტი ან მეტია, ცალკე გაცხადდება.

აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდები. აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის შეთანხმება არის შეთანხმება საწარმოსა და სხვა მხარეს (დასაქმებული პირის ჩათვლით) შორის, რომელიც სხვა მხარეს უფლებას აძლევს, მიიღოს საწარმოს ფულადი სახსრები ან სხვა აქტივები ისეთი ოდენობით, რომელიც ეფუძნება საწარმოს ან ჯგუფის სხვა საწარმოს წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტების (მათ შორის აქციების) ფასს (ან ღირებულებას); ან საწარმოს ან ჯგუფის სხვა საწარმოს წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტები (მათ შორის აქციები ან აქციის ოფციონები), იმ პირობით, რომ კონკრეტული უფლების გადაცემის პირობები, ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში, დაკმაყოფილებულია. წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით კომპენსაციის გეგმის მიხედვით, ჯგუფი ხელმძღვანელობისგან იღებს მომსახურებას, როგორც საზღაურს ჯგუფის წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებისთვის. წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტის გაცემის სანაცვლოდ თანამშრომლისგან მიღებული მომსახურების სამართლიანი ღირებულება აღიარებულია ხარჯის სახით. ხარჯად გასატარებელი მთლიანი თანხა განისაზღვრება გამოყოფილი წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტების სამართლიანი ღირებულების საფუძველზე, რაშიც არ შედის არასაბაზრო მომსახურების და უფლების გადაცემის პირობების გავლენა. არასაბაზრო უფლების გადაცემის პირობები გათვალისწინებულია დაშვებებში წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტების რაოდენობის შესახებ, რომლებზეც მოსალოდნელია უფლების გადაცემა. ხარჯად გატარებული მთლიანი თანხის აღიარება ხდება უფლების გადაცემის პერიოდზე, რაც არის პერიოდი, რომლის განმავლობაშიც ყველა კონკრეტული უფლების გადაცემის პირობები უნდა დაკმაყოფილდეს. საბალანსო ანგარიშის შედგენის თითოეული თარიღისთვის ჯგუფი გადახედავს თავის შეფასებებს იმ წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტების რაოდენობის შესახებ, რომლებზეც უფლების გადაცემა მოსალოდნელია, უფლების გადაცემის არასაბაზრო პირობების საფუძველზე. იგი აღიარებს თავდაპირველი შეფასებების (ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში), გადასინჯვის გავლენას მოგებაზე ან ზარალზე, შესაბამისი კორექტირებით საკუთარ კაპიტალში. საკუთარი კაპიტალის ზრდა, რომელიც დარიცხულია წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით ანგარიშსწორების სქემის შედეგად, აღირიცხება, როგორც წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტის რეზერვი.ბანკი გადანაწილების თანხას უხდის საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფს“ და აქციებზე დაფუძნებული რეზერვი შესაბამისად დებეტდება, როდესაც გამოსყიდულ აქციებს ყიდულობს თანამშრომელთა სარგებლის სატრასტო ფონდი. როდესაც ერთი გადაცემის ნაწილებზე უფლებები გადაიცემა ორი ან მეტი თარიღით, საწარმო მიმართავს უფლების ეტაპობრივ გადაცემას, რათა ბუღალტრულად აღრიცხოს აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდების სქემა. გადაცემის თითოეულ ტრანშზე უფლების გადაცემის პერიოდი სრულდება მაშინ, როდესაც თანამშრომელი ფლობს აქციებს მომსახურების შემდგომი შეზღუდვების გარეშე. უფლების ეტაპობრივი გადაცემის სქემის მიხედვით, წინა წლების ხარჯი უფრო მაღალია, ვიდრე მომდევნო წლებისა. თითოეული ტრანში გატარდება ხარჯებში თავისი მომსახურების ვადის განმავლობაში, ხოლო საკუთარი კაპიტალი კრედიტდება.

3. კრიტიკული საღრიცხვო შეფასებები და განსჯა საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენებისას

კრიტიკული განსჯა და შეფასებები

ბანკი აკეთებს შეფასებებს და განსჯას, რაც გავლენას ახდენს აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების გაცხადებულ ოდენობებზე. შეფასებები და დაშვებები მუდმივად გადაისინჯება და ეყრდნობა ხელმძღვანელობის გამოცდილებას და სხვა ფაქტორებს, მათ შორის სამომავლო მოვლენებს, რომელთა გონივრული პროგნოზირებაც შესაძლებელია გარემოებების გათვალისწინებით. შეფასებების გარდა, ხელმძღვანელობა ასევე გარკვეულ გადაწყვეტილებებს იღებს საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენების პროცესში. ქვემოთ მოცემულია განსჯა და შეფასებები, რომლებსაც აქვს ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა კონსოლიდირებულ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში ასახულ თანხებზე და შეფასებები, რომლებმაც შეიძლება მნიშვნელოვნად შეცვალოს აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების საბალანსო ღირებულება:

3. კრიტიკული საარღრიცხვო შეფასებები და განსჯა საარღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენებისას გაგრძელება

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასებასთან დაკავშირებული განსჯა და შეფასებები

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოთვლა მნიშვნელოვანი შეფასებაა, რაც მოიცავს მეთოდოლოგიის განსაზღვრას, მოდელების შემუშავებას და ამოსავალი მონაცემების მომზადებას (მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების მეთოდოლოგია 37-ე შენიშვნაშია განხილული). ხელმძღვანელობის კომპეტენტური განსჯაც მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოთვლის მნიშვნელოვანი ნაწილია.

ხელმძღვანელობას მიაჩნია, რომ ხელმძღვანელობის მნიშვნელოვანი განსჯა და შეფასებები, რომლებსაც ეყრდნობა მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოთვლისას, ასეთია:

დეფოლტის განმარტებაში გამოყენებული კრიტერიუმების განსაზღვრისას გამოყენებული განსჯა. ბანკის დეფოლტს განმარტავს როგორც რაოდენობრივი, ისე ხარისხობრივი კრიტერიუმების გამოყენებით. მსესხებელი კლასიფიცირდება დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფად, თუ:

- ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული რომელიმე გადახდა 90 დღეზე მეტი ხნით არის ვადაგადაცილებული, ან
- ფაქტორები, რომლებიც მიანიშნებს იმაზე, რომ მსესხებლისგან გადახდების მიღება არ არის მოსალოდნელი.

გარდაამისა, დეფოლტიდან გასვლის კრიტერიუმები განისაზღვრება განსჯის საფუძველზე, ასევე იმის დასადგენად, დეფოლტი მსესხებელზე უნდა გამოიყენებოდეს, თუ რისკის (კრედიტის ოდენობის) დონეზე. დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია მეთოდოლოგიის შესახებ წარმოდგენილია 37-ე შენიშვნაში.

შეფასების კრიტერიუმების დასადგენად გამოყენებული განსჯა, თუ მოხდა საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა, რაც განისაზღვრება როგორც რაოდენობრივი, ისე ხარისხობრივი კრიტერიუმების გამოყენებით.

ხარისხობრივი ფაქტორები, ჩვეულებრივ, მოიცავს განსჯას ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული გადახდების 30 დღეზე მეტი ხნით ვადაგადაცილების პერიოდის თაობაზე; კრედიტის მოცულობა რესტრუქტურირებულია, მაგრამ არ არის დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში, მსესხებელი მიეკუთვნება „საყურადღებო“ კატეგორიას.

რაოდენობრივ საფუძველზე ჯგუფი აფასებს თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ თითოეული კონკრეტული კრედიტის მოცულობის დეფოლტის პარამეტრის ალბათობის ცვლილებას და მას ადარებს წინასწარ დადგენილ ზღვრულ მაჩვენებელს. როდესაც აბსოლუტური ცვლილება დეფოლტის ალბათობაში აღემატება მოქმედ ზღვარს, მიიჩნევა, რომ მოხდა საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა და კრედიტის მოცულობა გადაინაცვლებს მე-2 სტადიაზე. საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის რაოდენობრივი მაჩვენებელი ვრცელდება საცალო და მიკრო სეგმენტებზე, სადაც ბანკს აქვს საკმარისი რაოდენობის ემპირიული მონაცემები.

ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში, წარმოდგენილია (i) საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის ზღვრული მაჩვენებლების 20%-იანი შემცირების (რაოდენობრივი კრიტერიუმები ეხება ზემოაღნიშნულ საცალო და მიკრო კრედიტებს), (ii) მე-2 სტადიის მსესხებლების მთლიანი რაოდენობის 10%-იანი ზრდის მგრძნობელობის ანალიზი.

3. კრიტიკული საღრიცხვო შეფასებები და განსჯა საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენებისას
გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის ზღვრული მაჩვენებლების 20%-იანი შემცირება	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა 2,470 ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 2 საბაზისო პუნქტით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა 2,543 ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 2 საბაზისო პუნქტით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა 1,954 ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 2 საბაზისო პუნქტით.
მე-2 სტადიის ხელშეკრულებების რაოდენობის ზრდა 10%-ით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა 2,511 ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 2 საბაზისო პუნქტით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა 3,311 ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 2 საბაზისო პუნქტით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა 2,380 ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 2 საბაზისო პუნქტით.

საკრედიტო რისკის პარამეტრების გასაანგარიშებლად გამოყენებული განსჯა, კერძოდ, დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება, დეფოლტის ალბათობა და ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში. განსჯაში, სხვებთან ერთად, შედის შემდეგიც:

v. სეგმენტაციის განმარტება რისკის პარამეტრების შეფასების მიზნებისთვის,
vi. გადაწყვეტილება იმის შესახებ, უფრო გამარტივებული თუ უფრო რთული მოდელები უნდა იქნეს გამოყენებული,
vii. დრო დეფოლტის თარიღის შემდეგ, რომლის შემდეგაც არსებითი თანხების ამოღება მოსალოდნელი არ არის,
viii. უზრუნველყოფის საგნის დისკონტი საბაზრო ღირებულებიდან, ასევე უზრუნველყოფის მართვის საშუალო ვადა უზრუნველყოფის საგნის დისკონტირებისთვის.

ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია მგრძნობელობა დეფოლტის ალბათობის და დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის შეფასებების 10%-იანი ზრდისადმი:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
დეფოლტის ალბათობის შეფასების 10%-იანი ზრდა (შემცირება)	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა (შემცირება) 25,043 (GEL 18,905) ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 16 (12) საბაზისო პუნქტით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა (შემცირება) 24,901 (GEL 26,013) ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 18 (19) საბაზისო პუნქტით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა (შემცირება) 17,427 (GEL 17,547) ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 16 (16) საბაზისო პუნქტით.
დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის შეფასების 10%-იანი ზრდა (შემცირება)	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა (შემცირება) 39,900 (GEL 35,129) ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 26 (22) საბაზისო პუნქტით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა (შემცირება) 50,719 (GEL 53,813) ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 37 (39) საბაზისო პუნქტით.	სესხებსა და ავანსებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ზრდა (შემცირება) 24,758 (GEL 26,604) ლარით. ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის ხარჯის კოეფიციენტის ცვლილება 22 (24) საბაზისო პუნქტით.

საპროგნოზო მაკროეკონომიკური სცენარებისთვის გამოყენებული შეფასებები და მათი ალბათობის შეწონისთვის გამოყენებული განსჯა. საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციის მიზნებისთვის, ბანკი სამ მაკრო სცენარს განსაზღვრავს. სცენარები განისაზღვრება, როგორც საქართველოს ეკონომიკის მდგომარეობის საბაზო (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდო), ოპტიმისტური (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდოზე უკეთესი) და პესიმისტური (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდოზე უარესი) სცენარები.

3. კრიტიკული საარღრიცხვო შეფასებები და განსჯა საარღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენებისას გაგრძელება

ამ სამი სცენარის ერთმანეთისგან გასამიჯნად გამოყენებული შეფასებები შეეხო შემდეგს: მშპ, აშშ/ლარის კურსი, უძრავი ქონების ფასი, უმუშევრობის დონეები და მონეტარული პოლიტიკის განაკვეთი და სხვა მაკრო ცვლადები. ჩვეულებრივ პირობებში საბაზო სცენარს ენიჭება 50% და ოპტიმისტურ და პესიმისტურ სცენარებს – 25-25% (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით: 60%, 10% და 30%. 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით: 50% და 25-25%). ბანკი მაკროგარემოში ცვლილებების მიხედვით ცვლის წონებს ექსპერტის გადაწყვეტილების შესაბამისად.

ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია არაშეწონილი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი თითოეული ეკონომიკური სცენარისთვის 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით.

ათას ლარში	საბაზო	ოპტიმისტური	პესიმისტური	შეწონილი
კორპორატიული	48,220	46,752	59,640	50,731
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	112,592	104,856	122,768	113,101
სამომხმარებლო	180,003	176,638	183,600	180,050
იპოთეკური	63,080	59,464	68,491	63,486
სულ	**403,895**	**387,710**	**434,499**	**407,368**

ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია არაშეწონილი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი თითოეული ეკონომიკური სცენარისთვის 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ათას ლარში	საბაზო	ოპტიმისტური	პესიმისტური	შეწონილი
კორპორატიული	96,039	94,607	135,188	107,641
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	155,709	149,480	166,582	159,910
სამომხმარებლო	240,827	238,427	245,072	241,825
იპოთეკური	96,351	95,496	98,329	96,870
სულ	**588,926**	**578,010**	**645,171**	**606,246**

ცხრილში მოცემულია მთავარი მაკროეკონომიკური ცვლადები თითოეული სცენარის მიხედვით მომავალი 3-წლიანი პერიოდისთვის 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	საბაზო			ოპტიმისტური			პესიმისტური		
წლიური ზრდის ტემპები, %	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
მშპ	6.0%	5.5%	5.0%	7.8%	8.2%	8.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.7%
აშშ დოლარი/ლარი განაკვეთი (პერიოდის ბოლოს)	3.30	3.25	3.20	2.95	2.87	2.80	3.55	3.55	3.52
უძრავი ქონების ფასი (აშშ დოლარში)	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	4.6%	6.3%	7.7%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-3.5%
შრომითი	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.2%
მონეტარული პოლიტიკის განაკვეთი (პერიოდის ბოლოს, დონე)	8.5%	7.5%	7.0%	8.0%	6.8%	6.1%	9.4%	8.7%	8.4%

3. კრიტიკული სააღრიცხვო შეფასებები და განსჯა სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენებისას
გაგრძელება

ცხრილში მოცემულია მთავარი მაკროეკონომიკური ცვლადები თითოეული სცენარის მიხედვით მომავალი 3-წლიანი პერიოდისთვის 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	საბაზო			ოპტიმისტური			პესიმისტური		
წლიური ზრდის ტემპები, %	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
მშპ	4.2%	7.4%	5.3%	4.9%	8.3%	6.5%	2.7%	5.2%	2.6%
აშშ დოლარი/ლარი განაკვეთი (პერიოდის ბოლოს)	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.3
უძრავი ქონების ფასი (აშშ დოლარში)	-3.5%	5.2%	7.5%	-2.1%	4.6%	6.9%	-5.7%	6.3%	4.2%
შრომითი	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	2.8%	1.3%	1.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.6%
მონეტარული პოლიტიკის განაკვეთი (პერიოდის ბოლოს, დონე)	7.5%	7.0%	6.5%	7.3%	6.7%	6.1%	8.4%	8.3%	8.1%

ბანკმა შეაფასა მშპ-ის ზრდის ცვლილების, უმუშევრობის დონის და მონეტარული პოლიტიკის განაკვეთის ცვლადების გავლენა მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე, როგორც მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასებაში გამოყენებული ყველაზე კრიტიკული შეფასებები.

ცალკე თითოეული ცვლადისთვის ჩატარდა მგრძნობელობის ანალიზი, რათა ცხადი გამხდარიყო მათი მნიშვნელობა მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასებისთვის, მაგრამ ცვლილებები ამ ცვლადებში შეიძლება არ მოხდეს იზოლირებულად, ვინაიდან ეკონომიკური ფაქტორები, როგორც წესი, ურთიერთდამოკიდებულია სხვადასხვა სცენარში. ცვლადები დაკორექტირდა სამივე მაკროეკონომიკური სცენარისთვის და სტადიებად დაყოფა უცვლელი დარჩა. საპროგნოზო სცენარების შეფასებიდან გამომდინარე, ხელმძღვანელობისთვის მისაღებია, რომ სცენარები ასახავს არაწრფივ ზარალებს.

ქვედა ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით მშპ-ის ზრდის, უმუშევრობის და მონეტარული პოლიტიკის ცვლადების +/-20%-იანი ცვლილების გავლენა ბანკის მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე ყველა სცენარის მიხედვით:

	მშპ-ის ზრდის ცვლილება		უმუშევრობის დონის ცვლილება		მონეტარული პოლიტიკის ცვლილება	
ათას ლარში	20%-იანი ზრდა	20%-იანი შემცირება	20%-იანი ზრდა	20%-იანი შემცირება	20%-იანი ზრდა	20%-იანი შემცირება
გავლენა მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე	(9,036)	10,359	4,805	(4,541)	4,045	(3,493)

ქვედა ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით მშპ-ის ზრდის და უმუშევრობის ცვლადების +/-20%-იანი ცვლილების გავლენა ბანკის მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე ყველა სცენარის მიხედვით:

	მშპ-ის ზრდის ცვლილება		უმუშევრობის დონის ცვლილება		მონეტარული პოლიტიკის ცვლილება	
ათას ლარში	20%-იანი ზრდა	20%-იანი შემცირება	20%-იანი ზრდა	20%-იანი შემცირება	20%-იანი ზრდა	20%-იანი შემცირება
გავლენა მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე	(6,973)	7,323	3,899	(3,083)	4,136	(3,234)

ინდივიდუალური შეფასება: ინდივიდუალური შეფასება ძირითადად გამოიყენება მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიების ინდივიდუალურად მნიშვნელოვანი მსესხებლებისთვის.

3. კრიტიკული საღრიცხვო შეფასებები და განსჯა საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენებისას გაგრძელება

ინდივიდუალურად მნიშვნელოვანი კრედიტების შესარჩევად ხელმძღვანელობა იყენებს შემდეგ ზღვრულ ნორმას, რომელთა ზემოთ კრედიტები შეირჩევა ინდივიდუალური გადამოწმებისთვის: მე-2 სტადიისთვის – 10 მილიონი ლარი და მე-3 სტადიისთვის – 4 მილიონი ლარი. გარდა ამისა, ბანკმა შეიძლება თვითნებურად აირჩიოს გარკვეული კრედიტის მოცულობები მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის ინდივიდუალურად შეფასებისთვის, ბანკის საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის ან ანდერაიტინგის დეპარტამენტების გადაწყვეტილებაზე დაყრდნობით. ინდივიდუალური შეფასება ითვალისწინებს უახლეს ხელმისაწვდომ ინფორმაციას, რათა განსაზღვროს მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საბაზო, ოპტიმისტური და პესიმისტური სცენარების მიხედვით.[1]

მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდისა და კორექტირებების გამოყენება

ქვემოთ განვმარტავთ, რას ვუწოდებთ მოდელირების შემდგომ კორექტირებებს ან მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდას მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების მიზნებისთვის.

მოდელის შემდგომი კორექტირებები

მოდელირების შემდგომ კორექტირებებს ჩვენ ვუწოდებთ ხელმძღვანელობის კონკრეტულ კორექტირებებს მოდელის ცნობილი შეზღუდვების აღმოფხვრის მიზნით, ან მოდელის მეთოდოლოგიაში, ან მოდელის ამოსავალ მონაცემებში. მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებები ხდება მოდელის ამოსავალი მონაცემების და პარამეტრების ანალიზის საფუძველზე, რათა განისაზღვროს საჭირო მოდიფიკაცია, რითაც გაუმჯობესდება მოდელის სიზუსტე.

მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდა

მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდა ასახავს ხელმძღვანელობის განსჯას, რომელიც ძირითადად ეყრდნობა ექსპერტის მოსაზრებას და გამოიყენება პირდაპირ მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე აგრეგირებულ დონეზე.

დანერგვის შემდეგ მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდა და კორექტირებები ყოველი საანგარიშგებო თარიღისთვის თავიდან შეფასდება, რათა განისაზღვროს კორექტირებების სისწორე. მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებებისა და მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდის მართებულობა ექვემდებარება საფუძვლიან გადახედვას და ანალიზს. მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდისა და კორექტირებების გადახედვისა და დამტკიცების პროცესი იმავე ფაზებს გადის, რომლებსაც მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის პროცესის მართვა, რომელიც აღწერილია 37-ე შენიშვნაში, „რისკის მართვის“ თავში.

კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის შედეგად, მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შესაფასებლად ბანკმა ექსპერტის მოსაზრებას მიმართა მოდელის ფარგლებში მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებების სახით. ყველა კორექტირება წარმოადგენს მოდელის კორექტირებებს, რაც იმას ნიშნავს, რომ ჩვენ კორექტირებები შევიტანეთ ან მოდელის ამოსავალ მონაცემებში, ან მის პარამეტრებში და მოდელები ავამოქმედეთ განახლებული კორექტირებების საფუძველზე. მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდა მიმდინარე წელს არ ყოფილა. (2020 ნოლი)

ქვემოთ შეჯამებულია მოდელში ასახული მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებები 2020 წლისა და 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის. მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებების მთლიანმა ეფექტმა 16,107 ათასი ლარი და 105,502 ათასი ლარი შეადგინა 2020 წლისა და 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის:

- **დეფოლტის განმარტება:** ბანკმა დეფოლტის დამატებითი კრიტერიუმები დაუწესა კრედიტის იმ მოცულობებს, რომლებზეც განსაკუთრებით იმოქმედა პანდემიასთან დაკავშირებულმა შეზღუდვებმა. ეს მოიცავდა კრედიტებს, რომლებსაც შეეხო კოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებით გადახდისგან დროებით გათავისუფლების ან რესტრუქტურიზაციის რამდენიმე ფაზა. კრიტერიუმებში შედიოდა ნაკლები ვადაგადაცილებული დღის ზღვარი და გაუარესებული სესხის დაფარვის კოეფიციენტები ამ კრედიტებისთვის, რათა შესაძლებელი გახდეს გაუფასურებული კრედიტის მოცულობების ადრეულ ეტაპზევე გამოვლენა. მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებები მოქმედებდა 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის და აღარ მოქმედებს 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის, ვინაიდან კოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებული საშეღავათო პერიოდები ან რესტრუქტურიზაცია აღარ არის ძალაში.
- **მე-2 სტადიის განმარტება:** კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის შედეგად, ბანკმა გარკვეული მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებები გამოიყენა საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის კრიტერიუმებისთვის, რათა გაეადვილებინა რისკის გაზრდილი მოცულობების ადრეულ ეტაპზე ამოცნობა. კრიტერიუმები ეყრდნობა კრედიტის მოცულობების დაფარვის ისტორიას მეორე ეტაპის საშეღავათო პერიოდის შემდეგ და ბოლოდროინდელი ფინანსური მონიტორინგის შესახებ

3. კრიტიკული საღრიცხვო შეფასებები და განსჯა საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენებისას
გაგრძელება

ინფორმაციის ხელმისაწვდომობას მოწყვლადი ბიზნეს მსესხებლების შემთხვევაში. მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებები მოქმედებდა 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის და აღარ მოქმედებს 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის, ვინაიდან კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიასთან დაკავშირებული საშეღავათო პერიოდები აღარ არის ძალაში.

- **ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში – დავალიანების ამოღების მაჩვენებელი:** 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის, დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის მოდელირებისას ბანკმა შეამცირა მე-3 სტადიაზე მყოფი საცალო (იპოთეკური, უზრუნველყოფილი სამომხმარებლო და არაუზრუნველყოფილი) და მიკრო კრედიტების ამოღების მაჩვენებლები, რათა აესახა პანდემიასთან დაკავშირებული შეზღუდვების მოსალოდნელი გავლენა. 2021 წელს ბანკმა თავიდან შეაფასა კორექტირება და ამოღებების ანალიზის საფუძველზე გარკვეული მოდიფიკაციები შეიტანა 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის გამოყენებულ მოდელირების შემდგომ კორექტირებებში. იპოთეკური პორტფელი – ამოღების მაჩვენებლის დაღმავალი კორექტირება მთლიანად გაუქმდა, ვინაიდან, ანალიზმა აჩვენა, რომ ამოღებებმა მოახერხა პანდემიამდელი დონის მიღწევა. არაუზრუნველყოფილი საცალო პორტფელი – ამოღებები გაუმჯობესდა, თუმცა მაინც დაბალი დარჩა პანდემიამდელ დონესთან შედარებით. შესაბამისად, ამოღების მაჩვენებლის დაღმავალი კორექტირება შენარჩუნდა, მაგრამ 2020 წლის ბოლოსთან შედარებით შემცირდა. კორექტირებები სხვა პორტფელებში, კერძოდ, უზრუნველყოფილ სამომხმარებლო და მიკრო სეგმენტებში უცვლელი დარჩა 2020 წლის ბოლოსთან შედარებით, რადგან ამოღებების არსებითი გაუმჯობესება არ დაფიქსირებულა.
- **ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში – უზრუნველყოფის დისკონტი/უზრუნველყოფის მართვის საშუალო ვადა[2]:** მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე უძრავი ქონების ფასების მოსალოდნელი ვარდნის გავლენის ასახვის მიზნით, მე-3 სტადიის მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებისა და მე-3 სტადიის არამნიშვნელოვანი კორპორატიული კრედიტების შემთხვევაში, 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის გამოყენებული იქნა უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ღირებულებების დაღმავალი კორექტირება. 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის კორექტირება გაუქმდა უძრავი ქონების ფასის მაკრო დაშვებების განახლების გამო. თუმცა, ამ კონკრეტული პორტფელებისთვის (მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები, უმნიშვნელო კორპორატიული), ბანკმა უზრუნველყოფის მართვის ერთწლიანი საშუალო ვადა 2021 წელს 2 წლამდე გაზარდა, რათა აესახა 2021 წელს კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის გამო დავალიანების დაგვიანებული ამოღება. კორექტირება შეეხო ყველა სტადიას.[3]
- **სრულად წინსწრებით დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი:** 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის ბანკმა მიმართა სრულად წინსწრებით დაფარვის კოეფიციენტის დაღმავალ კორექტირებას, რომელიც გამოიყენება დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანების მოდელირებისთვის. კორექტირება დაეყრდნო მოლოდინს, რომ სრულად წინსწრებით დაფარვის მაჩვენებელი უფრო დაბალი იქნება პანდემიამდელ დონეებთან შედარებით. 2021 წელს ბანკმა გაანალიზა ფაქტობრივი გადახდები და ანალიზის შედეგების საფუძველზე შეინარჩუნა ან შეამცირა/სრულად გააუქმა კორექტირება.
- **საკრედიტო ბიუროს ქულები:** 2020 წლის დეკემბერში ბანკმა დააკორექტირა საკრედიტო ბიუროს ქულა/რისკის დონე, ვინაიდან არსებული საკრედიტო ქულა არ ასახავდა შესაბამის პერიოდში გარკვეული კრედიტის მოცულობის კრედიტუნარიანობას კოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებული საშეღავათო პერიოდების გამო. 2021 წლის დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, საკრედიტო ბიუროს ქულასთან მიახლოებული მაჩვენებელი უკვე გაუქმებული იყო და ბანკი პირდაპირ იყენებს გარე საკრედიტო ბიუროს მიერ მოწოდებულ საკრედიტო ქულებს.

ქვედა ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია მოდელის შემდგომი კორექტირებების ეფექტი მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე. ზოგიერთი ეფექტი დამოკიდებულია ერთმანეთზე, ამიტომ ცალკეული ეფექტების ჯამი არ უდრის სრულ ეფექტს რომელიც ასახულია მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალზე მოდელის შემდგომი კორექტირებების შედეგად:

1 ბანკის რისკის სრული მოცულობა მსესხებლისგან ან ურთიერთდაკავშირებული მსესხებლებისგან.
2 უზრუნველყოფის მართვის საშუალო ვადა
3 მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მეთოდოლოგიის მიხედვით, უზრუნველყოფის მართვის საშუალო ვადა ერთი წლით განისაზღვრა. 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის მეთოდოლოგიაში უზრუნველყოფის მართვის საშუალო ვადასთან მიმართებით ცვლილებები არ შესულა.

3. კრიტიკული საღრიცხვო შეფასებები და განსჯა საღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის გამოყენებისას გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	2021	2020
დეფოლტის განმარტება	-	34,304
მე-2 სტადიის განმარტება	-	2,906
ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში – დავალიანების ამოღების მაჩვენებელი	12,835	45,578
ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში – უზრუნველყოფის დისკონტი/უზრუნველყოფის მართვის საშუალო ვადა[1]	2,754	3,116
სრულად წინსწრებით დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი:	512	2,166
საკრედიტო ბიუროს ქულები	-	17,708

4. ახალი ან შესწორებული სტანდარტების და ინტერპრეტაციების მიღება

2021 წლის განმავლობაში შემდეგი შეცვლილი სტანდარტები ამოქმედდა:

„კოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებული საიჯარო ქირის დათმობა“ – ცვლილება ფასს 16-ში (გამოშვებული 2021 წლის 31 მარტს და ძალაში შესული 2021 წლის 1 აპრილს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

2020 წელს გამოვიდა ფასს 16-ში შესწორება, რომელმაც დაუშვა ნებაყოფლობითი გამარტივებული მიდგომა მოიჯარეებისთვის, რომ შეეფასებინათ კოვიდ-19-თან დაკავშირებული საიჯარო ქირის დათმობა, რის შედეგადაც მცირდებოდა 2021 წლის 20 ივნისს ან ამ თარიღამდე გადასახდელი იჯარები, იყო თუ არა იჯარის მოდიფიკაცია. 2021 წლის 31 მარტს გამოშვებული შესწორებით გამარტივებული მიდგომის გამოყენების ვადა 2021 წლის 30 ივნისიდან 2022 წლის 30 ივნისამდე გახანგრძლივდა.

ცვლილების გამოყენებას არ მოუხდენია გავლენა აქტივის გამოყენების უფლებაზე და არსებითად არ უმოქმედია საიჯარო ვალდებულებებსა და მოგება-ზარალის ანგარიშგებაზე.

საორიენტაციო საპროცენტო განაკვეთის (ბანკთაშორისი შეთავაზების ინდექსი) ცვლილება - მეორე ფაზის ცვლილებები ფასს 9-ში, ბასს 39-ში და ფასს 7-ში, ფასს 4-სა და ფასს 16-ში (გამოშვებული 2020 წლის 27 აგვისტოს და ძალაში შესული 2021 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

მეორე ფაზის ცვლილებები ეხება საკითხებს, რომლებიც წარმოიშობა რეფორმების გატარების შედეგად, მათ შორის ერთი კრიტერიუმის შეცვლას ალტერნატიული კრიტერიუმით. ცვლილებები ეხება შემდეგ სფეროებს:

- ბანკთაშორისი შეთავაზების ინდექსის ცვლილების შედეგად სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების განსაზღვრის საფუძველში შესული ცვლილებების აღრიცხვა: იმ ინსტრუმენტების შემთხვევაში, რომლებსაც ეხება ამორტიზებადი ღირებულების შეფასება, ეს ცვლილებები საწარმოებისგან მოითხოვს, რომ გამარტივებული მეთოდით აღრიცხონ სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების განსაზღვრის საფუძვლის შეცვლა ბანკთაშორისი შეთავაზების ინდექსის ცვლილების შედეგად, ფასს 9-ის „ბ“ მუხლის 5.4.5. პუნქტის მიხედვით ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის განახლებით. ამასთან დაკავშირებით შემოსულობა ან ზარალი არ არის აღიარებული. ეს გამარტივებული მიდგომა ეხება მხოლოდ ასეთ ცვლილებას და მხოლოდ იმდენად, რამდენადაც ეს საჭიროა, როგორც ბანკთაშორისი შეთავაზების ინდექსის ცვლილების პირდაპირი შედეგი, და თუ ახალი საფუძველი ეკონომიკური თვალსაზრისით ეკვივალენტურია წინა საფუძვლისა. ამავე გამარტივებული მიდგომის გამოყენება ევალებათ იმ დამზღვევებსაც, რომლებიც ფასს 9-დან დროებითი გამონაკლისით სარგებლობენ. ფასს 16-ში შესული ცვლილებაც მსგავსი გამარტივებული მიდგომის გამოყენებას მოითხოვს მოიჯარეებისგან, როდესაც აღრიცხავენ საიჯარო მოდიფიკაციებს, რომლებითაც იცვლება ბანკთაშორისი შეთავაზების ინდექსის ცვლილების შედეგად სამომავლო საიჯარო გადასახადების განსაზღვრის საფუძველი.
- ჰეჯირების ურთიერთობებში ხელშეკრულებაში დაუკონკრეტებელი რისკის კომპონენტებისთვის პირველი ფაზით გათვალისწინებული შეღავათის შეწყვეტის თარიღი: მეორე ფაზის ცვლილებების მიხედვით, საწარმო ვალდებულია, პერსპექტიულად შეწყვიტოს პირველი ფაზის შეღავათების გამოყენება ხელშეკრულებაში დაუკონკრეტებელი რისკის კომპონენტისთვის, როდესაც ხელშეკრულებაში დაუკონკრეტებელი რისკის კომპონენტში შედის ცვლილებები ან როდესაც წყდება ჰეჯირების ურთიერთობა, რომლის თარიღიც უფრო ადრე დადგება. რისკის კომპონენტებისთვის პირველი ფაზის ცვლილებებში შეწყვეტის თარიღი არ იყო მოცემული.

4. ახალი ან შესწორებული სტანდარტების და ინტერპრეტაციების მიღება გაგრძელება

- დამატებითი დროებითი გამონაკლისები ჰეჯირების აღრიცხვის კონკრეტული მოთხოვნების გამოყენებიდან:მეორე ფაზის ცვლილებები დამატებით შეღავათებს ითვალისწინებს, კერძოდ, დროებით ათავისუფლებს ჰეჯირების ურთიერთობების მიმართ ჰეჯირების აღრიცხვის ბასს 39-ისა და ფასს 9-ის მოთხოვნების შესრულებისგან, რომლებზეც ბანკთაშორისი შეთავაზების ინდექსების ცვლილებამ პირდაპირი გავლენა იქონია.
- ფასს 7-ის დამატებითი განმარტებები ბანკთაშორისი შეთავაზების ინდექსის რეფორმასთან დაკავშირებით:ცვლილებები მოითხოვს განმარტებებს შემდეგზე: (i) როგორ ახერხებს საწარმო გადასვლას ალტერნატიულ საორიენტაციო განაკვეთებზე, მისი გადასვლის პროგრესი და გადასვლასთან დაკავშირებული რისკები; (ii) რაოდენობრივი ინფორმაცია წარმოებულ და არაწარმოებულ ინსტრუმენტებზე, რომლებიც ჯერ არ გადასულა ამ განაკვეთებზე, ჩაშლილი მნიშვნელოვანი საორიენტაციო საპროცენტო განაკვეთების მიხედვით და (iii) ბანკთაშორისი შეთავაზების ინდექსის ცვლილების გამო რისკის მართვის სტრატეგიაში შესული ნებისმიერი ცვლილების აღწერა.

ლიბორი არის ჯგუფში ყველაზე ხშირად გამოყენებული ცვალებადი განაკვეთი, შესაბამისად, ქვემოთ მოყვანილი ანალიზი ძირითადად ეხება ლიბორის ცვლილებას.

ლიბორის ცვლილება

2021 წლის 5 მარტს IBA ადასტურებს თავის განზრახვას შეწყვიტოს დიდი ბრიტანეთის გირვანქა სტერლინგში, შვეიცარიულ ფრანკში, ევროში და იაპონურ იენში ლიბორის (ყველა ვადის) და აშშ დოლარში ლიბორის (ერთკვირიანი და ორთვიანი ვადები) გამოქვეყნება 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის. აშშ დოლარში ლიბორის დანარჩენ ვადებს IBA გამოაქვეყნებს 2023 წლის ივნისის ბოლოსთვის. ბანკს ჯერ არ გადაუხედავს აშშ დოლარში ლიბორში არსებული ხელშეკრულებებისთვის და ისარგებლებს გაგრძელებული ვადით. როგორც მოსალოდნელია, ლიბორის საორიენტაციო ინდექსების უმრავლესობა თანდათან გარდაიქმნება შესაბამის თითქმის ურისკო საორიენტაციო განაკვეთებად (ურისკო განაკვეთები).

ამ შესწორებების თანახმად, სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების განსაზღვრის საფუძველში შესული ცვლილებები აისახება ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის კორექტირებით, რის საშუალებასაც იძლევა გამარტივებული მიდგომა. მყისიერი შემოსულობის ან ზარალის აღიარება არ ხდება. ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ეს გადასინჯვა მხოლოდ მაშინ არის ძალაში, როდესაც ცვლილება საჭიროა, როგორც საორიენტაციო საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რეფორმის პირდაპირი შედეგი და სახელშეკრულებო ფულადი ნაკადების განსაზღვრის ახალი საფუძველი, ეკონომიკური თვალსაზრისით, წინა საფუძვლის ეკვივალენტურია.

ჯგუფს არ აქვს კრედიტის რამე მოცულობა ბრიტანულ გირვანქა სტერლინგში, შვეიცარიულ ფრანკში, ევროში ან იაპონურ იენში ლიბორის ხელშეკრულებების ფარგლებში და მასზე არ იმოქმედებს ამ ხელშეკრულებების შეწყვეტა. ევროში გამოხატული, ცვალებადი განაკვეთის მქონე აქტივებისთვის და ვალდებულებებისთვის ჯგუფში გამოიყენება ევრიბორი, როგორც დეფოლტის საორიენტაციო ინდექსი. ყველა ახალი ხელშეკრულებისთვის მოქმედებს განაკვეთის სარეზერვო პირობა, რათა თავიდან იქნეს აცილებული შემდგომი გართულებები, თუ ევრიბორის საორიენტაციო ინდექსში ცვლილებები შევა.

აშშ დოლარში ჯგუფს აქვს ლიბორის ინდექსთან მიბმული კრედიტის მოცულობა, ძირითადად იმ ხელშეკრულებების გამო, რომლებსაც აქვს აშშ დოლარში 6-თვიანი ლიბორის საორიენტაციო ინდექსი.

მომხმარებლებთან გაფორმებული ახალი ხელშეკრულებებისთვის დაგეგმილია აშშ დოლარში ლიბორიდან მთლიანად ურისკო განაკვეთებზე გადასვლა 2022 წელს.

ცხრილში ჩაშლილია ფინანსური ანგარიშგების კომპონენტები, რომლებიც ჯერ არ გადასულა ალტერნატიულ საორიენტაციო ინდექსებზე:

1 როგორც ზემოთ აღვნიშნეთ, უზრუნველყოფის დისკონტი გამოყენებულია 2020 წლის ბოლოს მდგომარეობით. რაც შეეხება უზრუნველყოფის მართვის საშუალო ვადას, იგი გამოყენებულია მხოლოდ 2021 წლის ბოლოს მდგომარეობით.

4. ახალი ან შესწორებული სტანდარტების და ინტერპრეტაციების მიღება გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში			არაწარმოებული ფინანსური აქტივები	არაწარმოებული ფინანსური ვალდებულებები		პირობითი ვალდებულებები		წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტები
ინდექსი	**ვალუტა**	**შეწყვეტის თარიღი**	**მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები**	**სუბორდინირებული ვალი**	**ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ**	**აკრედიტივები**	**აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზები**	**წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტები**
6-თვიანი ევრიბორი	ევრო	ჯერ არ დადგენილა*	-	-	88,761	-	-	-
1-თვიანი ლიბორი	აშშ დოლარი	ჯერ არ დადგენილა*	24,831	-	-	-	1,032	-
3-თვიანი ლიბორი	აშშ დოლარი	30-ივნ-23	26,139	-	2,858	-	11	3,613
6-თვიანი ლიბორი	აშშ დოლარი	30-ივნ-23	5,432,142	281,604	361,360	4,771	909,315	-
12-თვიანი ლიბორი	აშშ დოლარი	30-ივნ-23	1,460	-	30,992	-	-	-
სულ			**5,484,572**	**281,604**	**483,971**	**4,771**	**910,358**	**3,613**

** ჯერ უნდა განისაზღვროს.*

ლიბორის შეწყვეტით და ახალი საორიენტაციო განაკვეთების საბაზრო ლიკვიდურობის განვითარებით გამოწვეული ფინანსური რისკები ასევე იმოქმედებს ჯგუფზე ამ გარდამავალ ეტაპზე სხვაობები ლიბორსა და ახალ საორიენტაციო განაკვეთებს შორის შექმნის საბაზო რისკს, რომლის აქტიური მართვა საჭირო გახდება სათანადო ფინანსური ჰეჯირებით. საბაზო რისკი შეიძლება წარმოიშვას ურისკო განაკვეთების ასიმეტრიული დანერგვით სხვადასხვა აქტივისა და ვალდებულების, ვალუტისა და პროდუქტისთვის. გარდა ამისა, ამან შეიძლება ეფექტურად ჰეჯირების შესაძლებლობა შეზღუდოს. საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, გარდამავალ ეტაპზე გამოიყენება პორტფელის იმუნიზაციის ან ფულადი ნაკადების თანხვედრის (შესაბამისობაში მოყვანის) სტრატეგიები რისკის მინიმუმამდე დაყვანის მიზნით. ჰეჯირება, სავარაუდოდ, მოხდება ხელმისაწვდომი საპროცენტო განაკვეთის წარმოებულებით შესაბამისი ურისკო განაკვეთებისთვის.

ლიბორიდან უწყვეტი, გეგმაზომიერი გადასვლა ჯგუფის მთავარი ამოცანა იყო 2021 წლის განმავლობაში და დაყოფილი იყო ორ სამუშაო ნაკადად:

1. ალტერნატიული განაკვეთის და ურისკო განაკვეთის პროდუქტის შესაძლებლობების განსაზღვრა.
2. არსებული ლიბორის ხელშეკრულებების გადატანა.

ჯგუფის ინიციატივები ლიბორიდან გადასვლასთან დაკავშირებით, ასე გამოიყურება:

a. საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, განაკვეთის სარეზერვო პირობების შემუშავება;
b. ჯგუფი აგრძელებს ბაზრის მონაწილეებთან და მარეგულირებელ ორგანოებთან თანამშრომლობას, რათა გადაჭრას აშშ დოლარში ლიბორიდან გადასვლასთან დაკავშირებული გამოწვევები, მათ შორის ძალისხმევას არ იშურებს, რომ შემოიღოს საპროგნოზო ვადის განაკვეთები, რომლებიც მიბმულია უზრუნველყოფილ ერთდღიან დაფინანსების განაკვეთთან.
c. კლიენტების განათლება და ინფორმირება ლიბორიდან გადასვლისა და ლიბორის შეწყვეტისთვის მომზადების აუცილებლობის შესახებ;

5. სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის სამომავლო ცვლილებები

ჯგუფს ვადაზე ადრე არ მიუღია არცერთი ცვლილება, რომელიც ძალაში შედის 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის შემდეგ და იგი მოელის, რომ მათ დანერგვისას, ან გავლენის მასშტაბის შეფასებისას, უმნიშვნელო გავლენა ექნება ჯგუფის ფინანსური მდგომარეობის კონსოლიდირებულ ანგარიშგებაზე და ბანკის ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ინდივიდუალურ ანგარიშგებაზე.

5. სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის სამომავლო ცვლილებები გაგრძელება

ფასს 17 „სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებები“ (გამოშვებული 2017 წლის 18 მაისს და ძალაში შესული 2021 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის, გადავადდა 2023 წლის 1 იანვრამდე ფასს 17-ში მომდევნო ცვლილებების შესაბამისად).

ფასს 17 ჩაანაცვლებს ფასს 4-ს, რომელმაც კომპანიები გაათავისუფლა სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებების არსებული პრაქტიკის მიხედვით აღრიცხვის გაგრძელების ვალდებულებისგან. ამის შედეგად ინვესტორებს გაუჭირდათ სხვა მხრივ მსგავსი სადაზღვევო კომპანიების ფინანსური შედეგების ერთმანეთთან შედარება და შეპირისპირება. ფასს 17 ეყრდნობა ყველა ტიპის სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულების, მათ შორის მზღვეველის მიერ ფლობილი გადაზღვევის ხელშეკრულებების ერთიანი აღრიცხვის პრინციპს. სტანდარტით სავალდებულოა სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებების ჯგუფების აღიარება და შეფასება: (i) სამომავლო ფულადი ნაკადების რისკის მიხედვით კორექტირებული დღევანდელი ღირებულებით (ხელშეკრულების შესრულებასთან დაკავშირებული ფულადი ნაკადები), რომელიც სრულად შეიცავს ხელშეკრულების შესრულებასთან დაკავშირებული ფულადი ნაკადების შესახებ ხელმისაწვდომ ინფორმაციას ისე, რომ შესაბამისობაში იყოს საბაზრო ინფორმაციასთან; არის დადებითი (თუ მიღებული რიცხვი ვალდებულებას წარმოადგენს) ან უარყოფითი (თუ მიღებული რიცხვი აქტივია) მაჩვენებელი; (ii) თანხით, რომელიც წარმოადგენს ხელშეკრულებების ჯგუფზე მიუღებელ მოგებას (სახელშეკრულებო მომსახურების მარჟა). დამზღვევები სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებების ჯგუფიდან მიღებულ მოგებას აღიარებენ იმ პერიოდზე, რომლის განმავლობაშიც მათ გასწიეს სადაზღვევო მომსახურება და როდესაც ისინი თავისუფლდებიან რისკისგან. თუ ხელშეკრულებების ჯგუფი არის ან ხდება ზარალიანი, საწარმო დაუყოვნებლივ აღიარებს ზარალს.

ცვლილებები ფასს 17-ში და ცვლილებები ფასს 4-ში (გამოშვებული 2020 წლის 25 ივნისს და ძალაში შესული 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

ცვლილებები მოიცავს მთელ რიგ განმარტებებს, რომელთა მიზანია ფასს 17-ის უფრო იოლად დანერგვა, სტანდარტის ზოგიერთი მოთხოვნისა და სტანდარტზე გადასვლის გამარტივება. ცვლილება შეეხო ფასს 17-ში ასახულ რვა საკითხს და მათი მიზანი არ არის სტანდარტის ფუნდამენტური პრინციპების შეცვლა. ფასს 17-ში შევიდა შემდეგი ცვლილებები:

- ძალაში შესვლის თარიღი:ფასს 17-ის ძალაში შესვლის თარიღი (ცვლილებების ჩათვლით) ორი წლით გადავადდა 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური საანგარიშგებო პერიოდებისთვის; ხოლო ფასს 4-ში ფასს 9-ისგამოყენებიდან დროებითი გამონაკლისების ვადის ამოწურვის ფიქსირებული თარიღი ასევე გადავადდა 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური საანგარიშგებო პერიოდებისთვის.
- აკვიზიციიდან ფულადი ნაკადების მოსალოდნელი ამოღება: საწარმო ვალდებულია აკვიზიციური ხარჯების ნაწილი გაანაწილოს შესაბამისი ხელშეკრულებების მოსალოდნელ განახლებებზე, და აღიაროს ეს დანახარჯები აქტივად, სანამ საწარმო აღიარებს ხელშეკრულებების განახლებას. საწარმოებს მოეთხოვებათ აქტივის ამოღების შესაძლებლობის შეფასება თითოეული საანგარიშგებო თარიღისთვის და აქტივის შესახებ კონკრეტული ინფორმაციის წარმოდგენა ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განმარტებით შენიშვნებში.
- საინვესტიციო მომსახურებებისთვის მიკუთვნებადი სახელშეკრულებო მომსახურების მარჟა: ცვალებადი გასამრჯელოს მეთოდით შედგენილი ხელშეკრულებებისა და ზოგადი მოდელის მიხედვით შედგენილი, „ინვესტიციაზე უკუგების მომსახურების“ შემცველი სხვა ხელშეკრულებებისთვის უნდა განისაზღვროს სადაზღვევო დაფარვის ერთეულები, ანაზღაურების რაოდენობისა და როგორც სადაზღვევო დაფარვის, ისე საინვესტიციო მომსახურებების მოსალოდნელი ვადის გათვალისწინებით. საინვესტიციო საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული დანახარჯები უნდა აისახოს, როგორც ფულადი ნაკადები სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულების ფარგლებში, თუ საწარმო ამ საქმიანობას ეწევა დამზღვევისთვის სადაზღვევო დაფარვიდან მიღებული ანაზღაურების გაზრდის მიზნით.
- გაფორმებული გადაზღვევის ხელშეკრულებები - ზარალის ამოღება:როდესაც საწარმო აღიარებს ზარალს წამგებიანი სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებების ჯგუფის თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას, ან ჯგუფისთვის წამგებიანი ხელშეკრულებების დამატებისას, საწარმომ უნდა დააკორექტიროს გაფორმებული გადაზღვევის ხელშეკრულებების შესაბამისი ჯგუფის სახელშეკრულებო მომსახურების მარჟა და აღიაროს შემოსულობა გაფორმებულ გადაზღვევის ხელშეკრულებებზე. გაფორმებული გადაზღვევის ხელშეკრულებიდან ამოღებული ზარალის თანხა განისაზღვრება საბაზისო სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებებზე აღიარებული ზარალის გამრავლებით საბაზისო სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებებზე სადაზღვევო მოთხოვნების პროცენტულ მაჩვენებელზე, რომლის

5. სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის სამომავლო ცვლილებები გაგრძელება

ამოღებასაც საწარმო მოელის გაფორმებული გადაზღვევის ხელშეკრულებიდან. ეს მოთხოვნა მოქმედებს მხოლოდ მაშინ, როდესაც გაფორმებული გადაზღვევის ხელშეკრულება აღიარებულია საბაზისო სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებებზე ზარალის აღიარებამდე ან აღიარების დროს.

- სხვა ცვლილებები:სხვა ცვლილებებში შედის: ზოგიერთი საკრედიტო ბარათის (ან მსგავსი) ხელშეკრულებისა და ზოგი სასესხო ხელშეკრულების საგანთან დაკავშირებული გამონაკლისები; სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებების აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების წარდგენა ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში პორტფელებად და არა ჯგუფებად; რისკის შემცირების ოფციონის გამოყენების შესაძლებლობა, როდესაც რისკების შემცირება ხდება გაფორმებული გადაზღვევის ხელშეკრულებების და სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით, არაწარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების გამოყენებით; ფასს 17-ის გამოყენების დროს წინა შუალედურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებში გაკეთებული პროგნოზების შესაცვლელად სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის არჩევის საშუალება; დამზღვევისთვის დაკისრებადი გადახდილი და მიღებული მოგების გადასახადის შეტანა სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულების პირობებში, ხელშეკრულების შესრულებასთან დაკავშირებული ფულადი ნაკადების ნაწილში; და სტანდარტზე გადასვლასთან დაკავშირებული გარკვეული შეღავათები და სხვა წვრილ-წვრილი ცვლილებები.

სტანდარტზე გადასვლის უფლება მზღვეველებისთვის, რომლებიც იყენებენ ფასს 17-ს – ცვლილებები ფასს 17-ში (გამოშვებული 2021 წლის 9 დეკემბერს და ძალაში მყოფი 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

ფასს 17-ში გადასვლის მოთხოვნებში შესული ცვლილებები მზღვეველებს აძლევს არჩევანის უფლებას, რომლის მიზანიც არის, ინფორმაცია უფრო სასარგებლო გახდეს ინვესტორებისთვის ფასს 17-ის თავდაპირველად გამოყენებისას. ცვლილება ეხება მხოლოდ მზღვეველების გადასვლას ფასს 17-ზე და არ მოქმედებს ფასს 17-ის სხვა რომელიმე მოთხოვნაზე. გადასვლის მოთხოვნები ფასს 17-სა და ფასს 9-ში ძალაში შედის სხვადასხვა თარიღით და განაპირობებს კლასიფიკაციის მხრივ შემდეგ ერთჯერად სხვაობებს ფასს 17-ის თავდაპირველი გამოყენებისას წარმოდგენილ შესადარის ინფორმაციაში: ბუღალტრული შეუსაბამობები მიმდინარე ღირებულებით შეფასებულ სადაზღვევო ხელშეკრულებებით გათვალისწინებულ ვალდებულებებსა და ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებულ ნებისმიერ დაკავშირებულ ფინანსურ აქტივებს შორის; და თუ საწარმო არჩევს შესადარისი ინფორმაციის გადაანგარიშებას ფასს 9-ისთვის, კლასიფიკაციის სხვაობები შესადარის პერიოდში აღიარებაშეწყვეტილ ფინანსურ აქტივებსა (რომლებზეც ფასს 9 არ ვრცელდება) და სხვა ფინანსურ აქტივებს (რომლებზეც ფასს 9 ვრცელდება) შორის. ცვლილება მზღვეველებს დაეხმარება იმაში, რომ თავიდან აირიდონ ეს დროებითი სააღრიცხვო შეუსაბამობები, რის შედეგადაც გაუმჯობესდება ინვესტორებისთვის შესადარისი ინფორმაციის სარგებლიანობა. ამისთვის ცვლილება მზღვეველებს აძლევს არჩევანს, წარმოადგინონ შედასარისი ინფორმაცია ფინანსური აქტივების შესახებ. ფასს 17-ის გამოყენებისას საწარმოებს, შესადარისი ინფორმაციის წარდგენის მიზნით, უფლება ეძლეოდათ გამოეყენებინათ კლასიფიკაციის მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდა იმ ფინანსურ აქტივზე, რომლისთვისაც საწარმო არ ახდენს ფასს 9-ის მიხედვით შესადარისი ინფორმაციის გადაანგარიშებას. გადასვლის არჩევანი ხელმისაწვდომი იქნებოდა თითოეული ინსტრუმენტისთვის ცალკე; საშუალებას მისცემდა საწარმოს, რომ წარმოედგინა შესადარისი ინფორმაცია ისე, თითქოს ფასს 9-ის კლასიფიკაციის და შეფასების მოთხოვნები ამ ფინანსურ აქტივზე გამოყენებული იყო, მაგრამ საწარმოსგან არ მოითხოვდა, რო გამოეყენებინა ფასს 9-ის გაუფასურების მოთხოვნები; და საწარმოსგან, რომელიც ფინანსურ აქტივზე კლასიფიკაციის მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდას მიმართავს, მოითხოვდა, რომ გამოეყენებინა გადასვლის თარიღისთვის ხელმისაწვდომი გონივრული და დასაბუთებადი ინფორმაცია, რათა განესაზღვრა, როგორ მოელის საწარმო ფინანსური აქტივის კლასიფიკაციას ფასს 9-ის გამოყენებით.

ცვლილებები ბასს 1-ში და ფასს-ის პრაქტიკული რეკომენდაცია 2: სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის განმარტებითი შენიშვნები (გამოშვებული 2021 წლის 12 თებერვალს და ძალაში მყოფი 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

ბასს 1-ში შესული ცვლილების თანახმად, კომპანიებს ევალებათ ინფორმაციის წარმოდგენა თავიანთი არსებითი და არა მნიშვნელოვანი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის შესახებ. ცვლილება შეიცავს არსებითი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის შესახებ ინფორმაციის განმარტებას. ცვლილება ასევე განმარტავს, რომ ინფორმაცია სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის შესახებ, სავარაუდოდ, არსებითია, თუ მის გარეშე ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მომხმარებლები ვერ შეძლებდნენ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში წარმოდგენილი სხვა არსებითი ინფორმაციის გაგებას. ცვლილებაში მოცემულია სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის შესახებ

5. სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის სამომავლო ცვლილებები გაგრძელება

ინფორმაციის საილუსტრაციო მაგალითები, რომელიც, დიდი ალბათობით, ჩაითვლებოდა არსებითად საწარმოს ფინანსური ანგარიშგებისთვის. გარდა ამისა, ბასს 1-ში შესული ცვლილება განმარტავს, რომ არაარსებითი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის შესახებ ინფორმაციის გაცხადება არ არის საჭირო. ამის მიუხედავად, მისი გაცხადების შემთხვევაში, იგი არ უნდა ჩრდილავდეს არსებითი სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის შესახებ ინფორმაციას. ამ ცვლილების დანერგვის გასაადვილებლად ასევე შეიცვალა ფასს-ის პრაქტიკული რეკომენდაცია 2 „არსებითობის შესახებ გადაწყვეტილებების მიღება“, რომელშიც მოცემულია მითითება იმის შესახებ, თუ როგორ უნდა მოხდეს არსებითობის ცნების გამოყენება სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის განმარტებით შენიშვნებში.

ერთი გარიგებიდან წარმომდგარ აქტივებთან და ვალდებულებებთან დაკავშირებული გადავადებული გადასახადი – ცვლილებები ბასს 12-ში (გამოშვებული 2021 წლის 7 მაისს და ძალაში შესული 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

ბასს 12-ში შესული ცვლილება აკონკრეტებს, როგორ უნდა მოხდეს გადავადებული გადასახადის აღრიცხვა ისეთ ოპერაციებზე, როგორიცაა იჯარა და ექსპლუატაციიდან ამოღების ვალდებულებები. გარკვეულ შემთხვევებში საწარმოები თავისუფლდებიან გადავადებული გადასახადის აღიარებისგან, როდესაც ისინი პირველად აღიარებენ აქტივებს ან ვალდებულებებს. მანამდე გარკვეული გაურკვევლობა არსებობდა იმის შესახებ, ეხებოდა თუ არა გამონაკლისი ისეთ გარიგებებს, როგორიცაა იჯარა და ექსპლუატაციიდან ამოღების ვალდებულებები – გარიგებები, რომლებისთვისაც ხდება როგორც აქტივის, ისე ვალდებულების აღიარება. ცვლილება განმარტავს, რომ გამონაკლისი არ ეხება ამ შემთხვევებს და რომ საწარმოებს ევალებათ გადავადებული გადასახადის აღიარება ასეთ გარიგებებზე. ცვლილებები კომპანიებისგან მოითხოვს გადავადებული გადასახადის აღიარებას ისეთ გარიგებებზე, რომლებიც თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას წარმოქმნის ერთნაირი ოდენობის დასაბეგრ და გამოსაქვით დროებით სხვაობებს.

შემოსავალი მიზნობრივ გამოყენებამდე, წამგებიანი კონტრაქტები - ხელშეკრულების პირობების შესრულებისათვის საჭირო დანახარჯები, კონცეპტუალური საფუძვლების მითითება - დამაზუსტებელი ცვლილებები ბასს 16-ში, ბასს 37-ში და ფასს 3-ში, და ფასს-ების ყოველწლიური გაუმჯობესება - 2018-2020 წ.წ. - ცვლილებები ფასს 1-ში, ფასს 9-ში, ფასს 16-ში და ბასს 41-ში (გამოშვებული 2020 წლის 14 მაისს და ძალაში შესული 2022 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

ბასს 16-ში შესული ცვლილება საწარმოს უკრძალავს ძირითადი საშუალებების ობიექტის თვითღირებულებიდან გამოქვითოს ამ აქტივის დანიშნულებისამებრ გამოყენებისთვის მომზადების პროცესში წარმოებული ერთეულების გაყიდვიდან მიღებული ნებისმიერი შემოსავალი. ასეთი ერთეულების გაყიდვიდან მიღებული შემოსავალი, მათი წარმოების დანახარჯებთან ერთად, ახლა უკვე აღიარებულია მოგებაში ან ზარალში. საწარმო ამ ერთეულების თვითღირებულების შესაფასებლად ბასს 2-ით იხელმძღვანელებს. თვითღირებულებაში არ შევა იმ აქტივის ცვეთა, რომელიც იტესტება, რადგან ჯერ არ არის მზად დანიშნულებისამებრ გამოყენებისთვის. ბასს 16-ში შესული ცვლილებები ასევე განმარტავს, რომ საწარმო „ამოწმებს, აქტივი სათანადოდ ფუნქციონირებს თუ არა“, როდესაც აფასებს აქტივის ტექნიკურ და ფიზიკურ მდგომარეობას. აქტივის ფინანსური შედეგიანობა ამ შეფასებისთვის აქტუალური არ არის. ამიტომ აქტივი შეიძლება ასრულებდეს ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ განსაზღვრულ ფუნქციას და ექვემდებარებოდეს ცვეთას, სანამ მიაღწევს ექსპლუატაციის იმ დონეს, რომელსაც ხელმძღვანელობა მისგან მოელის.

ცვლილება ბასს 37-ში განმარტავს „ხელშეკრულების შესრულებისათვის საჭირო დანახარჯების“ მნიშვნელობას. ცვლილება განმარტავს, რომ ხელშეკრულების შესრულების პირდაპირი ხარჯი მოიცავს ამ ხელშეკრულების შესრულების ნაზარდ დანახარჯებს, და სხვა სხვა განაწილებულ ხარჯებს, რომლებიც პირდაპირ უკავშირდება ხელშეკრულების შესრულებას. ცვლილება ასევე განმარტავს, რომ სანამ განისაზღვრება წამგებიანი კონტრაქტისთვის ცალკე ანარიცხები, საწარმო აღიარებს ხელშეკრულების შესასრულებლად გამოყენებული აქტივების, და არა ამ ხელშეკრულებისთვის გამოყოფილი აქტივების გაუფასურებით გამოწვეულ ყოველგვარ ზარალს. ფასს 3-ში შევიდა ცვლილება 2018 წლის ფინანსური ანგარიშგების კონცეპტუალური საფუძვლების შესახებ, რათა განისაზღვროს რა წარმოადგენს აქტივს ან ვალდებულებას საწარმოთა გაერთიანებისას. ამ ცვლილებამდე ფასს 3 ეყრდნობოდა 2001 წლის ფინანსური ანგარიშგების კონცეპტუალურ საფუძვლებს. გარდა ამისა, ფასს 3-ს დაემატა ახალი გამონაკლისი ვალდებულებებისა და პირობითი ვალდებულებებისთვის. გამონაკლისით ზუსტდება, რომ ზოგიერთი ტიპის ვალდებულებისა და პირობითი ვალდებულებების

5. საარღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის სამომავლო ცვლილებები გაგრძელება

შემთხვევაში, საწარმომ, რომელიც იყენებს ფასს 3-ს, უნდა მიმართოს ბასს 37-ს ან ფასიკ 21-ს, და არა 2018 წლის კონცეპტუალურ საფუძვლებს. ახალი გამონაკლისის გარეშე საწარმო საწარმოთა გაერთიანებაში აღიარებდა ზოგიერთ ისეთ ვალდებულებას, რომლებსაც არ აღიარებდა ბასს 37-ის მიხედვით. ამიტომ საწარმოს შესყიდვისთანავე მოუხდებოდა ასეთი ვალდებულებების აღიარების შეწყვეტა და შემოსულობის აღიარება, რომელიც არ ასახავდა ეკონომიკურ სარგებელს. ასევე დაზუსტდა, რომ მყიდველმა საწარმომ არ უნდა აღიაროს პირობითი აქტივები, ბასს 27-ის განმარტების შესაბამისად, შეძენის თარიღით.

ცვლილება ფასს 9-ში ეხება იმას, თუ რომელი საკომისიო გადასახდელები უნდა აისახოს ფინანსური ვალდებულებების აღიარების შეწყვეტის 10%-იან ტესტში. მესამე მხარეებს ან კრედიტორს შეიძლება აუნაზღაურდეს დანახარჯები ან გადაეხადოს საკომისიოები. ამ ცვლილების თანახმად, მესამე მხარეებისთვის გადახდილი დანახარჯები თუ საკომისიოები არ აისახება 10%-იან ტესტში.

ფასს 16-ზე დართული საილუსტრაციო მაგალითი #13 შეიცვალა, კერძოდ ამოღებულია მეიჯარისთვის საიჯარო ქონების გაუმჯობესებასთან დაკავშირებული გადახდების ილუსტრაცია. ამ ცვლილების მიზანი არის საიჯარო შეღავათების ბუღალტრულ აღრიცხვასთან დაკავშირებით ნებისმიერი პოტენციური გაუგებრობის თავიდან არიდება.

ფასს 1 უშვებს გამონაკლისს, თუ შვილობილი კომპანია გამოიყენებს ფასს-ს თავის მშობელ კომპანიაზე უფრო გვიანი თარიღით. შვილობილ კომპანიას შეუძლია თავისი აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების შეფასება საბალანსო ღირებულებებით, რომლებიც შევიდოდა მშობელი კომპანიის კონსოლიდირებულ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში ფასს-ზე მშობელი კომპანიის გადასვლის თარიღისთვის, თუკი არ ასახულა კორექტირებები კონსოლიდირების პროცედურებისა და საწარმოთა გაერთიანების გამო, რომლის დროსაც მშობელმა კომპანიამ შეისყიდა შვილობილი კომპანია. ფასს 1-ში შევიდა ცვლილება, რომლითაც საწარმოებს, რომლებსაც გამოყენებული აქვთ ფასს 1-დან გამონაკლისი, ასევე უფლება მიეცათ, კუმულაციური საკურსო სხვაობა მშობელი კომპანიის მიერ გაცხადებული თანხებით შეაფასონ ფასს-ზე მშობელი კომპანიის გადასვლის თარიღის მიხედვით. ფასს 1-ში შესული ცვლილების მიხედვით, ზემოაღნიშნული გამონაკლისი კუმულაციურ საკურსო სხვაობასაც ეხება იმ საწარმოებისთვის, რომლებიც პირველად იყენებენ ფასს-ს, ხარჯების შემცირების მიზნით. ეს ცვლილება ასევე ვრცელდება მეკავშირე და ერთობლივ საწარმოებზე, რომლებსაც გამოყენებული აქვთ ფასს 1-დან იგივე გამონაკლისი.

ამოღებულია მოთხოვნა, რომლის მიხედვითაც, ბასს 41-ის შესაბამისად სამართლიანი ღირებულების შეფასებისას, საწარმოებს არ უნდა გაეთვალისწინებინათ ფულადი ნაკადები გადასახადით დაბეგვრის მიზნებისთვის. ამ ცვლილების მიზანია სტანდარტის იმ მოთხოვნასთან შესაბამისობა, რომლის მიხედვითაც უკვე დაბეგრილი ფულადი ნაკადების დისკონტირება ხდება.

ვალდებულებების კლასიფიკაცია მოკლევადიანად და გრძელვადიანად – ცვლილებები ბასს 1-ში (გამოშვებული 2020 წლის 23 იანვარს და ძალაში შესული 2022 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

ეს ვიწრო მოქმედების სფეროს ცვლილებები აზუსტებს, რომ ვალდებულებები კლასიფიცირდება, როგორც მოკლევადიანი ან გრძელვადიანი იმისდა მიხედვით, თუ რა უფლებები არსებობს საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის დასრულებისას. ვალდებულებები გრძელვადიანია, თუ საწარმოს საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოს აქვს არსებითი უფლება, გადაავადოს ვალდებულების დაფარვა სულ მცირე 12 თვის განმავლობაში. სტანდარტით აღარ არის სავალდებულო, რომ ეს უფლება უპირობო იყოს. ხელმძღვანელობის მოლოდინი იმასთან დაკავშირებით, შემდგომში გამოიყენებს თუ არა ვალდებულების დაფარვის უფლებას, არ მოქმედებს ვალდებულებების კლასიფიკაციაზე. გადავადების უფლება არსებობს მხოლოდ იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ საწარმო აკმაყოფილებს ყველა შესაბამის პირობას საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოსთვის. ვალდებულება მოკლევადიანად კლასიფიცირდება, თუ დაირღვევა რომელიმე პირობა საანგარიშგებო თარიღამდე ან საანგარიშგებო თარიღით მაშინაც კი, თუ კრედიტორისგან მიღებულია ამ პირობის დაკმაყოფილების მოთხოვნაზე უარი საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის გასვლის შემდეგ. ამავდროულად, სესხის კლასიფიცირება გრძელვადიანად ხდება მაშინ, თუ სესხის პირობა დაირღვევა მხოლოდ საანგარიშგებო თარიღის შემდეგ. ცვლილებები ასევე მოიცავს კლასიფიკაციის მოთხოვნების დაზუსტებას ისეთი დავალიანების შემთხვევაში, რომელიც კომპანიამ შეიძლება დაფაროს მისი კაპიტალად გარდაქმნით. „ვალდებულების დაფარვა“ განიმარტება, როგორც ვალდებულების გასტუმრება ფულადი სახსრებით, სხვა ეკონომიკური სარგებლის მქონე რესურსებით ან საწარმოს საკუთარი წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით. კაპიტალად კონვერტირებადი

5. სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის სამომავლო ცვლილებები გაგრძელება

ინსტრუმენტებისთვის დაშვებულია გამონაკლისი, მაგრამ მხოლოდ იმ ინსტრუმენტებისთვის, რომელთა კონვერტაციის ოფციონი კლასიფიცირებულია, როგორც წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტი რთული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის ცალკე კომპონენტის სახით.

ფასს 9-ის გადავადება - ცვლილებები ფასს 4-ში (გამოშვებული 2020 წლის 25 ივნისს და ძალაში შესული 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის). ცვლილებები ფასს 4-ში, რომელიც ეხება ფასს 9-ის და მომავალი ფასს 7-ის ძალაში შესვლის სხვადასახვა თარიღებით გამოწვეულ დროებით სააღრიცხვო შედეგებს. ფასს 4-ის ცვლილებებმა გაახანგრძლივა ფასს 9-ისგან დროებითი გათავისუფლების ამოწურვის ვადა 2023 წლამდე იმისთვის, რომ შეესაბამებოდეს ახალი ფასს 17-ის ძალაში შესვლის თარიღს. ფასს 4-ში ფასს 9-ის გამოყენებისგან დროებითი გათავისუფლების ვადის ამოწურვის ფიქსირებული თარიღი გადავადდა 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური საანგარიშგებო პერიოდებისთვის.

ვალდებულებების კლასიფიკაცია მოკლევადიანად და გრძელვადიანად, ძალაში შესვლის თარიღის გადაწევა - ცვლილებები ბასს 1-ში (გამოშვებული 2020 წლის 15 ივლისს და ძალაში შესული 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

ცვლილებები ბასს 1-ში, რომლებიც მოკლევადიანი და გრძელვადიანი აქტივების კლასიფიკაციას ეხება, გამოიცა 2020 წლის იანვარში და მათი ძალაში შესვლის თავდაპირველი თარიღი იყო 2022 წლის 1 იანვარი. თუმცა, კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის გამო ძალაში შესვლის თარიღმა ერთი წლით გადაიწია, რათა კომპანიებს კლასიფიკაციაში შესული ცვლილებების დანერგვისთვის მეტი დრო ჰქონოდათ.

ცვლილებები ბასს (IAS) 8-ში: სააღრიცხვო შეფასებების განმარტება (გამოშვებული 2021 წლის 12 თებერვალს და ძალაში მყოფი 2023 წლის 1 იანვარს ან მის შემდგომ დაწყებული წლიური პერიოდებისთვის).

ბასს 8-ში შესული ცვლილება განმარტავს იმას, თუ როგორ უნდა განასხვაონ კომპანიებმა სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკაში შესული ცვლილებები სააღრიცხვო შეფასებებში შესული ცვლილებებისგან.

6. ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
ნაღდი ფული სალაროში	831,035	747,195	646,394
ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში (გარდა სავალდებულო სარეზერვო დეპოზიტებისა)	134,262	102,289	35,133
საკორესპონდენტო ანგარიშები და ერთდღიანი განთავსებები სხვა ბანკებში	630,247	588,343	186,623
სხვა ბანკებში განთავსებული თანხები ან სხვა ბანკებისადმი მოთხოვნები, რომელთა თავდაპირველი ვადა სამ თვეზე ნაკლებია	45	163,851	126,359
სულ ფულადი სახსრებისა და მათი ეკვივალენტების მთლიანი ოდენობა	**1,595,589**	**1,601,678**	**994,509**
გამოკლებული: საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი სტადიების მიხედვით	(129)	(79)	(30)
1-ლი სტადია	(129)	(79)	(30)
მე-2 სტადია	-	-	-
მე-3 სტადია	-	-	-
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები, სულ	**1,595,460**	**1,601,599**	**994,479**

სხვა ბანკებში საკორესპონდენტო ანგარიშების და ერთდღიანი დეპოზიტების 94% განთავსებულია ეთგოს (ეკონომიკური თანამშრომლობისა და განვითარების ორგანიზაცია) საბანკო დაწესებულებებში (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 89%; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 85%).

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, 45 ათასი ლარი განთავსდა ბანკთაშორის ვადიან დეპოზიტებზე ერთ არა-ეთგოს ბანკში და არაფერი განთავსებულა ეთგოს ბანკებში (2020 წ.: 25,030 ათასი ლარი – არა-ეთგოს ბანკში და 163,838 ათასი ლარი – ერთ ეთგოს ბანკში; 2019 წ.: 11,348 ათასი ლარი – ერთ არაეთგოს ბანკში და 115,012 ათასი ლარი – ორ ეთგოს ბანკში). ფულადი სახსრებისა და მათი ეკვივალენტების საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ანალიზი წარმოდგენილია 37-ე შენიშვნაში.

6. ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები გაგრძელება

სხვა ბანკებში საკორესპონდენტო ანგარიშებისა და ერთდღიანი დეპოზიტების საკრედიტო რეიტინგი ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
AA	69,943	–	–
AA-	2,117	1,891	–
A+	425,554	417,938	66,805
A	1,795	1,896	13,816
A-	23,766	35,753	–
BBB+	70,886	–	20,286
BBB	7	64,985	69,302
BBB-	12,569	897	–
BB+	367	–	733
BB	1,519	1,858	2,970
BB-	13,367	9,072	12,336
B+	8,343	53,684	375
B	14	15	–
რეიტინგის გარეშე	–	354	–
სულ საკორესპონდენტო ანგარიშები და ერთდღიანი დეპოზიტები სხვა ბანკებში	**630,247**	**588,343**	**186,623**

სხვა ბანკებში სამ თვეზე ნაკლები ვადით განთავსებული თანხების და სხვა ბანკებისადმი სამ თვეზე ნაკლები ვადის მქონე მოთხოვნების საკრედიტო რეიტინგი ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
A-	–	–	115,012
BBB+	–	163,837	–
BB	–	–	1,718
B+	–	–	9,629
რეიტინგის გარეშე	45	14	–
სულ სხვა ბანკებში განთავსებული თანხები ან სხვა ბანკებისადმი მოთხოვნები, რომელთა თავდაპირველი ვადა სამ თვეზე ნაკლებია	**45**	**163,851**	**126,359**

ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია საერთაშორისო სააგენტოების – Standard & Poor's-ის და Fitch Ratings-ის მიერ მინიჭებული რეიტინგები. როდესაც სააგენტოების მხრიდან ხდება სხვადასხვა საკრედიტო რეიტინგის მინიჭება, ამ აქტივისთვის ყველაზე მაღალი რეიტინგი გამოიყენება, ხოლო იმ ფინანსური დაწესებულებების შემთხვევაში, რომლებსაც საკრედიტო რეიტინგი არ ენიჭება, ქვეყნის რეიტინგი გამოიყენება. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები არ იყო გამიზნული უკურეპო ხელშეკრულებების თანახმად სხვა ბანკებში განთავსებების უზრუნველსაყოფად (2020 წ.: ნული; 2019 წ.: ნული).

7. მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ

სხვა ბანკების მიმართ მოთხოვნებში შედის სამ თვეზე მეტი საწყისი ვადის მქონე განთავსებები, რომლებიც არ არის უზრუნველყოფილი და წარმოადგენს არც ვადაგადაცილებულ და არც გაუფასურებულ თანხებს 2021 წლის, 2020 წლის და 2019 წლის ბოლოსთვის. სხვა ბანკებში სამ თვეზე მეტი საწყისი ვადის მქონე განთავსებების საკრედიტო რეიტინგები ასეთია:

7. მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
AA-	–	31	–
A+	13,099	10,908	9,541
BBB+	21	98	–
BBB-	2,943	2,010	–
BBB	–	–	2,493
BB	1,468	5,943	1,388
B+	24,706	700	2,175
სხვა ბანკებში განთავსებული თანხები, რომელთა თავდაპირველი ვადა სამ თვეზე მეტია, სულ	**42,237**	**19,690**	**15,597**

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფს ჰქონდა ორი განთავსება სამ თვეზე მეტი საწყისი ვადით და 5,000 ათას ლარზე მეტი აგრეგირებული თანხით (2020 წ.: ნული, 2019 წ.: ნული). სხვა ბანკებში განთავსებების მთლიანი აგრეგირებული თანხა, სამ თვეზე მეტი საწყისი ვადით, იყო 28,428 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 2,012 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: ნოლი) ანუ სხვა ბანკებისადმი მთლიანი მოთხოვნების 67.3% (2020 წ.: 4%;; 2019 წ.: 40.8%).

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, 13,819 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 11,744 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 11,836 ათასი ლარი) იყო განთავსებული ანაბრებზე, როგორც შეზღუდული წვდომის დეპოზიტები საკრედიტო ბარათის კომპანიასთან ან სხვა ბანკებთან საკრედიტო ბარათთან დაკავშირებული მომსახურებების ხელშეკრულების საფუძველზე. სხვა ბანკების მიმართ მოთხოვნების სამართლიანი ღირებულების შეფასება 41-ე შენიშვნაშია მოცემული. სხვა ბანკებისადმი მოთხოვნების საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ანალიზი 37-ე შენიშვნაშია წარმოდგენილი.

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების მიზნით, სხვა ბანკებისადმი მოთხოვნების ნაშთები მიკუთვნებულია 1-ელი სტადიისთვის. ამ ნაშთების მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით არის 9.9 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 8 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 9 ათასი ლარი).

8. სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში

სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში („სებ“) წარმოადგენს სებ-ში ანაბარზე განთავსებულ თანხებს. რეზიდენტ ფინანსურ დაწესებულებებს მოეთხოვებათ სებ-ში საპროცენტო სარგებლის მქონე სავალდებულო რეზერვის შენარჩუნება, რომლის ოდენობაც დამოკიდებულია ფინანსური დაწესებულებების მიერ მოზიდული თანხების მოცულობაზე. ჯგუფმა 2021 წელს სებ-ში ლარში, აშშ დოლარსა და ევროში განთავსებული სავალდებულო რეზერვებიდან მიიღო წლიური პროცენტი, შესაბამისად, 10.5%-მდე, (0.25%)-მდე და (0.7%)-მდე (2020 წ.: 8.0%, (0.25%) და (0.7%) ლარში, აშშ დოლარსა და ევროში, შესაბამისად; 2019 წ.: 9.0%, 1.25% და (0.7%) ლარში, აშშ დოლარსა და ევროში, შესაბამისად).

2021 წელს სარეიტინგო სააგენტო Fitch-მა დაადასტურა საქართველოს გრძელვადიანი უცხოური და ეროვნული ვალუტის ემიტენტის დეფოლტის „BB“ რეიტინგი. სტაბილური პერსპექტივა უარყოფითით შეიცვალა. ემიტენტის რეიტინგები გრძელვადიანი პრიორიტეტული (უპირატესი უფლების მქონე) არაუზრუნველყოფილი ობლიგაციებისთვის დადასტურდა „BB“ დონეზე. ქვეყნის საკრედიტო რეიტინგი დადასტურდა „BBB-“ დონეზე, მოკლევადიანი უცხოური და ეროვნული ვალუტის ემიტენტის დეფოლტის რეიტინგები – „B“ დონეზე.

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
კორპორატიული სესხები	6,547,741	5,690,749	4,660,473
სამომხმარებლო სესხები	2,153,066	2,011,585	1,884,006
იპოთეკური სესხები	4,112,441	3,942,102	3,169,197
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები	4,141,305	3,556,079	2,948,279
სულ მთლიანი სესხები	**16,954,553**	**15,200,515**	**12,661,955**
გამოკლებული: საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(407,368)	(606,246)	(312,556)
1-ლი სტადია	(101,972)	(130,228)	(95,689)
მე-2 სტადია	(120,417)	(142,915)	(82,687)
მე-3 სტადია	(184,979)	(333,103)	(134,180)
სულ მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	**16,547,185**	**14,594,269**	**12,349,399**

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული 16,948,195 ათასი ლარის მთლიანი (ბრუტო) სესხები და ავანსები და 398,735 ათასი ლარის საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი იყო მიკუთვნებადი ბანკისთვის (2020 წ.: 15,198,858 ათასი ლარი და 587,654 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 12,720,562 ლარი და 303,577 ათასი ლარი).

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები, აღრიცხული 843,006 ათასი ლარით, დაგირავდა ადგილობრივი ბანკებისა და სხვა ფინანსური დაწესებულებების მიმართ სხვა ნასესხები სახსრების უზრუნველსაყოფად (2020 წ.: 889,353 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 474,480 ათასი ლარი).

მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებების მთლიანმა ეფექტმა საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვებზე შეადგინა 16,107 ათასი ლარი და 105,502 ათასი ლარი 2020 წლისა და 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის.

ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვისა და მთლიანი (ბრუტო) საბალანსო ღირებულების ცვლილებები მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული, სესხებისა და ავანსებისთვის საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის საწყის და საბოლოო თარიღებს შორის. ქვემოთ, ცხრილში აღწერილია ძირითადი მოძრაობები:

- გადატანები ხდება 1-ელ, მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებს შორის საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის (ან შემცირების) ან კრედიტის მოცულობის დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში აღმოჩენის გამო პერიოდის განმავლობაში და, შესაბამისი „გაუმჯობესება“ (ან „გაუარესება“) 12-თვიან და არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს შორის. უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ:
- იმ სესხების შემთხვევაში, რომლებიც არსებობდა პერიოდის დასაწყისში, საწყისი კრედიტების მოცულობა გაცხადებულია, როგორც გადატანის თანხები;
- ახლად გამოშვებული სესხების შემთხვევაში კრედიტების მოცულობა გამოშვებისას გაცხადდება, როგორც გადატანის თანხები;
- „ახალი შექმნილი ან შეძენილი“ გვაძლევს ინფორმაციას გაცემული ბრუტო სესხებისა და პერიოდის განმავლობაში შექმნილი საკრედიტო ზარალის შესაბამისი რეზერვის შესახებ (თუმცა, მათში არ შედის კრედიტები, რომლებიც გაიცა და დაიფარა პერიოდის განმავლობაში და გაიცა არსებული სესხების რეფინანსირების მიზნით).
- „აღიარებაშეწყვეტილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში“ გულისხმობს სესხების და საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის ნაშთს პერიოდის დასაწყისში, რომლებიც დაიფარა პერიოდის განმავლობაში. მათ რიცხვში არ შედის კრედიტები, რომლებიც გაიცა და დაიფარა პერიოდის განმავლობაში, ჩამოიწერა ან რეფინანსირდა სხვა სესხებით;
- „წმინდა დაფარვები“ გულისხმობს წმინდა ცვლილებას ბრუტო საბალანსო ღირებულებებში, რაც წარმოადგენს შენატანებით შემცირებულ გაცემულ სესხს;
- „ჩამოწერები“ გულისხმობს პერიოდის განმავლობაში სესხების ჩამოწერას;
- სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა გულისხმობს უცხოურ ვალუტაში გამოხატული აქტივების კონვერტაციას და კონვერტაციის ეფექტს წარსადგენ ვალუტაზე უცხოური შვილობილი საწარმოსთვის;
- წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებზე გადანაცვლების გამო და რისკის პარამეტრების ცვლილება გულისხმობს მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მოძრაობას კრედიტის სტადიებს შორის გადატანის ან რისკის პარამეტრებში და საპროგნოზო მოლოდინებში ცვლილებების გამო;
- ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია გულისხმობს სესხების გადატანას ერთი საანგარიშგებო სეგმენტიდან მეორეში.

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

2021 წელს ჯგუფმა ხელახლა შეაფასა მის მიერ სეგმენტების განმარტება, რაც წარმოდგენილია 28-ე შენიშვნაში. შეძლებული პირებისთვის დაგროვილი ქონების მართვის ბიზნესი საცალოდან კორპორატიულ სეგმენტში გადავიდა და სფეისის სეგმენტი სრულად გადავიდა მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებიდან საცალო სეგმენტში სეგმენტების განმარტების შეცვლის გამო. სხვა გადატანები სეგმენტებს შორის, ძირითადად, გამოწვეული იყო წინა პერიოდთან შედარებით კლიენტის ზომის და მახასიათებლების ცვლილებით.
ყველა ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილი ცხრილი შეიცავს შესადარის ინფორმაციას სეგმენტების მიხედვით, რომლებიც აქტუალურ იყო თითოეული წინა წლის განმავლობაში.
წარდგენის მიზნებისთვის, თანხები დამრგვალებულია უახლოეს ათას ლარამდე, რაც გარკვეულ შემთხვევებში ნულს შეადგენს.

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სულ სესხები *ათას ლარში*	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
2021 წლის 1 იანვარს	**11,860,559**	**2,448,126**	**891,830**	**15,200,515**	**130,228**	**142,915**	**333,103**	**606,246**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	*(1,734,485)*	*2,099,936*	*(365,451)*	**-**	*(66,102)*	*162,746*	*(96,644)*	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(366,906)*	*(262,234)*	*629,140*	**-**	*(83,962)*	*(39,902)*	*123,864*	**-**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	1,950,513	(1,780,706)	(169,807)	**-**	143,565	(93,518)	(50,047)	**-**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	7,369,167	-	-	**7,369,167**	115,394	-	-	**115,394**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(2,161,851)	(162,437)	(192,679)	**(2,516,967)**	22,759	(16,651)	(50,522)	**(44,414)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(1,809,284)	(267,445)	(66,207)	**(2,142,936)**	-	-	-	**-**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[1]	-	-	-	**-**	(158,517)	(33,483)	122,486	**(69,514)**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ჩამოწერა	-	-	(193,678)	**(193,678)**	-	-	(193,678)	**(193,678)**
ცვლილებები დარიცხულ პროცენტში	11,271	(3,229)	1,870	**9,912**	-	-	-	**-**
მოდიფიკაცია	5,346	1,930	2,466	**9,742**	-	-	-	**-**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	(612,165)	(140,411)	(28,626)	**(781,202)**	(1,393)	(1,690)	(3,583)	**(6,666)**
2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**14,512,165**	**1,933,530**	**508,858**	**16,954,553**	**101,972**	**120,417**	**184,979**	**407,368**

1 მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში, განსხვავდება მოგება-ზარალის ანგარიშგებისგან 2021 წელს 44,642 ათასი ლარის ამოღებული თანხით (2020 წ.: 21,136 ათასი ლარი, 2019 წ.: 33,801 ათასი ლარი). ამოღებული თანხა მოიცავს ჩამოწერილი პორტფელის გაყიდვიდან მიღებულ თანხას 11.6 მილიონი ლარის ოდენობით, რომელიც გაიყიდა 2021 წლის აგვისტოში.

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სულ სესხები *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2020 წლის 1 იანვარს	**11,551,934**	**757,094**	**352,927**	**12,661,955**	**95,689**	**82,687**	**134,180**	**312,556**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(1,834,720)**	**1,871,883**	**(37,163)**	**–**	*(10,824)*	*23,099*	*(12,275)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(456,349)*	*(195,488)*	*651,837*	**–**	*(53,436)*	*(27,314)*	*80,750*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	116,479	(115,394)	(1,085)	**–**	15,269	(14,677)	(592)	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	3,361,543	–	–	**3,361,543**	110,226	–	–	**110,226**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(922,671)	(83,851)	(23,487)	**(1,030,009)**	12,225	789	(13,151)	**(137)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(982,755)	(60,770)	(42,984)	**(1,086,509)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(45,959)	70,894	186,167	**211,102**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(66,028)	**(66,028)**	–	–	(66,028)	**(66,028)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	1,042,872	280,445	59,787	**1,383,104**	7,038	7,437	24,052	**38,527**
მოდიფიკაციები	(15,774)	(5,793)	(1,974)	**(23,541)**	–	–	–	**–**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**11,860,559**	**2,448,126**	**891,830**	**15,200,515**	**130,228**	**142,915**	**333,103**	**606,246**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სულ სესხები *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2019 წლის 1 იანვარს	**9,226,512**	**791,969**	**354,101**	**10,372,582**	**96,812**	**95,784**	**141,534**	**334,130**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(646,985)**	**682,879**	**(35,894)**	**–**	*(22,811)*	*34,649*	*(11,838)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(151,728)*	*(138,204)*	*289,932*	**–**	*(11,259)*	*(24,668)*	*35,927*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	269,543	(264,141)	(5,402)	**–**	28,411	(26,682)	(1,729)	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	4,403,046	–	–	**4,403,046**	72,517	–	–	**72,517**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(535,371)	(165,034)	(183,020)	**(883,425)**	(1,331)	(16,526)	(23,859)	**(41,716)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(1,293,956)	(177,292)	56,480	**(1,414,768)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(67,845)	19,033	128,776	**79,964**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(140,161)	**(140,161)**	–	–	(140,161)	**(140,161)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	280,873	26,917	16,891	**324,681**	1,195	1,097	5,530	**7,822**
2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**11,551,934**	**757,094**	**352,927**	**12,661,955**	**95,689**	**82,687**	**134,180**	**312,556**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
კორპორატიული სესხებია *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2021 წლის 1 იანვარს	**4,574,134**	**955,187**	**161,428**	**5,690,749**	**53,995**	**8,194**	**45,452**	**107,641**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(260,069)**	**331,488**	**(71,419)**	**-**	*(6,701)*	*12,127*	*(5,426)*	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(93,919)*	*(25,017)*	*118,936*	**-**	*(30,508)*	*(391)*	*30,899*	**-**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	461,963	(405,275)	(56,688)	**-**	27,590	(8,265)	(19,325)	**-**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	2,604,204	-	-	**2,604,204**	39,357	-	-	**39,357**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(1,034,926)	(10,074)	(35,273)	**(1,080,273)**	(3,172)	102	(16,258)	**(19,328)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(414,977)	(82,387)	(32,038)	**(529,402)**	-	-	-	**-**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	-	-	-	**-**	(55,960)	(10,378)	(12,081)	**(78,419)**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	213,296	29,590	6,401	**249,287**	476	314	2,897	**3,687**
ჩამოწერა	-	-	(340)	**(340)**	-	-	(340)	**(340)**
ცვლილებები დარიცხულ პროცენტში	1,988	(3,035)	3,917	**2,870**	-	-	-	**-**
მოდიფიკაცია	719	608	996	**2,323**	-	-	-	**-**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	(308,969)	(78,537)	(4,171)	**(391,677)**	(673)	(393)	(801)	**(1,867)**
2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**5,743,444**	**712,548**	**91,749**	**6,547,741**	**24,404**	**1,310**	**25,017**	**50,731**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
კორპორატიული სესხები *ათას ლარში*	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
2020 წლის 1 იანვარს	**4,434,685**	**104,409**	**121,379**	**4,660,473**	**39,153**	**1,969**	**39,628**	**80,750**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(750,779)**	**750,779**	**–**	**–**	*(7,395)*	*7,395*	–	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(57,281)*	*(14,021)*	*71,302*	**–**	*(1,394)*	*(1,307)*	*2,701*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	20,142	(20,142)	–	**–**	227	(227)	–	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	854,821	–	–	**854,821**	14,830	–	–	**14,830**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(285,949)	(20,839)	(7,919)	**(314,707)**	(3,328)	(1,915)	(3,800)	**(9,043)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(145,390)	16,644	(32,056)	**(160,802)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	6,388	1,006	1,974	**9,368**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	21,785	–	–	**21,785**	76	–	–	**76**
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(5,380)	**(5,380)**	–	–	(5,380)	**(5,380)**
მოდიფიკაცია	(2,541)	(1,758)	(864)	**(5,163)**	–	–	–	**–**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	484,641	140,115	14,966	**639,722**	5,438	1,273	10,329	**17,040**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**4,574,134**	**955,187**	**161,428**	**5,690,749**	**53,995**	**8,194**	**45,452**	**107,641**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
კორპორატიული სესხები ათას ლარში	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
2019 წლის 1 იანვარს	**2,903,313**	**138,715**	**135,261**	**3,177,289**	**32,940**	**4,994**	**43,571**	**81,505**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(126,154)**	**137,126**	**(10,972)**	**–**	*(2,876)*	*5,184*	*(2,308)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(27,531)*	*(5,261)*	*32,792*	**–**	*(2,914)*	*(192)*	*3,106*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	72,484	(71,151)	(1,333)	**–**	2,806	(2,806)	–	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	1,638,709	–	–	**1,638,709**	25,355	–	–	**25,355**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	1,988	(31,192)	(13,862)	**(43,066)**	(2,544)	(1,064)	(9,094)	**(12,702)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(186,958)	(70,285)	(27,812)	**(285,055)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(14,698)	(4,398)	1,621	**(17,475)**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	55,356	711	–	**56,067**	176	76	–	**252**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	103,478	5,746	7,305	**116,529**	908	175	2,732	**3,815**
2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**4,434,685**	**104,409**	**121,379**	**4,660,473**	**39,153**	**1,969**	**39,628**	**80,750**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2021 წლის 1 იანვარს	**2,661,786**	**631,347**	**262,946**	**3,556,079**	**24,490**	**46,853**	**88,567**	**159,910**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(466,965)**	**534,711**	**(67,746)**	**-**	*(10,917)*	*29,516*	*(18,599)*	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(71,234)*	*(94,868)*	*166,102*	**-**	*(14,450)*	*(10,455)*	*24,905*	**-**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	570,554	(537,576)	(32,978)	**-**	36,444	(28,030)	(8,414)	**-**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	2,023,430	-	-	**2,023,430**	16,667	-	-	**16,667**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(522,685)	(44,334)	(33,607)	**(600,626)**	(688)	(1,613)	(11,988)	**(14,289)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(475,809)	(61,832)	(30,299)	**(567,940)**	-	-	-	**-**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	-	-	-	**-**	(26,678)	(3,534)	32,293	**2,081**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	(80,868)	6,542	(4,798)	**(79,124)**	(3,824)	78	(4,898)	**(8,644)**
ჩამოწერა	-	-	(40,086)	**(40,086)**	-	-	(40,086)	**(40,086)**
ცვლილებები დარიცხულ პროცენტში	14,130	1,126	1,449	**16,705**	-	-	-	**-**
მოდიფიკაციები	1,208	369	424	**2,001**	-	-	-	**-**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	(133,705)	(22,146)	(13,283)	**(169,134)**	(557)	(581)	(1,400)	**(2,538)**
2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**3,519,842**	**413,339**	**208,124**	**4,141,305**	**20,487**	**32,234**	**60,380**	**113,101**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2020 წლის 1 იანვარს	**2,650,261**	**204,699**	**93,319**	**2,948,279**	**18,341**	**18,593**	**29,211**	**66,145**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(539,299)**	**546,322**	**(7,023)**	**–**	*(6,860)*	*8,580*	*(1,720)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(103,564)*	*(83,981)*	*187,545*	**–**	*(8,258)*	*(9,097)*	*17,355*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	31,201	(30,770)	(431)	**–**	3,130	(2,954)	(176)	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	1,033,189	–	–	**1,033,189**	23,407	–	–	**23,407**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(303,253)	(33,879)	(5,525)	**(342,657)**	(1,314)	(157)	(1,759)	**(3,230)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(290,204)	(26,683)	(11,097)	**(327,984)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(5,102)	29,155	55,752	**79,805**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	(22,888)	–	–	**(22,888)**	(76)	–	–	**(76)**
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(15,696)	**(15,696)**	–	–	(15,696)	**(15,696)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	209,565	57,071	22,178	**288,814**	1,222	2,733	5,600	**9,555**
მოდიფიკაციები	(3,222)	(1,432)	(324)	**(4,978)**	–	–	–	**–**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერს	**2,661,786**	**631,347**	**262,946**	**3,556,079**	**24,490**	**46,853**	**88,567**	**159,910**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2019 წლის 1 იანვარს	**2,210,617**	**193,157**	**92,820**	**2,496,594**	**19,273**	**22,379**	**29,362**	**71,014**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(181,576)**	**186,581**	**(5,005)**	**–**	*(3,097)*	*5,142*	*(2,045)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(51,354)*	*(42,338)*	*93,692*	**–**	*(2,568)*	*(6,711)*	*9,279*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	49,093	(48,292)	(801)	**–**	6,191	(5,872)	(319)	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	1,312,100	–	–	**1,312,100**	11,981	–	–	**11,981**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(354,274)	(47,777)	(48,874)	**(450,925)**	(2,356)	(2,582)	(6,102)	**(11,040)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(333,112)	(42,333)	(14,348)	**(389,793)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(11,134)	6,047	26,965	**21,878**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	(55,356)	(786)	–	**(56,142)**	(176)	(78)	–	**(254)**
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(28,963)	**(28,963)**	–	–	(28,963)	**(28,963)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	54,123	6,487	4,798	**65,408**	227	268	1,034	**1,529**
2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერს	**2,650,261**	**204,699**	**93,319**	**2,948,279**	**18,341**	**18,593**	**29,211**	**66,145**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სამომხმარებლო სესხები *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2021 წლის 1 იანვარს	**1,556,559**	**267,296**	**187,730**	**2,011,585**	**48,372**	**66,352**	**127,101**	**241,825**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(404,297)**	**469,103**	**(64,806)**	**-**	*(46,034)*	*83,035*	*(37,001)*	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(107,233)*	*(99,591)*	*206,824*	**-**	*(22,505)*	*(25,955)*	*48,460*	**-**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	319,163	(287,805)	(31,358)	**-**	57,187	(45,306)	(11,881)	**-**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	1,410,607	-	-	**1,410,607**	57,565	-	-	**57,565**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(408,992)	(55,937)	(87,562)	**(552,491)**	23,943	(14,452)	(11,487)	**(1,996)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(491,278)	(53,145)	29,536	**(514,887)**	-	-	-	**-**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	-	-	-	**-**	(67,672)	541	94,437	**27,306**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	(30,782)	491	2,385	**(27,906)**	3,400	348	2,861	**6,609**
ჩამოწერა	-	-	(151,635)	**(151,635)**	-	-	(151,635)	**(151,635)**
ცვლილებები დარიცხულ პროცენტში	(1,447)	(1,248)	(4,446)	**(7,141)**	-	-	-	**-**
მოდიფიკაცია	2,098	437	828	**3,363**	-	-	-	**-**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	(14,490)	(2,201)	(1,738)	**(18,429)**	23	230	123	**376**
2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**1,829,908**	**237,400**	**85,758**	**2,153,066**	**54,279**	**64,793**	**60,978**	**180,050**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სამომხმარებლო სესხები *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2020 წლის 1 იანვარს	**1,593,262**	**216,817**	**73,927**	**1,884,006**	**36,724**	**52,439**	**44,793**	**133,956**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(165,248)**	**178,014**	**(12,766)**	**–**	*(3,846)*	*9,861*	*(6,015)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(114,928)*	*(58,650)*	*173,578*	**–**	*(24,678)*	*(14,790)*	*39,468*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	40,086	(39,544)	(542)	**–**	11,333	(10,945)	(388)	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	669,973	–	–	**669,973**	62,912	–	–	**62,912**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(219,243)	(14,197)	(9,175)	**(242,615)**	11,426	220	(4,949)	**6,697**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(287,650)	(19,815)	3,789	**(303,676)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(45,618)	29,130	96,489	**80,001**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	831	–	–	**831**	–	–	–	**–**
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(44,356)	**(44,356)**	–	–	(44,356)	**(44,356)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	45,457	6,440	4,033	**55,930**	119	437	2,059	**2,615**
მოდიფიკაციები	(5,981)	(1,769)	(758)	**(8,508)**	–	–	–	**–**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერს	**1,556,559**	**267,296**	**187,730**	**2,011,585**	**48,372**	**66,352**	**127,101**	**241,825**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სამომხმარებლო სესხები *ათას ლარში*	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**	**1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)**	**მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)**	**მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)**	**სულ**
2019 წლის 1 იანვარს	**1,641,978**	**265,687**	**81,851**	**1,989,516**	**42,903**	**59,245**	**54,575**	**156,723**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(166,459)**	**176,428**	**(9,969)**	**–**	*(16,454)*	*21,029*	*(4,575)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(60,362)*	*(67,012)*	*127,374*	**–**	*(5,682)*	*(16,168)*	*21,850*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	81,453	(80,023)	(1,430)	**–**	16,851	(16,013)	(838)	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	641,207	–	–	**641,207**	34,363	–	–	**34,363**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(101,437)	(39,416)	(125,004)	**(265,857)**	3,706	(11,085)	(7,972)	**(15,351)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(460,554)	(42,061)	109,208	**(393,407)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(38,995)	15,212	91,149	**67,366**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	2,583	1,092	572	**4,247**	15	97	184	**296**
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(110,243)	**(110,243)**	–	–	(110,243)	**(110,243)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	14,853	2,122	1,568	**18,543**	17	122	663	**802**
2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერს	**1,593,262**	**216,817**	**73,927**	**1,884,006**	**36,724**	**52,439**	**44,793**	**133,956**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
იპოთეკური სესხები *ათას ლარში*	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
2021 წლის 1 იანვარს	**3,068,080**	**594,296**	**279,726**	**3,942,102**	**3,371**	**21,516**	**71,983**	**96,870**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(603,154)**	**764,634**	**(161,480)**	**-**	*(2,450)*	*38,068*	*(35,618)*	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(94,520)*	*(42,758)*	*137,278*	**-**	*(16,499)*	*(3,101)*	*19,600*	**-**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	598,833	(550,050)	(48,783)	**-**	22,344	(11,917)	(10,427)	**-**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	1,330,926	-	-	**1,330,926**	1,805	-	-	**1,805**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(195,248)	(52,092)	(36,237)	**(283,577)**	2,676	(688)	(10,789)	**(8,801)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(427,220)	(70,081)	(33,406)	**(530,707)**	-	-	-	**-**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	-	-	-	**-**	(8,207)	(20,112)	7,837	**(20,482)**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	(101,646)	(36,623)	(3,988)	**(142,257)**	(52)	(740)	(860)	**(1,652)**
ჩამოწერა	-	-	(1,617)	**(1,617)**	-	-	(1,617)	**(1,617)**
ცვლილებები დარიცხულ პროცენტში	(3,400)	(72)	950	**(2,522)**	-	-	-	**-**
მოდიფიკაცია	1,321	516	218	**2,055**	-	-	-	**-**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	(155,001)	(37,527)	(9,434)	**(201,962)**	(186)	(946)	(1,505)	**(2,637)**
2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**3,418,971**	**570,243**	**123,227**	**4,112,441**	**2,802**	**22,080**	**38,604**	**63,486**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
იპოთეკური სესხები *ათას ლარში*	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
2020 წლის 1 იანვარს	**2,873,726**	**231,169**	**64,302**	**3,169,197**	**1,471**	**9,686**	**20,548**	**31,705**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(379,394)**	**396,768**	**(17,374)**	**–**	*7,277*	*(2,737)*	*(4,540)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(180,576)*	*(38,836)*	*219,412*	**–**	*(19,106)*	*(2,120)*	*21,226*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	25,050	(24,938)	(112)	**–**	579	(551)	(28)	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	803,560	–	–	**803,560**	9,077	–	–	**9,077**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(114,226)	(14,936)	(868)	**(130,030)**	5,441	2,641	(2,643)	**5,439**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(259,511)	(30,916)	(3,620)	**(294,047)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(1,627)	11,603	31,952	**41,928**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	272	–	–	**272**	–	–	–	**–**
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(596)	**(596)**	–	–	(596)	**(596)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	303,209	76,819	18,610	**398,638**	259	2,994	6,064	**9,317**
მოდიფიკაციები	(4,030)	(834)	(28)	**(4,892)**	–	–	–	**–**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერს	**3,068,080**	**594,296**	**279,726**	**3,942,102**	**3,371**	**21,516**	**71,983**	**96,870**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
იპოთეკური სესხები ათას ლარში	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ	1-ლი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
2019 წლის 1 იანვარს	**2,470,604**	**194,410**	**44,169**	**2,709,183**	**1,696**	**9,166**	**14,026**	**24,888**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
შიდა გადაცემები:								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	**(172,796)**	**182,744**	**(9,948)**	**–**	*(384)*	*3,294*	*(2,910)*	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(12,481)*	*(23,593)*	*36,074*	**–**	*(95)*	*(1,597)*	*1,692*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	66,513	(64,675)	(1,838)	**–**	2,563	(1,991)	(572)	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	811,030	–	–	**811,030**	818	–	–	**818**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(81,648)	(46,649)	4,720	**(123,577)**	(137)	(1,795)	(691)	**(2,623)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(313,332)	(22,613)	(10,568)	**(346,513)**	–	–	–	**–**
წმინდა გადაფასება სტადიებს შორის გადატანების, რისკის პარამეტრების შეცვლისა და დაფარვების გამო[7]	–	–	–	**–**	(3,018)	2,172	9,041	**8,195**
მოძრაობა, რომელსაც გავლენა არ აქვს საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის დარიცხვაზე პერიოდის განმავლობაში:								
ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია	(2,583)	(1,017)	(572)	**(4,172)**	(15)	(95)	(184)	**(294)**
ჩამოწერა	–	–	(955)	**(955)**	–	–	(955)	**(955)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	108,419	12,562	3,220	**124,201**	43	532	1,101	**1,676**
2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერს	**2,873,726**	**231,169**	**64,302**	**3,169,197**	**1,471**	**9,686**	**20,548**	**31,705**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული სესხების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
კორპორატიული სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	5,491,018	4,275	–	**5,495,293**
– დაბალი	246,591	598,209	–	**844,800**
– საშუალო	5,835	110,064	–	**115,899**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	91,749	**91,749**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**5,743,444**	**712,548**	**91,749**	**6,547,741**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(24,404)	(1,310)	(25,017)	**(50,731)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**5,719,040**	**711,238**	**66,732**	**6,497,010**
სამომხმარებლო სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	1,180,163	16,309	–	**1,196,472**
– დაბალი	542,853	55,552	–	**598,405**
– საშუალო	106,892	138,340	–	**245,232**
– მაღალი	–	27,199	–	**27,199**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	85,758	**85,758**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,829,908**	**237,400**	**85,758**	**2,153,066**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(54,279)	(64,793)	(60,978)	**(180,050)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,775,629**	**172,607**	**24,780**	**1,973,016**
იპოთეკური სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	3,069,543	78,659	–	**3,148,202**
– დაბალი	328,538	353,765	–	**682,303**
– საშუალო	20,890	122,855	–	**143,745**
– მაღალი	–	14,964	–	**14,964**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	123,227	**123,227**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**3,418,971**	**570,243**	**123,227**	**4,112,441**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(2,802)	(22,080)	(38,604)	**(63,486)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**3,416,169**	**548,163**	**84,623**	**4,048,955**
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	2,836,336	41,741	–	**2,878,077**
– დაბალი	673,872	250,173	–	**924,045**
– საშუალო	9,634	86,859	–	**96,493**
– მაღალი	–	34,566	–	**34,566**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	208,124	**208,124**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**3,519,842**	**413,339**	**208,124**	**4,141,305**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(20,487)	(32,234)	(60,380)	**(113,101)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**3,499,355**	**381,105**	**147,744**	**4,028,204**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული სესხების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
კორპორატიული სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	4,324,191	6,178	–	**4,330,369**
– დაბალი	248,246	913,832	–	**1,162,078**
– საშუალო	1,697	35,177	–	**36,874**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	161,428	**161,428**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**4,574,134**	**955,187**	**161,428**	**5,690,749**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(53,995)	(8,194)	(45,452)	**(107,641)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**4,520,138**	**946,993**	**115,976**	**5,583,108**
სამომხმარებლო სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	1,010,723	20,041	–	**1,030,764**
– დაბალი	453,899	64,950	–	**518,849**
– საშუალო	91,937	159,726	–	**251,663**
– მაღალი	–	22,579	–	**22,579**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	187,730	**187,730**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,556,559**	**267,296**	**187,730**	**2,011,585**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(48,372)	(66,352)	(127,101)	**(241,825)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,508,187**	**200,944**	**60,629**	**1,769,760**
იპოთეკური სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	2,852,661	97,936	–	**2,950,597**
– დაბალი	186,597	334,579	–	**521,176**
– საშუალო	28,822	154,372	–	**183,194**
– მაღალი	–	7,409	–	**7,409**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	279,726	**279,726**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**3,068,080**	**594,296**	**279,726**	**3,942,102**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(3,371)	(21,516)	(71,983)	**(96,870)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**3,064,709**	**572,780**	**207,743**	**3,845,232**
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	2,252,448	145,445	–	**2,397,893**
– დაბალი	395,733	348,147	–	**743,880**
– საშუალო	13,605	121,925	–	**135,530**
– მაღალი	–	15,830	–	**15,830**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	262,946	**262,946**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**2,661,786**	**631,347**	**262,946**	**3,556,079**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(24,490)	(46,853)	(88,567)	**(159,910)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**2,637,296**	**584,494**	**174,379**	**3,396,169**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული სესხების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
კორპორატიული სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	4,094,403	7,882	–	**4,102,285**
– დაბალი	339,960	75,872	–	**415,832**
– საშუალო	322	19,827	–	**20,149**
– მაღალი	–	828	–	**828**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	121,379	**121,379**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**4,434,685**	**104,409**	**121,379**	**4,660,473**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(39,153)	(1,969)	(39,628)	**(80,750)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**4,395,532**	**102,440**	**81,751**	**4,579,723**
სამომხმარებლო სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	1,107,490	5,436	–	**1,112,926**
– დაბალი	330,361	17,620	–	**347,981**
– საშუალო	155,411	176,815	–	**332,226**
– მაღალი	–	16,946	–	**16,946**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	73,927	**73,927**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,593,262**	**216,817**	**73,927**	**1,884,006**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(36,724)	(52,439)	(44,793)	**(133,956)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,556,538**	**164,378**	**29,134**	**1,750,050**
იპოთეკური სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	2,668,691	17,970	–	**2,686,661**
– დაბალი	182,049	80,289	–	**262,338**
– საშუალო	22,986	121,743	–	**144,729**
– მაღალი	–	11,167	–	**11,167**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	64,302	**64,302**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**2,873,726**	**231,169**	**64,302**	**3,169,197**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(1,471)	(9,686)	(20,548)	**(31,705)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**2,872,255**	**221,483**	**43,754**	**3,137,492**
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	2,223,262	23,114	–	**2,246,376**
– დაბალი	407,106	87,244	–	**494,350**
– საშუალო	19,893	80,947	–	**100,840**
– მაღალი	–	13,394	–	**13,394**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	93,319	**93,319**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**2,650,261**	**204,699**	**93,319**	**2,948,279**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(18,341)	(18,593)	(29,211)	**(66,145)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**2,631,920**	**186,106**	**64,108**	**2,882,134**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების მიმდინარე სახელშეკრულებო თანხები, რომლებიც ნაწილობრივ ან სრულად ჩამოიწერა, მაგრამ მაინც ექვემდებარება იძულებითი აღსრულების ღონისძიებას, შეადგენდა 19,238 ათასი ლარის ოდენობის ძირითად თანხას (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 47,933 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 109,719 ათასი ლარი), 4,963 ათასი ლარის დარიცხულ პროცენტს (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 10,584 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 27,998 ათასი ლარი) და 115,371 ათასი ლარის დარიცხულ გარებალანსურ ჯარიმას (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 135,418 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 113,855 ათასი ლარი).

ეკონომიკური სექტორის რისკის კონცენტრაციები სამომხმარებლო სესხების პორტფელში ასეთია:

	2021		2020*		2019*	
ათას ლარში	**თანხა**	**%**	**თანხა**	**%**	**თანხა**	**%**
ინდივიდუალური	6,407,171	38%	5,948,341	39%	5,046,804	40%
უძრავი ქონება	1,591,277	9%	1,460,821	10%	1,076,102	8%
მასპინძლობა, რესტორნები და დასვენება	1,350,184	8%	1,368,887	9%	988,467	8%
ენერგეტიკა და კომუნალური მომსახურება	1,095,387	7%	1,078,504	7%	1,089,643	9%
მშენებლობა	1,041,416	6%	667,904	4%	576,923	5%
კვების მრეწველობა	994,780	6%	898,597	6%	785,539	6%
ვაჭრობა	860,286	5%	708,559	5%	616,475	5%
„სოფლის მეურნეობა“	838,719	5%	642,024	4%	498,783	4%
ჯანდაცვა	406,608	2%	369,645	2%	305,152	2%
მომსახურება	348,738	2%	268,982	2%	212,661	2%
საავტომობილო	309,043	2%	263,276	2%	183,912	1%
ტრანსპორტირება	224,066	1%	159,857	1%	134,223	1%
სალომბარდო	159,851	1%	168,571	1%	203,633	2%
ფინანსური მომსახურება	112,937	1%	78,923	1%	96,430	1%
ლიტონები და სამთო მრეწველობა	43,132	0%	229,368	2%	99,321	1%
კავშირგაბმულობა	41,191	0%	46,406	0%	43,329	0%
სხვა	1,129,767	7%	841,850	5%	704,558	5%
სულ მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული მთლიანი სესხები და ავანსები	**16,954,553**	**100%**	**15,200,515**	**100%**	**12,661,955**	**100%**

**მენეჯმენტმა გადახედა 2020 და 2019 წლისთვის ეკონომიკური სექტორის რისკის კონცენტრაციების სამომხმარებლო სესხების პორტფელში წარდგენის ლოგიკას და იდენტიფიცირებული შეუსაბამობები დააკორექტირა. შედეგად, რიცხვები, რომლებიც წარდგენილია ცხრილში იქნა შესწორებული, რადგან ასახულიყო უფრო ზუსტი შედეგები.*

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფს ჰყავდა 188 მსესხებელი (2020 წ.: 157 მსესხებელი; 2019 წ.: 125 მსესხებელი), რომელთა აგრეგირებული მთლიანი სესხების თანხები 10,000 ათას ლარზე მეტი იყო. ამ სესხების მთლიანი აგრეგირებული თანხა იყო 5,017,758 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 4,562,506 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 3,669,817 ათასი ლარი), ანუ მთლიანი სასესხო პორტფელის 29.6% (2020 წ.: 30.0%; 2019 წ.: 29.0%).

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის საჭირო მოცულობა და ტიპი დამოკიდებულია მსესხებლის საკრედიტო რისკის შეფასებაზე. არსებობს უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამი მთავარი ტიპი:

- უძრავი ქონება;
- მოძრავი ქონება, მათ შორის ფიქსირებული აქტივები, მარაგები და ძვირფასი ლითონები;
- ფინანსური აქტივები, მათ შორის ანაბრები, აქციები და მესამე მხარეთა გარანტიები.

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ფინანსური ეფექტი წარმოდგენილია უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ღირებულებების ცალ-ცალკე წარმოდგენით (i) იმ აქტივებისთვის, სადაც უზრუნველყოფის საგნის და კრედიტის ხარისხის გაუმჯობესების სხვა საშუალებები უტოლდება ან აღემატება აქტივის საბალანსო ღირებულებას („ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები“) და (ii) იმ აქტივებისთვის, სადაც უზრუნველყოფის საგანი და კრედიტის ხარისხის გაუმჯობესების სხვა საშუალებები ნაკლებია აქტივის საბალანსო ღირებულებაზე („არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები“).

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
კორპორატიული სესხები	3,929,725	8,578,057	2,618,016	878,667
სამომხმარებლო სესხები	648,355	3,117,799	1,504,711	23,910
იპოთეკური სესხები	3,672,323	9,877,124	440,118	156,248
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები	3,098,087	7,035,782	1,043,218	419,978
სულ	**11,348,490**	**28,608,762**	**5,606,063**	**1,478,803**

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
კორპორატიული სესხები	4,603,143	9,630,768	1,087,606	477,701
სამომხმარებლო სესხები	869,317	2,231,778	1,142,268	20,474
იპოთეკური სესხები	3,703,164	7,915,172	238,938	158,292
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები	3,114,829	7,102,534	441,250	157,047
სულ	**12,290,453**	**26,880,252**	**2,910,062**	**813,514**

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
კორპორატიული სესხები	3,682,456	8,481,849	978,017	310,419
სამომხმარებლო სესხები	950,847	2,232,728	933,159	37,658
იპოთეკური სესხები	2,949,426	6,171,802	219,771	107,183
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები	2,579,002	5,983,285	369,277	164,979
სულ	**10,161,731**	**22,869,664**	**2,500,224**	**620,239**

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ანაბრები, 1. რომლებიც იყო ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი და 2. რომლებზეც საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი უდრიდა 0-ს, შეადგენდა 1,576,220 ათას ლარს. (2020 წ.: 1,694,328 ათასი ლარი, 2019 წ.: 965,978 ათასი ლარი).

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი კლასების მიხედვით 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით[1]:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა	271,396	310,681	207,788	147,871
ოქრო	91,525	115,404	15,917	15,657
სასაქონლო-მატერიალური მარაგები	331,047	1,313,628	253,934	138,523
უძრავი ქონება	10,654,522	26,869,049	1,861,299	1,176,752
არაუზრუნველყოფილი და უზრუნველყოფილი მხოლოდ მესამე მხარის გარანტიებით	-	-	3,267,125	-
სულ	**11,348,490**	**28,608,762**	**5,606,063**	**1,478,803**

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი კლასების მიხედვით 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა	332,438	358,847	12,937	39,109
ოქრო	115,139	158,008	37,856	37,946
სასაქონლო-მატერიალური მარაგები	753,658	2,149,849	24,536	24,498
სხვა	137,749	849,249	7,960	20,313
უძრავი ქონება	10,697,040	23,217,956	428,092	395,398
არაუზრუნველყოფილი და უზრუნველყოფილი მხოლოდ მესამე მხარის გარანტიებით	254,429	146,343	2,398,681	296,250
სულ	**12,290,453**	**26,880,252**	**2,910,062**	**813,514**

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი კლასების მიხედვით 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა	309,228	333,329	25,299	35,507
ოქრო	140,627	174,531	49,118	66,943
სასაქონლო-მატერიალური მარაგები	794,209	2,221,293	33,916	33,740
სხვა	146,762	1,256,843	8,558	11,361
უძრავი ქონება	8,435,227	18,547,991	225,511	212,902
არაუზრუნველყოფილი და უზრუნველყოფილი მხოლოდ მესამე მხარის გარანტიებით	335,678	335,677	2,157,822	259,786
სულ	**10,161,731**	**22,869,664**	**2,500,224**	**620,239**

1 2020 და 2019 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებში მესამე მხარის გარანტიები და არაუზრუნველყოფილი სესხები ცალ-ცალკე იყო წარმოდგენილი.

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

უზრუნველყოფის ფინანსური ეფექტი განისაზღვრება უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულების შედარებით დაუფარავ მთლიან სესხებთან და ავანსებთან საანგარიშგებო თარიღით.

სეგმენტების და უზრუნველყოფის კლასების მიხედვით წარმოდგენილი მე-3 სტადიის სესხები 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასე გამოიყურება:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.			
ათას ლარში	**კორპორატიული**	**სამომხმარებლო**	**იპოთეკური**	**მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები**
ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა	19	6	13	267
ოქრო	-	-	-	294
სასაქონლო-მატერიალური მარაგები	8,359	-	-	527
უძრავი ქონება	62,463	32,281	117,443	189,533
არაუზრუნველყოფილი და უზრუნველყოფილი მხოლოდ მესამე მხარის გარანტიებით	20,908	53,471	5,771	17,503
სულ	**91,749**	**85,758**	**123,227**	**208,124**

სეგმენტების და უზრუნველყოფის კლასების მიხედვით წარმოდგენილი მე-3 სტადიის სესხები 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასე გამოიყურება:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.			
ათას ლარში	**კორპორატიული**	**სამომხმარებლო**	**იპოთეკური**	**მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები**
ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა	21	36	38	47
ოქრო	-	1,717	-	430
სასაქონლო-მატერიალური მარაგები	15,991	8,909	185	4,250
სხვა	-	-	-	54
უძრავი ქონება	97,824	65,645	273,577	231,925
არაუზრუნველყოფილი და უზრუნველყოფილი მხოლოდ მესამე მხარის გარანტიებით	47,592	111,423	5,926	26,240
სულ	**161,428**	**187,730**	**279,726**	**262,946**

სეგმენტების და უზრუნველყოფის კლასების მიხედვით წარმოდგენილი მე-3 სტადიის სესხები 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასე გამოიყურება:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.			
ათას ლარში	**კორპორატიული**	**სამომხმარებლო**	**იპოთეკური**	**მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები**
ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა	18	89	78	724
ოქრო	-	1,289	-	400
სასაქონლო-მატერიალური მარაგები	9,675	4,819	13	1,702
სხვა	1,245	-	-	50
უძრავი ქონება	92,652	29,084	61,918	82,511
არაუზრუნველყოფილი და უზრუნველყოფილი მხოლოდ მესამე მხარის გარანტიებით	17,789	38,646	2,293	7,932
სულ	**121,379**	**73,927**	**64,302**	**93,319**

9. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები გაგრძელება

ქვემოთ მოცემულია სესხების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება სტადიების მიხედვით, რომლებიც მოდიფიცირდა თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ იმ დროს, როდესაც სასესხო რეზერვი შეფასდა არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის ტოლ ოდენობად და რომლისთვისაც სასესხო რეზერვი შეიცვალა საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის განმავლობაში 12-თვიანი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მქონე სესხების ოდენობამდე:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
პირველი სტადია	487,742	737,197	119,637
მე-2 სტადია	431,160	1,602,759	82,754
მე-3 სტადია	50,792	293,205	25,513
სულ	**969,694**	**2,633,161**	**227,904**

კონკრეტული სტრუქტურული ერთეული ცენტრალიზებულად მართავს უზრუნველყოფის საგნებს, რათა უზრუნველყოს, რომ ისინი ემსახურება საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის მიზანს რისკის საკმარისად შემცირებით. ჯგუფის შიდა პოლიტიკის თანახმად, სესხებისთვის განკუთვნილი უზრუნველყოფის საგნები ფასდება შიდა შეფასების ჯგუფის მიერ (გარე შემფასებლები გამოიყენებიან დაკავშირებულ მხარეებზე გაცემული სესხების ან სპეციფიკურ შემთხვევებში, როდესაც ხდება კომპლექსური ობიექტების შეფასება). შიდა შეფასების ჯგუფი არის უზრუნველყოფის საგნის მართვის სტრუქტურული ერთეულის ნაწილი და, რათა უზრუნველყოს შეფასების ადეკვატური და ობიექტური პროცედურები, იგი დამოუკიდებელია სესხის გაცემის პროცესისგან. მნიშვნელოვანი ღირებულების მქონე უძრავი ქონებით უზრუნველყოფა ყოველწლიურად გადაფასდება შიდა შემფასებლების მიერ. იმ უძრავი ქონებით უზრუნველყოფის, რომელთა ღირებულება არ არის მნიშვნელოვანი, და სხვა ტიპების უზრუნველყოფის, როგორიცაა მოძრავი აქტივები და ძვირფასი ლითონები, ღირებულების მონიტორინგისთვის გამოიყენება სტატისტიკური მეთოდები.

გარკვეულ შემთხვევებში, როდესაც უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ლიკვიდაციის შედეგად დისკონტირებული ამოღებები (კორექტირებული ლიკვიდურობის დისკონტის მიხედვით და დისკონტირებული მოსალოდნელ რესტრუქტურიზაციის ვადაზე) აღემატება დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის სავარაუდო დაუფარავ დავალიანებას, არ ხდება საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის აღიარება.

უზრუნველყოფის საგნების ღირებულება მოიცავს მესამე მხარის გარანტიების სახელშეკრულებო ფასს, რომელიც, მათი ხასიათიდან გამომდინარე, შეზღუდულია სესხის საბალანსო ღირებულების ოდენობამდე. მესამე მხარის გარანტიების ღირებულება ზემოთ მოყვანილ ცხრილებში გაუტოლდა 857,891 ათას ლარს, 564,701 ათას ლარს და 595,464 ათას ლარს, შესაბამისად, 2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით. მესამე მხარის ეს გარანტიები მხედველობაში არ მიიღება გაუფასურების რეზერვის შეფასებისას. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების და ავანსების თითოეული კლასის სავარაუდო სამართლიანი ღირებულება მოცემულია 42-ე შენიშვნაში. მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების და ავანსების საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ანალიზი წარმოდგენილია 37-ე შენიშვნაში. ინფორმაცია დაკავშირებული მხარის ნაშთების შესახებ წარმოდგენილია 44-ე შენიშვნაში.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული წლისთვის არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მქონე სესხების ამორტიზებული ღირებულება, დაუყოვნებლივ, ხელშეკრულების მოდიფიკაციამდე, რომელიც არ იყო აღიარების შეწყვეტის მოვლენა, შეადგენდა 2,110,117 ათას ლარს (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 2,805,274 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 520,916 ათასი ლარი). 2021 წლის განმავლობაში არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის მქონე სესხების მოდიფიკაციების (რომლებმაც არ გამოიწვია აღიარების შეწყვეტა) შედეგად მიღებულ მოგებაში ან ზარალში აღიარებული ზარალით შემცირებული შემოსულობა იყო 205 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 10,411 ათასი ლარი, 2019 წ.: 978 ათასი ლარი).

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული წლისთვის სესხების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება ხელშეკრულებით მოდიფიცირდა (აღიარების შეწყვეტის გარეშე) წარსულში, როდესაც შეფასებული იყო არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალით და რომლებიც რეკლასიფიცირდა 1-ელ სტადიაში (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი) მიმდინარე წლის განმავლობაში, იყო 994,526 ათასი ლარი (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 2,219,539 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 384,174 ათასი ლარი).

10. საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
კორპორატიული ობლიგაციები	707,253	666,133	611,694
საქართველოს ფინანსთა სამინისტროს სახაზინო თამასუქები	1,231,024	839,839	330,096
უზბეკეთის ფინანსთა სამინისტროს სახაზინო თამასუქები	1,683	1,951	1,596
საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის სადეპოზიტო სერტიფიკატები	-	21,687	40,346
გამოკლებული: საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი სტადიების მიხედვით	(2,818)	(3,258)	(1,438)
პირველი სტადია	(2,818)	(3,258)	(1,438)
მე-2 სტადია	-	-	-
მე-3 სტადია	-	-	-
სულ საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით კორპორატიულ აქციებამდე	**1,937,142**	**1,526,352**	**982,294**
კორპორატიული აქციები - არაკოტირებული	1,054	916	2,999
სულ საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	**1,938,196**	**1,527,268**	**985,293**

2021 წელს, 2020 წელსა და 2019 წელს ყველა სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდი, გარდა კორპორატიული ობლიგაციებისა და უზბეკეთის სახაზინო თამასუქებისა, გამოშვებულია საქართველოს მთავრობისა და საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის მიერ. საქართველოს სუვერენული რეიტინგი არის BB სტაბილური პერსპექტივით (მინიჭებული სარეიტინგო სააგენტო Fitch-ის მიერ 2021 წლის აგვისტოში). უზბეკეთის უახლესი სუვერენული რეიტინგი არის BB-.

კორპორატიული ობლიგაციების 70.2% გამოშვებულია სამი „A“ რეიტინგის მქონე საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებების მიერ, კორპორატიული ობლიგაციების 0.4% გამოშვებულია „BB-“ რეიტინგის მქონე საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებების მიერ, კორპორატიული ობლიგაციების 13.2% გამოშვებულია „B+“ რეიტინგის, კორპორატიული ობლიგაციების 15.0% გამოშვებულია „B“ რეიტინგის, ხოლო 1.2% გამოშვებულია „B-“ რეიტინგის კორპორაციების მიერ. ინვესტიციის ობიექტებს არ გამოუქვეყნებიათ უახლესი ფინანსური ინფორმაცია თავიანთი ოპერაციების შესახებ, მათი აქციები არ არის განთავსებული საფონდო ბირჟაზე და ბოლოდროინდელი სავაჭრო ფასები არ არის საჯაროდ ხელმისაწვდომი. ჯგუფმა ინვესტიციები კორპორატიულ აქციებში, რომლებიც წარმოდგენილია ზედა ცხრილში, აღრიცხა, როგორც წილობრივი ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით.

„სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით“ კლასიფიკაცია იმიტომ მოხდა, რომ ინვესტიციების ფლობა მოსალოდნელია სტრატეგიული მიზნებით და არა მათი შემდგომი გაყიდვიდან მოგების მიღებით და არ არსებობს ამ ინვესტიციების გასხვისების გეგმა მოკლე ან საშუალო ვადის პერსპექტივაში.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, აღრიცხული 383,790 ათასი ლარით, დაგირავდა ადგილობრივი ბანკებისა თუ ფინანსური დაწესებულებებისთვის სხვა ნასესხები სახსრების უზრუნველსაყოფად (2020 წ.: 699,483 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 696,961 ათასი ლარი). იხილეთ მე-19 შენიშვნა.

10. საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით გაგრძელება

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მთავარი წილობრივი საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	საქმიანობის ხასიათი	რეგისტრაციის ქვეყანა	2021	2020	2019
GRDC	უძრავი ქონების მშენებლობა	ნიდერლანდის ანტილის კუნძულები	365	365	365
საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟა	საფონდო ბირჟა	საქართველო	–	–	2,111
სხვა	სხვადასხვა	სხვადასხვა	689	551	523
სულ კორპორატიული აქციები			**1,054**	**916**	**2,999**

სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების მოძრაობა ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში		2021	2020	2019
საბალანსო ღირებულება 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**1,527,268**	**-**	**-**
გადატანები ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებული საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდებიდან ბიზნესმოდელის ცვლილების გამო[1]		1,059,946	-	-
გადაფასება გადატანის თარიღით		26,062	-	-
საბალანსო ღირებულება 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით		**2,613,276**	**985,293**	**1,005,239**
შესყიდვები		797,285	763,530	1,781,817
გასვლები		(1,025,775)	(92,103)	(213,362)
გამოსყიდვა დაფარვის თარიღით		(412,204)	(165,632)	(1,598,534)
გადაფასება		(45,696)	17,633	(15,156)
დარიცხული საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	29	185,424	103,516	74,043
მიღებული საპროცენტო შემოსავალი		(169,068)	(93,493)	(58,539)
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში გადაყვანის ეფექტი		(5,486)	11,825	10,087
გადატანა მეკავშირე საწარმოებში ინვესტიციაში		-	(1,481)	–
ცვლილება საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვში		440	(1,820)	(302)
საბალანსო ღირებულება 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**1,938,196**	**1,527,268**	**985,293**

11. ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
საქართველოს ფინანსთა სამინისტროს სახაზინო თამასუქები	-	1,062,111	1,023,474
სულ ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციების მთლიანი თანხა	**-**	**1,062,111**	**1,023,474**
გამოკლებული: საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	-	(2,165)	(1,906)
პირველი სტადია	-	(2,165)	(1,906)
მე-2 სტადია	-	-	-
მე-3 სტადია	-	-	-
სულ ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	**-**	**1,059,946**	**1,021,568**

1 ბიზნესმოდელში შესული ცვლილებები დაწვრილებით ახსნილია მე-2 შენიშვნაში

11. ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები გაგრძელება

ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციების მოძრაობა ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
საბალანსო ღირებულება 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**1,059,946**	**-**	**-**
გადატანები ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით შეფასებული საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდებიდან ბიზნესმოდელის ცვლილების გამო[1]	(1,062,113)	-	-
მოძრაობა საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვში ბიზნესმოდელის ცვლილებების გამო	2,167	-	-
საბალანსო ღირებულება 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით	**-**	**1,021,568**	**653,703**
გასვლები	-	(195,814)	(27,241)
შესყიდვები	-	639,825	613,383
გამოსყიდვა დაფარვის თარიღით	-	(413,038)	(216,674)
საპროცენტო შემოსავლის დარიცხვა	-	95,888	58,597
მიღებული საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	-	(88,224)	(59,222)
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში გადაყვანის ეფექტი	-	–	13
ცვლილება საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვში	-	(259)	(991)
საბალანსო ღირებულება 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**-**	**1,059,946**	**1,021,568**

ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციების სამართლიანი ღირებულებების შესახებ იხილეთ 42-ე შენიშვნა. ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციების საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ანალიზი წარმოდგენილია 37-ე შენიშვნაში.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული არცერთი ობლიგაცია არ დაგირავდა ადგილობრივი ბანკებისა და ფინანსური დაწესებულებების მიმართ სხვა ნასესხები სახსრების უზრუნველსაყოფად (2020 წ.: 843,303 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 579,142 ათასი ლარი). იხილეთ მე-19 შენიშვნა.

2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით არცერთი აღრიცხული ობლიგაცია არ იყო ვადაგადაცილებული ან დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში.

12. სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
წარმოებული ფინანსური აქტივები	199,233	30,783	5,849
არაფინანსური აქტივების გაყიდვასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	72,650	19,962	32,844
საკრედიტო ბარათის მომსახურებასთან და ფულად გზავნილებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	62,881	25,227	21,895
შეწყვეტილ იჯარებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	46,346	23,207	21,837
სარეკლამო მომსახურების მომწოდებლისთვის გადახდილი ავანსი	17,681	15,766	14,055
მოთხოვნები პლასტიკური ბარათის მომსახურების მომწოდებლების მიმართ	14,472	-	-
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული ინვესტიცია, მოგება-ზარალში ასახვით	11,125	17,239	-
გარანტიებთან/აკრედიტივებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	9,766	1,943	1,695
სავაჭრო დებიტორული დავალიანება	6,827	3,562	4,420
საიჯარო აქტივებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	2,073	2,266	3,866
საიჯარო შემოსავალთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	1,349	3,243	2,833
სხვა	49,611	58,832	36,784
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივების მთლიანი ოდენობა, სულ	**494,014**	**202,030**	**146,078**
გამოკლებული: საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(51,807)	(41,028)	(30,867)
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები, სულ	**442,207**	**161,002**	**115,211**

12. სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები გაგრძელება

2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სხვა ფინანსური აქტივების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება და საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი ფასს 9-ის სტადიების მიხედვით ასე გამოიყურება:

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსე-ბობის მანძილზე მოსალო-დნელი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი საკრედი-ტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ
2021 წლის 1 იანვარს	**184,241**	**634**	**17,155**	**202,030**	**28,860**	**-**	**12,168**	**41,028**
შიდა გადაცემა								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	*(2,913)*	*3,125*	*(212)*	**-**	*(1,609)*	*1,609*	-	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(56,547)*	-	*56,547*	**-**	*(32,325)*	-	*32,325*	**-**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	*118*	*(10)*	*(108)*	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	288,584	-	-	**288,584**	13,197	-	-	**13,197**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(27,988)	(196)	(2,148)	**(30,332)**	(305)	-	(2,867)	**(3,172)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	31,838	306	3,135	**35,279**	-	-	-	**-**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	(646)	(129)	(772)	**(1,547)**	(31)	(37)	(3,470)	**(3,538)**
ცვლილებები მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების მოდელის დაშვებებში	-	-	-	**-**	(3,832)	134	7,990	**4,292**
2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**416,687**	**3,730**	**73,597**	**494,014**	**3,955**	**1,706**	**46,146**	**51,807**

1 ბიზნესმოდელში შესული ცვლილებები დაწვრილებით ახსნილია მე-2 შენიშვნაში

12. სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსე-ბობის მანძილზე მოსალო-დნელი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი საკრედი-ტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ
2020 წლის 1 იანვარს	**129,539**	**25**	**16,514**	**146,078**	**18,207**	**6**	**12,656**	**30,869**
შიდა გადაცემა								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	*(751)*	*751*	–	**–**	*(1)*	*1*	–	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(484)*	–	*484*	**–**	*(4)*	–	*4*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	*60*	*(10)*	*(50)*	**–**	*5*	(4)	*(1)*	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	145,179	–	–	**145,179**	10,106	–	–	**10,106**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(97,574)	(6)	(1,989)	**(99,569)**	(401)	(1)	(1,848)	**(2,250)**
წმინდა დაფარვები*	7,747	(111)	1,937	**9,573**	–	–	–	**–**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა*	525	(15)	259	**769**	103	–	153	**256**
ცვლილებები მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების მოდელის დაშვებებში*	–	–	–	**–**	845	(2)	1,204	**2,047**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**184,241**	**634**	**17,155**	**202,030**	**28,860**	**–**	**12,168**	**41,028**

**მენეჯმენტმა გადახედა 2020 წლისთვის სტადიების მოძრაობის წარდგენის ლოგიკას და იდენტიფიცირებული შეუსაბამობები დააკორექტირა. შედეგად, რიცხვები, რომლებიც წარდგენილია წმინდა დაფარვებში, უცხოური ვალუტის მოძრაობაში და მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოთვლის მოდელის დაშვებების ცვლილებებში, იქნა შესწორებული, იმისათვის რომ ასახულიყო უფრო ზუსტი შედეგები.*

12. სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსე-ბობის მანძილზე მოსალო-დნელი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი საკრედი-ტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ
2019 წლის 1 იანვარს	**134,977**	**74**	**47,302**	**182,353**	**13,145**	**14**	**14,935**	**28,094**
შიდა გადაცემა								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	*(21)*	*23*	*(2)*	**–**	*(4)*	*4*	–	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(55)*	*(15)*	*70*	**–**	*(1)*	*(15)*	*16*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	*47*	*(47)*	–	**–**	*4*	(4)	–	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	105,754	–	–	**105,754**	21,675	–	–	**21,675**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(115,851)	(11)	(30,852)	**(146,714)**	(16,644)	13	(2,255)	**(18,886)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	4,565	–	(1,134)	**3,431**	–	–	–	**–**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	123	1	1,130	**1,254**	–	–	–	**–**
ცვლილებები მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების მოდელის დაშვებებში	–	–	–	**–**	31	(6)	(41)	**(16)**
2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**129,539**	**25**	**16,514**	**146,078**	**18,206**	**6**	**12,655**	**30,867**

12. სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები გაგრძელება

სხვა ფინანსური აქტივების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	416,310	-	-	**416,310**
– დაბალი	280	3,583	-	**3,863**
– საშუალო	97	147	-	**244**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	73,597	**73,597**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**416,687**	**3,730**	**73,597**	**494,014**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(3,955)	(1,706)	(46,146)	**(51,807)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**412,732**	**2,024**	**27,451**	**442,207**

სხვა ფინანსური აქტივების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	183,894	–	–	**183,894**
– დაბალი	261	10	–	**271**
– საშუალო	86	624	–	**710**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	17,155	**17,155**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**184,241**	**634**	**17,155**	**202,030**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(28,860)	–	(12,168)	**(41,028)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**155,381**	**634**	**4,987**	**161,002**

12. სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები გაგრძელება

სხვა ფინანსური აქტივების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	129,218	1	–	**129,219**
– დაბალი	234	1	–	**235**
– საშუალო	87	23	–	**110**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	16,514	**16,514**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**129,539**	**25**	**16,514**	**146,078**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(18,206)	(6)	(12,655)	**(30,867)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**111,333**	**19**	**3,859**	**115,211**

გაუფასურებული მოთხოვნები მოიცავს შეწყვეტილ იჯარებთან დაკავშირებულ და სხვა მოთხოვნებს, რომლებისთვისაც საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი ინდივიდუალურად ფასდება. მოთხოვნების ვადაგადაცილებული სტატუსი მთავარი ფაქტორია იმისათვის, რომ ჯგუფმა მოთხოვნები გაუფასურებულად მიიჩნიოს.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, 464,953 ათასი ლარის მთლიანი სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები და 22,648 ათასი ლარის საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი იყო მიკუთვნებადი ბანკისთვის (2020 წ.: 193,220 ათასი ლარი და 20,145 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 133,153 ათასი ლარი და 13,559 ათასი ლარი).

13. ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები 252,340 ათასი ლარის ოდენობით (2020 წ.: 270,978 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 256,660 ათასი ლარი) წარმოდგენილია ფიქსირებული აქტივების (ძირითადი საშუალებების) იჯარებით, მიწისა და შენობა-ნაგებობების გარდა.

ფინანსური იჯარის გადახდების მოთხოვნები (მთლიანი საიჯარო ინვესტიცია) და მათი სამართლიანი ღირებულებები ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	1 წლის განმავლობაში დასაფარი	1-2 წელში დასაფარი	2-3 წელში დასაფარი	3-4 წელში დასაფარი	4-5 წელში დასაფარი	5-ზე მეტ წელში დასაფარი	სულ
საიჯარო გადახდების მოთხოვნები 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის	129,836	98,520	55,544	28,065	11,848	6,868	**330,681**
გამოუმუშავებელი ფინანსური შემოსავალი	(32,106)	(19,805)	(9,777)	(4,332)	(1,460)	(1,078)	**(68,558)**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(3,698)	(3,144)	(1,769)	(699)	(304)	(169)	**(9,783)**
საიჯარო გადახდების მოთხოვნების დღევანდელი ღირებულება 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**94,032**	**75,571**	**43,998**	**23,034**	**10,084**	**5,621**	**252,340**
საიჯარო გადახდების მოთხოვნები 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის	132,984	102,136	65,085	31,307	13,922	7,662	**353,096**
გამოუმუშავებელი ფინანსური შემოსავალი	(32,916)	(20,745)	(10,906)	(4,656)	(1,712)	(986)	**(71,921)**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(4,794)	(1,829)	(1,886)	(928)	(425)	(335)	**(10,197)**
საიჯარო გადახდების მოთხოვნების დღევანდელი ღირებულება 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**95,274**	**79,562**	**52,293**	**25,723**	**11,785**	**6,341**	**270,978**
საიჯარო გადახდების მოთხოვნები 2019 წლის ბოლოსთვის	147,959	97,959	55,978	25,236	9,333	4,637	**341,102**
გამოუმუშავებელი ფინანსური შემოსავალი	(41,969)	(23,467)	(10,470)	(3,914)	(1,089)	(748)	**(81,657)**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(1,430)	(492)	(475)	(222)	(86)	(80)	**(2,785)**
საიჯარო გადახდების მოთხოვნების დღევანდელი ღირებულება 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**104,560**	**74,000**	**45,033**	**21,100**	**8,158**	**3,809**	**256,660**

**სამართლიანი ღირებულებებისთვის იხილეთ 42-ე შენიშვნა.*

ქვემოთ, ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის მოძრაობა:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის წლის დასაწყისში	**10,197**	**2,785**	**3,602**
წლის განმავლობაში უიმედოდ ცნობილი და ჩამოწერილი თანხები	(178)	(348)	(235)
წლის განმავლობაში საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის შექმნა/(ზარალის რეზერვის შემობრუნება)	(236)	7,760	(582)
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის წლის ბოლოს	**9,783**	**10,197**	**2,785**

13. ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები გაგრძელება

ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია ცვლილებები საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვში და ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების მთლიან საბალანსო ღირებულებაში საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის საწყის და ბოლო თარიღებს შორის:

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსე-ბობის მანძილზე მოსალო-დნელი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი საკრედი-ტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ
2021 წლის 1 იანვარს	**171,152**	**60,769**	**49,254**	**281,175**	**2,914**	**3,419**	**3,864**	**10,197**
შიდა გადაცემა								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	*(27,924)*	*30,085*	*(2,161)*	**-**	*(181)*	*193*	*(12)*	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(9,135)*	*(1,952)*	*11,087*	**-**	*(83)*	*(107)*	*190*	**-**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	*47,278*	*(38,439)*	*(8,839)*	**-**	*1,318*	(1,042)	*(276)*	**-**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	109,604	9,178	2,456	**121,238**	1,589	2,374	559	**4,522**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(58,654)	(11,429)	(21,386)	**(91,469)**	(955)	(597)	(3,398)	**(4,950)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(36,612)	(4,109)	(4,847)	**(45,568)**	-	(42)	(61)	**(103)**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	(3,110)	(1,353)	(1,096)	**(5,559)**	-	-	-	**-**
სხვა მოძრაობა	(1,832)	977	3,161	**2,306**	-	(42)	(54)	**(96)**
საკრედიტო ხარისხის შეცვლით გამოწვეული ცვლილებები	-	-	-	**-**	(1,843)	(738)	2,794	**213**
2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**190,767**	**43,727**	**27,629**	**262,123**	**2,759**	**3,418**	**3,606**	**9,783**

13. ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები გაგრძელება

გადაანგარიშებული	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსე-ბობის მანძილზე მოსალო-დნელი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი საკრედი-ტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ
2020 წლის 1 იანვარს	**205,615**	**23,799**	**30,031**	**259,445**	**1,999**	**96**	**690**	**2,785**
შიდა გადაცემა								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)**	*(42,299)*	*44,590*	*(2,291)*	**-**	*(330)*	*415*	*(85)*	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)**	*(26,393)*	*(1,642)*	*28,035*	**-**	*(624)*	*(22)*	*646*	**-**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)**	*5,615*	*(4,945)*	*(670)*	**-**	*14*	(14)	-	**-**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	85,964	18,654	10,101	**114,719**	1,258	509	432	**2,199**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(40,360)	(13,560)	(11,171)	**(65,091)**	(331)	(63)	(323)	**(717)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(22,860)	(9,575)	(8,476)	**(40,911)**	-	-	-	**-**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	7,306	3,405	3,559	**14,270**	4	22	348	**374**
სხვა მოძრაობა	(1,436)	43	136	**(1,257)**	(83)	59	(4)	**(28)**
საკრედიტო ხარისხის შეცვლით გამოწვეული ცვლილებები	-	-	-	**-**	1,007	2,417	2,160	**5,584**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**171,152**	**60,769**	**49,254**	**281,175**	**2,914**	**3,419**	**3,864**	**10,197**

**მენეჯმენტმა გადახედა 2020 წლისთვის სტადიების მოძრაობის წარდგენის ლოგიკას და იდენტიფიცირებული შეუსაბამობები დააკორექტირა. შედეგად, რიცხვები, რომლებიც წარდგენილია სტადიებს შორის მოძრაობაში იქნა შესწორებული, რადგან ასახულიყო უფრო ზუსტი შედეგები.*

13. ფინანსურ ინჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები გაგრძელება

თავდაპირველად გამოქვეყნებული	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსე-ბობის მანძილზე მოსალო-დნელი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი საკრედი-ტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ
2020 წლის 1 იანვარს	**205,532**	**23,799**	**30,031**	**259,362**	**1,999**	**96**	**690**	**2,785**
შიდა გადაცემა								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	*5,615*	*(4,945)*	*(669)*	**-**	*14*	*(13)*	-	**-**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(41,908)*	*44,590*	*(2,290)*	**391**	*(121)*	*415*	*(85)*	**209**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	*(26,117)*	*(1,642)*	*28,035*	**276**	*(472)*	(23)	*646*	**152**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	85,964	18,654	10,101	**114,719**	1,258	509	432	**2,199**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(40,360)	(13,560)	(11,171)	**(65,091)**	(331)	(63)	(323)	**(717)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	-	-	-	**-**	1,007	2,417	2,160	**5,584**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	6,723	3,405	3,558	**13,685**	(357)	22	348	**13**
სხვა მოძრაობა	(1,436)	43	135	**(1,257)**	(83)	59	(4)	**(28)**
ნაწილობრივი დაფარვა	(22,860)	(9,575)	(8,476)	**(40,911)**	-	-	-	**-**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**174,716**	**64,210**	**43,575**	**282,502**	**3,103**	**3,787**	**3,956**	**10,845**

13. ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები გაგრძელება

	მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება				საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსე-ბობის მანძილზე მოსალო-დნელი საკრე-დიტო ზარალი საკრედი-ტო რისკის მნიშვნე-ლოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდ-ნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლ-ტის სიტუა-ციაში)	სულ
2019 წლის 1 იანვარს	**178,171**	**10,861**	**18,372**	**207,404**	**2,045**	**205**	**1,352**	**3,602**
შიდა გადაცემა								
– *არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალში (1-ელი და მე-3 სტადიებიდან მე-2 სტადიაში)*	*(5,951)*	*6,598*	*(647)*	**–**	*(14)*	*14*	–	**–**
– *დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (1-ლი და მე-2 სტადიებიდან მე-3 სტადიაში)*	*(22,099)*	*(2,941)*	*25,040*	**–**	*(27)*	*(65)*	*92*	**–**
– *12-თვიან საკრედიტო ზარალში (მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებიდან 1-ელ სტადიაში)*	*4,968*	*(2,972)*	*(1,996)*	**–**	*1*	(1)	–	**–**
ახალი წარმოშობილი ან შეძენილი	138,634	18,663	5,836	**163,133**	1,319	89	81	**1,489**
ჩამოწერილი პერიოდის განმავლობაში	(55,562)	(4,849)	(10,407)	**(70,818)**	(858)	(154)	(1,536)	**(2,548)**
წმინდა დაფარვები	(38,828)	(2,253)	(9,448)	**(50,529)**	(467)	8	701	**242**
სავალუტო კურსის მოძრაობა	2,622	170	1,022	**3,814**	–	–	–	**–**
სხვა მოძრაობა	3,660	522	2,259	**6,441**	–	–	–	**–**
2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**205,615**	**23,799**	**30,031**	**259,445**	**1,999**	**96**	**690**	**2,785**

ყველა კლიენტი კოვიდ-19-ით დაზარალებული სექტორებიდან, რომელსაც, თავის მხრივ, განსაზღვრავს „თიბისი ლიზინგის“ საკრედიტო რისკის განყოფილება ჯგუფის მაკროეკონომისტების გუნდის მიერ ჩატარებული სექტორის პროგნოზების გამოყენებით, რა შემთხვევებშიც ეს სექტორები ავლენს მნიშვნელოვან უკუსვლას, გადაინაცვლებს მე-2 სტადიაზე, თუ აშკარად არ მიეკუთვნებიან მე-3 სტადიას. გარდა ამისა, რესტრუქტურიზაციები, რომლებიც შედიოდა კატეგორიაში „კარგი“ საშეღავათო პერიოდამდე, არ მოიხსნება მეორე სტადიიდან საშეღავათო პერიოდის შემოღების გამო. 2020 წლის ბოლოსთან შედარებით, მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდის აუცილებლობამ იკლო. ჯგუფი უკეთ ერკვევა თავისი მსესხებლების გადახდისუნარიანობაში და მსესხებლების უმრავლესობამ საშეღავათო პერიოდის გასვლის შემდეგ გადახდები განაახლა.

13. ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები გაგრძელება

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების საკრედიტო ხარისხის ანალიზი ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	161,019	4,397	-	165,416
– დაბალი	29,748	8,993	-	38,741
– საშუალო	-	15,797	-	15,797
– მაღალი	-	14,540	-	14,540
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	27,629	27,629
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**190,767**	**43,727**	**27,629**	**262,123**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(2,759)	(3,418)	(3,606)	(9,783)
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**188,008**	**40,309**	**24,023**	**252,340**

2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების საკრედიტო ხარისხის ანალიზი ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	152,660	423	–	153,083
– დაბალი	18,492	55,260	–	73,752
– საშუალო	–	4,737	–	4,737
– მაღალი	–	349	–	349
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	49,254	49,254
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**171,152**	**60,769**	**49,254**	**281,175**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(2,914)	(3,419)	(3,864)	(10,197)
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**168,238**	**57,350**	**45,390**	**270,978**

13. ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები გაგრძელება

2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების საკრედიტო ხარისხის ანალიზი ასეთია:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	175,468	–	–	175,468
– დაბალი	30,147	13,688	–	43,835
– საშუალო	–	6,361	–	6,361
– მაღალი	–	3,750	–	3,750
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	–	–	30,031	30,031
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**205,615**	**23,799**	**30,031**	**259,445**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(1,999)	(96)	(690)	(2,785)
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**203,616**	**23,703**	**29,341**	**256,660**

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	221,676	366,792	40,447	31,842
სულ	**221,676**	**366,792**	**40,447**	**31,842**

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	218,272	362,426	62,903	51,783
სულ	**218,272**	**362,426**	**62,903**	**51,783**

13. ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები გაგრძელება

უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ეფექტი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.			
	ზედმეტად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები		არასრულად უზრუნველყოფილი აქტივები	
ათას ლარში	აქტივების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება	აქტივების მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	უზრუნველყოფის საგნის სამართლიანი ღირებულება
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	228,651	365,934	30,794	22,292
სულ	**228,651**	**365,934**	**30,794**	**22,292**

14. სხვა აქტივები

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
მიმდინარე სხვა აქტივები			
დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფა	255,785	174,197	152,134
სხვა აქტივებში გადახდილი ავანსები	54,730	39,970	33,106
საიჯარო აქტივების შესასყიდად გადახდილი ავანსები	28,829	11,450	31,417
სხვა მარაგები	8,203	7,103	5,016
წინასწარ გადახდილი გადასახადები მოგების გადასახადის გარდა	6,624	2,412	2,880
მიმდინარე სხვა აქტივები, სულ	**354,171**	**235,132**	**224,553**
გრძელვადიანი სხვა აქტივები			
იჯარის შეწყვეტის შედეგად დასაკუთრებული აქტივები	10,224	8,619	6,321
დაუმთავრებელ მშენებლობაზე გადახდილი ავანსები	5,229	7,525	10,248
წინასწარ გადახდილი დაზღვევა საიჯარო აქტივებზე	2,380	3,461	3,287
იჯარით გადაცემის მიზნით ნაყიდი აქტივები	120	157	190
სხვა	1,768	1,752	2,602
გრძელვადიანი სხვა აქტივები, სულ	**19,721**	**21,514**	**22,648**
სხვა აქტივები, სულ	**373,892**	**256,646**	**247,201**

დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფა წარმოადგენს აქტივს უძრავი ქონების სახით, რომელსაც იძენს ჯგუფი ვადაგადაცილებული სესხების დაფარვის სანაცვლოდ. ჯგუფი ახლო მომავალში აპირებს ამ აქტივების გაყიდვას. აქტივები არ აკმაყოფილებს გასაყიდად არსებული გრძელვადიანი აქტივების განმარტებას და ისინი კლასიფიცირდება სასაქონლო-მატერიალურ მარაგებად ბასს (IAS) 2-ის „მარაგები“ შესაბამისად. აქტივები შეძენისას თავდაპირველად აღიარდა სამართლიანი ღირებულებით. 2021 წელს გაუფასურებული სესხების დასაფარად დასაკუთრებულმა უზრუნველყოფის საგნებმა შეადგინა 131,917 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 51,043 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 78,945 ათასი ლარი).

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ბანკის დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფა გაუფასურებამდე შედგება 12,475 ათასი ლარის მიწისგან და 245,875 ათასი ლარის შენობებისგან (2020 წ.: 10,790 ათასი ლარი და 165,403 ათასი ლარი, 2019 წ.: 15,905 ათასი ლარი და 142,018 ათასი ლარი).

გარკვეულ დასაკუთრებულ უზრუნველყოფასთან მიმართებით, ჯგუფმა ყოფილ მფლობელებს უფლება მისცა გამოესყიდათ დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფა იმ ფასად, რომელიც უდრიდა ან უფრო მაღალი იყო სესხის საბალანსო ღირებულებაზე დასაკუთრების თარიღისთვის. ეს უფლება, როგორც წესი, ძალაშია 6-დან 24 თვემდე ვადით დასაკუთრების თარიღიდან, და ამ ხნის განმავლობაში დაუშვებელია დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფის გასხვისება მესამე მხარეებზე. ზოგიერთ შემთხვევაში კი, ჯგუფი სთავაზობს ქონების მესაკუთრეების გამოსყიდვის უფლების პროლონგაციას. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფის საბალანსო ღირებულება, რომელიც ექვემდებარებოდა გამოსყიდვის ხელშეკრულებას, იყო 124,687 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 26,309 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 62,578 ათასი ლარი).

კონსოლიდირებული და ინდივიდუალური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები გაგრძელება

15. შენობა-ნაგებობები, აღჭურვილობა და არამატერიალური აქტივები

ათას ლარში	მიწა, შენობა-ნაგებობები და საიჯარო ქონების გაუმჯობესება	საოფისე და სხვა აღჭურვილობა*	დაუმთავრებელი მშენებლობა	სულ შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობები	არამატერიალური აქტივები	სულ
საბალანსო ღირებულება 2019 წლის 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით	**162,429**	**87,921**	**63,719**	**314,069**	**108,505**	**422,574**
თვითღირებულება 2019 წლის 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით	201,740	214,516	63,719	**479,975**	164,705	**644,680**
დაგროვილი ცვეთა/ამორტიზაცია დაგროვილი გაუფასურების ზარალის ჩათვლით	(39,311)	(126,595)	-	**(165,906)**	(56,200)	**(222,106)**
შემოსვლები	3,897	25,061	24,945	**53,903**	66,799	**120,702**
გადატანა შენობა-ნაგებობებსა და აღჭურვილობაში	3,597	36	(3,633)	**-**	-	**-**
გადატანები საინვესტიციო ქონებიდან	-	-	1,817	**1,817**	-	**1,817**
გადატანები ფინანსურ იჯარაში ან დასაკუთრებულ აქტივებში	-	(1,439)	-	**(1,439)**	-	**(1,439)**
გასვლები	(5,498)	(11,345)	(4,647)	**(21,490)**	(479)	**(21,969)**
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში კონვერტაციის ეფექტი – თვითღირებულება	48	75	-	**123**	23	**146**
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში კონვერტაციის ეფექტი – დაგროვილი ცვეთა	(48)	(45)	-	**(93)**	(25)	**(118)**
სესხის გაუფასურების რეზერვის შემობრუნება/(ხარჯი)	-	43	(6)	**37**	-	**37**
დარიცხული ცვეთა/ამორტიზაცია	(5,399)	(22,352)	-	**(27,751)**	(16,281)	**(44,032)**
დაგროვილი ცვეთის/ამორტიზაციის ელიმინირება გასხვისებისას	1,956	8,397	-	**10,353**	567	**10,920**
საბალანსო ღირებულება 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**160,982**	**86,352**	**82,195**	**329,529**	**159,109**	**488,638**
თვითღირებულება 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	203,784	226,947	82,195	**512,926**	231,048	**743,974**
დაგროვილი ცვეთა/ამორტიზაცია დაგროვილი გაუფასურების ზარალის ჩათვლით	(42,802)	(140,595)	-	**(183,397)**	(71,939)	**(255,336)**
შემოსვლები	8,889	32,094	26,934	**67,917**	87,885	**155,802**
გადატანა შენობა-ნაგებობებსა და აღჭურვილობაში	5,365	-	(5,365)	**-**	-	**-**
გასვლები	(2,901)	(4,668)	(95)	**(7,664)**	(3)	**(7,667)**
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში კონვერტაციის ეფექტი – თვითღირებულება	150	170	-	**320**	49	**369**
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში კონვერტაციის ეფექტი – დაგროვილი ცვეთა	(139)	(94)	-	**(233)**	(48)	**(281)**
გაუფასურების ხარჯი	(2,016)	(1,204)	-	**(3,220)**	(676)	**(3,896)**
დარიცხული ცვეთა/ამორტიზაცია	(5,159)	(20,669)	-	**(25,828)**	(22,742)	**(48,570)**
დაგროვილი ცვეთის/ამორტიზაციის ელიმინირება გასხვისებისას	406	5,222	-	**5,628**	3	**5,631**
გადატანა სასაქონლო-მატერიალურ მარაგებში	(395)	(39)	-	**(434)**	-	**(434)**
გადატანა გამოყენების უფლებით აქტივებში	(2,842)	(310)	-	**(3,152)**	-	**(3,152)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**162,340**	**96,854**	**103,669**	**362,863**	**223,577**	**586,440**
თვითღირებულება 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	210,034	252,990	103,669	**566,693**	318,303	**884,996**
დაგროვილი ცვეთა/ამორტიზაცია დაგროვილი გაუფასურების ზარალის ჩათვლით	(47,694)	(156,136)	-	**(203,830)**	(94,726)	**(298,556)**
შემოსვლები	10,606	38,097	10,422	**59,125**	103,226	**162,351**
გადატანა შენობა-ნაგებობებსა და აღჭურვილობაში	2,888	-	(2,888)	**-**	-	**-**
გასვლები	(12,312)	(12,243)	(1,693)	**(26,248)**	(30,080)	**(56,328)**
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში კონვერტაციის ეფექტი – თვითღირებულება	(66)	(68)	-	**(134)**	(23)	**(157)**
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში კონვერტაციის ეფექტი – დაგროვილი ცვეთა	52	66	-	**118**	21	**139**
გაუფასურების (ხარჯი)/შემობრუნება	(7,787)	354	(483)	**(7,916)**	(92)	**(8,008)**
დარიცხული ცვეთა/ამორტიზაცია	(5,346)	(19,823)	-	**(25,169)**	(30,994)	**(56,163)**
დაგროვილი ცვეთის/ამორტიზაციის ელიმინირება გასხვისებისას	8,093	7,925	-	**16,018**	1,771	**17,789**
საბალანსო ღირებულება 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**158,468**	**111,162**	**109,027**	**378,657**	**267,406**	**646,063**
თვითღირებულება 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	203,363	279,130	109,027	**591,520**	391,334	**982,854**
დაგროვილი ცვეთა/ამორტიზაცია დაგროვილი გაუფასურების ზარალის ჩათვლით	(44,895)	(167,968)	-	**(212,863)**	(123,928)	**(336,791)**

**საოფისე და სხვა აღჭურვილობა მოიცავს ავეჯსა და მოწყობილობებს, კომპიუტერულ და საოფისე აღჭურვილობას, ავტოტრანსპორტს და ასევე სხვა აღჭურვილობას.*

15. შენობა-ნაგებობები, აღჭურვილობა და არამატერიალური აქტივები გაგრძელება

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, 352,743 ათასი ლარის შენობა-ნაგებობები და აღჭურვილობა და 249,356 ათასი ლარის არამატერიალური აქტივები იყო მიკუთვნებადი ბანკისთვის (2020 წ.: 335,124 ათასი ლარი და 210,602 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 302,190 ათასი ლარი და 152,393 ათასი ლარი).

2021 წლის 10 აგვისტოს ბანკმა გააფორმა ნასყიდობის ხელშეკრულება „სფეისის“ პლატფორმის გასხვისების თაობაზე, რომელიც ახორციელებდა ჯგუფის ციფრული ბანკის ოპერაციებს. გასხვისებები განხორციელდა ჯგუფის შემდგომი გაფართოების გეგმის მხარდასაჭერად. გასხვისება დასრულდა 2021 წლის 10 აგვისტოს, რა თარიღითაც „სფეისის“ პლატფორმაზე კონტროლი გადაეცა სს „სფეის ინტერნეიშენალს“ (საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფის“ შვილობილ საწარმოს). გაყიდული აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება იყო 24,615 ათასი ლარი, რომელიც გაიყიდა 24,615 ათასი ლარის საზღაურის სანაცვლოდ, და არ მოუხდენია გავლენა ჯგუფის კონსოლიდირებულ შედეგზე, რამდენადაც გარიგება მოხდა ჯგუფის ორ კომპანიას შორის.

2021 წლის 18 ივნისს ჯგუფმა 24 მილიონ აშშ დოლარად გაყიდა მიწა და შენობა-ნაგებობები, სადაც ზოგიერთი მისი ბექ-ოფისის ფუნქცია მდებარეობს. 5 მილიონი აშშ დოლარი (16.5 მილიონი ლარი) უკვე მიღებულია, ხოლო დარჩენილ 20 მილიონ აშშ დოლარს (63.2 მილიონი ლარი) ჯგუფი 2022 წლის 30 აპრილამდე მიიღებს. ამ აქტივების გაყიდვა შეადგენდა ჯგუფის გეგმის ნაწილს, ეტაპობრივად მომზადებულიყო ახალ სათავო ოფისში გადასასვლელად, რომელიც ახლა მშენებლობის პროცესშია. არსებული გეგმის მიხედვით, ჯგუფი თანდათანობით გაათავისუფლებს შენობების დაკავებულ ნაწილს 2022 წლის 30 აპრილამდე და თანამშრომლები არსებულ ოფისებში გადანაწილდებიან, სანამ ახალი სათავო ოფისი დასრულდება. ამ პერიოდის განმავლობაში ხდება ქონების უკუიჯარა მოკლევადიანი იჯარებისთვის ფასს 16-ით გათვალისწინებული გამონაკლისის გამოყენებით. გასხვისებული ქონების წმინდა საბალანსო ღირებულება იყო 37,416 ათასი ლარი, საიდანაც გასხვისებული შენობა-ნაგებობების და აღჭურვილობის წმინდა ნაშთი შეადგენდა 5,442 ათას ლარს, ხოლო დარჩენილი ნაწილი გასხვისდა საინვესტიციო ქონებიდან (მე-17 შენიშვნა). გაყიდვის შედეგად გასხვისებიდან მიღებული შემოსულობა აღიარებული იქნა, როგორც სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავლის ნაწილი მოგება-ზარალის აუდიტირებულ წლიურ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში 26,294 ათასი ლარის ოდენობით.

მოგება-ზარალის და სხვა სრული შემოსავლის ანგარიშგებაში ასახული დარიცხული ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია მოიცავს შენობა-ნაგებობების და აღჭურვილობის, საინვესტიციო ქონების და არამატერიალური აქტივების ცვეთისა და ამორტიზაციის ხარჯს.

დაუმთავრებელი მშენებლობა მოიცავს ფილიალების შენობების და ბანკის ახალი სათავო ოფისის მშენებლობას და აღჭურვას. მშენებლობის დასრულებისთანავე აქტივები გადაინაცვლებს შენობა-ნაგებობებში.

ბანკის მიწა და შენობა-ნაგებობები გაუფასურებამდე შედგებოდა 12,950 ათასი ლარის მიწისგან და 188,906 ათასი ლარის შენობებისგან (2020 წ.: 11,000 ათასი ლარი და 191,495 ათასი ლარი, 2019 წ.: 25,793 ათასი ლარი და 219,497 ათასი ლარი).

16. აქტივების გამოყენების უფლება

ჯგუფს იჯარით აქვს აღებული ოფისები, ფილიალები და სერვისცენტრები. საიჯარო ხელშეკრულებები, როგორც წესი, ფორმდება ფიქსირებული ვადით 1-დან 15 წლამდე.

იჯარები აღიარებულია აქტივის გამოყენების უფლებისა და შესაბამისი ვალდებულების სახით, იმ თარიღიდან, როდესაც საიჯარო აქტივი ჯგუფის სარგებლობისთვის ხელმისაწვდომი ხდება.

აქტივის გამოყენების უფლება შესაბამისი მუხლების კლასების მიხედვით არის გაანალიზებული:

ათას ლარში	2021 შენობა-ნაგებობები	2020 შენობა-ნაგებობები	2019 შენობა-ნაგებობები
საბალანსო ღირებულება 1 იანვარს	**49,746**	**57,086**	**60,232**
შემოსვლები ახალი კონტრაქტებიდან	5,650	-	16,571
ღირებულების ზრდა სახელშეკრულებო პირობების არსებითი ცვლილებების გამო	17,549	8,180	-
შეწყვეტები	(1,234)	(955)	(7,340)
ცვეთის ხარჯი	(13,710)	(14,565)	(12,377)
საბალანსო ღირებულება 31 დეკემბერს	**58,001**	**49,746**	**57,086**

16. აქტივების გამოყენების უფლება

საიჯარო ხელშეკრულებები არ აწესებს რამე პირობებს, საიჯარო აქტივზე მეიჯარის უზრუნველყოფის საგნის დასაკუთრების უფლების გარდა. საიჯარო აქტივების გამოყენება ნასესხები სახსრების უზრუნველსაყოფად არ შეიძლება.

იჯარის გაგრძელების და ვადამდე შეწყვეტის არჩევანის უფლებები ასახულია ჯგუფის მთელ რიგ უძრავი ქონების იჯარის ხელშეკრულებებში. ეს გამოიყენება საოპერაციო მოქნილობის მაქსიმალურად გასაზრდელად ჯგუფის ოპერაციებში გამოყენებული აქტივების მართვის თვალსაზრისით. იჯარის გაგრძელების და ვადამდე შეწყვეტის არჩევანის უფლებების გამოყენება შეუძლია მხოლოდ ჯგუფს და არა შესაბამის მეიჯარეს.

ხარჯები, რომლებიც დაკავშირებულია მოკლევადიან იჯარებთან და დაბალი ღირებულების მქონე აქტივების იჯარებთან, რომლებიც არ არის კლასიფიცირებული მოკლევადიან იჯარებად, შესულია ადმინისტრაციულ და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯებში:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
მოკლევადიან იჯარებთან დაკავშირებული ხარჯი	5,325	5,760	7,388
დაბალი ღირებულების მქონე აქტივების იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული ხარჯი	7,112	6,990	6,154

17. საინვესტიციო ქონება

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	2021	2020	2019
თვითღირებულება 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით		73,876	76,521	86,884
დაგროვილი ცვეთა და გაუფასურება 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით		(5,187)	(3,854)	(2,588)
საბალანსო ღირებულება 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით		**68,689**	**72,667**	**84,296**
გადატანა შენობა-ნაგებობებსა და აღჭურვილობაში	15	–	–	(1,817)
გადატანა დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფიდან		1,874	10,367	4,914
შემოსვლა უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ჩამორთმევის შედეგად		–	–	47
გასვლები		(42,524)	(13,012)	(13,507)
ცვეთის ხარჯი		(749)	(929)	(933)
ცვეთის ელიმინაცია გასხვისებისას		1,022	159	717
გაუფასურების ხარჯი		(5,420)	(563)	(1,050)
თვითღირებულება 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**33,226**	**73,876**	**76,521**
დაგროვილი ცვეთა და გაუფასურება 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		(10,334)	(5,187)	(3,854)
საინვესტიციო ქონების საბალანსო ღირებულება 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით		**22,892**	**68,689**	**72,667**

2021 წელს ჯგუფმა გაასხვისა გარკვეული საინვესტიციო ქონება, რომელთა უმეტესი ნაწილი აღირიცხა გაყიდვის ერთ ოპერაციად, რაც აღწერილია მე-15 შენიშვნაში.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, საინვესტიციო ქონება შედგებოდა 44 მიწის ნაკვეთისგან (2020 წ.: 58 ნაკვეთი; 2019 წ.: 63 ნაკვეთი) და 102 შენობისგან (2020 წ.: 111 შენობა; 2019 წ.: 111 შენობა). ბანკის საინვესტიციო ქონება გაუფასურებამდე მოიცავდა 4,834 ათასი ლარის მიწას და 24,222 ათასი ლარის შენობებს (2020 წ.: 26,703 ათასი ლარი და 42,723 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 32,630 ათასი ლარი და 39,558 ათასი ლარი) თბილისსა და საქართველოს სხვა რეგიონებში, რომელთა სამართლიანი ღირებულება შეადგენდა 29,493 ათას ლარს (2020 წ.: 120,959 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 123,325 ათასი ლარი).

გაცხადების მიზნით საინვესტიციო ქონებას ჩაუტარდა სამართლიანი ღირებულების შეფასება 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით. შეფასება განახორციელეს გარე შემფასებლებმა, რომლებსაც აქვთ აღიარებული და შესაბამისი პროფესიული სერტიფიცირება და ანალოგიური ადგილმდებარეობისა

17. საინვესტიციო ქონება გაგრძელება

და კატეგორიის აქტივების შეფასების გამოცდილება. შედარების პროცესში, მათ გამიყენეს სამი შედარებადი ანალოგია (რეგისტრირებული გაყიდვა და/ან გაყიდვის შეთავაზება), რომლებშიც ფასები დაკორექტირდა შესაფასებელ აქტივებსა და ანალოგებს შორის არსებული განსხვავებების მიხედვით. აქტივების სამართლიანი ღირებულება შეფასებულია საბაზრო და თვითღირებულების მიდგომების გამოყენებით ბაზარზე არსებული ვითარების გამო, კერძოდ, შეფასების თარიღისთვის რეგისტრირებული გაყიდვისა და შეთავაზების საკმარისი რაოდენობის საფუძველზე.

ათას ლარში (ამოსავალი მონაცემების დიაპაზონის გარდა)	**სამართლიანი ღირებულება 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით (შეფასების თარიღი)**	**შეფასების მეთოდი**	**არაემპირიული ამოსავალი მონაცემები**	**არაემპირიული ამოსავალი მონაცემების დიაპაზონი (საშუალო შეწონილი)**
მიწა	6,214	გაყიდვების შედარებითი მეთოდი	კვ.მ.-ის ფასი	0.23 – 1,736 (93)
შენობები	23,279	გაყიდვების შედარებითი მეთოდი	კვ.მ.-ის ფასი	1.1 – 7,738 (971)

ამოსავალი მონაცემების მგრძნობელობა სამართლიანი ღირებულების მიმართ – 1 კვ.მ.-ის ფასის 20%-ით გაზრდა/(შემცირება) გამოიწვევდა სამართლიანი ღირებულების გაზრდას/(შემცირებას) 2,448 ათასი ლარით/(2,705 ათასი ლარით).

როდესაც ჯგუფი მეიჯარეა, შეუქცევადი საოპერაციო იჯარის მიხედვით სამომავლო მინიმალური საიჯარო გადახდების მოთხოვნები ასე გამოიყურებოდა:

ათას ლარში	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
არაუგვიანეს 1 წლისა	29	82	207
1 წელზე გვიან და არაუგვიანეს 2 წლისა	–	–	230
2 წელზე გვიან და არაუგვიანეს 3 წლისა	–	–	–
3 წელზე გვიან და არაუგვიანეს 4 წლისა	–	–	–
4 წელზე გვიან და არაუგვიანეს 5 წლისა	–	–	–
5 წელზე გვიან	–	–	–
სულ საოპერაციო იჯარის გადახდების მოთხოვნები	**29**	**82**	**437**

18. გუდვილი

გუდვილის მოძრაობა, რომელიც წარმოიქმნება შვილობილი საწარმოების შეძენის შედეგად:

ათას ლარში	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
საბალანსო ღირებულება 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით	**28,197**	**29,459**	**29,459**
გაუფასურების ზარალი	-	(1,262)	-
საბალანსო ღირებულება 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**28,197**	**28,197**	**29,459**

18. გუდვილი გაგრძელება

გუდვილის გაუფასურების ტესტირება

გუდვილი შემდეგი წესით გადანაწილდება ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელ ერთეულზე (ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულები წარმოადგენს ჯგუფის უმცირეს დონეს, რომელზეც ხდება გუდვილის მონიტორინგი ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ და რომელიც არ აღემატება სეგმენტს):

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
სს „ბანკი რესპუბლიკა“	**24,166**	**24,166**	**24,166**
ბანკი რესპუბლიკა საცალო	11,088	11,088	11,088
ბანკი რესპუბლიკა კორპორატიული	7,491	7,491	7,491
ბანკი რესპუბლიკა მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	4,791	4,791	4,791
ბანკი რესპუბლიკა სხვა	796	796	796
შპს „ბონაკო“	2,567	2,567	2,567
ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „მიკრო“	769	769	769
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	695	695	695
შპს „თიბისი კრედიტი“	–	–	1,262
სულ გუდვილის საბალანსო ღირებულება	**28,197**	**28,197**	**29,459**

თითოეული ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის აღდგენითი ღირებულება განისაზღვრა გამოყენების ღირებულების გამოთვლის საფუძველზე. გამოთვლაში გამოიყენება ფულადი ნაკადების პროგნოზი, რომელიც ემყარება ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ ხუთწლიანი პერიოდისთვის დამტკიცებულ ფინანსურ ბიუჯეტს. ხუთწლიანი პერიოდის შემდგომი ფულადი ნაკადების ექსტრაპოლაცია მოხდა ქვემოთ მოცემული მოსალოდნელი ზრდის ტემპების საფუძველზე.

პოტენციური გაუფასურებისთვის გუდვილის შეფასებისას 2020 წელს ჯგუფმა განსაზღვრა, რომ შპს „თიბისი კრედიტისგან“ მიღებული გუდვილი გაუფასურებული იყო.

გამოყენებული დაშვებები გამოყენების ღირებულების გამოსათვლელად:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
სს „ბანკი რესპუბლიკა“**			
საკუთარ კაპიტალში თავისუფალი ფულადი ნაკადების ზრდის ტემპი ხუთი წლის მერე	წლიური 5.2%*	წლიური 5.2%	წლიური 4.6%
დისკონტირების განაკვეთი გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	წლიური 17.1%	წლიური 24.6%	წლიური 16.5%
ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „მიკრო“			
საკუთარ კაპიტალში თავისუფალი ფულადი ნაკადების ზრდის ტემპი ხუთი წლის მერე	წლიური 5.2%	წლიური 5.2%	წლიური 4.6%
დისკონტირების განაკვეთი გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	წლიური 12.3%	წლიური 19.7%	წლიური 10.4%
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“			
საკუთარ კაპიტალში თავისუფალი ფულადი ნაკადების ზრდის ტემპი ხუთი წლის მერე	წლიური 5.2%	წლიური 5.2%	წლიური 4.6%
დისკონტირების განაკვეთი გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	წლიური 12.1%	წლიური 15.1%	წლიური 15.5%
შპს „თიბისი კრედიტი“			
საკუთარ კაპიტალში თავისუფალი ფულადი ნაკადების ზრდის ტემპი ხუთი წლის მერე	-	-	წლიური 2.7%
დისკონტირების განაკვეთი გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	-	-	წლიური 16.4%
შპს „ბონაკო“			
საკუთარ კაპიტალში თავისუფალი ფულადი ნაკადების ზრდის ტემპი ხუთი წლის მერე	წლიური 5.2%	წლიური 5.2%	წლიური 4.6%
დისკონტირების განაკვეთი გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	წლიური 12.4%	წლიური 11.4%	წლიური 10.2%

**წლიური ნიშნავს ყოველწლიურს.*
***სს „ბანკი რესპუბლიკასთან“ დაკავშირებული დაშვებები მსგავსია ყველა შესაბამისი ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულისთვის.*

18. გუდვილი გაგრძელება

დისკონტირების განაკვეთი დაბეგვრამდე, რომლითაც დათვლილია გამოყენების ღირებულება, დაშვებაა, რომლის მიმართაც ამოგებადი ღირებულება ყველაზე მგრძნობიარეა. ხელმძღვანელობამ ბიუჯეტირებული საერთო მარჟა განსაზღვრა წარსულში განხორციელებულ საქმიანობასა და ბაზრის სამომავლო ანალიზის საფუძველზე. გრძელვადიანი ზრდის საშუალო შეწონილი განაკვეთი შეესაბამება დარგის ანგარიშში მოცემულ პროგნოზებს. დისკონტირების განაკვეთები ასახავს ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელ შესაბამის ერთეულებთან დაკავშირებულ კონკრეტულ რისკებს.

გადახედილი სავარაუდო დაბეგვრამდელი დისკონტირების განაკვეთი, რომელიც გამოყენებულია ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „ბანკი რესპუბლიკა საცალოს“ დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადებისთვის, ხელმძღვანელობის ვარაუდებზე 10 პროცენტული პუნქტით მაღალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ჯგუფს არ დასჭირდებოდა გუდვილის საბალანსო ღირებულების ან ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის წმინდა აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულების შემცირება. ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „ბანკი რესპუბლიკა საცალოს“ ანაზღაურებადი ღირებულება მის საბალანსო ღირებულებას 2,269,542 ათასი ლარით აღემატება (2020 წ.: 619,250 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 3,068,466 ათასი ლარი). ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის საბალანსო ღირებულება გაუტოლდებოდა მის გამოყენების ღირებულებას 41.86%-იანი წლიური დისკონტირების განაკვეთის შემთხვევაში (2020 წ: წლიური 35.49%; 2019 წ.: წლიური 39.87%).

გადახედილი სავარაუდო დაბეგვრამდელი დისკონტირების განაკვეთი, რომელიც გამოყენებულია ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „ბანკი რესპუბლიკა კორპორატიულის“ დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადებისთვის, ხელმძღვანელობის ვარაუდებზე 10 პროცენტული პუნქტით მაღალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ჯგუფს არ დასჭირდებოდა ან გუდვილის საბალანსო ღირებულების, ან ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის წმინდა აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულების შემცირება. ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „ბანკი რესპუბლიკა კორპორატიულის“ ანაზღაურებადი ღირებულება მის საბალანსო ღირებულებას 1,744,639 ათასი ლარით აღემატება (2020 წ.: 410,824 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 2,316,056 ათასი ლარი). ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის საბალანსო ღირებულება გაუტოლდებოდა მის გამოყენების ღირებულებას 29.47%-იანი წლიური დისკონტირების განაკვეთის შემთხვევაში (2020 წ: წლიური 30.87%; 2019 წ.: წლიური 36.34%).

გადახედილი სავარაუდო დაბეგვრამდელი დისკონტირების განაკვეთი, რომელიც გამოყენებულია ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „ბანკი რესპუბლიკა მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების“ დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადებისთვის, ხელმძღვანელობის ვარაუდებზე 10 პროცენტული პუნქტით მაღალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ჯგუფს არ დასჭირდებოდა ან გუდვილის საბალანსო ღირებულების, ან ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის წმინდა აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულების შემცირება. ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „ბანკი რესპუბლიკა მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების“ ანაზღაურებადი ღირებულება მის საბალანსო ღირებულებას 611,733 ათასი ლარით აღემატება (2020 წ.: 389,641 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 1,210,045 ათასი ლარი). ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის საბალანსო ღირებულება გაუტოლდებოდა მის გამოყენების ღირებულებას 28.41%-იანი წლიური დისკონტირების განაკვეთის შემთხვევაში (2020 წ: წლიური 35.87%; 2019 წ.: წლიური 36.52%).

გადახედილი სავარაუდო დაბეგვრამდელი დისკონტირების განაკვეთი, რომელიც გამოყენებულია ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „მიკროს“ დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადებისთვის, ხელმძღვანელობის ვარაუდებზე 10 პროცენტული პუნქტით მაღალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ჯგუფს არ დასჭირდებოდა ან გუდვილის საბალანსო ღირებულების, ან ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის წმინდა აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულების შემცირება. ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეული „მიკროს“ ანაზღაურებადი ღირებულება მის საბალანსო ღირებულებას 510,490 ათასი ლარით აღემატება (2020 წ.: 370,815 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 732,567 ათასი ლარი). ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის საბალანსო ღირებულება გაუტოლდებოდა მის გამოყენების ღირებულებას 29.62%-იანი წლიური დისკონტირების განაკვეთის შემთხვევაში (2020 წ: წლიური 45.25%; 2019 წ.: წლიური 29.74%).

გადახედილი სავარაუდო დაბეგვრამდელი დისკონტირების განაკვეთი, რომელიც გამოყენებულია სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაციის“ დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადებისთვის, ხელმძღვანელობის ვარაუდებზე 10 პროცენტული პუნქტით მაღალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ჯგუფს არ დასჭირდებოდა გუდვილის საბალანსო ღირებულების ან ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის წმინდა აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულების შემცირება. სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო

18. გუდვილი გაგრძელება

კორპორაციის“ ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის ანაზღაურებადი ღირებულება მის საბალანსო ღირებულებას 151,060 ათასი ლარით აღემატება (2020 წ.: 23,116 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 8,222 ათასი ლარი). ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის საბალანსო ღირებულება გაუტოლდებოდა მის გამოყენების ღირებულებას 53.79%-იანი წლიური დისკონტირების განაკვეთის შემთხვევაში (2020 წ: წლიური 24.23%; 2019 წ.: წლიური 19.53%).

გადახედილი სავარაუდო დაბეგვრამდელი დისკონტირების განაკვეთი, რომელიც გამოყენებულია შპს „ბონაკოს“ დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადებისთვის, ხელმძღვანელობის ვარაუდებზე 10 პროცენტული პუნქტით მაღალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ჯგუფს არ დასჭირდებოდა ან გუდვილის საბალანსო ღირებულების, ან ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის წმინდა აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულების შემცირება. შპს „ბონაკოს“ ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის ანაზღაურებადი ღირებულება მის საბალანსო ღირებულებას 17,447 ათასი ლარით აღემატება (2020 წ.: 116,174 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 342,920 ათასი ლარი). ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულის საბალანსო ღირებულება გაუტოლდებოდა მის გამოყენების ღირებულებას 37.49%-იანი წლიური დისკონტირების განაკვეთის შემთხვევაში (2020 წ: წლიური 25.75%; 2019 წ.: წლიური 49.45%).

19. ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
ვალდებულებები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ			
საკორესპონდენტო ანგარიშები და ერთდღიანი განთავსებები	181,905	43,298*	27,747*
ანაბრები ბანკებიდან	142,752	97,496*	139,267*
სულ ვალდებულებები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	**324,657**	**140,794**	**167,014**
სხვა ნასესხები სახსრები			
უცხოური ბანკებისგან და საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებებისგან ნასესხები სახსრები	1,653,245	2,370,656	2,005,900
საქართველოს ფინანსთა სამინისტროსგან ნასესხები სახსრები	-	-	536
სხვა ფინანსური დაწესებულებებისგან ნასესხები სახსრები	-	58,948	41,456
სხვა ადგილობრივი ბანკებისგან და ფინანსური დაწესებულებებისგან ნასესხები სახსრები	24,754	32,185	62,916
საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკისგან ნასესხები სახსრები	981,419	1,883,290	1,316,079
სხვა ნასესხები სახსრები, სულ	**2,659,418**	**4,345,079**	**3,426,887**
სულ ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	**2,984,075**	**4,485,873**	**3,593,901**

**მენეჯმენტმა გადახედა 2020 და 2019 წლისთვის ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულების მიმართ წარდგენის ლოგიკას და იდენტიფიცირებული შეუსაბამობები დააკორექტირა. შედეგად, რიცხვები, რომლებიც წარდგენილია ცხრილში იქნა შესწორებული, რადგან ასახულიყო უფრო ზუსტი შედეგები.*

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ფინანსური ვალდებულებების ვადიანობის ანალიზის მიზნით (37-ე შენიშვნა), ზემოაღნიშნული ვალდებულებები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ შევიდა იმ თანხებში, რომელთა დაფარვა მოსალოდნელი 3 თვეში.

20. მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
სახელმწიფო და საზოგადოებრივი ორგანიზაციები			
მიმდინარე/ანგარიშსწორების ანგარიშები	577,020	504,019	616,397
ვადიანი ანაბრები	364,121	590,426	298,177
სხვა იურიდიული პირები			
მიმდინარე/ანგარიშსწორების ანგარიშები	4,865,920	3,512,078	3,161,526
ვადიანი ანაბრები	932,480	763,035	363,217
ფიზიკური პირები			
მიმდინარე/ანგარიშსწორების ანგარიშები	4,444,586	3,487,017	2,712,910
ვადიანი ანაბრები	3,700,018	3,777,720	2,959,775
სულ მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	**14,884,145**	**12,634,295**	**10,112,002**

სახელმწიფო და საზოგადოებრივი ორგანიზაციები მოიცავს სახელმწიფო საკუთრებაში არსებულ, მოგებაზე ორიენტირებულ ბიზნესებს. ეკონომიკური სექტორის კონცენტრაციები მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშებში ასე გამოიყურება:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.		31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.*		31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.	
ათას ლარში	**თანხა**	**%**	**თანხა**	**%**	**თანხა**	**%**
ფიზიკური პირები	8,144,604	55%	7,264,737	58%	5,672,685	56%
ვაჭრობა	1,237,807	8%	873,995	7%	741,385	7%
ფინანსური მომსახურება	1,226,110	8%	771,510	6%	351,537	3%
მომსახურება	718,050	5%	526,227	4%	446,876	4%
მშენებლობა	598,856	4%	610,321	5%	596,703	6%
ენერგეტიკა და კომუნალური მომსახურება	542,425	4%	384,660	3%	322,311	3%
სახელმწიფო სექტორი	480,046	3%	647,856	5%	505,494	5%
უძრავი ქონება	418,062	3%	323,547	3%	322,416	3%
ტრანსპორტირება	403,249	3%	332,850	3%	308,268	3%
ჯანდაცვა	194,648	1%	131,936	1%	98,294	1%
მასპინძლობა და დასვენება	155,778	1%	99,770	1%	110,816	1%
„სოფლის მეურნეობა“	78,810	1%	58,005	0%	50,915	1%
ლიტონები და სამთო მრეწველობა	32,675	0%	18,458	0%	12,264	0%
სხვა	653,025	4%	590,423	4%	572,018	6%
სულ მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	**14,884,145**	**100%**	**12,634,295**	**100%**	**10,112,002**	**100%**

**მენეჯმენტმა გადახედა 2020 წლისთვის ეკონომიკური სექტორის რისკის კონცენტრაციების მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშების პორტფელში წარდგენის ლოგიკას და იდენტიფიცირებული შეუსაბამობები დააკორექტირა. შედეგად, რიცხვები, რომლებიც წარდგენილია ცხრილში იქნა შესწორებული, რადგან ასახულიყო უფრო ზუსტი შედეგები.*

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფს ჰყავდა 141 მომხმარებელი (2020 წ.: 117 მომხმარებელი; 2019 წ.: 93 მომხმარებელი), რომელთა ნაშთები აღემატებოდა 10,000 ათას ლარს. მათი აგრეგირებული ნაშთი იყო 4,754,533 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 3,898,678 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 2,872,119 ათასი ლარი), ანუ მომხმარებელთა მთლიანი ანგარიშების 32% (2020 წ.: 31%; 2019 წ.: 28%). 2020 და 2019 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებში, ზემოთ აღნიშნული განმარტება დათვლილი იყო 3,000 ათასი ლარის ზღვრით და კლიენტების რაოდენობა შესაბამისი ზღვრის გამოყენებით იყო 454 (5,630,143 ათასი ლარი) და 361 (4,327,035 ათასი ლარი).

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშებში შედის 28,379 ათასი ლარის და 109,404 ათასი ლარის ანაბრები (2020 წ.: 4,903 ათასი ლარი და 94,348 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 9,555 ათასი ლარი და 101,615 ათასი ლარი), რომლებიც გამიზნულია აკრედიტივების და გაცემული გარანტიების საფუძველზე აღებული შეუქცევადი ვალდებულებების უზრუნველსაყოფად, შესაბამისი თანმიმდევრობით. ეს უკანასკნელი განხილულია 38-ე შენიშვნაში. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების უზრუნველსაყოფად განკუთვნილი ანაბრები შეადგენდა 576,261 ათას ლარს (2020 წ.: 512,637 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 469,205 ათასი ლარი).

20. მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები გაგრძელება

მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშების თითოეული კლასის სამართლიანი ღირებულების გაცხადების შესახებ აღწერილია 42-ე შენიშვნაში. ინფორმაცია დაკავშირებული მხარის ნაშთებისა და გარიგებების შესახებ წარმოდგენილია 44-ე შენიშვნაში

21. გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები

ათას ლარში	ვალუტა	საბალანსო ღირებულება 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	დაფარვის თარიღი	კუპონის განაკვეთი	ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთი
ირლანდიის საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	აშშ დოლარი	918,504	6/19/2024	5.8%	6.4%
ირლანდიის საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	აშშ დოლარი	392,840	10/3/2024	10.8%	11.4%
ირლანდიის საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	აშშ დოლარი	228,174	2/4/2027	8.9%	9.9%
საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	ლარი	38,532	3/20/2023	თბილისის ბანკთაშორისი საპროცენტო განაკვეთი 3-თვიანი+3.25%	12.5%
დახურული სააქციო საზოგადოება „ბაქოს საფონდო ბირჟა“	აზერბაიჯანული მანათი	5,649	9/23/2023	12.0%	12.4%
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, სულ		**1,583,699**			

ათას ლარში	ვალუტა	საბალანსო ღირებულება 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	დაფარვის თარიღი	კუპონის განაკვეთი	ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთი
ირლანდიის საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	აშშ დოლარი	966,793	6/19/2024	5.8%	6.4%
ირლანდიის საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	აშშ დოლარი	414,216	10/3/2024	10.8%	11.4%
საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	ლარი	38,504	3/20/2023	თბილისის ბანკთაშორისი საპროცენტო განაკვეთი 3-თვიანი+3.25%	12.5%
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, სულ		**1,419,513**			

ათას ლარში	ვალუტა	საბალანსო ღირებულება 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	დაფარვის თარიღი	კუპონის განაკვეთი	ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთი
ირლანდიის საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	აშშ დოლარი	842,471	6/19/2024	5.8%	6.4%
ირლანდიის საფონდო ბირჟაზე გამოშვებული ობლიგაციები	აშშ დოლარი	371,127	10/3/2024	10.8%	11.4%
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, სულ		**1,213,598**			

21. გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები გაგრძელება

2021 წლის 28 ოქტომბერს ბანკმა გამოუშვა 75 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის, 8.894%-იანი სარგებლის მქონე, დამატებითი პირველადი კაპიტალის უვადო სუბორდინირებული თამასუქები („AT1 თამასუქები“) და წარმატებით დაუბრუნდა საერთაშორისო კაპიტალის ბაზრებს. AT1 თამასუქები დარეგისტრირებულია ევრონექსტ დუბლინის რეგულირებად ბაზარზე და Fitch-ის მიერ მინიჭებული აქვს „B-“ რეიტინგი.

2021 წლის 23 სექტემბერს „თიბისი კრედიტმა“ დაასრულა 3 მილიონი აზერბაიჯანული მანათის, 2-წლიანი, 12%-იანი, უქაღალდო, არაუზრუნველყოფილი ობლიგაციების გამოშვების ოპერაცია („თამასუქები“).

2020 წლის 20 მარტს „თიბისი ლიზინგმა“, „თიბისი კაპიტალის“ დახმარებით, საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟაზე განათავსა 58.4 მილიონი ლარის ოდენობის პრიორიტეტული უზრუნველყოფილი ობლიგაციები. ფასიანი ქაღალდების პროცენტი ცვალებადია, 3.25% ემატება 3-თვიან თბილისის ბანკთაშორის საპროცენტო განაკვეთს. Fitch-მა ობლიგაციებს „BB-“ რეიტინგი მიანიჭა.

2019 წლის 3 ივლისს ბანკმა დაასრულა სადებიუტო, საზეიმო 125 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის 10.75%-იანი სარგებლის მქონე დამატებითი პირველადი კაპიტალის უვადო სუბორდინირებული თამასუქების გამოშვების ოპერაცია („AT1 თამასუქები“). AT1 თამასუქები დარეგისტრირებულია ევრონექსტ დუბლინის რეგულირებად ბაზარზე და Fitch-ის მიერ მინიჭებული აქვს „B-“ რეიტინგი. AT1 თამასუქები ამავდროულად დარეგისტრირდა სს „საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟაზე“, რის შედეგადაც გახდა დამატებითი პირველადი კაპიტალის თამასუქების პირველი ორგზის რეგისტრირებული საერთაშორისო შეთავაზება საქართველოდან.

2019 წლის 19 ივნისს ბანკმა დაასრულა სადებიუტო 300 მილიონი აშშ დოლარის 5-წლიანი 5.75%-იანი (6%-იანი სარგებელი) პრიორიტეტული არაუზრუნველყოფილი ობლიგაციების გამოშვების ოპერაცია. თამასუქები დარეგისტრირებულია ევრონექსტ დუბლინის რეგულირებად ბაზარზე და Moody's-ის მიერ მინიჭებული აქვს „Ba2“, ხოლო Fitch-ის მიერ – „BB-“ რეიტინგი. თამასუქები ამავდროულად დარეგისტრირდა სს „საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟაზე“, რის შედეგადაც გახდა პრიორიტეტული არაუზრუნველყოფილი თამასუქების პირველი ორგზის დარეგისტრირებული საერთაშორისო შეთავაზება საქართველოდან.

22. ანარიცხები ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიების, საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებისა და ვალდებულებებისა და ხარჯებისთვის

ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიების საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებების და ვალდებულებებისა და ხარჯების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის მოძრაობა ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია	საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	სხვა ვალდებულებების და ხარჯების ანარიცხები	სულ
ნაშთი 2019 წლის 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით	**4,393**	**5,424**	**4,000**	**13,817**
მოგებაში ან ზარალში აღრიცხული წმინდა დანახარჯები	3,069	(913)	2,105	4,261
რეზერვის გამოყენება	-	-	(1,104)	(1,104)
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში გადაყვანის ეფექტი	4	-	-	4
ნაშთი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**7,466**	**4,511**	**5,001**	**16,978**
მოგებაში ან ზარალში აღრიცხული წმინდა დანახარჯები	(3,568)	330	2,600	(638)
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში გადაყვანის ეფექტი	529	583	-	1,112
ნაშთი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**4,427**	**5,424**	**7,601**	**17,452**
მოგებაში ან ზარალში აღრიცხული წმინდა დანახარჯები	384	(1,588)	-	(1,204)
წარსადგენ ვალუტაში გადაყვანის ეფექტი	(191)	(212)	-	(403)
ნაშთი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**4,620**	**3,624**	**7,601**	**15,845**

22. ანარიცხები ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიების, საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებისა და ვალდებულებებისა და ხარჯებისთვის გაგრძელება

საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები: გაუფასურების ზარალის შეფასების მეთოდები განსხვავდება (i) აკრედიტივებისა და გარანტიებისთვის და (ii) აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზებისთვის.

აკრედიტივებისა და გარანტიების რეზერვის შეფასების მიზნებისთვის ჯგუფი მიმართავს სტადიების მიდგომას და მათ კლასიფიკაციას ახდენს 1-ელ, მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიებად. მნიშვნელოვანი მე-3 სტადიის გარანტიები ინდივიდუალურად ფასდება. უმნიშვნელო მე-3 სტადიის, ასევე 1-ელი და მე-2 სტადიის გარანტიები და აკრედიტივები კოლექტიურად ფასდება კრედიტის მოცულობის, კონვერსიის ზღვრული ალბათობის, დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში დანაკარგების და დისკონტირების ფაქტორის გამოყენებით. მოსალოდნელი რეზერვის ოდენობა განსხვავდება ინსტრუმენტის შესაბამის სტადიაზე კლასიფიცირების მიხედვით.

აუთვისებელი კრედიტის გაუფასურების რეზერვის შეფასების მიზნით ჯგუფი ერთმანეთისგან მიჯნავს შექცევად და შეუქცევად სასესხო ვალდებულებებს. შექცევადი ვალდებულებებისთვის ჯგუფი არ ქმნის გაუფასურების რეზერვს. რაც შეეხება შეუქცევად გაუცემელ კრედიტს, ჯგუფი აფასებს უტილიზაციის პარამეტრს (რაც წარმოადგენს მოსალოდნელი ლიმიტის უტილიზაციის პროცენტულ წილს, რომელიც დამოკიდებულია დეფოლტის შემთხვევაზე), რათა მოახდინოს კრედიტის გარებალანსური ნაწილის კონვერტაცია ბალანსურად.

მას შემდეგ, რაც განისაზღვრება შესაბამისი ბალანსური კრედიტის მოცულობა, ჯგუფი იმავე გაუფასურების მეთოდს მიმართავს, როგორსაც იყენებდა ბალანსური კრედიტების შესაბამისი ტიპისთვის.

23. სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები მოიცავს შემდეგს:

ათას ლარში	შენიშვნა	2021	2020	2019
სადებეტო ან საკრედიტო ბარათით შესრულებულ ოპერაციებზე გადასახდელი თანხები		28,963	6,408	13,259
სავაჭრო კრედიტორული დავალიანება		27,307	31,598	21,223
ვალდებულებები ფინანსური იჯარის აქტივების და მომსახურების მომწოდებლების მიმართ		18,295	10,851	25,923
გადარიცხვები გზაში		15,136	2,156	-
წარმოებული ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	41	10,216	121,183*	20,440
სასტუმროების და რესტორნების სექტორების თანადაფინანსებასთან დაკავშირებული ვალდებულებები		1,638	13,771	315
დეპოზიტების დაზღვევის სააგენტოსთვის გადასახდელი თანხა		1,033	930	549
საგარანტიო შენატანები ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნებისთვის		906	91	1,171
გარანტიებთან დაკავშირებით გადახდილი ავანსები		516	1,152	879
სხვა დარიცხული ვალდებულებები		16,610	23,102*	11,884
სულ სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები		**120,620**	**211,242**	**95,643**

**მენეჯმენტმა გადახედა ზღვრული დეპოზიტების ბალანსს ერთ-ერთ ფორვარდულ სავალუტო კონტრაქტზე, გამომდინარე იქიდან, რომ ის არ წარმოადგენს წარმოებულ ინსტრუმენტს. ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მეტი სიცხადისთვის, ეს დეპოზიტი წარმოებული ფინანსური ვალდებულებიდან, თანხით 5,270 ათასი ლარი, გადატანილი იქნა სხვა დარიცხული ვალდებულებების ქვე-კატეგორიაში, კერძოდ სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულების შენიშვნის ქვეშ.*

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, 92,613 ათასი ლარის სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები იყო მიკუთვნებადი ბანკისთვის (2020 წ.: 186,487 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 58,809 ათასი ლარი).

სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებების სამართლიანი ღირებულება წარმოდგენილია 42-ე შენიშვნაში.

24. სხვა ვალდებულებები

სხვა ვალდებულებები მოიცავს შემდეგს:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
დაქირავებულ პირთა გასამრჯელოების დარიცხული ხარჯი	45,984	28,957	42,017
საგადასახადო დავალიანება, მოგების გადასახადის გარდა	17,046	12,370	11,669
მიღებული ავანსები	13,075	10,390	11,161
სხვა	7,518	8,252	5,519
სხვა ვალდებულებები, სულ	**83,623**	**59,969**	**70,366**

ყველა ზემოაღნიშნული ვალდებულების დაფარვა მოსალოდნელია წლის ბოლოდან 12 თვის განმავლობაში.

25. სუბორდინირებული ვალი

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სუბორდინირებული ვალი შედგებოდა შემდეგისგან:

ათას ლარში	გაცემის თარიღი	დაფარვის თარიღი	ვალუტა	დაუფარავი თანხა თავდაპირველ ვალუტაში	დაუფარავი თანხა ლარში
აზიის განვითარების ბანკი	10/18/2016	12/31/2026	აშშ დოლარი	50,486	156,386
კერძო კრედიტორები	6/8/2017	12/19/2024	აშშ დოლარი	35,304	109,427
გლობალური კლიმატის პარტნიორობის ფონდი	11/20/2018	11/20/2028	აშშ დოლარი	25,097	77,739
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	12/21/2018	12/21/2028	აშშ დოლარი	20,079	62,195
ფონდი მწვანე ზრდისთვის	12/18/2015	12/16/2030	აშშ დოლარი	15,189	47,048
მიკროსაფინანსო ფონდი „ბლუორჩარდი“	12/14/2018	12/15/2025	აშშ დოლარი	14,966	46,360
მიკროსაფინანსო ფონდი „ბლუორჩარდი“	12/14/2018	12/14/2028	აშშ დოლარი	14,954	46,321
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	12/18/2015	12/16/2030	აშშ დოლარი	7,594	23,523
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	3/15/2016	3/17/2031	აშშ დოლარი	7,592	23,517
responsAbility SICAV (Lux) – მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო ზომის საწარმოების დაფინანსების ფონდი	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	5,930	18,369
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) – ფინანსური ჩართულობის ფონდი	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	3,115	9,649
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) – მიკროსაფინანსო ლიდერები	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	1,005	3,113
სულ სუბორდინირებული ვალი					**623,647**

25. სუბორდინირებული ვალი გაგრძელება

2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სუბორდინირებული ვალი შედგებოდა შემდეგისგან:

ათას ლარში	გაცემის თარიღი	დაფარვის თარიღი	ვალუტა	დაუფარავი თანხა თავდაპირველ ვალუტაში	დაუფარავი თანხა ლარში
აზიის განვითარების ბანკი	10/18/2016	12/31/2026	აშშ დოლარი	50,438	165,266
კერძო კრედიტორები	6/8/2017	12/19/2024	აშშ დოლარი	25,217	82,628
გლობალური კლიმატის პარტნიორობის ფონდი	11/20/2018	11/20/2028	აშშ დოლარი	25,096	82,230
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	12/21/2018	12/21/2028	აშშ დოლარი	20,079	65,789
ფონდი მწვანე ზრდისთვის	12/18/2015	12/18/2025	აშშ დოლარი	15,244	49,950
მიკროსაფინანსო ფონდი „ბლუორჩარდი“	12/14/2018	12/14/2025	აშშ დოლარი	14,949	48,983
მიკროსაფინანსო ფონდი „ბლუორჩარდი“	12/14/2018	12/14/2028	აშშ დოლარი	14,941	48,956
სუბორდინირებული ობლიგაცია (კერძო კრედიტორი)	8/31/2018	1/25/2023	აშშ დოლარი	10,102	33,098
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	12/18/2015	12/18/2025	აშშ დოლარი	7,633	25,010
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	3/15/2016	3/15/2026	აშშ დოლარი	7,631	25,004
responsAbility SICAV (Lux) – მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო ზომის საწარმოების დაფინანსების ფონდი	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	5,930	19,430
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) – ფინანსური ჩართულობის ფონდი	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	3,115	10,206
KfW	5/4/2015	5/8/2021	ლარი	6,737	6,737
KfW	6/10/2014	5/8/2021	ლარი	6,161	6,161
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების დაფინანსების ლიდერები	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	1,005	3,292
სულ სუბორდინირებული ვალი					**672,740**

25. სუბორდინირებული ვალი გაგრძელება

2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სუბორდინირებული ვალი შედგებოდა შემდეგისგან:

ათას ლარში	გაცემის თარიღი	დაფარვის თარიღი	ვალუტა	დაუფარავი თანხა თავდაპირველ ვალუტაში	დაუფარავი თანხა ლარში
აზიის განვითარების ბანკი	10/18/2016	10/18/2026	აშშ დოლარი	50,585	145,064
კერძო კრედიტორები	6/8/2017	12/19/2024	აშშ დოლარი	25,218	72,317
გლობალური კლიმატის პარტნიორობის ფონდი	11/20/2018	11/20/2028	აშშ დოლარი	25,089	71,948
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	12/21/2018	12/21/2028	აშშ დოლარი	20,074	57,565
ფონდი მწვანე ზრდისთვის	12/18/2015	12/18/2025	აშშ დოლარი	15,305	43,890
მიკროსაფინანსო ფონდი „ბლუორჩარდი“	12/14/2018	12/14/2025	აშშ დოლარი	14,924	42,798
მიკროსაფინანსო ფონდი „ბლუორჩარდი“	12/14/2018	12/14/2028	აშშ დოლარი	14,920	42,786
სუბორდინირებული ობლიგაცია (კერძო კრედიტორი)	8/17/2018	11/30/2022	აშშ დოლარი	10,101	28,976
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	12/18/2015	12/18/2025	აშშ დოლარი	7,663	21,975
ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევროპისთვის	3/15/2016	3/15/2026	აშშ დოლარი	7,662	21,971
responsAbility SICAV (Lux) – მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო ზომის საწარმოების დაფინანსების ფონდი	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	5,935	17,020
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux) – ფინანსური ჩართულობის ფონდი	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	3,117	8,940
KfW	5/4/2015	5/8/2021	ლარი	6,739	6,739
KfW	6/10/2014	5/8/2021	ლარი	6,162	6,162
მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების დაფინანსების ლიდერები	11/30/2018	11/30/2028	აშშ დოლარი	1,006	2,884
სულ სუბორდინირებული ვალი					**591,035**

ლიკვიდაციის შემთხვევაში, სუბორდინირებული სესხი იფარება მას შემდეგ, რაც ყველა დანარჩენი კრედიტორის დაკმაყოფილების შემდეგ.

სუბორდინირებული ვალის სამართლიანი ღირებულება განხილულია 42-ე შენიშვნაში. ინფორმაცია სუბორდინირებული ვალის ნაშთების შესახებ წარმოდგენილია 44-ე შენიშვნაში.

მსესხებლის ლიკვიდაციის და/ან მნიშვნელოვანი ფინანსური სირთულეების შემთხვევაში, კრედიტორი ეთანხმება იმას, რომ კრედიტორის მოთხოვნები ამ ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული სესხის და სხვა დავალიანების ძირითადი თანხის ან პროცენტის დაფარვასთან დაკავშირებით, სუბორდინირებულია და უნდა დაიფაროს მას შემდეგ, რაც დაკმაყოფილდება მეანაბრეების და არაუზრუნველყოფილი კრედიტორების გადახდის მოთხოვნები, გარდა იმ მოთხოვნებისა, რომლებიც თავადაც სუბორდინირებულია.

თუ სხვა რამე არ არის მარეგულირებელ ორგანოსთან შეთანხმებული, სესხის წინასწარ ნებაყოფლობითი ან სავალდებულო დაფარვა ან ამ ხელშეკრულების გაუქმება შეიძლება მოხდეს მხოლოდ სესხის გაცემის თარიღიდან ხუთი კალენდარული წლის შემდეგ და დასჭირდება მარეგულირებელი ორგანოს წინასწარი წერილობითი თანხმობა.

კრედიტის მიზანი არის, მსესხებელი უზრუნველყოს დაფინანსებით, რომელსაც მსესხებელი გამოიყენებს, როგორც მეორადი კაპიტალის ინსტრუმენტს, რათა გააუმჯობესოს მისი კრედიტუნარიანობა და მსესხებლისთვის კაპიტალის მარაგი შექმნა ამ ხელშეკრულების პირობების შესაბამისად.

26. საწესდებო კაპიტალი

ათას ლარში	ჩვეულებრივი აქციების რაოდენობა	სააქციო კაპიტალი
2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**52,539,769**	**21,014**
2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**52,539,769**	**21,014**
2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**52,539,769**	**21,014**

თითოეული აქციის ნომინალური ღირებულებაა 0.4 ლარი (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 0.4 ლარი ერთ აქციაზე, 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 0.4 ლარი ერთ აქციაზე). ყველა გამოშვებული ჩვეულებრივი აქცია სრულად განაღდებულია და მათზე მიიღება დივიდენდები.

	2021	2020	2019
ათას ლარში	**შუალედური**		**ჩვეულებრივი**
გადასახდელი დივიდენდები 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით	**-**	**-**	**-**
წლის განმავლობაში გამოცხადებული დივიდენდები	81,872	-	80,911
წლის განმავლობაში ფულის სახით გაცემული დივიდენდები	(81,872)	-	(80,911)
გადასახდელი დივიდენდები 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**-**	**-**	**-**
წლის განმავლობაში ერთ აქციაზე გამოცხადებული დივიდენდები	**1.56 ლარი**	**-**	**1.54 ლარი**

2021 წლის 11 აგვისტოს სს თიბისი ბანკის აქციონერების დირექტორთა საბჭო შეთანხმდა ერთ აქციაზე 1.56 ლარის ოდენობის დივიდენდზე. დივიდენდები აღირიცხა 2021 წლის 20 აგვისტოს და 2021 წლის 7 სექტემბერს აქციონერებმა მიიღეს ჯამში 81,872 ათასი ლარის დივიდენდები.

2020 წელს კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიით გამოწვეული უპრეცედენტო განუსაზღვრელობის გათვალისწინებით, დირექტორთა საბჭომ გადაწყვიტა, არ გაეწია დივიდენდების განაწილების რეკომენდაცია. გადაწყვეტილება დამტკიცდა ჯგუფის აქციონერების მიერ.

2019 წლის 19 აპრილს სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ აქციონერების წლიური სართო კრება, 2018 წლის აუდიტირებული ფინანსური ანგარიშგების საფუძველზე, ერთ აქციაზე 1.54 ლარის ოდენობის დივიდენდზე შეთანხმდა. დივიდენდები აღირიცხა 2019 წლის 28 მაისს და 2019 წლის 12 ივლისს აქციონერებმა მიიღეს ჯამში 80,911 ათასი ლარის დივიდენდები.

27. აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდები

2015 წლის ივნისის სქემა:

2015 წლის ივნისში ბანკის სამეთვალყურეო საბჭომ დაამტკიცა ხელმძღვანელობის ანაზღაურების სქემა ზედა და საშუალო რგოლის ხელმძღვანელებისთვის, რომელიც მოქმედებდა 2015 წლიდან 2018 წლის ჩათვლით. ამ სქემის მიხედვით ყოველწლიურად წინასწარ განსაზღვრული საქმიანობის შედეგების მიხედვით, აქციების გარკვეული რაოდენობა გადაეცემოდა ჯგუფის წამყვან მენეჯერებს და საშუალო რგოლის მენეჯერების უმრავლესობას. საქმიანობის შედეგებში იგულისხმება ეფექტიანობის ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები (KPI), რომლებიც არის (i) კორპორატიული და (ii) ინდივიდუალური. კორპორატიული ეფექტიანობის ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები ძირითადად უკავშირდება საბჭოს მიერ დაწესებული მომგებიანობის, ეფექტიანობის და პორტფელის ხარისხის სტანდარტების, ასევე მომხმარებელთა გამოკვლევებთან და თანამშრომელთა ჩართულობასთან დაკავშირებულ არაფინანსურ მაჩვენებლების მიღწევას. ეფექტურობის ინდივიდუალური მაჩვენებლები განისაზღვრება ინდივიდუალურად და გამოიყენება თითოეული თანამშრომლისთვის გადაცემული აქციების რაოდენობის გამოსათვლელად. ამ სქემის მიხედვით, უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობის წევრებმა ასევე მიიღეს აქციების ფიქსირებული რაოდენობა. გადაცემის შემდეგ ყველა აქციას აქვს მომსახურების პირობები და, ამ პირობების დაკმაყოფილებამდე, მათზე შესაძლებელია დივიდენდების მიღება; თუმცა არ შეიძლება მათი გაყიდვა ან გადაცემა მესამე მხარეებისთვის.

ვადა ითვალისწინებს უწყვეტ დასაქმებას მანამ, სანამ სქემის მონაწილეებისთვის უფლების ეტაპობრივი გადაცემა დასრულდება. 2015, 2016, 2017 და 2018 წლების თითოეული ტრანშის აქციები თანდათანობით გაგრძელდა მეორე, მესამე და მეოთხე წელს საქმიანობის შეფასების შემდეგ. აქციების

27. აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდები გაგრძელება

ოთხმოც პროცენტზე უფლების გადაცემის პერიოდი 3 წელია აქციების გამოყოფიდან. ამ კომპენსაციის სისტემით, უფლების გადაცემის პერიოდი მთლიანი პერიოდი გაგრძელდა 2022 წლის მარტამდე.

2015 წელს ჯგუფმა 17 ივნისი მიიჩნია წილობრივი უფლებების მინიჭების თარიღად. ხელმძღვანელობის მხრიდან მიღწეული მიზნების შეფასების საფუძველზე, 2015 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით 1,908,960 აქცია გამოიყო 2015-2018 წლის სქემებისთვის სრულად. აქციები თანდათანობით გადაეცა წევრებს წინასწარ გაწერილი სქემის თანახმად. წილობრივი უფლებების მინიჭების თარიღისთვის, სამართლიანი ღირებულება შეადგენდა 24.64 ლარს ლონდონის საფონდო ბირჟაზე რეგისტრირებულ ერთ აქციაზე.

ლონდონის საფონდო ბირჟის პრემიუმ სეგმენტში განთავსების შემდეგ, აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის სქემა თავისი არსით იგივე დარჩა და მხოლოდ იმ მიზნით განახლდა, რომ აესახა ჯგუფის ახალი სტრუქტურა, რის შემდეგაც საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფმა“ გაუნაწილა თავისი აქციები სქემის მონაწილეებს, სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ მაგივრად. შესაბამისი აქციების ღირებულება გადაუნაწილდა სს „თიბისი ბანკს“. ამის შედეგად სქემის ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის წესი არ შეცვლილა ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში.

აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის სქემა საშუალო რგოლის ხელმძღვანელობისა და სხვა შესაბამისი თანამშრომლებისთვის გაგრძელდა არსებული პირობებით 2018 წლის შემდეგ, გარდა უფლების გადაცემის პირობებისა, რომლებიც 2019 წლიდან შეიცვალა 10%, 10%, 80%-დან 33%, 33%, 34%-ით 3-წლიანი ვადით.

2018 წლის დეკემბრის სქემა:

2018 წლის 21 მაისს აქციონერებმა წლიურ საერთო კრებაზე დაამტკიცეს კომპენსაციის ახალი სისტემა, რომელიც ძალაში შევიდა 2019 წლის 1 იანვრიდან და მოიცავდა 2019 წლიდან 2021 წლის ჩათვლით პერიოდს. 2018 წლის 28 დეკემბერს დირექტორთა საბჭომ დაამტკიცა უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობისთვის ამ ახალი კომპენსაციის სქემების შემდეგი დეტალები და ჯგუფმა ეს თარიღი მიიჩნია უფლების მინიჭების თარიღად. ყველა სქემა არის წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით განსაზღვრული და შესაბამისად აღირიცხება.

აქციების სახით გაცემული გადავადებული ხელფასის გეგმა

უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობის ხელფასის ნაწილი გადაიხდება აქციებით, რისი მიზანიც არის ჯგუფის გრძელვადიანი წარმატების ხელშეწყობა და უფროსი აღმასრულებელი დირექტორებისა და მფლობელების ინტერესების შესაბამისობაში მოყვანა. აქციები, ჩვეულებრივ, გადაიცემა მეორე წლის (ანუ მომსახურების გაწევის წლის მომდევნო წლის) პირველ კვარტალში და ზუსტი თარიღი განისაზღვრება საბჭოს მიერ. აქციების 50%-ს აქვს 1-წლიანი გადავადების პერიოდი, ხოლო დარჩენილი 50% გადავადება გაცემის თარიღიდან 2 წლის ვადით. აქციები რეგისტრირდება მონაწილეების მინდობილი პირის, როგორც ნომინალური მფლობელის სახელზე და მონაწილეებს დივიდენდების მიღების უფლება ეძლევათ. 2021 წლიდან აქციების სახით გადავადებული ხელფასი აღარ ექვემდებარება გადავადებას და მიწოდებისთანავე დაუყოვნებლივ გადაიცემა მათზე უფლებები.

როდესაც ამის საჭიროება დგება, გადავადებული ანაზღაურება აქციების სახით გადაიხდება ნაწილობრივ სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ მენეჯმენტის წევრებთან გაფორმებული მომსახურების ხელშეკრულების საფუძველზე და ნაწილობრივ საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისისთან“, საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი“ ჯგუფთან ან ჯგუფის სხვა შვილობილ საწარმოებთან გაფორმებული მისი მომსახურების ხელშეკრულების საფუძველზე, რათა აისახოს აღმასრულებელი დირექტორის პასუხისმგებლობა თითოეულის წინაშე. თავდაპირველი ხელფასები განისაზღვრება და მტკიცდება სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს და დირექტორთა საბჭოს მიერ. ანაზღაურების კომიტეტი ორივე საბჭოს ეხმარება კომპენსაციასთან დაკავშირებულ საკითხებში და უწევს შესაბამის რეკომენდაციებს. გადადებული კომპენსაცია ექვემდებარება ჯგუფის ანაზღაურების შემცირების და დაბრუნების პოლიტიკას, სანამ არ მოხდება აქციებზე უფლების გადაცემა. თუ გადავადებული კომპენსაციის გადახდის შემდეგ, ნებისმიერ დროს, წლის ფინანსურ შედეგებში არსებითი უზუსტობა აღმოჩნდება, რომელთან მიმართებითაც მოხდა კომპენსაციის ფორმალურად გადახდა, ანაზღაურების კომიტეტს უფლება აქვს, იმ წლის ან ნებისმიერი მომდევნო ფინანსური წლის გადავადებული კომპენსაცია, რომელზეც უფლება არ გადაცემულა (ან რომელიც არ გადახდილა) მთლიანად ან ნაწილობრივ გააუქმოს (ან არ გადაიხადოს).

27. აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდები გაგრძელება

აქციების რაოდენობა გამოითვლება კომიტეტის გადაწყვეტილების თარიღამდე ბოლო ათი დღის აქციის საშუალო ფასის მიხედვით.

გადავადებული პრემიის გეგმა

უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობისთვის წლიური პრემია განისაზღვრება იმისდა მიხედვით, თუ რამდენად არის შესრულებული ეფექტიანობის ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები. აქციები, ჩვეულებრივ, გადაიცემა მეორე წლის (ანუ მომსახურების გაწევის წლის მომდევნო წლის) პირველ კვარტალში და ზუსტი თარიღი განისაზღვრება საბჭოს მიერ. აქციების 50%-ს აქვს 1-წლიანი გადავადების პერიოდი, ხოლო დარჩენილი 50% გადავადება გაცემის თარიღიდან 2 წლის ვადით. აქციები რეგისტრირდება მონაწილეების მინდობილი პირის, როგორც ნომინალური მფლობელის სახელზე და მონაწილეებს დივიდენდების მიღების უფლება ეძლევათ.

წლიურ ეფექტიანობის ძირითად მაჩვენებლებს ადგენს ანაზღაურების კომიტეტი ყოველი წლის დასაწყისში ამ კონკრეტული წლისთვის და ამტკიცებს საბჭო. თუ ეფექტიანობის ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები შესრულებულია, ანაზღაურების კომიტეტმა შეიძლება საბჭოს რეკომენდაცია გაუწიოს იმის თაობაზე, შეიძლება თუ არა გადაიცეს ჯილდო და ასეთი ჯილდოს ოდენობა. ჯგუფი არ უხდის გარანტირებულ პრემიებს აღმასრულებელ დირექტორებს. ეფექტიანობის ძირითადი მაჩვენებლების ხასიათი, მათი შესაბამისი წონებით და მიზნებით, წარმოდგენილია გამოქვეყნებულ წლიურ ანგარიშში. ჯილდოები ექვემდებარება ჯგუფის ანაზღაურების შემცირების და დაბრუნების პოლიტიკას, სანამ არ მოხდება აქციებზე უფლების გადაცემა. თუ ჯილდოს გადახდის შემდეგ, ნებისმიერ დროს, წლის ფინანსურ შედეგებში არსებითი უზუსტობა აღმოჩნდება, რომელთანაც მიმართებითაც მოხდა ჯილდოს ფორმალურად გადაცემა, ანაზღაურების კომიტეტს შეუძლია საბჭოს ურჩიოს, იმ წლის ან ნებისმიერი მომდევნო ფინანსური წლის ჯილდო, რომელზეც უფლება არ გადაცემულა (ან რომელიც არ გადახდილა) მთლიანად ან ნაწილობრივ გააუქმოს (ან არ გადაიხადოს). როდესაც ამის საჭიროება დგება, გადავადებული პრემია აქციების სახით გადაიხდება ნაწილობრივ სს „თიბისის“ მენეჯმენტის წევრებთან გაფორმებული მომსახურების ხელშეკრულების საფუძველზე და ნაწილობრივ საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისისთან“, საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი“ ჯგუფთან ან ჯგუფის სხვა შვილობილ საწარმოებთან გაფორმებული მისი მომსახურების ხელშეკრულების საფუძველზე, რათა აისახოს აღმასრულებელი დირექტორის პასუხისმგებლობა თითოეულის წინაშე.

აქციების რაოდენობა გამოითვლება კომიტეტის გადაწყვეტილების თარიღამდე ბოლო ათი დღის აქციის საშუალო ფასის მიხედვით.

გრძელვადიანი წამახალისებელი გეგმა

გრძელვადიანი წამახალისებელი გეგმა გამოიყენება გრძელვადიანი შედეგების მიღწევის პირობების შესასრულებლად ძლიერი მოტივაციის შესაქმნელად და, ამ პირობების შესრულების შემთხვევაში, ჯილდოს გასაცემად. შედეგების მიღწევის პირობები შეირჩევა ისე, რომ ჯგუფის და ბანკის აღმასრულებელი დირექტორების ინტერესები შესაბამისობაში მოვიდეს ჯგუფის სტრატეგიულ მიზნებთან მრავალწლიანი პერიოდის განმავლობაში და ხელს უწყობდეს გრძელვადიან ხედვას. აქციების მისაღებად აღმასრულებელმა დირექტორებმა უნდა დააკმაყოფილონ შედეგების მიღწევის განახლებადი პირობები სამწლიანი საქმიანობის ვადის განმავლობაში.

გრძელვადიანი წამახალისებელი გეგმის და აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდების შესახებ დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია წარმოდგენილია ანაზღაურების კომიტეტის ანგარიშში.

2020 წლის განმავლობაში სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ ხელმძღვანელობამ დაკარგა უფლება აქციების სახით გადავადებულ პრემიაზე და გრძელვადიანი წამახალისებელი გეგმის ჯილდოებზე, რომლებიც მიკუთვნებადია 2020 წლისთვის. ზემოაღნიშნულ გადაწყვეტილებას არ მოუხდენია გავლენა 2019 წლისა და 2021 წლის წახალისების სქემებზე. გადაწყვეტილება შეთანხმებულია ანაზღაურების კომიტეტთან, რომლის შესახებ დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია მოცემულია ანაზღაურების ანგარიშში.

27. აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდები გაგრძელება

სქემების შესახებ ინფორმაცია ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილია ცხრილის სახით:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
აქციების რაოდენობა, რომლებზეც უფლებები არ გადაცემულა პერიოდის დასაწყისში	**3,028,818**	**3,141,541**	**2,121,129**
გამოყოფილი აქციების რაოდენობა			
გამოყოფილი აქციების რაოდენობა – გადავადებული ხელფასი	–	–	285,047
გამოყოფილი აქციების რაოდენობა – გადავადებული პრემია	–	–	471,778
გამოყოფილი აქციების რაოდენობა – გრძელვადიანი წამახალისებელი გეგმა	–	–	459,751
გამოყოფილი აქციების რაოდენობა – საშუალო რგოლის ხელმძღვანელობა, შვილობილი კომპანიების ხელმძღვანელობა და სხვა შესაბამისი თანამშრომლები	321,453	528,325	396,525
გამოყოფილი აქციების რაოდენობა	**321,453**	**528,325**	**1,613,101**
გამოყოფილი აქციების მოსალოდნელი რაოდენობის შეფასების ცვლილება*			
ცვლილება 2019-2021 წლების ყველა ჯილდოს შეფასებებში	(361,739)	–	(57,058)
გადავადებული ხელფასის 2020 წლის ჯილდოს, გადავადებული პრემიის 2021 წლის გაცემების, გრძელვადიანი წამახალისებელი გეგმის შეფასების ცვლილება	–	479,580	–
ხელმძღვანელობის მიერ უფლების დაკარგვა 2020 წლის პრემიაზე	–	(428,451)	–
გამოყოფილი აქციების მოსალოდნელი რაოდენობის შეფასების ცვლილება*	**(361,739)**	**51,129**	**(57,058)**
იმ აქციების რაოდენობის შეფასების ცვლილება, რომლებზეც მოსალოდნელია უფლების გადაცემა, აქციის ფასისა და სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილების საფუძველზე – 2020 წლის საქმიანობის შედეგები	(169,753)	–	–
იმ აქციების რაოდენობის შეფასების ცვლილება, რომლებზეც მოსალოდნელია უფლების გადაცემა, შედეგების მიღწევის პირობების, აქციის ფასის და სავალუტო კურსის ცვლილების საფუძველზე – 2019 წლის საქმიანობის შედეგები	–	(71,847)	–
იმ აქციების რაოდენობის შეფასების ცვლილება, რომლებზეც მოსალოდნელია უფლების გადაცემა, შედეგების მიღწევის პირობების საფუძველზე – 2018 წლის საქმიანობის შედეგები	–	–	(16,501)
აქციების რაოდენობა, რომლებზეც უფლებები გადაცემულია			
2015 წლის ჯილდო – 80%-ზე უფლების გადაცემა	–	–	(405,573)
2016 წლის ჯილდო – 10%-ზე უფლების გადაცემა	–	–	(51,693)
2016 წლის ჯილდო – 80%-ზე უფლების გადაცემა	–	(413,544)	–
2017 წლის ჯილდო – 10%-ზე უფლების გადაცემა	–	(105,527)	(61,864)
2017 წლის ჯილდო – 80%-ზე უფლების გადაცემა	(451,251)	–	–
2018 წლის ჯილდო – 10%-ზე უფლების გადაცემა	(57,102)	(101,259)	–
2019 წლის ჯილდო – საშუალო რგოლის ხელმძღვანელობისთვის 33%-ზე უფლების გადაცემა	(47,401)	–	–
2019 წლის ჯილდო – უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობისთვის 50%-ზე უფლების გადაცემა	(137,779)	–	–
აქციების რაოდენობა, რომლებზეც უფლებები გადაცემულია	**(693,533)**	**(620,330)**	**(519,130)**
აქციების რაოდენობა, რომლებზეც უფლებები არ გადაცემულა პერიოდის ბოლოს	**2,125,246**	**3,028,818**	**3,141,541**
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეულ დანახარჯად აღიარებული მთლიანი ხარჯი პერიოდის განმავლობაში (ათასი ლარი)	**19,352**	**16,522**	**33,857**

** აქციების სახით გადავადებული კომპენსაციის მაქსიმალური თანხა ფიქსირებულია უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობისთვის და ზუსტი რაოდენობა გამოითვლება პოლიტიკის მიხედვით.*

არსებული პრემიების სისტემის საგადასახადო ნაწილი აღირიცხება წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით ანგარიშსწორებით.

27. აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდები გაგრძელება

აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის სქემაში წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით განსაზღვრულ ნაწილთან დაკავშირებული თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები აღიარებულია მოგება-ზარალის ანგარიშგებაში დარიცხვის წრფივი მეთოდით თითოეულ შესაბამის ტრანშზე უფლების გადაცემის პერიოდის განმავლობაში და შესაბამისი გატარება კრედიტდება აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის რეზერვზე საკუთარ კაპიტალში.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბერს ხელმძღვანელობა ეფექტიანობის ძირითადი მაჩვენებლების მიღწევის დონის საფუძველზე ხელახლა აფასებს აქციების რაოდენობას, რომლებიც უნდა გაიცეს აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის სისტემის მონაწილეებისთვის, იმ აქციების სავარაუდო რაოდენობის შემცირებით, რომლებზეც უფლებები უნდა გადაიცეს, 169,753-ით (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: აქციების სავარაუდო რაოდენობა, რომელზეც უფლებები უნდა გადაცემულიყო, შემცირდა 71,847-ით; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: აქციების სავარაუდო რაოდენობა, რომელზეც უფლებები უნდა გადაცემულიყო, შემცირდა 16,501-ით).

2019 წელს ჯგუფმა დააფუძნა თანამშრომელთა სარგებლის სატრასტო ფონდი და შექმნა აღმასრულებელ პირთა წილობრივი ანაზღაურების მინდობილი პირი – „Sanne Fiduciary Services Limited“ („მინდობილი პირი“), რომელიც მოქმედებს, როგორც ჯგუფის აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდის გეგმის მინდობილი პირი. იგი ჯგუფის აქციებს ყიდულობს ღია ბაზარზე და ფლობს მათ მონაწილეებისთვის მათ გამოყოფამდე და უფლებების გადაცემის თარიღამდე. აქციების რაოდენობა, შესყიდვა და ფლობა უნდა მოხდეს, სს თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფის ანაზღაურების კომიტეტის მითითებით. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მინდობილი პირის მიერ ფლობილი აქციების რაოდენობა იყო 641,391 (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 778,183; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 595,380), რაც წარმოადგენს მთლიანი მიმოქცევაში მყოფი აქციების 1.2%-ს (2020 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 1.4%; 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერი: 1.1%).

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი

დირექტორთა საბჭო („საბჭო“) არის საოპერაციო გადაწყვეტილებების მთავარი მიმღები და იგი განიხილავს ჯგუფის შიდა ანგარიშგებას, რათა შეაფასოს საქმიანობა და გამოყოს რესურსები. 2021 წელს ჯგუფმა თავიდან მოახდინა შემდეგი სეგმენტაცია:

- სტანდარტული წლიური ხელახალი სეგმენტაცია, რომლის შემდეგაც ზოგიერთი კლიენტი გადანაწილდა სხვადასხვა სეგმენტზე – 93,916 ათასი ლარის სესხები და 75,268 ათასი ლარის მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშებმა მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებიდან გადაინაცვლა კორპორატიულ სეგმენტში.
- დაგროვილი ქონების მართვის ბიზნესი საცალოდან კორპორატიულ სეგმენტში გადავიდა 141,122 ათასი ლარის სესხებისა და 2,289,076 ათასი ლარის მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშების ოდენობით სეგმენტების განმარტების შეცვლის გამო.
- სფეისის სეგმენტი მთლიანად გადავიდა მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებიდან საცალო სეგმენტში 33,709 ათასი ლარის სესხებისა და 9,717 ათასი ლარის მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშების ოდენობით, სეგმენტების განმარტების შეცვლის გამო. გადაწყვეტილების საფუძველი იყო პროდუქტების ბაზის შემადგენლობა, რომელსაც სფეისი მომხმარებლებს სთავაზობდა. ამ პროდუქტების უმეტესი ნაწილი არის სამომხმარებლო, სწრაფი სამომხმარებლო და განვადება, რაც თავისი ხასიათით წარმოადგენს საცალო სეგმენტს.

ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილებში წარმოდგენილია ინფორმაცია 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით ხელახალი სეგმენტაციის ეფექტით და მის გარეშე.

სხვა გადატანები სეგმენტებს შორის, ძირითადად, გამოწვეული იყო წინა პერიოდთან შედარებით კლიენტის ზომის და მახასიათებლების ცვლილებით.

საოპერაციო სეგმენტები შემდეგნაირად განისაზღვრა:

- კორპორატიული – იურიდიული პირი/აფილირებულ პირთა ჯგუფი, რომელთა წლიური შემოსავალი აღემატება 12.0 მილიონ ლარს ან რომლებმაც მიიღეს 5.0 მილიონ ლარზე მეტი კრედიტი. ზოგიერთი სხვა ბიზნესკლიენტი შეიძლება შეხედულებისამებრ მიეკუთვნოს კორპორატიულ და საინვესტიციო ბანკინგის სეგმენტს ან გადავიდეს მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების სეგმენტში. გარდა ამისა, კორპორატიული / საინვესტიციო ბანკინგი, ასევე შეხედულებისამებრ, მოიცავს დაგროვილი ქონების მართვის კერძო საბანკო მომსახურებას შეძლებული პირებისთვის მართვადი აქტივების 250,000 აშშ დოლარის ზღვრული ოდენობით;

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი გაგრძელება

- საცალო – ფიზიკური პირები, რომლებიც არ არიან ბიზნესკლიენტები; ან ფიზიკური პირები, რომლებიც არიან სრულად ციფრული ბანკის, სფეისის, მომხმარებლები;
- მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები – იურიდიული პირები, რომლებიც არ შედიან კორპორატიული / საინვესტიციო ბანკინგის სეგმენტში;

კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები – მოიცავს ხაზინას, სხვა მხარდაჭერის და ბექოფისის ფუნქციებს და ჯგუფის არასაბანკო შვილობილ საწარმოებს. დირექტორთა საბჭო აფასებს საოპერაციო სეგმენტების შედეგებს მოგების გადასახადით დასაბეგრი მოგების საფუძველზე.

საანგარიშგებო სეგმენტები იგივე საოპერაციო სეგმენტებია.

2021, 2020 და 2019 წლებში ერთ გარეშე მომხმარებელთან ან კონტრაჰენტთან დადებული გარიგებებიდან მიღებულ შემოსავალი ჯგუფის მთლიანი შემოსავლის 10%-ზე ნაკლებს შეადგენდა.

ჯგუფის შემოსავლების უმეტესი ნაწილი მოდის საქართველოზე. ჯგუფის აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების წარმოქმნის გეოგრაფიული ანალიზი მოცემულია 37-ე შენიშვნაში.

არაპირდაპირი ხარჯების განაწილება, თუ შესაძლებელია, ხდება თითოეული ტიპის დანახარჯისთვის განსაზღვრული გამომწვევი ფაქტორების საფუძველზე. თუ რომელიმე ტიპის ხარჯისთვის/ზედნადები ხარჯისთვის გამომწვევი ფაქტორის განსაზღვრა შეუძლებელია, ეს ხარჯები სეგმენტებს შორის ნაწილდება იმავე ლოგიკის საფუძველზე, რომელიც გამოიყენება ანალოგიური ხასიათის ხარჯებისთვის (მაგ. სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები შეესაბამება საოპერაციო ხარჯების კატეგორიის უახლეს კატეგორიას).

სეგმენტებშორისი სატრანსფერო ფასწარმოქმნის მეთოდოლოგია საკუთარი რესურსებით შექმნილი ინსტრუმენტია, რომელიც ეყრდნობა ვადიანობის თანხვედრის ლოგიკას. იგი გამოიყენება ლიკვიდურობისა და საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკების სამართავად.

კორპორატიული ცენტრი ფულად თანხებს (დეპოზიტებს) სესხულობს ბიზნესსეგმენტებისგან, შესაბამისად თითოეულ სეგმენტს ყოველი დეპოზიტი აუნაზღაურდება მისი ვალუტის, ვადის, ტიპისა და ლიკვიდურობის მოთხოვნების მიხედვით. ბიზნესსეგმენტები შემდეგ ფულს სესხულობენ კორპორატიული ცენტრისგან სესხების დასაფინანსებლად, რომლებზეც თითოეული სეგმენტი უხდის შეთანხმებულ ფასს კორპორატიულ ცენტრს, თითოეული სესხის ვალუტის, ტიპის (ფიქსირებული თუ ცვალებადი), ვადის და კაპიტალის მოთხოვნების თანახმად.

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი გაგრძელება

ქვემოთ შეჯამებულია ჯგუფის საანგარიშგებო სეგმენტები 2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული წლისთვის:

სეგმენტების შესახებ ინფორმაცია ქვემოთ მომზადებულია ზემოთ აღწერილი 2021 წლის ხელახალი სეგმენტაციის ეფექტის გათვალისწინებით.

ათას ლარში	კორპორა-ტიული	საცალო	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები	სულ
2021					
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	562,014	678,815	384,337	237,911	**1,863,077**
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	(278,005)	(119,200)	(11,162)	(487,061)	**(895,428)**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებზე	-	-	-	28,143	**28,143**
სეგმენტებშორისი საპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	71,408	(169,947)	(154,827)	253,366	**-**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**355,417**	**389,668**	**218,348**	**32,359**	**995,792**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	112,479	212,922	52,811	(52)	**378,160**
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(81,033)	(38,282)	(33,874)	(84)	**(153,273)**
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი	**31,446**	**174,640**	**18,937**	**(136)**	**224,887**
წმინდა შემოსულობა სავალუტო წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან	57,102	35,942	27,496	3,654	**124,194**
წმინდა შემოსულობა საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,411	-	-	9,745	**11,156**
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	2,706	8,879	877	28,580	**41,042**
მეკავშირე საწარმოს მოგების წილი	-	-	-	837	**837**
სხვა საოპერაციო არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**61,219**	**44,821**	**28,373**	**42,816**	**177,229**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	59,743	(23,742)	7,175	-	**43,176**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიასა და საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება	636	369	199	-	**1,204**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებულ მოთხოვნებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება	-	-	-	236	**236**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი სხვა ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის	(521)	(3,307)	-	(10,633)	**(14,461)**
საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება ფინანსურ აქტივებზე, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,096	-	-	1,498	**2,594**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	(7,950)	(36)	(1,360)	(2,369)	**(11,715)**
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების ზარალის შემდეგ	**501,086**	**582,413**	**271,672**	**63,771**	**1,418,942**
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები	(49,009)	(134,138)	(52,956)	(19,644)	**(255,747)**
ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია	(5,258)	(51,480)	(11,626)	(2,258)	**(70,622)**
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(16,394)	(77,593)	(20,384)	(14,253)	**(128,624)**
საოპერაციო დანახარჯები	**(70,661)**	**(263,211)**	**(84,966)**	**(36,155)**	**(454,993)**
ზარალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების მოდიფიკაციის შედეგად	(945)	(688)	(93)	-	**(1,726)**
დასაბეგრი მოგება	**429,480**	**318,514**	**186,613**	**27,616**	**962,223**
მოგების გადასახადის ხარჯი	(48,779)	(32,189)	(21,137)	(17,173)	**(119,278)**
წლის წმინდა მოგება	**380,701**	**286,325**	**165,476**	**10,443**	**842,945**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, გაცხადებული სესხები და ავანსები, სულ	6,547,741	6,265,507	4,141,305	-	**16,954,553**
სულ მომხმარებელთა გაცხადებული ანგარიშები	7,378,552	5,629,823	1,564,150	311,620	**14,884,145**
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები	3,201,286	178,556	381,201	-	**3,761,043**

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი გაგრძელება

შედარების მიზნით, სეგმენტების შესახებ ინფორმაცია ქვემოთ მომზადებულია ზემოთ აღწერილი 2021 წლის ხელახალი სეგმენტაციის ეფექტის გათვალისწინებით.

ათას ლარში	კორპორა-ტიული	საცალო	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები	სულ
2020					
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	476,649	616,536	321,304	246,349	**1,660,838**
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	(230,061)	(116,507)	(11,057)	(496,464)	**(854,089)**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებზე	-	-	-	20,950	**20,950**
სეგმენტებშორისი საპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	59,132	(135,612)	(121,732)	198,212	**-**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	**305,720**	**364,417**	**188,515**	**(30,953)**	**827,699**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	84,671	168,320	37,740	(235)	**290,496***
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(55,456)	(43,133)	(22,997)	(131)	**(121,717)***
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი	**29,215**	**125,187**	**14,743**	**(366)**	**168,779**
წმინდა (ზარალი)/შემოსულობა წარმოებული სავალუტო ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან	55,911	28,581	25,699	(4,336)	**105,855**
წმინდა ზარალი საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	-	-	-	(624)	**(624)**
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	1,855	6,939	391	4,169	**13,354**
სხვა საოპერაციო არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	**57,766**	**35,520**	**26,090**	**(791)**	**118,585**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(30,434)	(205,180)	(95,197)	-	**(330,811)**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიასა და საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	3,546	(241)	(67)	-	**3,238**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებულ მოთხოვნებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	-	-	-	(7,760)	**(7,760)**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი სხვა ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის	(5,600)	(1,476)	-	(6,332)	**(13,408)**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, ფინანსური აქტივების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი,	(876)	-	-	(934)	**(1,810)**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	(5)	(3,672)	(795)	(1,358)	**(5,830)***
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი) მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების ზარალის შემდეგ	**359,332**	**314,555**	**133,289**	**(48,494)**	**758,682***
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები	(38,223)	(108,411)	(44,761)	(15,492)	**(206,887)**
ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია	(4,460)	(45,939)	(10,340)	(3,329)	**(64,068)**
ვალდებულებების და დანახარჯების რეზერვები	(400)	(2,200)	-	-	**(2,600)**
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(13,684)	(68,756)	(15,836)	(13,638)	**(111,914)***
საოპერაციო დანახარჯები	**(56,767)**	**(225,306)**	**(70,937)**	**(32,459)**	**(385,469)***
ზარალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების მოდიფიკაციის შედეგად	(6,345)	(23,633)	(7,153)	(3,884)	**(41,015)**
მოგება/(ზარალი) გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	**296,220**	**65,616**	**55,199**	**(84,837)**	**332,198**
მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/შეღავათი	(19,863)	23,759	2,337	(1,171)	**5,062**
წლის მოგება/(ზარალი)	**276,357**	**89,375**	**57,536**	**(86,008)**	**337,260**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, გაცხადებული სესხები და ავანსები, სულ	5,925,787	5,846,274	3,428,454	-	**15,200,515**
სულ მომხმარებელთა გაცხადებული ანგარიშები	5,854,182	4,975,661	1,293,222	511,230	**12,634,295**
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები	3,146,940	176,937	308,480	-	**3,632,357**

**გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას, რადგან ისინი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილ გარკვეულ გადაანგარიშებებს.*

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი გაგრძელება

სეგმენტების შესახებ ინფორმაცია ქვემოთ მომზადებულია ზემოთ აღწერილი 2021 წლის ხელახალი სეგმენტაციის ეფექტის გათვალისწინების გარეშე.

ათას ლარში	კორპორა-ტიული	საცალო	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები	სულ
2020 საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	462,203	617,125	335,161	246,349	**1,660,838**
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	(208,556)	(184,738)	(12,020)	(448,775)	**(854,089)**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებზე	-	-	-	20,950	**20,950**
სეგმენტებშორისი საპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	34,455	(59,379)	(125,599)	150,523	**-**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	**288,102**	**373,008**	**197,542**	**(30,953)**	**827,699**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	57,949	206,377	26,405	(235)	**290,496***
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(8,698)	(101,887)	(11,001)	(131)	**(121,717)***
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	**49,251**	**104,490**	**15,404**	**(366)**	**168,779**
წმინდა (ზარალი)/შემოსულობა წარმოებული სავალუტო ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან	51,443	31,561	27,187	(4,336)	**105,855**
წმინდა ზარალი საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	-	-	-	(624)	**(624)**
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	1,855	6,901	429	4,169	**13,354**
სხვა საოპერაციო არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	**53,298**	**38,462**	**27,616**	**(791)**	**118,585**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(29,089)	(201,652)	(100,070)	-	**(330,811)**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიასა და საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	3,546	(241)	(67)	-	**3,238**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებულ მოთხოვნებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	-	-	-	(7,760)	**(7,760)**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი სხვა ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის	(5,600)	(1,476)	-	(6,332)	**(13,408)**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, ფინანსური აქტივების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი,	(876)	-	-	(934)	**(1,810)**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	(5)	(3,590)	(877)	(1,358)	**(5,830)***
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი) მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების ზარალის შემდეგ	**358,627**	**309,001**	**139,548**	**(48,494)**	**758,682***
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები	(34,068)	(109,492)	(47,835)	(15,492)	**(206,887)**
ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია	(4,296)	(45,256)	(11,187)	(3,329)	**(64,068)**
ვალდებულებების და დანახარჯების რეზერვები	(400)	(2,200)	-	-	**(2,600)**
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(11,968)	(64,719)	(21,589)	(13,638)	**(111,914)***
საოპერაციო დანახარჯები	**(50,732)**	**(221,667)**	**(80,611)**	**(32,459)**	**(385,469)***
ზარალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების მოდიფიკაციის შედეგად	(6,345)	(23,633)	(7,153)	(3,884)	**(41,015)**
მოგება/(ზარალი) გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	**301,550**	**63,701**	**51,784**	**(84,837)**	**332,198**
მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/შეღავათი	(18,695)	21,360	3,568	(1,171)	**5,062**
წლის მოგება/(ზარალი)	**282,855**	**85,061**	**55,352**	**(86,008)**	**337,260**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, გაცხადებული სესხები და ავანსები, სულ	5,690,749	5,953,687	3,556,079	–	**15,200,515**
სულ მომხმარებელთა გაცხადებული ანგარიშები	4,001,068	7,255,020	1,378,207	–	**12,634,295**
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები	3,125,279	189,288	317,790	–	**3,632,357**

** გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას, რადგან ისინი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილ გარკვეულ გადაანგარიშებებს.*

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი გაგრძელება

შედარების მიზნით, სეგმენტების შესახებ ინფორმაცია მომზადებულია ზემოთ აღწერილი 2021 წლის ხელახალი სეგმენტაციის ეფექტის გათვალისწინებით.

ათას ლარში	კორპორა-ტიული	საცალო	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები	სულ
2019					
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	360,688	587,154	291,051	196,213	**1,435,106**
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	(148,464)	(147,099)	(9,966)	(364,893)	**(670,422)**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებზე	-	-	-	28,556	**28,556**
სეგმენტებშორისი საპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	11,216	(73,263)	(99,022)	161,069	**-**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**223,440**	**366,792**	**182,063**	**20,945**	**793,240**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	49,928	203,391	25,787	1,512	**280,618***
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(7,091)	(84,838)	(9,081)	(482)	**(101,492)***
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი	**42,837**	**118,553**	**16,706**	**1,030**	**179,126**
წმინდა (ზარალი)/შემოსულობა წარმოებული სავალუტო ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან	50,985	30,726	23,087	(2,363)	**102,435**
წმინდა შემოსულობა საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	-	-	-	169	**169**
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	4,322	8,204	1,082	3,968	**17,576**
მეკავშირე საწარმოების მოგების წილი	-	-	-	632	**632**
სხვა საოპერაციო არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**55,307**	**38,930**	**24,169**	**2,406**	**120,812**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	3,262	(81,569)	(3,723)	-	**(82,030)**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიასა და საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის (რეზერვი)/ამოღება	(2,691)	411	124	-	**(2,156)**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებულ მოთხოვნებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება	-	-	-	582	**582**
საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი) სხვა ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის	2,211	(3,545)	(11)	(6,372)	**(7,717)**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, ფინანსური აქტივების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(142)	-	-	(149)	**(291)**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	-	(2,743)	-	-	**(2,743)***
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების ზარალის შემდეგ	**324,224**	**436,829**	**219,328**	**18,442**	**998,823***
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები	(36,630)	(132,722)	(45,773)	(10,883)	**(226,008)**
ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია	(2,509)	(45,429)	(7,170)	(2,211)	**(57,319)**
ვალდებულებების და დანახარჯების რეზერვები	-	-	-	(2,105)	**(2,105)**
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(14,043)	(74,356)	(15,021)	(20,764)	**(124,184)***
საოპერაციო დანახარჯები	**(53,182)**	**(252,507)**	**(67,964)**	**(35,963)**	**(409,616)***
მოგება/(ზარალი) გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	**271,042**	**184,322**	**151,364**	**(17,521)**	**589,207**
მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/შეღავათი	(29,048)	(17,557)	(15,369)	18,452	**(43,522)**
წლის წმინდა მოგება	**241,994**	**166,765**	**135,995**	**931**	**545,685**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, გაცხადებული სესხები და ავანსები, სულ	4,904,244	4,896,594	2,861,117	-	**12,661,955**
სულ მომხმარებელთა გაცხადებული ანგარიშები	4,811,788	3,920,816	1,153,349	226,049	**10,112,002**
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები	2,468,261	190,598	300,992	-	**2,959,851**

** გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2019 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას, რადგან ისინი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილ გარკვეულ გადაანგარიშებებს.*

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი გაგრძელება

სეგმენტების შესახებ ინფორმაცია ქვემოთ მომზადებულია ზემოთ აღწერილი 2021 წლის ხელახალი სეგმენტაციის ეფექტის გათვალისწინების გარეშე.

ათას ლარში	კორპორა-ტიული	საცალო	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები	სულ
2019 საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	356,654	582,788	299,451	196,213	**1,435,106**
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	(166,857)	(152,566)	(10,153)	(340,846)	**(670,422)**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებზე	–	–	–	28,556	**28,556**
სეგმენტებშორისი საპროცენტო შემოსავალი/(ხარჯი)	31,352	(66,951)	(101,423)	137,022	**–**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**221,149**	**363,271**	**187,875**	**20,945**	**793,240**
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	49,387	203,448	26,271	1,512	**280,618***
საკომისიო ხარჯი	(7,059)	(84,870)	(9,081)	(482)	**(101,492)***
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი	**42,328**	**118,578**	**17,190**	**1,030**	**179,126**
წმინდა (ზარალი)/შემოსულობა წარმოებული სავალუტო ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან	49,852	30,726	24,220	(2,363)	**102,435**
წმინდა შემოსულობა საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გასხვისებიდან, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	–	–	–	169	**169**
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	2,952	9,563	1,093	3,968	**17,576**
მეკავშირე საწარმოების მოგების წილი	–	–	–	632	**632**
სხვა საოპერაციო არასაპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**52,804**	**40,289**	**25,313**	**2,406**	**120,812**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი)	3,262	(77,324)	(7,968)	–	**(82,030)**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიასა და საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის (რეზერვი)/ამოღება	(2,691)	411	124	–	**(2,156)**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებულ მოთხოვნებზე საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება	–	–	–	582	**582**
საკრედიტო ზარალის ამოღება/(რეზერვი) სხვა ფინანსური აქტივებისთვის	2,211	(3,545)	(11)	(6,372)	**(7,717)**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, ფინანსური აქტივების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(142)	–	–	(149)	**(291)**
არაფინანსური აქტივების წმინდა გაუფასურება	-	(2,743)	-	-	**(2,743)***
საოპერაციო შემოსავალი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო და არაფინანსური აქტივების გაუფასურების ზარალის შემდეგ	**318,921**	**438,937**	**222,523**	**18,442**	**998,823***
თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები	(36,630)	(131,583)	(46,912)	(10,883)	**(226,008)**
ცვეთა და ამორტიზაცია	(2,509)	(45,429)	(7,170)	(2,211)	**(57,319)**
ვალდებულებების და დანახარჯების რეზერვები	–	–	–	(2,105)	**(2,105)**
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	(14,043)	(70,255)	(19,122)	(20,764)	**(124,184)***
საოპერაციო დანახარჯები	**(53,182)**	**(247,267)**	**(73,204)**	**(35,963)**	**(409,616)***
მოგება/(ზარალი) გადასახადით დაბეგვრამდე	**265,739**	**191,670**	**149,319**	**(17,521)**	**589,207**
მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/შეღავათი	(29,048)	(18,101)	(14,825)	18,452	**(43,522)**
წლის წმინდა მოგება	**236,691**	**173,569**	**134,494**	**931**	**545,685**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული, გაცხადებული სესხები და ავანსები, სულ	4,660,473	5,053,203	2,948,279	–	**12,661,955**
სულ მომხმარებელთა გაცხადებული ანგარიშები	3,250,046	5,672,685	1,189,271	–	**10,112,002**
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები	2,451,769	205,433	302,649	–	**2,959,851**

** გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2019 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას, რადგან ისინი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილ გარკვეულ გადაანგარიშებებს.*

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	კორპორატიული	საცალო	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები	სულ
2021					
– საკომისიო შემოსავალი	112,479	212,922	52,811	(52)	**378,160**
– სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	2,706	8,879	877	28,580	**41,042**
სულ	**115,185**	**221,801**	**53,688**	**28,528**	**419,202**
შემოსავლის აღიარების დრო:					
– დროის გარკვეულ მომენტში	115,185	220,246	53,688	28,575	**417,694**
– გარკვეული ხნის განმავლობაში	-	1,555	-	(47)	**1,508**

ათას ლარში	კორპორატიული	საცალო	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები	სულ
2020					
– საკომისიო შემოსავალი	57,949	206,377	26,405	(235)	**290,496**
– სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	1,855	6,901	429	4,169	**13,354**
სულ	**59,804**	**213,278**	**26,834**	**3,934**	**303,850**
შემოსავლის აღიარების დრო:					
– დროის გარკვეულ მომენტში	59,804	210,986	26,834	3,934	**301,558**
– გარკვეული ხნის განმავლობაში	-	2,292	-	-	**2,292**

ათას ლარში	კორპორატიული	საცალო	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები	კორპორატიული ცენტრი და სხვა ოპერაციები	სულ
2019					
– საკომისიო შემოსავალი	49,387	203,448	26,271	1,512	**280,618**
– სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	2,952	9,563	1,093	3,968	**17,576**
სულ	**52,339**	**213,011**	**27,364**	**5,480**	**298,194**
შემოსავლის აღიარების დრო:					
– დროის გარკვეულ მომენტში	52,311	211,531	27,359	5,480	**296,681**
– გარკვეული ხნის განმავლობაში	28	1,480	5	-	**1,513**

28. სეგმენტის ანალიზი გაგრძელება

საანგარიშგებო სეგმენტების აქტივები მთლიან აქტივებთან შემდეგნაირად შეჯერდა:

ათას ლარში	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
სულ სეგმენტის აქტივები (მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული მთლიანი სესხები და ავანსები)	16,954,553	15,200,515	12,661,955
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული მთლიანი სესხების და ავანსების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(407,368)	(606,246)	(312,556)
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	1,595,460	1,601,599	994,479
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	2,086,113	2,098,506	1,591,829
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	42,237	19,690	15,597
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,938,196	1,527,268	985,293
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	-	1,059,946	1,021,568
მიმდინარე მოგების გადასახადის წინასწარ გადახდა	84	69,762	25,695
მოგების გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივი	2,056	2,134	2,173
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	442,207	161,002	115,211
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	252,340	270,978	256,660
სხვა აქტივები	373,892	256,646	247,201
შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობები	378,657	362,863	329,529
არამატერიალური აქტივები	267,406	223,577	159,109
საინვესტიციო ქონება	22,892	68,689	72,667
გუდვილი	28,197	28,197	29,459
აქტივის გამოყენების უფლება	58,001	49,746	57,086
ინვესტიციები მეკავშირე საწარმოებში	4,589	4,090	2,655
სულ აქტივები ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგების მიხედვით	**24,039,512**	**22,398,962**	**18,255,610**

საანგარიშგებო სეგმენტების აქტივები მთლიან ვალდებულებებთან შემდეგნაირად შეჯერდა:

ათას ლარში	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
სულ სეგმენტის ვალდებულებები (მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები)	14,884,145	12,634,295	10,112,002
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	2,984,075	4,485,873	3,593,901
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	1,583,699	1,419,513	1,213,598
მოგების გადასახადის მიმდინარე ვალდებულებები	86,302	27	818
მოგების გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულებები	10,979	13,084	18,806
ვალდებულებების და ხარჯების რეზერვი	15,845	17,451	16,979
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	120,620	211,242	95,643
სხვა ვალდებულებები	83,623	59,969	70,366
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	623,647	672,740	591,035
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	56,522	54,588	59,316
სულ ვალდებულებები ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგების მიხედვით	**20,449,457**	**19,568,782**	**15,772,464**

29. საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და ხარჯი

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მეთოდით გამოთვლილი საპროცენტო შემოსავალი			
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	1,601,966	1,393,856	1,225,201
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები*	-	95,888	58,597
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით*	185,424	103,516	74,043
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	13,491	13,870	27,915
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	4,315	1,621	1,416
სხვა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი			
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	57,881	52,087	47,934
სულ საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**1,863,077**	**1,660,838**	**1,435,106**
საპროცენტო ხარჯი			
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	(469,873)	(402,728)	(327,154)
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	(256,746)	(288,857)	(226,899)
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	(53,338)	(55,716)	(63,693)
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	(113,146)	(104,182)	(50,248)
სხვა საპროცენტო ხარჯი			
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	(2,325)	(2,606)	(2,428)
სულ საპროცენტო ხარჯი	**(895,428)**	**(854,089)**	**(670,422)**
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობა სავალუტო სვოპებზე	28,143	20,950	28,556
წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	**995,792**	**827,699**	**793,240**

**2021 წელი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილი ფინანსური ფასიანი ქაღალდების ბიზნესმოდელის ცვლილებებს.*

2021 წლს 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, 1,831,852 ათასი ლარის საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და 878,444 ათასი ლარი საპროცენტო ხარჯი იყო მიკუთვნებადი ბანკისთვის (2020 წ.: 1,630,741 ათასი ლარის საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და 839,830 ათასი ლარის საპროცენტო ხარჯი; 2019 წ.: 1,416,276 ათასი ლარის საპროცენტო შემოსავალი და 657,579 ათასი ლარის საპროცენტო ხარჯი).

2021 წლის განმავლობაში დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფ სესხებზე დარიცხულმა პროცენტმა შეადგინა 36,105 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 69,285 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 14,372 ათასი ლარი).

2021 წლის განმავლობაში 1,756 ათასი ლარის ოდენობის კაპიტალიზებული საპროცენტო ხარჯი (2020 წ.: 1,403 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: ნული) მიკუთვნებადი იყო ჯგუფის სათავო ოფისის მშენებლობისთვის. კაპიტალიზაციისთვის განკუთვნილი ნასესხები სახსრების ოდენობის დასადგენად გამოყენებული კაპიტალიზაციის ნორმა წარმოადგენს პროცენტიანი ვალდებულებების საშუალო შეწონილს ვალუტების მიხედვით: 7.7% ლარში, 2.9% აშშ დოლარში და 1.3% ევროში (2020 წ.: 7.7% ლარში, 3.6% აშშ დოლარში და 1.1% ევროში; 2019 წ.: ნული).

30. საკომისიო შემოსავალი და ხარჯი

ჯგუფის საკომისიო შემოსავალი და ხარჯი ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020 (გადაანგარიშებული)	2019 (გადაანგარიშებული)
საკომისიო შემოსავალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტებიდან, რომლებიც არ არის შეფასებული სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით:			
– საბარათე ოპერაციები	188,749	139,000*	135,015*
– ანგარიშსწორების ოპერაციები	108,046	84,366	81,933
– გაცემული გარანტიები	42,125	35,761	28,738
– ფულადი ოპერაციები	7,383	8,305	13,212
– აკრედიტივის გაცემა	2,906	6,200	5,215
– სავალუტო ოპერაციები	3,259	1,952	2,841
– სხვა	25,692	14,912	13,664
სულ საკომისიო შემოსავალი	**378,160**	**290,496**	**280,618**
საკომისიო ხარჯი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტებიდან, რომლებიც არ არის შეფასებული სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით:			
– საბარათე ოპერაციები	115,998	93,597*	78,752*
– ანგარიშსწორების ოპერაციები	18,052	13,041	13,729
– ფულადი ოპერაციები	6,062	6,618	4,731
– მიღებული გარანტიები და აკრედიტივები	4,628	4,148	3,628
– სხვა	8,533	4,313	652
სულ საკომისიო ხარჯი	**153,273**	**121,717**	**101,492**
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი	**224,887**	**168,779**	**179,126**

** გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 და 2019 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილ რეკლასიფიკაციებს.*

ბანკის საკომისიო შემოსავალი და ხარჯი ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020 (გადაანგარიშებული)	2019 (გადაანგარიშებული)
საკომისიო შემოსავალი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტებიდან, რომლებიც არ არის შეფასებული სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით:			
– საბარათე ოპერაციები	185,842	137,011*	131,919*
– ანგარიშსწორების ოპერაციები	79,617	59,746	56,257
– გაცემული გარანტიები	44,960	35,761	28,738
– ფულადი ოპერაციები	13,825	11,105	14,884
– აკრედიტივის გაცემა	73	6,388	5,703
– სავალუტო ოპერაციები	3,262	1,959	2,842
– სხვა	22,019	12,011	10,611
სულ საკომისიო შემოსავალი	**349,598**	**263,981**	**250,954**
საკომისიო ხარჯი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტებიდან, რომლებიც არ არის შეფასებული სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით:			
– საბარათე ოპერაციები	124,191	101,065*	85,558*
– ანგარიშსწორების ოპერაციები	16,143	11,427	11,406
– ფულადი ოპერაციები	23,843	19,225	14,395
– მიღებული გარანტიები და აკრედიტივები	4,628	4,148	3,628
– სხვა	7,223	3,718	172
სულ საკომისიო ხარჯი	**176,028**	**139,583**	**115,159**
წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავალი	**173,570**	**124,398**	**135,795**

**გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 და 2019 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებებს, რადგან ისინი ასახავს მე-2 შენიშვნაში აღწერილ რეკლასიფიკაციებს.*

31. სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
შემოსულობა საინვესტიციო ქონების გაყიდვიდან	22,933	1,003	938
შემოსულობა შენობა-ნაგებობების და აღჭურვილობის გასხვისებიდან	5,347	496	2,115
შემოსულობა დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფის საგნების მარაგების გაყიდვიდან	3,087	1,559	2,755
შემოსავალი საოპერაციო იჯარიდან	2,300	3,172	3,046
შემოსავალი ჩარიცხვის აპარატების გაყიდვიდან	294	477	926
სხვა	7,081	6,647	7,796
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი, სულ	**41,042**	**13,354**	**17,576**

2021 წელს ჯგუფმა გაასხვისა გარკვეული საინვესტიციო ქონება და შენობა-ნაგებობები, რომელთა უმეტესი ნაწილი აღირიცხა გაყიდვის ერთ ოპერაციად, რაც აღწერილია მე-15 შენიშვნაში.

შემოსავალი საოპერაციო იჯარიდან მთლიანად მიკუთვნებადია საინვესტიციო ქონებისთვის. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებულ წელს გასხვისებული დასაკუთრებული უზრუნველყოფის საგნის საბალანსო ღირებულება იყო 48,029 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 22,423 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 32,306 ათასი ლარი).

32. წმინდა შემოსულობა სავალუტო წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან

წმინდა შემოსულობა სავალუტო წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან შემდეგი წლებისთვის ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
წმინდა შემოსულობა/(ზარალი) უცხოური ვალუტის გაცვლის ოპერაციებიდან	113,043	(96,484)	79,287
წმინდა შემოსულობა უცხოური ვალუტის კონვერტაციიდან	10,862	202,331	23,428
წმინდა შემოსულობა/(ზარალი) წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტებიდან	289	8	(280)
სულ წმინდა შემოსულობა სავალუტო წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან	**124,194**	**105,855**	**102,435**

ჯგუფის თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
ხელფასები და პრემიები	220,584	181,200	180,856
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით კომპენსაცია	19,352	16,522	33,624
სხვა კომპენსაციის ხარჯი	15,811	9,165	11,528
ხელფასები და თანამშრომელთა სხვა სარგებელი	**255,747**	**206,887**	**226,008**

32. წმინდა შემოსულობა სავალუტო წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტებიდან, უცხოურ ვალუტაში განხორციელებული ოპერაციებიდან და კონვერტაციიდან გაგრძელება

ბანკის თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯები ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
ხელფასები და პრემიები	198,837	161,833	160,941
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით კომპენსაცია	19,352	16,522	33,624
სხვა კომპენსაციის ხარჯი	14,102	8,040	10,461
ხელფასები და თანამშრომელთა სხვა სარგებელი	**232,291**	**186,395**	**205,026**

წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით კომპენსაცია წარმოადგენს აქციებით გადახდილ ანაზღაურებას და გამოირიცხება, როგორც არაფულადი ოპერაცია ფულადი ნაკადების კონსოლიდირებულ და ინდივიდუალურ ანგარიშგებაში.

თანამშრომლების თვიური საშუალო რაოდენობის კატეგორიებად ჩაშლა ასე გამოიყურება:

ჯგუფის თანამშრომლების რაოდენობა ასეთია:

თანამდებობა		**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
ზედა რგოლის ხელმძღვანელობა	*დროებითი*	-	-	-
	მუდმივი	6	6	7
საშუალო რგოლის ხელმძღვანელობა	*დროებითი*	-	-	5
	მუდმივი	295	301	231
სხვა თანამშრომლები	*დროებითი*	1,047	1,193	1,341
	მუდმივი	6,370	5,896	5,396
სულ		**7,718**	**7,396**	**6,980**

ბანკის თანამშრომლების რაოდენობა ასეთია:

თანამდებობა		**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
ზედა რგოლის ხელმძღვანელობა	*დროებითი*	-	-	
	მუდმივი	6	6	7
საშუალო რგოლის ხელმძღვანელობა	*დროებითი*	-	-	3
	მუდმივი	226	225	216
სხვა თანამშრომლები	*დროებითი*	1,000	1,062	1,140
	მუდმივი	5,728	5,366	4,935
სულ		**6,960**	**6,659**	**6,301**

34. ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები

ჯგუფის ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020 (გადაანგარიშებული)	2019 (გადაანგარიშებული)
არამატერიალური აქტივების ტექნიკური მომსახურება	19,131	15,504	12,885
პროფესიული მომსახურება	19,085	16,229	19,027
სარეკლამო და მარკეტინგული მომსახურება	17,375	17,046	18,344
შენობის დატვირთვა და იჯარა**	12,437	12,750	13,076
გადასახადები, მოგების გადასახადის გარდა	9,850	8,217	6,851
კომუნალური მომსახურება	8,192	6,518	6,800
დაზღვევა	7,999	7,640	6,083
შენობების და აღჭურვილობის ტექნიკურ-სამეურნეო მომსახურება	6,589	5,509	9,208
კომუნიკაცია და მიწოდება	5,615	5,203	5,555
საკანცელარიო ნივთები და სხვა საოფისე ხარჯები	4,431	5,322	4,638
თანამშრომელთა შერჩევა და გადამზადება	2,553	1,447	2,904
ტრანსპორტირება და ავტომანქანების ტექნიკური მომსახურება	2,365	1,610	2,027
დაცვის მომსახურება	1,787	1,822	2,001
ზარალი შენობა-ნაგებობების და მოწყობილობების გასხვისებიდან	1,229	93	937
ზარალი უზრუნველყოფაში ჩადებული დასაკუთრებული ქონების რეალიზაციიდან	598	181	1,310
საქველმოქმედო საქმიანობა	417	1,530	1,990
სამივლინებო ხარჯი	337	507	2,163
სხვა	8,634	4,786*	8,385*
სულ ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	**128,624**	**111,914***	**124,184***

** გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 და 2019 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას, რადგან ისინი ასახავს არაფინანსური აქტივების წინდა გაუფასურების რეკლასიფიკაციებს, რაც მე-2 შენიშვნაშია აღწერილი.*
***მოიცავს მოკლევადიან იჯარებს, დაბალი ღირებულების მქონე იჯარებს, დღგ-ს და სხვა შესაბამის საგადასახადო ხარჯს საიჯარო ხელშეკრულებებზე, რომლებიც აღიარებულია ფასს 16-ის თანახმად*

34. ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები გაგრძელება

ბანკის ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020 (გადაანგარიშებული)	2019 (გადაანგარიშებული)
პროფესიული მომსახურება	19,547	14,968	17,323
სარეკლამო და მარკეტინგული მომსახურება	16,621	16,358	17,491
არამატერიალური აქტივების ტექნიკური მომსახურება	16,500	13,590	11,307
შენობის დატვირთვა და იჯარა**	9,634	10,372	9,412
კომუნალური მომსახურება	7,852	6,308	6,576
შენობების და აღჭურვილობის ტექნიკურ-სამეურნეო მომსახურება	6,200	5,640	8,586
გადასახადები, მოგების გადასახადის გარდა	5,584	5,148	3,669
კომუნიკაცია და მიწოდება	4,553	4,226	4,682
საკანცელარიო ნივთები და სხვა საოფისე ხარჯები	4,108	5,012	4,353
თანამშრომელთა შერჩევა და გადამზადება	2,389	1,345	2,760
დაზღვევა	2,214	1,778	1,292
დაცვის მომსახურება	1,619	1,647	1,875
ზარალი შენობა-ნაგებობების და მოწყობილობების გასხვისებიდან	1,117	85	938
ტრანსპორტირება და ავტომანქანების ტექნიკური მომსახურება	634	442	640
ზარალი უზრუნველყოფაში ჩადებული დასაკუთრებული ქონების რეალიზაციიდან	583	23	1,270
საქველმოქმედო საქმიანობა	417	1,488	1,975
სამივლინებო ხარჯი	297	449	2,024
სხვა	3,799	1,274*	4,880*
სულ ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები	**103,668**	**90,153***	**101,053***

** გარკვეული თანხები არ შეესაბამება 2020 და 2019 წლის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებას, რადგან ისინი ასახავს არაფინანსური აქტივების წინდა გაუფასურების რეკლასიფიკაციებს, რაც მე-2 შენიშვნაშია აღწერილი.*
***მოიცავს მოკლევადიან იჯარებს, დაბალი ღირებულების მქონე იჯარებს, დღგ-ს და სხვა შესაბამის საგადასახადო ხარჯს საიჯარო ხელშეკრულებებზე, რომლებიც აღიარებულია ფასს 16-ის თანახმად*

34. ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები გაგრძელება

აუდიტორების გასამრჯელო შესულია პროფესიული მომსახურების ხარჯებში ზემოთ და მოიცავს შემდეგს:

ათას ლარში	აუდიტი	აუდიტთან დაკავში-რებული	სხვა მომსახუ-რება	სულ
31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.				
თიბისი ბანკი ჯგუფის და შვილობილი კომპანიების წლიური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტი	1,623	–	–	1,623
თიბისი ბანკი ჯგუფის და შვილობილი კომპანიების შუალედური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მიმოხილვა	–	480	–	480
სხვა მარწმუნებელი მომსახურება	–	–	932	932
სულ აუდიტორების გასამრჯელო	**1,623**	**480**	**932**	**3,035**
31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.				
თიბისი ბანკი ჯგუფის და შვილობილი კომპანიების წლიური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტი	1,711	–	–	1,711
თიბისი ბანკი ჯგუფის და შვილობილი კომპანიების შუალედური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მიმოხილვა	–	215	–	215
სხვა მარწმუნებელი მომსახურება	–	–	25	25
სულ აუდიტორების გასამრჯელო	**1,711**	**215**	**25**	**1,951**
31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.				
თიბისი ბანკი ჯგუფის და შვილობილი კომპანიების წლიური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების აუდიტი	1,165	–	–	1,165
თიბისი ბანკი ჯგუფის და შვილობილი კომპანიების შუალედური ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მიმოხილვა	–	463	–	463
სხვა მარწმუნებელი მომსახურება	–	–	864	864
სულ აუდიტორების გასამრჯელო	**1,165**	**463**	**864**	**2,492**

ზედა ცხრილში საკომისიოები გადასახადების გამოკლებით არის წარმოდგენილი. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული წლისთვის 910 ათასი ლარი (ასახულია ცხრილში სხვა მარწმუნებელ მომსახურებაში) მიკუთვნებადია 2021 წლის ოქტომბერში AT1 თამასუქების გამოშვებასთან დაკავშირებული მომსახურებისთვის.

35. მოგებიდან გადასახადები

მოგებიდან გადასახადის სარგებელი/(ხარჯი) მოიცავს შემდეგს:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
მიმდინარე გადასახადის დანარიცხი	121,305	612	44,690
გადავადებული საგადასახადო შეღავათი	(2,027)	(5,674)	(1,168)
სულ მოგების გადასახადის (ხარჯი)/სარგებელი წლის განმავლობაში	**119,278**	**(5,062)**	**43,522**

მოგების გადასახადის მიმდინარე ვალდებულებები მარეგულირებელი ორგანოების მიმართ, როგორც წესი, კვარტალურად გადაიხდება. თანხა გამოითვლება წინა წლის მიმდინარე მოგების გადასახადის თანხის გაყოფით 4 თანაბარ ნაწილად. 2021 წელს არ მომხდარა მიმდინარე მოგების გადასახადის წინასწარი გადახდა, ვინაიდან 2020 წლის შედეგი საგადასახადო ზარალი იყო და მოგების გადასახადის მიმდინარე გადასახდელები არა არსებობდა. შესაბამისად, 2021 წლის ბოლოსთვის ბანკს გადასახდელი ჰქონდა მოგების გადასახადი, ხოლო 2020 და 2019 წლებში ჰქონდა მოგების გადასახადის აქტივი.

საგადასახადო განაკვეთი, რომლითაც იბეგრება ჯგუფის შემოსავლის უდიდესი ნაწილი, 15%-ს შეადგენდა (2020 წ.: 15%; 2019 წ.: 15%). საგადასახადო განაკვეთი, რომლითაც იბეგრება შვილობილი კომპანიების შემოსავლის უდიდესი ნაწილი, 15%-დან 20%-მდე მერყეობდა (2020 წ.: 15%-20%;; 2019 წ.: 15%-20%).

35. მოგებიდან გადასახადები გაგრძელება

ქვემოთ მოცემულია მოსალოდნელი და ფაქტობრივი საგადასახადო სარგებლის/ხარჯის შეჯერება:

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
კანონით დადგენილი საგადასახადო განაკვეთი	**15% – 20%**	**15% – 20%**	**15% – 20%**
დასაბეგრი მოგება	**962,223**	**332,198**	**545,154**
თეორიული გადასახადის დანარიცხი კანონმდებლობით გათვალისწინებული 15%-20%-იანი გადასახადის განაკვეთის მიხედვით	144,310	50,230	88,419
იმ მუხლების საგადასახადო ეფექტი, რომლებიც საგადასახადო მიზნებისთვის გამოქვითვას ან დაკავებას არ ექვემდებარება:			
– გადასახადისგან გათავისუფლებული შემოსავალი	(25,447)	(26,877)	(22,002)
– გამოუქვითავი ხარჯები	158	(2,322)	(2,083)
– საგადასახადო კანონმდებლობის ცვლილების მოსალოდნელი ეფექტი	343	(23,226)	(55)
– სხვა სხვაობები	(86)	(2,867)	(20,757)
სულ წლის მოგების გადასახადის ხარჯი/(სარგებელი)	**119,278**	**(5,062)**	**43,522**

სხვაობები ფასს-სა და საქართველოსა და აზერბაიჯანში საგადასახადო რეგულირებას შორის წარმოშობს დროებით სხვაობებს ფინანსური ანგარიშგების მიზნებისთვის აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების საბალანსო ღირებულებებსა და მათ საგადასახადო ბაზებს შორის. ამ დროებითი სხვაობების მოძრაობის საგადასახადო ეფექტი წარმოდგენილია ქვემოთ და აღირიცხება 15%-ით (2020 წ.: 15%; 2019 წ.: 15%) საქართველოსთვის და 20%-ით აზერბაიჯანისთვის (2020 წ.: 20%; 2019 წ.: 20%).

შემოსავალი, რომელიც არ იბეგრება გადასახადით, მოიცავს საპროცენტო შემოსავალს სებ-ში განთავსებებიდან, საქართველოს მთავრობის სახაზინო თამასუქებს და საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებების ფასიან ქაღალდებს. სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდების გადაფასების შედეგად არ აღიარებულა გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივები/ვალდებულებები (ვინაიდან ფასიანი ქაღალდების უმეტესობა ან გადასახადისგან იყო გათავისუფლებული ან არ იყო გასაყიდად განკუთვნილი ესტონურ მოდელზე გადასვლის თარიღამდე, რაც განხილულია ქვემოთ) და მისი საგადასახადო ეფექტი არ აისახა სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში. არაგამოქვითვადი ხარჯები მოიცავს გადახდილ ჯარიმებს და საქველმოქმედო ხარჯებს ბენეფიციარისთვის, რომლებიც არ არის რეგისტრირებული საქველმოქმედო ორგანიზაციებად.

2016 წლის 13 მაისს საქართველოს მთავრობამ ცვლილებები შეიტანა საქართველოს საგადასახადო კოდექსში, რომლებიც ძალაში შევიდა 2019 წლის 1 იანვრიდან კომერციული ბანკებისთვის, საკრედიტო კავშირებისთვის, სადაზღვევო ორგანიზაციებისთვის, მიკროსაფინანსო ორგანიზაციებისა და ლომბარდებისთვის, ხოლო 2017 წლის 1 იანვრიდან – სხვა საწარმოებისთვის. თუმცა 2018 წელს საქართველოს მთავრობამ ცვლილებების ძალაში შესვლის თარიღი 2023 წლის 1 იანვრამდე გადაწია კომერციული ბანკებისთვის, საკრედიტო კავშირებისთვის, სადაზღვევო ორგანიზაციებისთვის, მიკროსაფინანსო ორგანიზაციებისა და ლომბარდებისთვის. ახალი კოდექსი გავლენას ახდენს ჯგუფის მოგების გადასახადის აღიარებისა და შეფასების პრინციპებზე და ასევე მოქმედებს ჯგუფის მოგების გადავადებულ საგადასახადო აქტივებზე/ვალდებულებებზე. კომპანიებს არ ევალებათ მოგების გადასახადის გადახდა თავიანთ დასაბეგრ მოგებაზე (რომელიც მიღებულია 2017 წლის 1 იანვრიდან ან 2023 წლის 1 იანვრიდან კომერციული ბანკებისთვის, საკრედიტო კავშირებისთვის, სადაზღვევო ორგანიზაციებისთვის, მიკროსაფინანსო ორგანიზაციებისა და ლომბარდებისთვის), სანამ მოგება არ განაწილდება დივიდენდის სახით ან მოგების განაწილების სხვა ფორმით. დივიდენდის გადახდის შემდეგ, წარმოიშობა 15%-იანი მოგების გადასახადის დავალიანება უცხოური არარეზიდენტი იურიდიული პირისთვის და უცხოელი და ადგილობრივი ფიზიკური პირებისთვის ფულადი თუ არაფულადი ფორმით დივიდენდის გადახდის მომენტში. ადგილობრივი იურიდიული პირებისთვის გადახდილი დივიდენდები გათავისუფლებულია გადასახადისგან. დივიდენდების განაწილების გარდა გადასახადი ერიცხება იმ ხარჯებსა და სხვა გადახდებს, რომლებიც არ არის დაკავშირებული ეკონომიკურ საქმიანობასთან, საქონლის/მომსახურების უფასო მიწოდებას და/ან ფულადი სახსრების გადარიცხვას და წარმომადგენლობით ხარჯებს, რომლებიც აღემატება საქართველოს მოგების გადასახადის კანონმდებლობით განსაზღვრულ მაქსიმალურ თანხას იმავე თვეში, რომელშიც ეს ხარჯები გაიწია.

35. მოგებიდან გადასახადები გაგრძელება

გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივები/ვალდებულებები გადაფასდება იმ თანხებით, რომელთა ათვისება ნავარაუდევია 2021 წლის 1 იანვრიდან 2022 წლის 31 დეკემბრამდე.

ათას ლარში	1 იანვარი, 2021 წ.	(დაკრედიტებული)/ დარიცხული მოგებაზე ან ზარალზე	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.
(დაბეგვრადი)/გამოქვითვადი დროებითი სხვაობების და საგადასახადო ზარალის მომდევნო პერიოდზე გადატანის საგადასახადო ეფექტი			
შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობები	(3,781)	2,619	(1,162)
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	(18,617)	5,218	(13,399)
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	2,608	1,502	4,110
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	(1,684)	1,316	(368)
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	(461)	584	123
სხვა ვალდებულებები	(2,333)	1,411	(922)
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდა	1,368	1,327	2,695
მომდევნო პერიოდზე გადატანილი საგადასახადო ზარალი	11,950	(11,950)	-
წმინდა გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	**(10,950)**	**2,027**	**(8,923)**
აღიარებული გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივი	2,134	(78)	2,056
აღიარებული გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	(13,084)	2,105	(10,979)
წმინდა გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	**(10,950)**	**2,027**	**(8,923)**

ათას ლარში	1 იანვარი, 2020 წ.	(დაკრედიტებული)/ დარიცხული მოგებაზე ან ზარალზე	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.
(დაბეგვრადი)/გამოქვითვადი დროებითი სხვაობების და საგადასახადო ზარალის მომდევნო პერიოდზე გადატანის საგადასახადო ეფექტი			
შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობები	(11,363)	7,582	(3,781)
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	(8,822)	(9,795)	(18,617)
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	4,802	(2,194)	2,608
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	(2,486)	802	(1,684)
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	792	(1,253)	(461)
სხვა ვალდებულებები	(1,800)	(533)	(2,333)
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდა	2,253	(885)	1,368
მომდევნო პერიოდზე გადატანილი საგადასახადო ზარალი	–	11,950	11,950
წმინდა გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	**(16,624)**	**5,674**	**(10,950)**
აღიარებული გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივი	2,173	(39)	2,134
აღიარებული გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	(18,797)	5,713	(13,084)
წმინდა გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	**(16,624)**	**5,674**	**(10,950)**

35. მოგებიდან გადასახადები გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	1 იანვარი, 2019 წ.	(დაკრედიტებული)/ დარიცხული მოგებაზე ან ზარალზე	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
(დაბეგვრადი)/გამოქვითვადი დროებითი სხვაობების და საგადასახადო ზარალის მომდევნო პერიოდზე გადატანის საგადასახადო ეფექტი			
შენობა-ნაგებობები და მოწყობილობები	(20,748)	9,385	(11,363)
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	2,864	(11,686)	(8,822)
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	2,317	2,485	4,802
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	(3,641)	1,155	(2,486)
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	(70)	70	–
სხვა ვალდებულებები	(41)	833	792
აქციებზე დაფუძნებული გადახდა	864	(2,664)	(1,800)
მომდევნო პერიოდზე გადატანილი საგადასახადო ზარალი	663	1,590	2,253
წმინდა გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	**(17,792)**	**1,168**	**(16,624)**
აღიარებული გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივი	1,992	181	2,173
აღიარებული გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	(19,784)	987	(18,797)
წმინდა გადავადებული საგადასახადო ვალდებულება	**(17,792)**	**1,168**	**(16,624)**

ჯგუფის არსებული სტრუქტურისა და საქართველოს საგადასახადო კანონმდებლობის კონტექსტში, ჯგუფის სხვადასხვა კომპანიის საგადასახადო ზარალი და მიმდინარე საგადასახადო აქტივები შეიძლება არ გაიქვითოს ჯგუფის სხვა კომპანიების მიმდინარე საგადასახადო ვალდებულებებთან და დასაბეგრ მოგებასთან და, შესაბამისად, გადასახადები შეიძლება დაირიცხოს მაშინაც, თუ არსებობს კონსოლიდირებული საგადასახადო ზარალი. აქედან გამომდინარე, გადავადებული საგადასახადო აქტივები და ვალდებულებების ურთიერთგადაფარვა მოხდება მხოლოდ მაშინ, თუ ისინი უკავშირდება ერთსა და იმავე დასაბეგრ სამეურნეო სუბიექტს და ერთსა და იმავე საგადასახადო ორგანოს.

36. ფინანსური საქმიანობით გამოწვეული ვალდებულებების შეჯერება

ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილია ჯგუფის ფინანსურ საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული ვალდებულებების მოძრაობა თითოეულ წარმოდგენილ პერიოდში. ამ ვალდებულებების მუხლები ფულადი ნაკადების ანგარიშგებაში ასახულია, როგორც ფინანსური საქმიანობა.

36. ფინანსური საქმიანობით გამოწვეული ვალდებულებების შეჯერება გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	სხვა ნასესხები სახსრები	გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	სუბორდინირებული ვალი	საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	სულ
ფინანსურ საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული ვალდებულებები 2019 წლის 1 იანვრის მდგომარეობით	**2,872,071**	**13,343**	**650,919**	**60,232**	**3,596,565**
შემოსავალი ძირითადი თანხის მოძრაობიდან	1,819,899	1,176,049	-	-	**2,995,948**
ძირითადი თანხის გამოსყიდვა	(1,392,897)	(14,296)	(104,079)	(6,453)	**(1,517,725)**
წმინდა პროცენტის მოძრაობა**	5,225	1,140	(1,338)	383	**5,410**
სხვა არაფულადი მუხლების მოძრაობა*	-	-	-	2,818	**2,818**
სავალუტო კურსის კორექტირებები	122,589	37,362	45,533	2,336	**207,820**
ფინანსურ საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული ვალდებულებები 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**3,426,887**	**1,213,598**	**591,035**	**59,316**	**5,290,836**
შემოსავალი ძირითადი თანხის მოძრაობიდან	4,031,812	31,601		-	**4,063,413**
ძირითადი თანხის გამოსყიდვა	(3,319,427)			(13,251)	**(3,332,678)**
წმინდა პროცენტის მოძრაობა**	6,851	(2,133)	(812)	236	**4,142**
სხვა არაფულადი მუხლების მოძრაობა*	-	-	-	1,947	**1,947**
სავალუტო კურსის კორექტირებები	198,956	176,447	82,517	6,340	**464,260**
ფინანსურ საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული ვალდებულებები 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**4,345,079**	**1,419,513**	**672,740**	**54,588**	**6,491,920**
შემოსავალი ძირითადი თანხის მოძრაობიდან	1,750,443	242,287		-	**1,992,730**
ძირითადი თანხის გამოსყიდვა	(3,337,495)		(12,562)	(12,825)	**(3,362,882)**
წმინდა პროცენტის მოძრაობა**	(30,002)	2,710	(191)	63	**(27,420)**
სხვა არაფულადი მუხლების მოძრაობა*	-	-	-	18,462	**18,462**
სავალუტო კურსის კორექტირებები	(68,607)	(80,811)	(36,340)	(3,766)	**(189,524)**
ფინანსურ საქმიანობასთან დაკავშირებული ვალდებულებები 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**2,659,418**	**1,583,699**	**623,647**	**56,522**	**4,923,286**

** სხვა არაფულადი მოძრაობა წარმოადგენს ფინანსური იჯარის ხელშეკრულებებით გაფორმებულ იჯარებს გამოკლებული შეწყვეტილი იჯარები.*
*** წმინდა პროცენტის მოძრაობა მოიცავს დარიცხულ და გადახდილ პროცენტებს. სხვა ნასესხებ სახსრებზე, გამოშვებულ სავალო ფასიან ქაღალდებზე, სუბორდინირებულ სესხებზე და საიჯარო ვალდებულებებზე გადახდილი გადახდილი პროცენტი შედის საოპერაციო ფულადი ნაკადების გადახდილი პროცენტში.*

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა

საკრედიტო ხარისხი. ფინანსური აქტივის ტიპიდან გამომდინარე, ჯგუფმა შეიძლება გამოიყენოს აქტივის საკრედიტო ხარისხის შესახებ ინფორმაციის სხვადასხვა წყარო, მათ შორის სარეიტინგო სააგენტოების (Standard & Poor's, Fitch) მიერ მინიჭებული საკრედიტო რეიტინგები, საკრედიტო ბიუროს მიერ მინიჭებული საკრედიტო ქულები და ჯგუფის შიგნით შემუშავებული საკრედიტო რეიტინგები. ფინანსური აქტივები კლასიფიცირდება ჯგუფის შიგნით შექმნილი საკრედიტო ხარისხის კატეგორიებად, ერთდროულად შიდა და გარე საკრედიტო ხარისხის ინფორმაციისა და კონკრეტული კრედიტისთვის სპეციფიკური სხვა მაჩვენებლების გათვალისწინებით (მაგ. ვადაგადაცილება). ჯგუფი განსაზღვრავს საკრედიტო ხარისხის შემდეგ კატეგორიებს:

- ძალიან დაბალი რისკი – კრედიტები ავლენს ფინანსური ვალდებულებების შესრულების ძლიერ უნარს;
- დაბალი რისკი – კრედიტები ავლენს ფინანსური ვალდებულებების შესრულების საკმარის უნარს;
- საშუალო რისკი – კრედიტები ავლენს ფინანსური ვალდებულებების შესრულების დამაკმაყოფილებელ უნარს;
- მაღალი რისკი – კრედიტები საჭიროებს თვალყურის მკაცრად დევნებას, და
- დეფოლტი – კრედიტები დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში, საკრედიტო რისკით გაუფასურებული.

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასება:

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი არის სამომავლო ფულადი სახსრების დეფიციტის დღევანდელი ღირებულების ალბათობით შეწონილი შეფასება. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასება მიუკერძოებელია და განისაზღვრება შესაძლო შედეგების დიაპაზონის შეფასებით. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასებისას ჯგუფი ეყრდნობა იყენებს ოთხ კომპონენტს: დეფოლტის ალბათობა ("PD"), დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება ("EAD"), ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ("LGD") და დისკონტირების განაკვეთი. ამ შეფასებებში ითვალისწინებენ პერსპექტიულ ინფორმაციას, ანუ მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი ასახავს ძირითადი მაკროეკონომიკური ცვლადების, რომლებიც გავლენას ახდენენ საკრედიტო რისკზე, ალბათობით შეწონილ ცვლილებას.

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შესაფასებლად ჯგუფი მიმართავს სამი სტადიის მოდელს და თავის მსესხებლებს მიაკუთვნებს სამ სტადიას: ჯგუფი თავის კრედიტის ოდენობას პირველ სტადიას მიაკუთვნებს, თუ თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ საკრედიტო ხარისხი მნიშვნელოვნად არ გაუარესებულა და ინსტრუმენტი არ იყოს საკრედიტო დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში თავდაპირველი აღიარებისას. კრედიტის ოდენობა მეორე სტადიას მიეკუთვნება, თუ თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ დაფიქსირდა საკრედიტო ხარისხის მნიშვნელოვანი გაუარესება, მაგრამ ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი არ მიიჩნევა დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფად. კრედიტის ოდენობა, რომელზეც გამოვლენილია დეფოლტის ნიშნები, მიეკუთვნება მესამე სტადიის ინსტრუმენტებს. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის ოდენობა განსხვავდება კრედიტის ოდენობის ერთ-ერთი სტადიისთვის მიკუთვნების მიხედვით. პირველი სტადიის ინსტრუმენტების შემთხვევაში, მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი წარმოადგენს არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის იმ ნაწილს, რომელიც შეიძლება მიეწეროს საანგარიშგებო თარიღიდან მომდევნო 12 თვის განმავლობაში პოტენციურად დამდგარ დეფოლტის მოვლენებს. მეორე სტადიის ინსტრუმენტების შემთხვევაში, მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი წარმოადგენს არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს, ანუ საკრედიტო ზარალს, რომელიც შეიძლება მიეწეროს შესაძლო დეფოლტის მოვლენებს ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის მთლიანი არსებობის ვადის განმავლობაში. როგორც წესი, არსებობის ვადა უდრის ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის დარჩენილ სახელშეკრულებო ვადას. ისეთი ფაქტორები, როგორიცაა ხელშეკრულების მიხედვით დაფარვის გრაფიკის არსებობა, დაფარვის ვადის გაგრძელების უფლებები და მონიტორინგის პროცესები ჯგუფის მხრიდან მოქმედებს ვადის განსაზღვრაზე. მესამე სტადიის ინსტრუმენტების შემთხვევაში, დეფოლტის მოვლენა უკვე დამდგარია და არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი გამოითვლება თანხების მოსალოდნელი ამოღების საფუძველზე.

დეფოლტის განმარტება

ფინანსური აქტივები, რომლებისთვისაც ჯგუფმა გამოავლინა მინიმუმ ერთი ზარალის დადგომის შემთხვევა, მიეკუთვნება მე-3 სტადიას.

ჯგუფი დეფოლტის განმარტებისთვის იყენებს როგორც რაოდენობრივ, ისე ხარისხობრივ ინფორმაციას. მსესხებელი კლასიფიცირდება, როგორც დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი, თუ შემდეგი პირობებიდან ერთი მაინც დადგება:

- ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული რომელიმე გადახდა 90 დღეზე მეტი ხნით არის ვადაგადაცილებული;
- ფაქტორები, რომლებიც მიანიშნებს იმაზე, რომ მსესხებლისგან გადახდების მიღება არ არის მოსალოდნელი.

ინდივიდუალურად მნიშვნელოვანი მსესხებლების შემთხვევაში, ჯგუფი დამატებით იყენებს კრიტერიუმებს, მათ შორის, და არა მხოლოდ: გაკოტრების პროცედურა, მნიშვნელოვანი თაღლითობა მსესხებლის ბიზნესში, რამაც სერიოზულად იმოქმედა მის ფინანსურ მდგომარეობაზე, ხელშეკრულების პირობების დარღვევა და სხვა. მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებისა და კორპორატიული მსესხებლების შემთხვევაში, დეფოლტის გამოვლენა ხდება კონტრაჰენტის დონეზე, რაც იმას ნიშნავს, რომ ყველა მოთხოვნა მსესხებლის მიმართ აღირიცხება, როგორც დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი. რაც შეეხება საცალო და მიკრო კრედიტებს, გამოიყენება დეფოლტის განმარტება საკრედიტო ინსტრუმენტის დონეზე, „პულინგ ეფექტის" (ზღვარი, რომლის ზემოთაც მთლიანი დავალიანება ჩაითვლება დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფად) დამატებითი კრიტერიუმების გათვალისწინებით. თუ დეფოლტის

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

სიტუაციაში მყოფი კრედიტის ოდენობა აღემატება წინასწარ განსაზღვრულ ზღვარს, ყველა მოთხოვნა მსესხებლის მიმართ კლასიფიცირდება, როგორც დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი. როდესაც ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი კლასიფიცირდება, როგორც დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი, იგი ამ კატეგორიაში რჩება იმ დრომდე, ვიდრე ვეღარ დააკმაყოფილებს დეფოლტის კრიტერიუმებს ექვსი თანმიმდევრული თვის განმავლობაში. ასეთ შემთხვევაში ჩაითვლება, რომ კრედიტი აღარ არის დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში (ანუ დეფოლტი გამოსწორდა). იმის გასაანალიზებლად, თუ რამდენად მოსალოდნელია, რომ დეფოლტის აღმოფხვრის შემდეგ ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი დაუბრუნდეს დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფის სტატუსს, ექვსთვიანი გამოსაცდელი ვადა განისაზღვრა. კრედიტები, რომლებიც გადაინაცვლებს მე-2 სტადიაზე დეფოლტის მდგომარეობიდან, იქ ნარჩუნდება გარკვეული ვადით, სანამ გადავა 1-ელ სტადიაზე და კვლავ კლასიფიცირდება, როგორც სრულად მოქმედი ინსტრუმენტები.

საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა

ფინანსური აქტივები, რომლებზეც ჯგუფი აღმოაჩენს საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვან ზრდას მათი შექმნის თარიღის შემდეგ, მიეკუთვნება მე-2 სტადიას. საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის მაჩვენებლების აღიარება ხდება ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის დონეზე, მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ზოგი მათგანი ეხება მსესხებლის მახასიათებლებს. ჯგუფი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის როგორც რაოდენობრივ, ისე ხარისხობრივ მაჩვენებლებს იყენებს.

რაოდენობრივი კრიტერიუმები

რაოდენობრივ საფუძველზე ჯგუფი აფასებს თავდაპირველი აღიარების შემდეგ თითოეული კონკრეტული კრედიტის მოცულობის დეფოლტის პარამეტრის ალბათობის ცვლილებას და მას ადარებს წინასწარ დადგენილ ზღვრულ მაჩვენებელს. როდესაც აბსოლუტური ცვლილება დეფოლტის ალბათობაში აღემატება მოქმედ ზღვარს, მიიჩნევა, რომ მოხდა საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდა და კრედიტის მოცულობა გადაინაცვლებს მე-2 სტადიაზე. საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის რაოდენობრივი მაჩვენებელი ვრცელდება საცალო და მიკრო სეგმენტებზე, სადაც ჯგუფს აქვს საკმარისი რაოდენობის ემპირიული მონაცემები.

ხარისხობრივი კრიტერიუმები

ფინანსური აქტივი გადაინაცვლებს მე-2 სტადიაზე და არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი შეფასდება, თუ საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შემდეგი ხარისხობრივი კრიტერიუმებიდან ერთი მაინც დაფიქსირდება:

- სახელშეკრულებო დაფარვების ვადაგადაცილების 30-დღიანზე მეტი პერიოდი;
- კრედიტი რესტრუქტურიზებულია, მაგრამ არ არის დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში;
- მსესხებელი მიეკუთვნება „საყურადღებოს“ კატეგორიას.

ჯგუფს არ უარუყვია ვარაუდი, რომ საკრედიტო რისკი მნიშვნელოვნად გაიზარდა წარმოშობის შემდეგ, როდესაც ფინანსური აქტივი ხდება 30 დღეზე მეტი ხნით ვადაგადაცილებული. საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის ეს ხარისხობრივი მაჩვენებელი, სესხის რესტრუქტურიზაციასთან ერთად, გამოიყენება ყველა სეგმენტზე. განსაკუთრებით კორპორატიული და მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების სეგმენტისთვის, ჯგუფი ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის წარმოშობის შემდეგ რისკის კატეგორიის გაუარესებას იყენებს, როგორც საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის მაჩვენებელს. მონიტორინგის შედეგებზე დაყრდნობით, მსესხებლები ნაწილდებიან რისკის სხვადასხვა კატეგორიაში. თუ არსებობს გარკვეული სისუსტეები, რომლებმაც, მატერიალიზების შემთხვევაში, შეიძლება გამოიწვიოს სესხის დაფარვასთან დაკავშირებით პრობლემები, მსესხებლები მიეკუთვნებიან „საყურადღებოს“ კატეგორიას. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ საყურადღებო მსესხებლების ფინანსური მდგომარეობა საკმარისია ვალდებულებების დასაფარად, ამ მსესხებლების მკაცრი მონიტორინგი ხდება და გარკვეული ზომები მიიღება პოტენციური სისუსტეების შესამცირებლად. როდესაც ხდება მსესხებლის კლასიფიცირება „საყურადღებოს“ კატეგორიაში, იგი გადაინაცვლებს მე-2 სტადიაზე. თუ საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის რომელიმე ზემოთ აღწერილი მაჩვენებელი გამოვლინდება, ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი გადავა მე-2 სტადიაზე. ფინანსური აქტივი შეიძლება დაუბრუნდეს 1-ელ სტადიას, თუ საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის მაჩვენებლები აღარ ფიქსირდება.

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასება

ჯგუფი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შესაფასებლად ორ მიდგომას მიმართავს ინდივიდუალურ შეფასებას და კოლექტიურ შეფასებას. ინდივიდუალური შეფასება ძირითადად გამოიყენება მე-2 და მე-3 სტადიების ინდივიდუალურად მნიშვნელოვანი მსესხებლებისთვის. გარდა ამისა, ჯგუფმა შეიძლება თვითნებურად აირჩიოს გარკვეული კრედიტის მოცულობები მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის ინდივიდუალურად შეფასებისთვის, ჯგუფის საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის ან ანდერაიტინგის დეპარტამენტების გადაწყვეტილებაზე დაყრდნობით.

ჯგუფი დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადების მეთოდს იყენებს ინდივიდუალური შეფასებით ამოსაღები თანხის დასადგენად. ამოღებადი თანხის ზუსტი შეფასების უზრუნველსაყოფად ჯგუფმა შეიძლება მიმართოს სცენარული ანალიზის მიდგომას. სცენარები შეიძლება განისაზღვროს ინდივიდუალური მსესხებლის სპეციფიკური ინფორმაციისა და სამომავლო პროგნოზის, მსესხებლის საქმიანობის სფეროს ან უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ღირებულების ცვლილების მიხედვით. სცენარული ანალიზის შემთხვევაში, ჯგუფი ახდენს თითოეული სცენარისთვის ამოღებადი თანხის პროგნოზირებას და აფასებს შესაბამის ზარალებს. საბოლოო მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი გამოითვლება, როგორც თითოეულ სცენარში მოსალოდნელი ზარალების საშუალო შეწონილი, რომელიც შეიწონება სცენარის დადგომის ალბათობით.

არამნიშვნელოვანი და არაგაუფასურებული მნიშვნელოვანი მსესხებლებისთვის ჯგუფი კოლექტიურად აფასებს მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს. კოლექტიური შეფასებისა და რისკის პარამეტრების განსაზღვრის მიზნებისთვის, კრედიტი იყოფა რისკის ერთგვაროვან ჯგუფებად, მსგავსი საკრედიტო რისკის მახასიათებლების მიხედვით. ჯგუფის საკრედიტო რისკის საერთო მახასიათებლებში, სხვებთან ერთად, შედის: სტადია (1-ელი, მე-2 ან მე-3 სტადია), კონტრაჰენტის ტიპი (ფიზიკური თუ იურიდიული პირი), პროდუქტის ტიპი, რეიტინგი (გარე ან შიდა), ვადაგადაცილების სტატუსი, რესტრუქტურიზაციის სტატუსი, დეფოლტის კატეგორიაში ყოფნის თვეების რაოდენობა ან სხვა მახასიათებლები, რომლებმაც შეიძლება განასხვაონ გარკვეული ქვესეგმენტები რისკის პარამეტრის შეფასების მიზნებისთვის. ჯგუფების რაოდენობა განსხვავდება სხვადასხვა პროდუქტის/სეგმენტის მიხედვით, პორტფელის სპეციფიკიდან და თითოეულ ჯგუფში მონაცემების ხელმისაწვდომობიდან გამომდინარე. კოლექტიური მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი არის საკრედიტო რისკის შემდეგი პარამეტრების სიმრავლის ჯამი: დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება. დეფოლტის ალბათობა და ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში, რომლებიც განისაზღვრება ქვემოთ მოცემული განმარტების მიხედვით და დღევანდელ ღირებულებამდე დისკონტირდება ინსტრუმენტის ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთის გამოყენებით.

საკრედიტო რისკის პარამეტრების გამოთვლის მთავარი პრინციპებია:

დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება

დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება წარმოადგენს საკრედიტო რისკის მოცულობას ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის არსებობის განმავლობაში დეფოლტის დადგომის მომენტისთვის. დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანების პარამეტრი, რომელიც გამოიყენება მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოთვლის მიზნით, დროზეა დამოკიდებული, ანუ ჯგუფი უშვებს პარამეტრის სხვადასხვა სიდიდის გამოყენებას მომდევნო დროით პერიოდებზე კრედიტის ოდენობის არსებობის მანძილზე. დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანების ასეთი სტრუქტურა გამოიყენება ყველა ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტისთვის, რომელიც მიეკუთვნება პირველ და მეორე სტადიებს. მესამე სტადიის ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების და დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი შეძენილი ან შექმნილი გაუფასურებული აქტივების შემთხვევაში, დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანების ვექტორი შედგება ერთი ელემენტისგან, სადაც მიმდინარე დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება ერთადერთი სიდიდეა. დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება სხვადასხვანაირად განისაზღვრება სახელშეკრულებო დაფარვის გრაფიკის მქონე ამორტიზებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტებისთვის და განახლებადი ინსტრუმენტებისთვის. ამორტიზებადი პროდუქტების შემთხვევაში, დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანება გამოითვლება ძირითადი თანხის და პროცენტის სახელშეკრულებო დაფარვების გათვალისწინებით 12-თვიანი ვადის განმავლობაში 1-ელ სტადიაში განაწილებული ინსტრუმენტებისთვის და მთლიანი არსებობის ვადის განმავლობაში დანარჩენი ინსტრუმენტებისთვის. იგი დამატებით კორექტირდება, რათა ასახოს წინასწარ გადახდების გამო კრედიტის ოდენობის შემცირების ეფექტი – კერძოდ, სრულად წინსწრებით დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი. სრულად წინსწრებით დაფარვის განაკვეთის პარამეტრი წარმოადგენს იმის

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

ალბათობას, რომ ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტი სრულად დაიფარება წინასწარ გარკვეული პერიოდის განმავლობაში, დაფარვის ვადამდე. სრულად წინსწრებით დაფარვის კოეფიციენტის გამოთვლის მიზნებისთვის, ჯგუფი ითვალისწინებს დაფარვის ვადამდე სრულად გადახდილი ხელშეკრულებების ისტორიულ მონაცემებს.

დეფოლტის ალბათობა

დეფოლტის ალბათობის პარამეტრი აღწერს ინსტრუმენტის დეფოლტის დადგომის ალბათობას გარკვეული დროის პერიოდში. იგი აფასებს იმის ალბათობას, რომ მსესხებელი ვერ შეძლებს ხელშეკრულებით გათვალისწინებული დავალიანების დაფარვას. დეფოლტის ალბათობის პარამეტრი დროზეა დამოკიდებულია (ანუ აქვს კონკრეტული ვადიანობის სტრუქტურა) და ვრცელდება ყველა მოქმედ (არადეფოლტირებულ) ხელშეკრულებაზე. მხედველობაში მიიღება კლიენტების სხვადასხვა სეგმენტის სპეციფიკური ხასიათი, რომლებისთვისაც დეფოლტის ალბათობა განისაზღვრება, ასევე უნიკალური მახასიათებლები, რომლებიც განაპირობებენ მათ მიდრეკილებას დეფოლტისკენ და დეფოლტის ალბათობა მოდელირდება სხვადასხვაგვარად საცალო და მიკრო სეგმენტებისა და კორპორატიული და მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების სეგმენტებისთვის. დეფოლტის ალბათობის შეფასების მიდგომა ასევე დიფერენცირებულია სხვადასხვა დროის მონაკვეთისთვის და დამატებით კორექტირდება ამ პერიოდისთვის პროგნოზირებული მაკროეკონომიკური ცვლადების მოსალოდნელი გავლენის მიხედვით (იხილეთ „საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციის“ თავი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოთვლაში მაკროეკონომიკური მოლოდინების ჩართვის შესახებ დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაციისთვის). საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციის კორექტირება დეფოლტის ალბათობაზე გამოიყენება სამწლიანი პერიოდისთვის, იმის გათვალისწინებით, რომ მაკროეკონომიკურ პროგნოზებთან დაკავშირებული განუსაზღვრელობა შეიძლება უფრო გრძელ ვადას მოიცავდეს. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გამოსათვლელად ორი ტიპის დეფოლტის ალბათობა გამოიყენება: 12-თვიანი და არსებობის მანძილზე დეფოლტის ალბათობა. არსებობის მანძილზე დეფოლტის ალბათობა წარმოადგენს ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის დარჩენილი ვადის განმავლობაში დამდგარი დეფოლტის ალბათობის შეფასებას და იგი წარმოადგენს 12-თვიანი ზღვრული დეფოლტის ალბათობების ჯამს ინსტრუმენტის ვადის განმავლობაში. ჯგუფი დეფოლტის ალბათობის მოდელისთვის, როგორც წესი, მიმართავს რაოდენობაზე დაყრდნობილ მიდგომას, თუმცა არაერთგვაროვანი პორტფელების შემთხვევაში გამოიყენება რისკით შეწონილი მიდგომა. ჯგუფი იყენებს სხვადასხვა სტატისტიკურ მეთოდს, როგორიცაა 12-თვიანი დეფოლტის ალბათობების ექსტრაპოლაცია მიგრაციის მატრიცების საფუძველზე, არსებობის მანძილზე დეფოლტის ალბათობის მრუდის შედგენა დეფოლტის ისტორიული მონაცემების საფუძველზე და გრძელვადიანი დეფოლტის ალბათობის თანდათანობითი თანხვედრა დეფოლტის გრძელვადიან მაჩვენებელთან.

ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში

დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის პარამეტრი წარმოადგენს კრედიტის მოცულობის წილს, რომელიც სამუდამოდ (აუნაზღაურებლად) დაიკარგება, თუ მსესხებელი აღმოჩნდება დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში. რაც შეეხება პირველი სტადიისა და მეორე სტადიის ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტებს, ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ფასდება თითოეული პერიოდისთვის ინსტრუმენტის არსებობის მანძილზე და ასახავს მოსალოდნელი დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანების წილს ამ პერიოდისთვის, რომლის ამოღება არ მოხდება ინსტრუმენტის დარჩენილი ვადის განმავლობაში დეფოლტის თარიღის შემდეგ. რაც შეეხება მესამე სტადიის ფინანსურ ინსტრუმენტებს, ზარალი დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში წარმოადგენს დეფოლტის მომენტისთვის დაუფარავი დავალიანების წილს საანგარიშგებო თარიღისთვის, რომლის ამოღება არ მოხდება ამ ინსტრუმენტის დარჩენილი ვადის განმავლობაში. დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის შეფასება განსხვავდება კონტრაჰენტის ტიპის, სეგმენტის, პროდუქტის ტიპის, სეკურიტიზაციის დონის და ისტორიული ემპირიული მონაცემების არსებობის მიხედვით. დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის ზოგადი შეფასების პროცესი, რომელსაც ჯგუფი იყენებს, ეყრდნობა იმ დაშვებას, რომ კრედიტის დეფოლტის შემდეგ ორი ურთიერთგამომრიცხავი სცენარი შესაძლებელია. კრედიტი ან ტოვებს დეფოლტის მდგომარეობას (დეფოლტის გამოსწორების სცენარი) ან არ ტოვებს დეფოლტის მდგომარეობას და დაექვემდებარება ამოღების პროცესს (არაგამოსწორების სცენარი). შეფასების პროცესში გათვალისწინებულია იმის ალბათობა, რომ კრედიტი კვლავ განიცდის დეფოლტს გამოსწორების სცენარში. რისკის პარამეტრები, რომლებიც ორივე სცენარს ეხება, ანუ გამოსწორების და ამოღების მაჩვენებლები, ფასდება მიგრაციის მატრიცების მიდგომით, სადაც რისკის ჯგუფები განისაზღვრება დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში ყოფნის თანმიმდევრული თვეების მიხედვით. ჯგუფი

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის თითოეული პორტფელისთვის განსაზღვრავს ამოღების დროის მონაკვეთს, დეფოლტის თარიღიდან, რომლის შემდეგაც არსებითი ამოღებები ნავარაუდევი არ არის. თანხების ამოღების ვადა განისაზღვრება მონაცემების ანალიზით და ექსპერტის განსჯით. გარკვეული პორტფელებისთვის, ზოგადი მიდგომის ალტერნატიული ვერსიები შეიძლება იქნეს გამოყენებული ემპირიული მონაცემების შეზღუდულობის გამო. მნიშვნელოვანი კორპორატიული კრედიტების შემთხვევაში, ჯგუფი მიმართავს დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის მოდელირების მეთოდს, რომელიც ეყრდნობა ისტორიული დეფოლტებიდან რეალიზებულ ამოღებებს, დაკორექტირებულს ინდივიდუალურად შეფასებული, დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში მყოფი კრედიტების სამომავლო ამოღებების აპროქსიმაციით. მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებისა და არამნიშვნელოვანი კორპორატიული მსესხებლების დეფოლტის შემთხვევაში ზარალის მოდელირების მიზნით, ჯგუფი აფასებს პირდაპირ უზრუნველყოფის საგნის ანაზღაურებად ღირებულებას და უშვებს, რომ ფულადი სახსრების ამოღება არ არის მოსალოდნელი. უზრუნველყოფის საგნიდან ანაზღაურებადი ღირებულების შესაფასებლად ჯგუფი იყენებს შესაბამის შემცირებას, რომელიც განისაზღვრება უზრუნველყოფის სხვადასხვა ტიპისთვის და ახდენს მათ დისკონტირებას ეფექტური საპროცენტო განაკვეთით რეალიზაციის პერიოდზე. გარდა ამისა, ჯგუფი ყოველი საანგარიშგებო თარიღისთვის იღებს გადაწყვეტილებას, რომელიც ისტორიული მონაცემების მონაკვეთი უნდა გამოიყენოს ამოღებების მოდელირებისთვის.

საპროგნოზო ინფორმაცია

მიუკერძოებელი, ალბათობით შეწონილი მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასება მოითხოვს მასში გონივრული დანახარჯით ან ძალისხმევით მოპოვებული საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციის ჩართვას. საპროგნოზო ინფორმაციის მიზნებისთვის, ჯგუფი სამ მაკრო სცენარს განსაზღვრავს. სცენარები განისაზღვრება, როგორც საქართველოს ეკონომიკის მდგომარეობის საბაზო (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდო), ოპტიმისტური (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდოზე უკეთესი) და პესიმისტური (ყველაზე უფრო სავარაუდოზე უარესი) სცენარები. საბაზისო მაკროეკონომიკური სცენარის მისაღებად, ჯგუფი ითვალისწინებს პროგნოზებს სხვადასხვა გარე წყაროდან – საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკი, ფინანსთა სამინისტრო, საერთაშორისო სავალუტო ფონდი, ასევე სხვა საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებები – რათა უზრუნველყოს საბაზრო მოლოდინების კონსენსუსი. ოპტიმისტური და პესიმისტური სცენარები განისაზღვრება ჯგუფის მაკროეკონომიკური განყოფილების მიერ შემუშავებული სისტემით.

ჯგუფი იყენებს სტატისტიკურ მოდელებს და სხვადასხვა მაკროეკონომიკურ ფაქტორებს შორის ისტორიულ ურთიერთქმედებას და დეფოლტზე დაკვირვებებს, რათა გააკეთოს საპროგნოზო კორექტირებები. იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ ეს მოდელები არ იძლევა გონივრულ შედეგებს სტატისტიკური ან ბიზნესის თვალსაზრისით, ჯგუფმა შეიძლება გამოიყენოს ექსპერტის განსჯა ან მიმართოს ალტერნატიულ მეთოდს. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფი იყენებს იმავე მიდგომებს, რომლებსაც იყენებდა 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის. ჯგუფი სტატისტიკურ მოდელებზე დაყრდნობით აკეთებს საპროგნოზო კორექტირებებს ყველა სეგმენტში, კორპორატიულის გარდა. კორპორატიულ სეგმენტში მსესხებლის დონეზე ამომწურავი ფინანსური ინფორმაციის ხელმისაწვდომობისა და უმნიშვნელო სტატისტიკური მოდელების გამო, ჯგუფი მიმართავს სტრეს-ტესტებს. საბაზო, ოპტიმისტურ და პესიმისტურ სცენარებს მიენიჭა 50%, 25% და 25% ალბათობა, შესაბამისად.

საპროგნოზო ინფორმაცია ჩართულია მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის როგორც ინდივიდუალურ, ისე კოლექტიურ შეფასებაში.

მოდელის მართვა და გადამოწმება

ჯგუფი რეგულარულად გადაამოწმებს თავის მეთოდოლოგიას და დაშვებებს, რომ შეამციროს ყოველგვარი სხვაობა წინასწარ შეფასებულ და ფაქტობრივ საკრედიტო ზარალს შორის. ასეთი უკუტესტირება ტარდება მინიმუმ წელიწადში ერთხელ. უკუტესტირების პროცესის ფარგლებში ჯგუფი აფასებს რისკის პარამეტრების ფაქტობრივ რეალიზაციას და მათ შესაბამისობას მოდელის წინასწარ შეფასებებთან. გარდა ამისა, უკუტესტირების პროცესში ასევე ხდება სტადიებად დაყოფის კრიტერიუმების გაანალიზება. მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასების მეთოდოლოგიის უკუტესტირების შედეგები ეცნობება ჯგუფის ხელმძღვანელობას და, უფლებამოსილ პირებს შორის შემდგარი განხილვების შედეგად, მოდელების და დაშვებების დასახვეწი შემდგომი ნაბიჯები განისაზღვრება.

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

რისკის მართვა

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის გაუფასურების მოდელები შემუშავდა შიდა საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის განყოფილების მიერ გარე კონსულტანტების მონაწილეობით. განყოფილება მოდელების მეშვეობით ყოველთვიურად გამოითვლის მოსალოდნელ საკრედიტო ზარალს. ისინი ასევე პასუხისმგებლები არიან მოდელის უკუტესტირებაზე, ანალიზსა და მართვაზე.

ეკონომიკურ სცენარებს და ალბათობის წონებს ამზადებს მაკრო-ფინანსური ანალიზის განყოფილება.

მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასებაში გამოყენებული ყველა დაშვება, მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებებისა და მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდის ჩათვლით, გადის შემოწმებისა და დამტკიცების პროცესს:

- მთავარი ეკონომისტი გადაამოწმებს და ამტკიცებს საპროგნოზო სცენარებს და შესაბამის წონებს;
- შიდა რეზერვების კომიტეტი რეგულარულად მიმოიხილავს და ამტკიცებს მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შეფასებისას გამოყენებული ვარაუდებისა და განსჯის მართებულობას, ასევე მოდელირების შემდგომ კორექტირებებს და მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდას; შიდა კომიტეტში შედიან საწარმოს რისკის მართვის, პორტფელის საკრედიტო რისკის მართვის განყოფილებების უფროსები და რისკების დირექტორი, რომელიც საბოლოოდ ამტკიცებს მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალის შედეგებს ყოველი საანგარიშგებო თარიღისთვის.

კლიმატის რისკი. ჯგუფის ყველაზე მსხვილი ოპერაციები თავს იყრის საქართველოში, შესაბამისად, ხელმძღვანელობა კლიმატის რისკის მიმოხილვას ახდენს საქართველოს პოზიციიდან. საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების 2030 წლის სტრატეგიასა და სამოქმედო გეგმაში მოცემულია სხვადასხვა პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებები, რომლებსაც თიბისი ბანკმა დააყრდნო პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებების პოტენციური გავლენის განსაზღვრა ეკონომიკის სხვადასხვა სექტორზე. გარდამავლობის (მწვანე ეკონომიკაზე გადასვლის) რისკების და ფიზიკური (კლიმატის ცვლილების ზემოქმედების ფიზიკური გამოვლინებების) რისკების პოტენციური გავლენა რომ შევაჯამოთ, გარდამავლობის რისკები საქართველოში დაბალია, ვინაიდან საქართველოს ეკონომიკის დიდი ნაწილი უკავია ვაჭრობას და მომსახურებას და საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების 2030 წლის სტრატეგიაში წარმოდგენილი პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებები, საერთო ჯამში მცირე გავლენას მოახდენს ეკონომიკის სექტორებზე, განსაკუთრებით მოკლე და საშუალოვადიან პერსპექტივაში. საქართველოს კლიმატის ცვლილების 2030 წლის სტრატეგია ითვალისწინებს, რომ საქართველო გარდამავალი და მზარდი ეკონომიკა და ამიტომ სახელმწიფოს სტრატეგიაა არ დააბრკოლოს მშპ-ის ზრდა პოლიტიკით გათვალისწინებული ღონისძიებებით, არამედ, პირიქით, საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, მხარი დაუჭიროს უმტკივნეულო გადასვლას მწვანე ეკონომიკაზე. აღსანიშნავია, რომ მაკროეკონომიკური ფაქტორები, რომლებზეც ყველაზე მეტად მოქმედებს გარდამავლობის რისკები მთელ მსოფლიოში, როგორიცაა ნედლი ნავთობის, ბუნებრივი აირის და ლითონის მადნების მოპოვება, კოქსის და გადამუშავებული ნავთობპროდუქტების წარმოება მინიმალურად არის საქართველოში წარმოდგენილი, რის გამოც გარდამავალი ღონისძიებების საერთო გავლენა, ასეთის არსებობის შემთხვევაში, ეკონომიკურ ზრდაზე დაბალია. თავისი პორტფელის კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების უკეთ გასააზრებლად ბანკმა ჩაატარა მაღალი დონის სექტორული რისკის შეფასება, ვინაიდან სხვადასხვა სექტორი შეიძლება მოწყვლადი იყოს კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული სხვადასხვა რისკის მიმართ დროის სხვადასხვა მონაკვეთში. სასესხო პორტფელის ვადიანობის სტრუქტურა გვიჩვენებს, რომ აქტივების უდიდესი ნაწილი განაწილებულია დროის მონაკვეთებზე, რომლებიც ბევრად უფრო ხანმოკლეა, ვიდრე დრო, რომლის განმავლობაშიც მატერიალიზდება კლიმატური ცვლილების გავლენები საქართველოში. ეს განსაკუთრებით ეხება ფიზიკურ რისკებს. აქედან გამომდინარე, ბანკს არ მოუხდენია უშუალოდ კლიმატის რისკთან დაკავშირებული რეზერვების დონის რამენაირი კორექტირება. მეორე მხრივ, კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული იმ რისკების გააზრება, რომლებსაც უფრო გრძელვადიანი შედეგი აქვს, უნდა გაუმჯობესდეს მომდევნო წლებში, ამიტომ თუ ბანკს ხელთ ექნება დამაჯერებელი მიგნებები და დასკვნები, იგი კიდევ უფრო დახვეწავს მიდგომას კლიმატის რისკისთვის დარეზერვებისადმი. ამასთან დაკავშირებით, მოდელირების შემდგომი კორექტირებები ან მოდელირებული შედეგის ზრდა ბუღალტრულად არ გატარებულა 2021 წელს.

კლიმატთან დაკავშირებული რისკების და გატარებული ღონისძიებების შესახებ დაწვრილებითი ინფორმაცია წარმოდგენილია წლიური ანგარიშის მნიშვნელოვანი არსებული და ახალი რისკების თავში.

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

რისკის გეოგრაფიული კონცენტრაცია. აქტივები, ვალდებულებები, საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები ზოგადად გეოგრაფიულ რეგიონებზე ნაწილდებოდა იმისდა მიხედვით, თუ რომელ ქვეყანაში მდებარეობდა კონტრაჰენტი. ოფშორული კომპანიებისთვის გადასახდელი ან მათგან მისაღები მიმდინარე ნაშთები, რომლებიც მჭიდროდ უკავშირდება ქართულ კონტრაჰენტებს, გაერთიანებულია სათაურ „საქართველოს“ ქვეშ. ნაღდი ფული სალაროში და შენობები და აღჭურვილობა განაწილებულია იმ ქვეყნის მიხედვით, რომლებშიც ისინი ფიზიკურად მდებარეობას.

ქვემოთ ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია გეოგრაფიული კონცენტრაცია დაფუძნების ქვეყნის მიხედვით. ეთგოს და არა-ეთგოს რეზიდენტი მომხმარებლებისთვის, ასევე ქართველი მომხმარებლებისთვის, გადასახდელი სესხები და ავანსები გამოშვებულია იმ საწარმოებისთვის, რომელთა უმრავლესობაც მდებარეობს და საქმიანობს საქართველოში.

ჯგუფის აქტივების და ვალდებულებების გეოგრაფიული კონცენტრაცია 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით მოცემულია ქვემოთ დაფუძნების ქვეყნების მიხედვით:

ათას ლარში	საქართველო	ეგთო	არა-ეთგო	სულ
აქტივები				
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	987,932	593,004	14,524	**1,595,460**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	26,174	16,033	30	**42,237**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	2,086,113	-	-	**2,086,113**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	16,104,160	126,415	316,610	**16,547,185**
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,440,168	496,377	1,651	**1,938,196**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	246,328	-	6,012	**252,340**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	439,224	2,749	234	**442,207**
ფინანსური აქტივები, სულ	**21,330,099**	**1,234,578**	**339,061**	**22,903,738**
არაფინანსური აქტივები	1,131,337		4,437	**1,135,774**
სულ აქტივები	**22,461,436**	**1,234,578**	**343,498**	**24,039,512**
ვალდებულებები				
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	1,325,363	1,612,336	46,376	**2,984,075**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	12,805,769	1,029,719	1,048,657	**14,884,145**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	1,578,050	-	5,649	**1,583,699**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	120,343	270	7	**120,620**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	56,253	-	269	**56,522**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	109,427	357,834	156,386	**623,647**
სულ ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	**15,995,205**	**3,000,159**	**1,257,344**	**20,252,708**
არაფინანსური ვალდებულებები	194,364	-	2,385	**196,749**
სულ ვალდებულებები	**16,189,569**	**3,000,159**	**1,259,729**	**20,449,457**
წმინდა საბალანსო პოზიცია	**6,271,867**	**(1,765,581)**	**(916,231)**	**3,590,055**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია	724,710	675,323	165,661	**1,565,694**
საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	2,178,835	4,197	12,317	**2,195,349**

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

ჯგუფის აქტივების და ვალდებულებების გეოგრაფიული კონცენტრაცია 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით მოცემულია ქვემოთ დაფუძნების ქვეყნების მიხედვით:

ათას ლარში	საქართველო	ეგთო	არა-ეთგო	სულ
აქტივები				
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	906,270	686,110	9,219	**1,601,599**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	6,638	13,052	–	**19,690**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	2,098,506	–	–	**2,098,506**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	14,111,683	131,066	351,520	**14,594,269**
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,206,673	318,682	1,913	**1,527,268**
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	1,059,946	–	–	**1,059,946**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	270,632	–	346	**270,978**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	156,866	3,976	160	**161,002**
ფინანსური აქტივები, სულ	**19,817,214**	**1,152,886**	**363,158**	**21,333,258**
არაფინანსური აქტივები	1,060,212	433	5,059	**1,065,704**
სულ აქტივები	**20,877,426**	**1,153,319**	**368,217**	**22,398,962**
ვალდებულებები				
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	2,362,648	2,110,307	12,918	**4,485,873**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	10,709,378	911,146	1,013,771	**12,634,295**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	1,419,513	–	–	**1,419,513**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	210,887	340	15	**211,242**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	52,923	–	1,665	**54,588**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	115,394	390,941	166,405	**672,740**
სულ ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	**14,870,743**	**3,412,734**	**1,194,774**	**19,478,251**
არაფინანსური ვალდებულებები	86,100	59	4,372	**90,531**
სულ ვალდებულებები	**14,956,843**	**3,412,793**	**1,199,146**	**19,568,782**
წმინდა საბალანსო პოზიცია	**5,920,583**	**(2,259,474)**	**(830,929)**	**2,830,180**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია	745,511	746,871	258,659	**1,751,041**
საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	1,868,011	4,678	8,627	**1,881,316**

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

ჯგუფის აქტივების და ვალდებულებების გეოგრაფიული კონცენტრაცია 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით მოცემულია ქვემოთ დაფუძნების ქვეყნების მიხედვით:

ათას ლარში	საქართველო	ეგთო	არა-ეთგო	სულ
აქტივები				
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	692,905	287,063	14,511	**994,479**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	3,530	12,067	–	**15,597**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	1,591,829	–	–	**1,591,829**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	11,775,027	166,155	408,217	**12,349,399**
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	985,293	–	–	**985,293**
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	1,021,568	–	–	**1,021,568**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	255,596	–	1,064	**256,660**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	113,535	1,431	245	**115,211**
ფინანსური აქტივები, სულ	**16,439,283**	**466,716**	**424,037**	**17,330,036**
არაფინანსური აქტივები	921,821	27	3,726	**925,574**
სულ აქტივები	**17,361,104**	**466,743**	**427,763**	**18,255,610**
ვალდებულებები				
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	1,813,684	1,744,130	36,087	**3,593,901**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	8,469,206	733,778	909,018	**10,112,002**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	1,213,598	–	–	**1,213,598**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	96,081	316	9	**96,406**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	59,316	–	–	**59,316**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	100,993	343,861	146,181	**591,035**
სულ ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	**11,752,878**	**2,822,085**	**1,091,295**	**15,666,258**
არაფინანსური ვალდებულებები	100,081	829	5,296	**106,206**
სულ ვალდებულებები	**11,852,959**	**2,822,914**	**1,096,591**	**15,772,464**
წმინდა საბალანსო პოზიცია	**5,508,145**	**(2,356,171)**	**(668,828)**	**2,483,146**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია	603,910	232,328	622,646	**1,458,884**
საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	1,485,032	4,476	11,459	**1,500,967**

საბაზრო რისკი. ჯგუფი ეთანხმება ბაზელის კომიტეტს, რომელიც საბაზრო რისკს განმარტავს, როგორც ბალანსურ და გარებალანსურ პოზიციებზე ზარალის რისკს, რომელსაც განაპირობებს საბაზრო ფასების მერყეობა. რისკი ძირითადად შედგება (ა) სავაჭრო პორტფელში საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ინსტრუმენტებისა და აქციებისთვის დამახასიათებელი რისკებისგან და (ბ) სავალუტო რისკისგან და სასაქონლო რისკისგან მთელი ბანკის მასშტაბით. ბანკის სტრატეგია გულისხმობს სავაჭრო პორტფელის საქმიანობაში ან სასაქონლო ინვესტიციებში მონაწილეობის მიღებას. შესაბამისად, ბანკის საბაზრო რისკის ზემოქმედება შემოსაზღვრულია სავალუტო რისკით რომელიც წარმოიქმნება სტრუქტურული, არა-სავაჭრო (არასპეკულაციური) მიზნით წარმოებული ოპერაციებით.

სავალუტო რისკი. სავალუტო რისკს იწვევს პოტენციური ცვლილება უცხოური ვალუტების გაცვლით კურსებში, რასაც შეუძლია გავლენა მოახდინოს ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის ღირებულებაზე. რისკის მიზეზია ღია სავალუტო პოზიციები, რომლებიც წარმოიქმნება უცხოურ ვალუტაში გამოხატულ აქტივებსა და ვალდებულებებს შორის შეუსაბამობების გამო. სებ-ის მოთხოვნით, ბანკს ევალება ბალანსური და მთლიანი აგრეგირებული (გარებალანსურის ჩათვლით) ღია სავალუტო პოზიციების მონიტორინგი და ამ უკანასკნელის შენარჩუნება ბანკის საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის 20%-ის ოდენობით. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ბანკმა შეინარჩუნა აგრეგირებული ღია სავალუტო პოზიცია საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის 0.5%-ის ოდენობით (2020 წ. 3.4%; 2019 წ.: 0.5%). აქტივ-პასივების მართვის

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

კომიტეტს დაწესებული აქვს რისკის დონის ლიმიტები ვალუტების მიხედვით და ასევე აგრეგირებული რისკის პოზიციების ლიმიტები, რომლებიც უფრო კონსერვატიულია, ვიდრე სებ-ის მიერ დაწესებული ლიმიტები. ბანკის მხრიდან ამ ლიმიტების დაცვა ყოველდღე კონტროლდება ხაზინისა და ფინანსური რისკის მართვის დეპარტამენტების უფროსების მიერ.

2018 წლის 13 აგვისტოს სებ-მა შემოიღო ახალი რეგულაცია ღია სავალუტო პოზიციის გაანგარიშების წესში შესული ცვლილებების თაობაზე. ამ რეგულაციის მიხედვით, 2019 წლის მარტიდან უცხოური ვალუტის საბალანსო აქტივებისთვის განკუთვნილი რეზერვები ეტაპობრივად გამოიქვითებოდა ღია სავალუტო პოზიციის გაანგარიშების მიზნებისთვის. კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიის შედეგად სებ-მა შემოიღო კონტრციკლური ზომა ღია სავალუტო პოზიციის მოთხოვნებთან დაკავშირებით: შეაჩერა სპეციალური რეზერვების ეტაპობრივი დანერგვა, რის სრულად დანერგვაც 2022 წლის ივლისისთვის არის დაგეგმილი.

სავალუტო რისკის მართვა ხდება საბაზრო რისკის მართვის პოლიტიკის შესაბამისად. ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში შეჯამებულია ჯგუფის სავალუტო კურსის რისკის მოცულობა საბალანსო ანგარიშის შედგენის თარიღისთვის. ღია სავალუტო პოზიციის მართვისას ჯგუფი მხედველობაში იღებს ანარიცხების იმ ნაწილს, რომლებიც გამოხატულია აშშ დოლარში, ევროში და სხვა ვალუტებში. სავალუტო სვოპის დეპოზიტების საერთო თანხა შესულია წარმოებულ ფინანსურ ინსტრუმენტებში. აქედან გამომდინარე, ქვემოთ მოყვანილი მთლიანი ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების ამოცნობა საბალანსო უწყისზე ან ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის ცხრილებში შეუძლებელია, რადგან იქ წარმოდგენილია საერთო სავალუტო სვოპების წმინდა ოდენობა.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით *ათას ლარში*	**ფულადი ფინანსური აქტივები**	**ფულადი ფინანსური ვალდებულებები**	**წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტები**	**ნეტო პოზიცია**
ქართული ლარი	10,245,525	7,430,412	(339)	2,814,774
აშშ დოლარი	8,088,897	10,991,513	2,914,442	11,826
ევრო	4,420,441	1,686,875	(2,725,047)	8,519
სხვა	148,875	143,908	(39)	4,928
სულ	**22,903,738**	**20,252,708**	**189,017**	**2,840,047**

2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით *ათას ლარში*	**ფულადი ფინანსური აქტივები**	**ფულადი ფინანსური ვალდებულებები**	**წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტები**	**ნეტო პოზიცია**
ქართული ლარი	8,730,317	7,166,701	224,700	1,788,316
აშშ დოლარი	7,990,323	10,872,233	2,861,675	(20,235)
ევრო	4,555,906	1,316,382	(3,237,938)	1,586
სხვა	56,712	122,935	61,163	(5,060)
სულ	**21,333,258**	**19,478,251**	**(90,400)**	**1,764,607**

2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით *ათას ლარში*	**ფულადი ფინანსური აქტივები**	**ფულადი ფინანსური ვალდებულებები**	**წარმოებული ინსტრუმენტები**	**ნეტო პოზიცია**
ქართული ლარი	7,479,851	5,760,987	(96,378)	1,622,486
აშშ დოლარი	6,827,012	8,765,374	1,950,510	12,148
ევრო	2,968,554	1,036,267	(1,924,856)	7,431
სხვა	54,619	103,630	56,133	7,122
სულ	**17,330,036**	**15,666,258**	**(14,591)**	**1,649,187**

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

აშშ დოლარის 20%-ით გამყარება (20%-ით გაუფასურება) ჯგუფის მოგებას ან ზარალს და საკუთარ კაპიტალს გაზრდიდა 2021 წელს 2,365 ათასი ლარით (შეამცირებდა 2,365 ათასი ლარით). ევროს 20%-ით გამყარება (20%-ით გაუფასურება) ჯგუფის მოგებას ან ზარალს და საკუთარ კაპიტალს გაზრდიდა 2021 წელს 1,704 ათასი ლარით (შეამცირებდა 1,704 ათასი ლარით).

აშშ დოლარის 20%-ით გამყარება (20%-ით გაუფასურება) ჯგუფის მოგებას ან ზარალს და საკუთარ კაპიტალს შეამცირებდა 2020 წელს 4,047 ათასი ლარით (გაზრდიდა 4,047 ათასი ლარით). ევროს 20%-ით გამყარება (20%-ით გაუფასურება) ჯგუფის მოგებას ან ზარალს და საკუთარ კაპიტალს გაზრდიდა 2020 წელს 317 ათასი ლარით (შეამცირებდა 317 ათასი ლარით).

აშშ დოლარის 20%-ით გამყარება (20%-ით გაუფასურება) ჯგუფის მოგებას ან ზარალს და საკუთარ კაპიტალს გაზრდიდა 2019 წელს 2,430 ათასი ლარით (შეამცირებდა 2,430 ათასი ლარით). ევროს 20%-ით გამყარება (20%-ით გაუფასურება) ჯგუფის მოგებას ან ზარალს და საკუთარ კაპიტალს გაზრდიდა 2019 წელს 1,486 ათასი ლარით (შეამცირებდა 1,486 ათასი ლარით).

საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკი. საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკს წარმოქმნის საბაზრო საპროცენტო განაკვეთების შესაძლო ცვლილებები, რომლებსაც შეუძლია უარყოფითად იმოქმედოს ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტის სამართლიან ღირებულებაზე ან სამომავლო ფულად ნაკადებზე. ეს რისკი შეიძლება წარმოშვეს აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების ვადიანობის შეუსაბამობების, ასევე ამ აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების გადაფასების მახასიათებლების გამო.

ბანკის ანაბრების უმეტესობა და სესხების ნაწილი ფიქსირებულ საპროცენტო განაკვეთშია, ხოლო ბანკის ნასესხები სახსრების ნაწილს ცვალებადი საპროცენტო განაკვეთი აქვს. საჭიროების შემთხვევაში ბანკი ასევე იყენებს საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის ჰეჯირების ინსტრუმენტებს საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის შესამცირებლად. გარდა ამისა, ბანკის მსესხებლებზე გაცემული სესხები შეიცავს პირობას, რომელიც მას საშუალებას აძლევს, დააკორექტიროს სესხის საპროცენტო განაკვეთი საპროცენტო განაკვეთის არასახარბიელო მერყეობის შემთხვევაში, რითაც მცირდება საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკი. ხელმძღვანელობას ასევე მიაჩნია, რომ ბანკის საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მარჟები გონივრულ ბუფერს ქმნის საპროცენტო განაკვეთის არასახარბიელო შესაძლო მერყეობის ეფექტის შესასუსტებლად.

ჯგუფი საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის სამართავად მიმართავს დახვეწილ სისტემას, რისთვისაც განსაზღვრავს რისკის სათანადო დასაშვებ დონეებს, ახდენს მათთან შესაბამისობის მონიტორინგს და ამზადებს პროგნოზებს. 2020 წლის სექტემბრიდან სებ-მა დანერგა რეგულაცია საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის შესახებ და დააწესა კაპიტალის ეკონომიკური ღირებულების მგრძნობელობის ზღვარი სებ-ის პირველადი კაპიტალის 15%-ის ოდენობით. სებ-ის საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის მეთოდოლოგიის მთავარი პრინციპები და დაშვებები შეესაბამება ბაზელის სტანდარტებს და ევროპის საბანკო უწყების სახელმძღვანელო მითითებებს, რომლებიც შემუშავდა საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკი მართვის მიზნით. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ბანკი შესაბამისობაში იყო კაპიტალის ეკონომიკური ღირებულება = 2.9% მარეგულირებლის მოთხოვნასთან. სებ-ის სახელმძღვანელო მითითებების მიხედვით, წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავლის მგრძნობელობა საპროცენტო განაკვეთის პარალელური ცვლილების სცენარების მიხედვით ნარჩუნდება მონიტორინგის მიზნით, ხოლო კაპიტალის ეკონომიკური ღირებულების მგრძნობელობა გამოითვლება საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ცვლილების 6 წინასწარ განსაზღვრული სტრესული სცენარის მიხედვით და ყველაზე უარესი სცენარის შედეგებისთვის გამოიყენება ლიმიტი.

საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკს მართავს ფინანსური რისკის მართვის დეპარტამენტი და მონიტორინგს ახდენს აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტი, რომელიც განსაზღვრავს საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის ეფექტურად მართვისთვის საჭირო ნაბიჯებს და აკონტროლებს მათ განხორციელებას. საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის მართვის და შესაბამისი ანგარიშგების მთავარი ასპექტები პერიოდულად წარედგინება დირექტორთა საბჭოს, სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოსა და რისკის კომიტეტს.

სებ-ის საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის რეგულაციის და ევროპის საბანკო უწყების 2018 წლის სახელმძღვანელო მითითებების მთავარი დაშვებების თანახმად, 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, საპროცენტო განაკვეთები 200 საბაზისო პუნქტით მაღალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ყველა დანარჩენი ცვლადის მუდმივობის პირობით, მოგება იქნებოდა 129 მილიონი ლარით მეტი, ძირითადად, ცვალებადი პროცენტის მქონე აქტივებზე უფრო მაღალი საპროცენტო შემოსავლის შედეგად. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით საპროცენტო განაკვეთები 200 საბაზისო პუნქტით დაბალი რომ

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

ყოფილიყო, ყველა დანარჩენი ცვლადის მუდმივობის პირობით, წლის მოგება 40 მილიონი ლარით ნაკლები იქნებოდა, ძირითადად ცვალებადი პროცენტის მქონე აქტივებზე უფრო დაბალი საპროცენტო შემოსავლის შედეგად (2020 წ.: 31 მილიონი ლარი).

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, საპროცენტო განაკვეთები 200 საბაზისო პუნქტით დაბალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ყველა დანარჩენი ცვლადის მუდმივობის პირობით, სხვა სრული შემოსავალი იქნებოდა 57.0 მილიონი ლარით მეტი (2020 წ.: 24.0 მილიონი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 9.4 მილიონი ლარი), რისი მიზეზიც იქნებოდა ფიქსირებული განაკვეთის მქონე ფინანსური აქტივების, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, და გამოსყიდული მოთხოვნების სამართლიანი ღირებულების ზრდა. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, საპროცენტო განაკვეთები 200 საბაზისო პუნქტით მაღალი რომ ყოფილიყო, ყველა დანარჩენი ცვლადის მუდმივობის პირობით, სხვა სრული შემოსავალი იქნებოდა 60.8 მილიონი ლარით ნაკლები (2020 წ.: 35 მილიონი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 9.1 მილიონი ლარი), რისი მიზეზიც იქნებოდა ფიქსირებული განაკვეთის მქონე ფინანსური აქტივების, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, სამართლიანი ღირებულების შემცირება.

ბანკი საპროცენტო განაკვეთის ცვლილებების გავლენას ანგარიშობს როგორც წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავლის, ისე ეკონომიკური ღირებულების მგრძნობელობის გამოყენებით. წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავლის მგრძნობელობა აფასებს საპროცენტო განაკვეთების ცვლილების გავლენას, შემოსავლიანობის მრუდის სხვადასხვა ვადიანობასთან ერთად, უახლოესი წლის წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალზე. ეკონომიკური ღირებულება აფასებს საპროცენტო განაკვეთების ცვლილების გავლენას, შემოსავლიანობის მრუდის სხვადასხვა ვადიანობასთან ერთად, ჯგუფის აქტივების, ვალდებულებების და გარებალანსური ინსტრუმენტების დღევანდელ ღირებულებაზე. წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავლის და ეკონომიკური ღირებულების მგრძნობელობის ანალიზის ჩატარებისას ბანკი იყენებს საპროცენტო განაკვეთების პარალელურ ცვლილებას, ასევე მთელ რიგ სხვადასხვა სცენარს. თიბისი ბანკი ყურადღებით აკონტროლებს შემოსავლიანობის მრუდის შესაძლო პარალელური ცვლილების სცენარების უარყოფით ეფექტს წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალზე ერთწლიანი პერიოდის განმავლობაში, რათა უზრუნველყოს შესაბამისობა ბანკის მიერ წინასწარ განსაზღვრულ რისკის დასაშვებ დონესთან.

საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის სამართავად ბანკი აწესებს სათანადო ლიმიტებს. ბანკი აკონტროლებს ამ ლიმიტებთან შესაბამისობას და ამზადებს პროგნოზებს. აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტი განსაზღვრავს საჭირო ნაბიჯებს საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკის ეფექტური მართვისთვის და აკონტროლებს მის განხორციელებას. პერიოდული ანგარიშგება ხდება დირექტორთა საბჭოს და რისკის კომიტეტის საბჭოს წინაშე.

ლიკვიდურობის რისკი. ლიკვიდურობის რისკი არის რისკი იმისა, რომ თიბისი ბანკს ან არ აქვს საკმარისი ფინანსური რესურსები ხელმისაწვდომი, რომ დაფაროს ყველა თავისი ვალდებულება ვადის დადგომისას, ან შეუძლია ამ რესურსებზე წვდომა მხოლოდ მაღალი ხარჯით. რისკს მართავენ ფინანსური რისკის მართვისა და ხაზინის დეპარტამენტები და მონიტორინგს უწევს აქტივ-პასივების მართვის კომიტეტი.

თიბისი ბანკის ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის პოლიტიკის მთავარი ამოცანებია: (i) უზრუნველყოს ფულადი სახსრების ხელმისაწვდომობა, რათა დააკმაყოფილოს მთლიანი ვალდებულებების ან გარებალანსური ვალდებულებებისგან წარმომდგარი მოთხოვნები, როგორც ფაქტობრივი, ისე პირობითი, ეკონომიკურ ფასად; (ii) აღიაროს ნებისმიერი სტრუქტურული შეუსაბამობა, რომელიც არსებობს თიბისი ბანკის ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში და დააწესოს მონიტორინგის კოეფიციენტები, რათა მართოს დაფინანსება კარგად დაბალანსებული ზრდის შესაბამისად; და (iii) მოახდინოს ლიკვიდურობის და დაფინანსების მუდმივი მონიტორინგი, რათა უზრუნველყოს, რომ ბიზნესის დამტკიცებული მიზნები სრულდება ბანკის რისკის პროფილისთვის საფრთხის შექმნის გარეშე.

ლიკვიდურობის რისკი იყოფა რისკის ორ ტიპად: დაფინანსების ლიკვიდურობის რისკი და საბაზრო ლიკვიდურობის რისკი.

დაფინანსების ლიკვიდურობის რისკი არის რისკი იმისა, რომ თიბისი ვერ შეძლებს ეფექტურად დააკმაყოფილოს როგორც მოსალოდნელი, ისე მოულოდნელი მიმდინარე და სამომავლო ფულადი ნაკადების და უზრუნველყოფის საგნის საჭიროება ისე, რომ ამან უარყოფითად არ იმოქმედოს მის

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

ყოველდღიურ ოპერაციებზე ან მის ფინანსურ მდგომარეობაზე. დაფინანსების ლიკვიდურობის რისკის სამართავად ბანკი იყენებს ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტს და წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტს, რომლებიც განისაზღვრება ბაზელ III-ის შესაბამისად და ზუსტდება სებ-ის მიერ. გარდა ამისა, ბანკი ატარებს სტრეს-ტესტებს და „რა მოხდება, თუ“ სცენარულ ანალიზს. 2017 წელს ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის მიზნით საქართველოს ეროვნულმა ბანკმა შემოიღო ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი (სებ-ის ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი), სადაც, ბაზელ III-ის სახელმძღვანელო მითითებების გარდა, კონსერვატიული მიდგომებიც გამოიყენება დეპოზიტების გამოტანის განაკვეთებთან მიმართებით, იმისდა მიხედვით, თუ როგორია კლიენტების ჯგუფის კონცენტრაცია. 2017 წლის სექტემბრიდან ბანკი ასევე ახდენს სებ-ის ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტის ლიმიტებთან შესაბამისობის მონიტორინგს. 2019 წელს გრძელვადიანი ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის მიზნით, სებ-მა შემოიღო წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი („სებ-ის წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი“). 2019 წლის სექტემბრიდან ბანკი ყოველთვიურად ამოწმებს შესაბამისობას სებ-ის წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტის დაწესებულ ლიმიტთან.

ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტის დახმარებით ხდება მოკლევადიანი ლიკვიდურობის რისკების მართვა. ბანკის ლიკვიდურობის რისკის მართვის სისტემა მოწყობილია ისე, რომ საფუძვლიანად მოახდინოს აქტივებიდან, ვალდებულებებიდან და გარესაბალანსო მუხლებიდან წარმომდგარი ფულადი ნაკადების საფუძვლიანი პროგნოზირებისთვის დროის გარკვეული მონაკვეთისთვის და უზრუნველყოს, რომ სებ-ის ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტის ლიმიტები ყოველდღიურად კმაყოფილდებოდეს.

წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი გამოიყენება გრძელვადიანი ლიკვიდურობის რისკის სამართავად, რათა ხელი შეუწყოს მდგრადობას დროის უფრო ხანგრძლივი მონაკვეთის განმავლობაში, რისთვისაც თიბისი ბანკისთვის ქმნის დამატებით სტიმულებს, რომ ეს უკანასკნელი უწყვეტად დაეყრდნოს დაფინანსების უფრო სტაბილურ წყაროებს. ბანკი ასევე ახდენს დეპოზიტების კონცენტრაციის მონიტორინგს მსხვილი დეპოზიტებისთვის და აწესებს ლიმიტებს არაქართველი რეზიდენტების დეპოზიტების წილისთვის დეპოზიტების მთლიან პორტფელში.

ხელმძღვანელობას მიაჩნია, რომ მძლავრი და დივერსიფიცირებული დაფინანსების სტრუქტურა არის ერთ-ერთი ფაქტორი, რაც განასხვავებს თიბისი ბანკს. ბანკი ეყრდნობა შედარებით სტაბილურ დეპოზიტებს საქართველოდან, როგორც დაფინანსების მთავარ წყაროს. იმისათვის, რომ შეინარჩუნოს და კიდევ უფრო გაამყაროს ვალდებულებების სტრუქტურა, თიბისი ბანკი აწესებს მიზნობრივ მაჩვენებლებს დეპოზიტებისთვის და საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებების დაფინანსებისთვის ბანკის რისკის დასაშვები დონის ფარგლებში.

ვადიანობის ანალიზი. ქვემოთ, ცხრილში, შეჯამებულია ჯგუფის ფინანსური ვალდებულებების ვადიანობის ანალიზი დარჩენილი არადისკონტირებული სახელშეკრულებო ვალდებულებების საფუძველზე 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით. გადახდები შეტყობინებისთანავე აღირიცხება ისე, თითქოს შეტყობინება დაუყოვნებლივ უნდა მოხდეს. თუმცა, ჯგუფი მოელის, რომ მეანაბრეთა უმრავლესობა დაფარვას იმაზე ადრე არ მოითხოვს, ვიდრე ეს ჯგუფს მოეთხოვება. ცხრილი არ ასახავს მოსალოდნელ ფულად ნაკადებს, რომლებიც გაწერილია ჯგუფის დეპოზიტების ფლობის ისტორიაში.

არადისკონტირებული ფინანსური ვალდებულებების ვადიანობის ანალიზი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	3 თვეზე ნაკლები	3-დან 12 თვემდე	1-დან 5 წლამდე	5 წელზე მეტი	სულ
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	1,439,008	569,512	1,162,095	7,407	**3,178,022**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები – ფიზიკური პირები	5,307,483	1,714,014	1,184,616	85,094	**8,291,207**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები – სხვა	5,467,638	330,231	850,626	439,336	**7,087,831**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	118,915	1,658	47	-	**120,620**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	3,445	10,329	42,201	5,705	**61,680**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	5,331	60,491	338,052	478,851	**882,725**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	6,736	109,343	1,608,370	242,651	**1,967,100**
მთლიანი დაფარული სვოპები და ფორვარდები:					
– შემოდინება	603,531	27,350	402,077	-	**1,032,958**
– გადინება	606,431	28,069	408,674	-	**1,043,174**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია	1,596,458	-	-	-	**1,596,458**
ფინანსური გარანტიები	357,896	-	-	-	**357,896**
აკრედიტივები	20,619	96,112	64,687	-	**181,418**
სხვა საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	1,672,865	-	-	-	**1,672,865**
სულ პოტენციური სამომავლო გადახდები ფინანსური ვალდებულებებისთვის	**15,999,294**	**2,892,409**	**5,257,291**	**1,259,044**	**25,408,038**

არადისკონტირებული ფინანსური ვალდებულებების ვადიანობის ანალიზი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ათას ლარში	3 თვეზე ნაკლები	3-დან 12 თვემდე	1-დან 5 წლამდე	5 წელზე მეტი	სულ
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	2,138,399	1,156,117	2,678,130	146,206	**6,118,852**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები – ფიზიკური პირები	4,275,412	1,828,748	1,282,427	53,444	**7,440,031**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები – სხვა	4,077,900	502,224	619,298	492,887	**5,692,309**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	204,218	6,486	537	–	**211,241**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	3,098	9,029	35,298	5,849	**53,274**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	14,388	75,845	1,474,185	1,635,830	**3,200,248**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	1,351	59,356	1,407,320	–	**1,468,027**
მთლიანი დაფარული სვოპები და ფორვარდები:					
– შემოდინება	2,937,065	260,379	103,181	-	**3,300,625**
– გადინება	3,045,427	263,330	113,820	-	**3,422,577**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია*	1,751,076	-	-	-	**1,751,076**
ფინანსური გარანტიები	318,935	-	-	-	**318,935**
აკრედიტივები	10,820	90,559	59,463		**160,842**
სხვა საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	1,401,539	–	–	–	**1,401,539**
სულ პოტენციური სამომავლო გადახდები ფინანსური ვალდებულებებისთვის	**14,305,498**	**3,731,315**	**7,567,297**	**2,334,216**	**27,938,326**

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

არადისკონტირებული ფინანსური ვალდებულებების ვადიანობის ანალიზი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ათას ლარში	3 თვეზე ნაკლები	3-დან 12 თვემდე	1-დან 5 წლამდე	5 წელზე მეტი	სულ
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	1,590,089	616,417	3,724,084	435,233	**6,365,823**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები – ფიზიკური პირები	3,407,952	1,658,316	699,554	27,344	**5,793,166**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები – სხვა	3,722,452	339,114	250,328	142,043	**4,453,937**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	85,338	6,151	4,917	–	**96,406**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	4,367	12,508	57,058	11,988	**85,921**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	2,351	55,182	1,283,737	2,330,270	**3,671,540**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	–	56,797	1,156,801	–	**1,213,598**
მთლიანი დაფარული სვოპები და ფორვარდები:					
– შემოდინება	1,241,090	415,656	160,951	-	**1,817,697**
– გადინება	1,249,533	421,347	164,099	-	**1,834,979**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია*	1,458,884	-	-	-	**1,458,884**
ფინანსური გარანტიები	241,124	-	-	-	**241,124**
აკრედიტივები	41,132	19,687	48,914	-	**109,733**
სხვა საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	1,150,110	–	–	–	**1,150,110**
სულ პოტენციური სამომავლო გადახდები ფინანსური ვალდებულებებისთვის	**11,712,242**	**2,769,863**	**7,228,541**	**2,946,878**	**24,657,524**

**2021 წელს მენეჯმენტმა გამოიყენა უფრო კონსერვატიული მიდგომა ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიების კლასიფიკაციისთვის, შედეგად მთელი საკონტრაქტო თანხა შეტანილია სამ თვეზე ნაკლებ ვადაში. რამდენადაც, ხელშეკრულებით (რომელიც შესაძლოა განსხვავდებოდეს ქცევითი ვადიანობისგან) ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიის კონტრაქტი შეიძლება ანაზღაურდეს დროის ნებისმიერ მომენტში, როცა მენეჯმენტი მიიჩნევს, რომ შეცვლილი მიდგომა იქნება უფრო გონივრული სახელშეკრულებო ანალიზისთვის. შესადარისი პერიოდებიც შეიცვალა შესაბამისად. (2020: 3 თვეზე ნაკლები 211,607 ათასი ლარი, 3-დან 12 თვემდე 588,883 ათასი ლარი, 1-დან 5 წლამდე 937,975 ათასი ლარი და 5 წელზე მეტი 12,610 ათასი ლარი; 2019: 3 თვეზე ნაკლები 115,997 ათასი ლარი, 3-დან 12 თვემდე 332,833 ათასი ლარი, 1-დან 5 წლამდე 909,502 ათასი ლარი და 5 წელზე მეტი 100,551 ათასი ლარი).*

არადისკონტირებული ფინანსური ვალდებულების ანალიზის გეპი არ ასახავს მიმდინარე ანგარიშების ისტორიულ სტაბილურობას. მათ ლიკვიდაციას წარსულში უფრო მეტი დრო სჭირდებოდა, ვიდრე ეს ცხრილებშია ნაჩვენები. ეს ნაშთები ზედა ცხრილებში გათვალისწინებულია სამ თვეზე ნაკლებ პერიოდში გადასახდელ თანხებში.

მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშებში შესული ვადიანი ანაბრები კლასიფიცირებულია დარჩენილი სახელშეკრულებო ვადების მიხედვით, საქართველოს სამოქალაქო კოდექსის შესაბამისად, თუმცა ფიზიკურ პირებს უფლება აქვთ ანაბრები გაიტანონ ვადაზე ადრე, თუ ისინი ნაწილობრივ ან მთლიანად დათმობენ თავიანთ უფლებას დარიცხულ პროცენტზე, ხოლო ჯგუფი ვალდებულია გადაიხადოს ასეთი ანაბრები მეანაბრის მოთხოვნისთანავე. ბანკის ანაბრების შენარჩუნების ისტორიიდან გამომდინარე, ხელმძღვანელობა არ მოელის, რომ ბევრი მომხმარებელი მოითხოვს ანაბრის გადახდას უადრესი თარიღით, შესაბამისად, ცხრილში არ არის ასახული ხელმძღვანელობის მოლოდინები ფულის ფაქტობრივ გადინებებთან დაკავშირებით.

ჯგუფი არ იყენებს ზემოაღნიშნულ არადისკონტირებულ ვადიანობის ანალიზს, რომ მართოს ლიკვიდურობა, ვინაიდან იგი ასახავს მხოლოდ სახელშეკრულებო ვადებს და უგულებელყოფს ინსტრუმენტების მოსალოდნელ ფაქტობრივ ქცევას. ამის ნაცვლად ჯგუფი ახდენს ლიკვიდურობის გეპის ანალიზის მონიტორინგს მოსალოდნელი ვადების მიხედვით. კერძოდ, მოსალოდნელი ვადების შესახებ გამჟღავნებული ინფორმაცია მოიცავს მომხმარებელთა ანაბრებს და პირობით ვალდებულებებს მათი ქცევის ანალიზის მიხედვით, ხოლო არადისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადების გაცხადების მიზნით, მოთხოვნამდე ანაბრები და გაცემული გარანტიები მიკუთვნებულია „მოთხოვნამდე“ დროის მონაკვეთისთვის.

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მოსალოდნელი ვადების მიხედვით ანალიზი ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	3 თვეზე ნაკლები	3-დან 12 თვემდე	1-დან 5 წლამდე	5 წელზე მეტი	სულ
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	1,595,460	–	–	–	**1,595,460**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	24,791	723	2,943	13,780	**42,237**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	2,085,709	–	–	404	**2,086,113**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	1,400,962	3,317,830	6,660,667	5,167,726	**16,547,185**
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,938,196	–	–	–	**1,938,196**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	28,961	62,684	155,074	5,621	**252,340**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	435,807	3,021	3,379	-	**442,207**
ფინანსური აქტივები, სულ	**7,509,886**	**3,384,258**	**6,822,063**	**5,187,531**	**22,903,738**
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	1,419,171	500,592	1,057,079	7,233	**2,984,075**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	1,166,917	104,189	-	13,613,039	**14,884,145**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	5,261	100,349	1,328,307	149,782	**1,583,699**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	118,915	1,658	47	-	**120,620**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	3,611	9,637	38,130	5,144	**56,522**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	2,337	19,042	179,963	422,305	**623,647**
სულ ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	**2,716,212**	**735,467**	**2,603,526**	**14,197,503**	**20,252,708**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია	4,620	–	–	–	**4,620**
ფინანსური გარანტიები	3,624	–	–	–	**3,624**
სხვა საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	64,196	–	–	–	**64,196**
საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები	**72,440**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**72,440**
წმინდა ლიკვიდურობის გეპი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**4,721,234**	**2,648,791**	**4,218,537**	**(9,009,972)**	**2,578,590**
კუმულაციური გეპი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**4,721,234**	**7,370,025**	**11,588,562**	**2,578,590**	

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მოსალოდნელი ვადების მიხედვით ანალიზი ასე გამოიყურება*:

ათას ლარში	3 თვეზე ნაკლები	3-დან 12 თვემდე	1-დან 5 წლამდე	5 წელზე მეტი	სულ
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	1,601,599	–	–	–	**1,601,599**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	11,736	7,954	–	–	**19,690**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	2,098,506	–	–	–	**2,098,506**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	1,555,791	2,512,138	6,117,467	4,408,873	**14,594,269**
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	1,527,268	–	–	–	**1,527,268**
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	27,026	149,132	559,823	323,965	**1,059,946**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	23,064	73,213	168,447	6,254	**270,978**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	147,348	1,993	11,652	9	**161,002**
ფინანსური აქტივები, სულ	**6,992,338**	**2,744,430**	**6,857,389**	**4,739,101**	**21,333,258**
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	2,116,091	1,007,035	1,322,468	40,279	**4,485,873**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	1,273,664	382,857	–	10,977,774	**12,634,295**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	121	56,031	1,363,361	–	**1,419,513**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	204,218	6,486	538	–	**211,242**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	2,978	8,680	33,933	8,997	**54,588**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	11,747	16,369	258,110	386,514	**672,740**
სულ ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	**3,608,819**	**1,477,458**	**2,978,410**	**11,413,564**	**19,478,251**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია	4,427	–	–	–	**4,427**
ფინანსური გარანტიები	5,424	–	–	–	**5,424**
სხვა საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	100,214	–	–	–	**100,214**
საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები	**110,065**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**110,065**
წმინდა ლიკვიდურობის გეპი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**3,273,454**	**1,266,972**	**3,878,979**	**(6,674,463)**	**1,744,942**
კუმულაციური გეპი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**3,273,454**	**4,540,426**	**8,419,405**	**1,744,942**	

** მენეჯმენტმა გადახედა 2020 წლისთვის მოსალოდნელი ვადების მიხედვით ანალიზის წარდგენის ლოგიკას და იდენტიფიცირებული შეუსაბამობები დააკორექტირა. შედეგად, რიცხვები, რომლებიც წარდგენილია ცხრილში იქნა შესწორებული, რადგან ასახულიყო უფრო ზუსტი შედეგები.*

37. ფინანსური და სხვა რისკის მართვა გაგრძელება

2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, მოსალოდნელი ვადების მიხედვით ანალიზი ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	3 თვეზე ნაკლები	3-დან 12 თვემდე	1-დან 5 წლამდე	5 წელზე მეტი	სულ
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	994,479	–	–	–	**994,479**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	12,685	-	2,912	-	**15,597**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	1,591,829	–	–	–	**1,591,829**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	1,303,715	2,307,064	5,108,649	3,629,971	**12,349,399**
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	985,293	–	–	–	**985,293**
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	122,889	215,711	555,379	127,589	**1,021,568**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	34,448	70,398	148,542	3,272	**256,660**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	112,263	2,946	2	–	**115,211**
ფინანსური აქტივები, სულ	**5,157,601**	**2,596,119**	**5,815,484**	**3,760,832**	**17,330,036**
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	1,573,720	427,794	1,496,459	95,928	**3,593,901**
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	1,088,948	175,996	-	8,847,058	**10,112,002**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	–	56,797	1,156,801	–	**1,213,598**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	80,592	10,133	4,918	–	**95,643**
საიჯარო ვალდებულებები	–	4,530	46,625	8,161	**59,316**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	530	–	113,278	477,227	**591,035**
სულ ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	**2,743,790**	**675,250**	**2,818,081**	**9,428,374**	**15,665,495**
ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია	7,466	–	–	–	**7,466**
ფინანსური გარანტიები	4,511	–	–	–	**4,511**
სხვა საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	100,212	–	–	–	**100,212**
საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები	**112,189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**112,189**
წმინდა ლიკვიდურობის გეპი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**2,301,622**	**1,920,869**	**2,997,403**	**(5,667,542)**	**1,552,352**
კუმულაციური გეპი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით	**2,301,622**	**4,222,491**	**7,219,894**	**1,552,352**	

ხელმძღვანელობის აზრით, ჯგუფს საკმარისი ლიკვიდურობა აქვს, რომ დააკმაყოფილოს თავისი მიმდინარე და ბალანსური და გარებალანსური ვალდებულებები.

38. პირობითი ვალდებულებები

სასამართლოში საქმის წარმოება. ასეთ მოთხოვნებთან დაკავშირებით რეზერვის დონის ან ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში გასაცხადებელი თანხის (რომელიც დარეზერვებას არ ექვემდებარება) განსაზღვრისას, ხელმძღვანელობა ითვალისწინებს, როგორც შიდა, ისე გარე პროფესიონალების აზრს. ხელმძღვანელობას მიაჩნია, რომ ამ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში ასახული რეზერვი საკმარისია და თანხის (რომელიც არ ექვემდებარება დარეზერვებას) განცხადება საჭირო არ არის, ვინაიდან ჯგუფის ფინანსურ მდგომარეობაზე და მომავალი ოპერაციების შედეგებზე არსებითი უარყოფითი გავლენის ალბათობა ძალიან დაბალია.

საგადასახადო კანონმდებლობა. საქართველოს და აზერბაიჯანის საგადასახადო და საბაჟო კანონმდებლობა ექვემდებარება სხვადასხვაგვარ ინტერპრეტაციას და ხშირ ცვლილებას. შესაბამის საგადასახადო ორგანოებს შეუძლიათ ეჭვქვეშ დააყენონ ხელმძღვანელობის მხრიდან კანონმდებლობის ინტერპრეტაცია ჯგუფის ოპერაციებთან და საქმიანობასთან მიმართებაში. საგადასახადო ორგანოები უფლებამოსილნი არიან შეამოწმონ შემოწმების პერიოდის წინა ხუთი კალენდარული წლის მომცველი პერიოდი. ამ რისკების სამართავად ჯგუფმა დაიქირავა გარე საგადასახადო სპეციალისტები, რომლებიც ახდენენ ჯგუფის საგადასახადო პოლიტიკისა და საგადასახადო დოკუმენტაციის წარდგენის პერიოდულ შემოწმებას. ჯგუფის ხელმძღვანელობას მიაჩნია, რომ შესაბამისი კანონმდებლობის მისეული ინტერპრეტაცია მართებულია და რომ ჯგუფის საგადასახადო და საბაჟო სტატუსი უცვლელი დარჩება. შესაბამისად, 2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, არ აღრიცხულა არსებითი რეზერვი პოტენციური საგადასახადო ვალდებულებებისთვის.

ვალდებულებების შესრულება. ჯგუფს ევალება გარკვეული ფინანსური და არაფინანსური ვალდებულებების შესრულება, რომლებიც ძირითადად მის ნასესხებ სახსრებს უკავშირდება. ამ ვალდებულებების შეუსრულებლობამ შეიძლება უარყოფითი შედეგები გამოიწვიოს ჯგუფისთვის, სავალდებულო წინასწარგადახდის და დეფოლტის გამოცხადების ჩათვლით. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის, 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფი ასრულებდა ყველა ვალდებულებას.

ჯგუფის ფინანსური ვალდებულებები ძირითადად სამ მთავარ ქვეკატეგორიად იყოფა: ქვემოთ მოყვანილია თითოეული კატეგორიის მთავარი პირობები და მათი შესრულების სტატუსი:

პირობის აღწერა	სტატუსი
ლიკვიდურობა	
წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი	შესრულებული
ლიკვიდურობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი	შესრულებული
წმინდა სესხის დეპოზიტთან თანაფარდობის და დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი	შესრულებული
კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობა	
პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი	შესრულებული
მთლიანი კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის კოეფიციენტი	შესრულებული
აქტივის ხარისხი	
წმინდა პრობლემური სესხების მთლიან კაპიტალთან თანაფარდობა	შესრულებული

კოვიდ-19-ის პანდემიას არ მოუხდენია დიდი უარყოფით გავლენა ჯგუფის ფინანსური ვალდებულებების შესრულებაზე 2020 წელს, გარდა აქტივის ხარისხის კოეფიციენტებისა. 2020 წლის ბოლოსთვის ბანკმა დაუყოვნებლივ მოითხოვა კრედიტორებისგან წერილობით ნებართვა მოთხოვნის უფლების დათმობაზე, რის შედეგადაც ყველა ნებართვა გაიცა წინასწარ განსაზღვრული ვადით. 2021 წელს, ვინაიდან შეუსრულებლობის ალბათობა შედარებით მაღალი იყო ჯგუფის ოპერაციებზე კოვიდ-19-ის გაუთვალისწინებელი უარყოფითი გავლენების გამო, ბანკმა გააგრძელა კრედიტორებთან მუშაობა ამ საკითხზე ნებართვების გახანგრძლივების ან აქტივის ხარისხი კოეფიციენტების შეცვლის მიზნით.

პანდემიამდე საერთაშორისო ფინანსურ დაწესებულებებთან გაფორმებული სასესხო ხელშეკრულებების პირობები შეიცავდა უმოქმედო სესხების მოცულობას, რომელიც შედგებოდა რესტრუქტურირებული სესხებისგან. პანდემიის მიმდინარეობასთან ერთად, რესტრუქტურირებული სესხების რაოდენობა მნიშვნელოვნად გაიზარდა, რადგან მსესხებლებს 2020 წელს მიენიჭათ

38. პირობითი ვალდებულებები გაგრძელება

სესხის დაფარვის საშეღავათო პერიოდები, ნაწილობრივ, მთავრობის მერ დანერგილი პროგრამების ფარგლებში. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ მსესხებლების უდიდესი ნაწილი ჯანსაღი დარჩა, რესტრუქტურირებული სესხების რაოდენობა მაინც გაზრდილია. ამის შედეგად ჯგუფმა საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებების უმრავლესობასთან მოლაპარაკება აწარმოვა უმოქმედო სესხების კოეფიციენტის თაობაზე და უმოქმედო სესხების მოცულობები, რომლებიც მოიცავდა რესტრუქტურიზებულ სესხებს, ჩაანაცვლა მე-3 სტადიის სესხებით ფასს-ის განმარტების მიხედვით.

შესაბამისი ცვლილება წარმატებით შეეხო საერთაშორისო ფინანსურ დაწესებულებებთან გაფორმებული ხელშეკრულებების პირობების აბსოლუტურ უმრავლესობას. სხვა შემთხვევაში, ორი კრედიტორისთვის ჯგუფმა გადაავადა აქტივის ხარისხის კოეფიციენტებთან მიმართებით გადახედილი შესაბამისობის პირობები. აქტივის ხარისხის კოეფიციენტების გარდა, სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებების შესასრულებლად ჯგუფს საკმარისი რეზერვი აქვს იმ შემთხვევისთვის, თუ ამ ვალდებულებების პოტენციური დარღვევის რისკები დადგება.

კაპიტალის მართვა. ბანკი კაპიტალის მოთხოვნებს მართას მარეგულირებლის წესების შესაბამისად. საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის განმავლობაში ბანკმა ყველა სავალდებულო კაპიტალის მოთხოვნა დააკმაყოფილა.

საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ფინანსური გარანტიები. ამ ინსტრუმენტების მთავარი მიზანი არის იმის უზრუნველყოფა, რომ ფულადი სახსრები მოთხოვნისთანავე ხელმისაწვდომი იყოს მომხმარებლისთვის. ფინანსური გარანტიები და სარეზერვო აკრედიტივები წარმოადგენს ჯგუფის მიერ გადახდების განხორციელების შეუქცევად რწმუნებას იმ შემთხვევაში, თუ კლიენტი ვერ მოახერხებს თავისი ვალდებულების შესრულებას მესამე პირებისადმი. ასეთი გარანტიები არის ისეთივე საკრედიტო რისკის მატარებელი, როგორისაც სესხები. დოკუმენტირებული და კომერციული აკრედიტივები, რომლებზეც გარანტიას ჯგუფი გასცემს მომხმარებლის სახელით, რაც მესამე მხარეს უფლებას აძლევს, მოთხოვნები წაუყენოს ჯგუფს გარკვეულ თანხამდე გარკვეული პირობებით, უზრუნველყოფილია შესაბამისი საქონლის მიწოდებით, რომლებსაც ისინი უკავშირდება, ან ფულადი დეპოზიტებით და ამიტომ ახასიათებთ უფრო დაბალი რისკი, ვიდრე პირდაპირ ნასესხებ სახსრებს.

კრედიტის გაგრძელების ვალდებულება წარმოადგენს კრედიტის ვადის გაგრძელების ნებართვების აუთვისებელ ნაწილს სესხების, გარანტიებისა თუ აკრედიტივების სახით. კრედიტის გაცემის ვალდებულებასთან დაკავშირებული საკრედიტო რისკების დროს ჯგუფს აქვს პოტენციური დანაკარგები მთლიანი გამოუყენებელი ვალდებულებების ოდენობით. თუმცა, დანაკარგების სავარაუდო ოდენობა ნაკლებია გამოუყენებელი ვალდებულებების მთლიან ოდენობაზე, რადგან კრედიტის გაცემის ვალდებულებების უმეტესობა არის პირობითი და დამოკიდებულია იმაზე, თუ რამდენად აკმაყოფილებენ კლიენტები კონკრეტულ საკრედიტო სტანდარტებს. ჯგუფი ახდენს საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებების ვადების მონიტორინგს, რადგან უფრო ხანგრძლივი ვადის მქონე ვალდებულებებს, როგორც წესი, უფრო მაღალი საკრედიტო რისკი აქვთ, ვიდრე მოკლევადიან ვალდებულებებს.

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სტადიებად წარმოდგენილი დაუფარავი საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	1-ლი სტადია	მე-2 სტადია	მე-3 სტადია
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზები	1,628,437	40,572	3,856
გაცემული აკრედიტივები	170,174	208	-
გამოშვებული ფინანსური გარანტიები	343,536	8,510	56
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები (დარეზერვებამდე)	**2,142,147**	**49,290**	**3,912**

საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებისთვის	**1-ლი სტადია**	**მე-2 სტადია**	**მე-3 სტადია**
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზები	(1,961)	(578)	(22)
გაცემული აკრედიტივები	(320)	-	-
გამოშვებული ფინანსური გარანტიები	(734)	(9)	-
საკრედიტოზარალისრეზერვისაკრედიტოხასიათისვალდებულებებისთვის	**(3,015)**	**(587)**	**(22)**
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	**2,139,132**	**48,703**	**3,890**

38. პირობითი ვალდებულებები გაგრძელება

2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სტადიებად წარმოდგენილი დაუფარავი საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	1-ლი სტადია	მე-2 სტადია	მე-3 სტადია
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზები	1,222,916	165,798	12,825
გაცემული აკრედიტივები	158,131	1,464	1,247
გამოშვებული ფინანსური გარანტიები	303,046	14,571	1,318
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები (დარეზერვებამდე)	**1,684,093**	**181,833**	**15,390**

საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებისთვის	**1-ლი სტადია**	**მე-2 სტადია**	**მე-3 სტადია**
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზები	(3,246)	(986)	(15)
გაცემული აკრედიტივები	(376)	-	-
გამოშვებული ფინანსური გარანტიები	(795)	(4)	(2)
საკრედიტოზარალისრეზერვისაკრედიტოხასიათისვალდებულებებისთვის	**(4,417)**	**(990)**	**(17)**
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	**1,679,676**	**180,843**	**15,373**

2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სტადიებად წარმოდგენილი დაუფარავი საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	1-ლი სტადია	მე-2 სტადია	მე-3 სტადია
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზები	1,124,862	18,548	6,700
გაცემული აკრედიტივები	109,299	-	434
გამოშვებული ფინანსური გარანტიები	240,205	550	369
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები (დარეზერვებამდე)	**1,474,366**	**19,098**	**7,503**

საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებებისთვის	**1-ლი სტადია**	**მე-2 სტადია**	**მე-3 სტადია**
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზები	(2,096)	(514)	(182)
გაცემული აკრედიტივები	(473)	-	-
გამოშვებული ფინანსური გარანტიები	(1,244)	(2)	-
საკრედიტოზარალისრეზერვისაკრედიტოხასიათისვალდებულებებისთვის	**(3,813)**	**(516)**	**(182)**
სულ საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები	**1,470,553**	**18,582**	**7,321**

38. პირობითი ვალდებულებები გაგრძელება

პირობითი ვალდებულებების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასე გამოიყურება:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	1,537,915	1,794	-	**1,539,709**
– დაბალი	86,611	30,143	-	**116,754**
– საშუალო	3,911	7,764	-	**11,675**
– მაღალი	-	871	-	**871**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	3,856	**3,856**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,628,437**	**40,572**	**3,856**	**1,672,865**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(1,961)	(578)	(22)	**(2,561)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,626,476**	**39,994**	**3,834**	**1,670,304**
გაცემული აკრედიტივების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	167,570	-	-	**167,570**
– დაბალი	2,604	-	-	**2,604**
– საშუალო	-	208	-	**208**
– მაღალი	-	-	-	**-**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	-	**-**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**170,174**	**208**	**-**	**170,382**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(320)			**(320)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**169,854**	**208**	**-**	**170,062**
გაცემული ფინანსური გარანტიების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	331,437	1,733	-	**333,170**
– დაბალი	12,099	1,367	-	**13,466**
– საშუალო	-	5,108	-	**5,108**
– მაღალი	-	302	-	**302**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	56	**56**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**343,536**	**8,510**	**56**	**352,102**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(734)	(9)	-	**(743)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**342,802**	**8,501**	**56**	**351,359**

38. პირობითი ვალდებულებები გაგრძელება

პირობითი ვალდებულებების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასე გამოიყურება:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	1,157,753	3,820	-	**1,161,573**
– დაბალი	62,193	146,114	-	**208,307**
– საშუალო	2,963	14,723	-	**17,686**
– მაღალი	7	1,141	-	**1,148**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	12,825	**12,825**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,222,916**	**165,798**	**12,825**	**1,401,539**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(3,246)	(986)	(15)	**(4,247)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,219,670**	**164,812**	**12,810**	**1,397,292**
გაცემული აკრედიტივების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	157,992	-	-	**157,992**
– დაბალი	139	1,464	-	**1,603**
– საშუალო	-	-	-	**-**
– მაღალი	-	-	-	**-**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	1,247	**1,247**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**158,131**	**1,464**	**1,247**	**160,842**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(376)			**(376)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**157,755**	**1,464**	**1,247**	**160,466**
გაცემული ფინანსური გარანტიების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	268,333	100	-	**268,433**
– დაბალი	34,713	14,471	-	**49,184**
– საშუალო	-	-	-	-
– მაღალი	-	-	-	-
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	1,318	**1,318**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**303,046**	**14,571**	**1,318**	**318,935**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(795)	(4)	(2)	**(801)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**302,251**	**14,567**	**1,316**	**318,134**

38. პირობითი ვალდებულებები გაგრძელება

პირობითი ვალდებულებების საკრედიტო ხარისხი 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის ასე გამოიყურება:

	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.			
ათას ლარში	1-ელი სტადია (12-თვიანი საკრედიტო ზარალი)	მე-2 სტადია (არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი საკრედიტო რისკის მნიშვნელოვანი ზრდის შედეგად)	მე-3 სტადია არსებობის მანძილზე მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი დეფოლტის სიტუაციაში)	სულ
აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	1,027,350	2,706	-	**1,030,056**
– დაბალი	92,030	5,589	-	**97,619**
– საშუალო	5,480	9,455	-	**14,935**
– მაღალი	2	798	-	**800**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	6,700	**6,700**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,124,862**	**18,548**	**6,700**	**1,150,110**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(2,096)	(514)	(182)	**(2,792)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**1,122,766**	**18,034**	**6,518**	**1,147,318**
გაცემული აკრედიტივების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	108,476	-	-	**108,476**
– დაბალი	823	-	-	**823**
– საშუალო	-	-	-	-
– მაღალი	-	-	-	-
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	434	**434**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**109,299**	-	**434**	**109,733**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(473)	-	-	**(473)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**108,826**	-	**434**	**109,260**
გაცემული ფინანსური გარანტიების რისკის კატეგორია				
– ძალიან დაბალი	233,004	-	-	**233,004**
– დაბალი	7,027	62	-	**7,089**
– საშუალო	174	488	-	**662**
– მაღალი	-	-	-	**-**
– ვალდებულების შეუსრულებლობა	-	-	369	**369**
მთლიანი საბალანსო ღირებულება	**240,205**	**550**	**369**	**241,124**
საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	(1,244)	(2)	-	**(1,246)**
საბალანსო ღირებულება	**238,961**	**548**	**369**	**239,878**

აუთვისებელი საკრედიტო ხაზების, აკრედიტივების და გარანტიების მთლიანი დაუფარავი სახელშეკრულებო თანხა ყოველთვის არ წარმოადგენს სამომავლო ფულადი ნაკადების მოთხოვნებს, ვინაიდან ამ ფინანსურ ინსტრუმენტებს შეიძლება ვადა ამოეწუროს ან შეწყდეს დაფინანსების გარეშე. არაგაუქმებადი ვალდებულებები 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის შეადგენდა 251,903 ათას ლარს (2020 წ.: 579,915 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 472,485 ათასი ლარი).

ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია. ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტია არის კონტრაქტი, რომელიც ითვალისწინებს კომპენსაციას, თუ მეორე მხარე ვერ შეასრულებს სახელშეკრულებო ვალდებულებას. ასეთი ხელშეკრულებები არ გადასცემს საკრედიტო რისკს. ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიის ხელშეკრულებების მიხედვით, რისკი არის იმის ალბათობა, რომ სადაზღვევო

38. პირობითი ვალდებულებები გაგრძელება

შემთხვევა მოხდება (ანუ მეორე მხარე ვერ შესრულებს სახელშეკრულებო ვალდებულებას). მთავარი რისკები, რომლებიც ჯგუფს აქვს, არის გადახდების სიხშირის მნიშვნელოვანი მერყეობა და კრიტიკულობა ასეთ ხელშეკრულებებზე, მოლოდინებთან შედარებით.

ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიების დაუფარავი თანხა და შესაბამისი რეზერვი 2021 წლის

31 დეკემბრისთვის არის 1,565,694 ათასი ლარი და 4,620 ათასი ლარი (2020 წ.: 1,751,041 ათასი ლარი და 4,427 ათასი ლარი, 2019 წ.: 1,458,884 ათასი ლარი და 7,466 ათასი ლარი).

საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებების სამართლიანი ღირებულება იყო 3,624 ათასი ლარი 2021 წლის

31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით (2020 წ.: 5,424 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 4,511 ათასი ლარი). მთლიანი საკრედიტო ხასიათის ვალდებულებები და ვალდებულების შესრულების გარანტიები შემდეგნაირად არის გამოხატული ვალუტებში:

ათას ლარში	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
ქართული ლარი	898,178	1,208,199	1,155,422
აშშ დოლარი	901,092	1,584,878	1,203,296
ევრო	220,068	776,307	542,303
სხვა	68,840	62,973	58,830
სულ	**2,088,178**	**3,632,357**	**2,959,851**

კაპიტალური დანახარჯის ვალდებულებები. 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფს აქვს სახელშეკრულებო კაპიტალური დანახარჯების ვალდებულება 104,162 ათასი ლარის ოდენობით (2020 წ.: 14,631 ათასი ლარი; 2019 წ.: 33,723 ათასი ლარი). მთლიანი თანხიდან 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრისთვის სათავო ოფისის მშენებლობასთან დაკავშირებული სახელშეკრულებო ვალდებულებები შეადგენდა 79,004 ათას ლარს (2020 წ.: 4,853 ათასი ლარი).

39. არამაკონტროლებელი წილი

ქვემოთ, ცხრილში, წარმოდგენილია ინფორმაცია არამაკონტროლებელი წილის მქონე თითოეულ შვილობილ კომპანიაზე 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ათას ლარში	**არამაკონტროლებელი პაკეტის ხმის უფლების მქონე აქციების წილი**	**არამაკონტროლებელი წილისთვის მიკუთვნებადი მოგება**	**დაგროვილი არამაკონტროლებელი წილი შვილობილ კომპანიაში**
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	0.47%	16	93

ამ შვილობილი კომპანიების შეჯამებული ფინანსური ინფორმაცია 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით და ამავე თარიღით დასრულებული წლისთვის ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	**მიმდინარე აქტივები**	**გრძელვადიანი აქტივები**	**მიმდინარე ვალდებულებები**	**გრძელვადიანი ვალდებულებები**	**შემოსავალი**	**მოგება**	**მთლიანი სრული შემოსავალი**	**წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები**
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	4,173	16,352	1,838	3,593	16,691	3,113	3,113	(626)

ქვემოთ, ცხრილში, წარმოდგენილია ინფორმაცია არამაკონტროლებელი წილის მქონე თითოეულ შვილობილ კომპანიაზე 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ათას ლარში	**არამაკონტროლებელი პაკეტის ხმის უფლების მქონე აქციების წილი**	**არამაკონტროლებელი წილისთვის მიკუთვნებადი მოგება**	**დაგროვილი არამაკონტროლებელი წილი შვილობილ კომპანიაში**
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	0.47%	22	105

39. არამაკონტროლებელი წილი გაგრძელება

ამ შვილობილი კომპანიების შეჯამებული ფინანსური ინფორმაცია 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით და ამავე თარიღით დასრულებული წლისთვის ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	მიმდინარე აქტივები	გრძელვადიანი აქტივები	მიმდინარე ვალდებულებები	გრძელვადიანი ვალდებულებები	შემოსავალი	მოგება	მთლიანი სრული შემოსავალი	წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	5,269	17,803	504	257	14,716	4,573	4,573	676

ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში, წარმოდგენილია ინფორმაცია არამაკონტროლებელი წილის მქონე თითოეულ შვილობილ კომპანიაზე 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ათას ლარში	არამაკონტროლებელი პაკეტის ხმის უფლების მქონე აქციების წილი	არამაკონტროლებელი წილისთვის მიკუთვნებადი მოგება	დაგროვილი არამაკონტროლებელი წილი შვილობილ კომპანიაში
სს „თიბისი ლიზინგი“*	0.39%	11	-
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	0.47%	62	582

**2019 წლის მაისში ჯგუფმა შეისყიდა დარჩენილი 0.39%-იანი წილი სს „თიბისი ლიზინგის“ აქციონერებისგან და გახდა კომპანიის 100%-იანი მფლობელი.*

ამ შვილობილი კომპანიების შეჯამებული ფინანსური ინფორმაცია 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით და ამავე თარიღით დასრულებული წლისთვის ასეთია:

ათას ლარში	მიმდინარე აქტივები	გრძელვადიანი აქტივები	მიმდინარე ვალდებულებები	გრძელვადიანი ვალდებულებები	შემოსავალი	მოგება	მთლიანი სრული შემოსავალი	წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადები
სს „თიბისი ლიზინგი“	180,282	172,275	133,198	182,804	29,894	6,861	6,861	719
თიბისი კრედიტი	10,605	14,140	6,238	5,730	4,543	2,221	2,221	473
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	9,507	8,821	155	435	12,023	4,725	4,725	(622)

40. ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ფინანსური ვალდებულებების ურთიერთგადაფარვა

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები, რომლებიც ექვემდებარებოდა ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და მსგავს შეთანხმებებს, ასე გამოიყურებოდა:

ათას ლარში	მთლიანი თანხები ურთიერთგადაფარვამდე ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (ა)	მთლიანი თანხები ურთიერთგადაფარვის შემდეგ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (ბ)	წმინდა თანხა ურთიერთგადაფარვის შემდეგ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (გ) = (ა) - (ბ)	თანხები, რომლებიც ექვემდებარება ურთიერთჩათვლას და მსგავს შეთანხმებებს, რომელთა ურთიერთგადაფარვა არ ხდება ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში		კრედიტის წმინდა თანხა (გ)-(დ)-(ე)
				ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები (დ)	მიღებული ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა (ე)	
აქტივები						
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები:						
– საკრედიტო ბარათის მომსახურებასთან და ფულად გზავნილებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	70,501	7,620	62,881	-	-	62,881
ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და სხვა შეთანხმებებს დაქვემდებარებული მთლიანი აქტივები	**70,501**	**7,620**	**62,881**	**-**	**-**	**62,881**
ვალდებულებები						
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები:						
– საკრედიტო ბარათის მომსახურებასთან და ფულად გზავნილებთან დაკავშირებული დავალიანება	36,583	7,620	28,963	-	-	28,963
ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და სხვა შეთანხმებებს დაქვემდებარებული მთლიანი ვალდებულებები	**36,583**	**7,620**	**28,963**	**-**	**-**	**28,963**

40. ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ფინანსური ვალდებულებების ურთიერთგადაფარვა გაგრძელება

2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები, რომლებიც ექვემდებარებოდა ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და მსგავს შეთანხმებებს, ასე გამოიყურებოდა:

ათას ლარში	მთლიანი თანხები ურთიერთგადაფარვამდე ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (ა)	მთლიანი თანხები ურთიერთგადაფარვის შემდეგ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (ბ)	წმინდა თანხა ურთიერთგადაფარვის შემდეგ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (გ) = (ა) - (ბ)	თანხები, რომლებიც ექვემდებარება ურთიერთჩათვლას და მსგავს შეთანხმებებს, რომელთა ურთიერთგადაფარვა არ ხდება ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში		კრედიტის წმინდა თანხა (გ)-(დ)-(ე)
				ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები (დ)	მიღებული ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა (ე)	
აქტივები						
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები:						
– საკრედიტო ბარათის მომსახურებასთან და ფულად გზავნილებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	25,245	18	25,227	–	–	25,227
ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და სხვა შეთანხმებებს დაქვემდებარებული მთლიანი აქტივები	**25,245**	**18**	**25,227**	**–**	**–**	**25,227**
ვალდებულებები						
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები:						
– საკრედიტო ბარათის მომსახურებასთან და ფულად გზავნილებთან დაკავშირებული დავალიანება	8,800	18	8,782	–	–	8,782
ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და სხვა შეთანხმებებს დაქვემდებარებული მთლიანი ვალდებულებები	**8,800**	**18**	**8,782**	**–**	**–**	**8,782**

40. ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ფინანსური ვალდებულებების ურთიერთგადაფარვა გაგრძელება

2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები, რომლებიც ექვემდებარებოდა ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და მსგავს შეთანხმებებს, ასე გამოიყურებოდა:

ათას ლარში	მთლიანი თანხები ურთიერთგადაფარვამდე ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (ა)	მთლიანი თანხები ურთიერთგადაფარვის შემდეგ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (ბ)	წმინდა თანხა ურთიერთგადაფარვის შემდეგ ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში (გ) = (ა) - (ბ)	თანხები, რომლებიც ექვემდებარება ურთიერთჩათვლას და მსგავს შეთანხმებებს, რომელთა ურთიერთგადაფარვა არ ხდება ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში		კრედიტის წმინდა თანხა (გ)-(დ)-(ე)
				ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები (დ)	მიღებული ფულადი უზრუნველყოფა (ე)	
აქტივები						
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები:						
– საკრედიტო ბარათის მომსახურებასთან და ფულად გზავნილებთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	24,139	2,244	21,895	–	–	21,895
ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და სხვა შეთანხმებებს დაქვემდებარებული მთლიანი აქტივები	**24,139**	**2,244**	**21,895**	**–**	**–**	**21,895**
ვალდებულებები						
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები:						
– საკრედიტო ბარათის მომსახურებასთან და ფულად გზავნილებთან დაკავშირებული დავალიანება	17,518	2,244	15,274	–	–	15,274
ურთიერთგადაფარვის, ურთიერთჩათვლის და სხვა შეთანხმებებს დაქვემდებარებული მთლიანი ვალდებულებები	**17,518**	**2,244**	**15,274**	**–**	**–**	**15,274**

ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში წარმოდგენილი ურთიერთგადაფარული თანხა (ბ) სვეტში არის შემდეგ ორ თანხას შორის უმცირესი: (i) მთლიანი თანხა (ა) სვეტში წარმოდგენილ ურთიერთგადაფარვამდე და (ii) მასთან დაკავშირებული ინსტრუმენტის თანხა, რომელიც ექვემდებარება ურთიერთგადაფარვას. ანალოგიურად, (დ) და (ე) სვეტებში წარმოდგენილი თანხები შეზღუდულია (გ) სვეტში წარმოდგენილი კრედიტის ოდენობით თითოეული ინდივიდუალური ინსტრუმენტისთვის, რათა არ მოხდეს საბოლოო წმინდა კრედიტის ოდენობის რეალურზე ნაკლებით გაცხადება.

სხვა ბანკებში განთავსებული ანაბრები და სხვა ბანკებისგან მიღებული ანაბრები მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპის შეთანხმებების ფარგლებში ერთმანეთთან გაიქვითა ამ ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში და ინსტრუმენტები აისახა, როგორც სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული აქტივი ან ვალდებულება.

ინფორმაციის გაცხადება არ ეხება მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხებსა და ავანსებს და დაკავშირებულ მომხმარებელთა ანაბრების, თუ ისინი არ არის ერთმანეთთან გაქვითული ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში.

41. წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები

ჩვეულებრივი საქმიანობის პირობებში ჯგუფი აფორმებს სხვადასხვა წარმოებულ ფინანსურ ინსტრუმენტებს სავალუტო, ლიკვიდურობის და საპროცენტო განაკვეთის რისკების მართვისა და სავაჭრო მიზნით.

ათას ლარში	2021	2020	2019
მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპების სამართლიანი ღირებულება, ასახული სხვა ფინანსურ აქტივებში ან ბანკების მიმართ მოთხოვნებში	199,233	30,783	5,849
სავალუტო ფორვარდების და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპების სამართლიანი ღირებულება, ასახული სხვა ფინანსურ ვალდებულებებში	(10,216)	(121,183)	(20,440)
სულ	**189,017**	**(90,400)**	**(14,591)**

სავალუტო ფორვარდები და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპები. როგორც წესი, ჯგუფი წარმოებული სავალუტო ინსტრუმენტებით ვაჭრობს ბირჟის გარე ბაზარზე პროფესიონალ კონტრაჰენტებთან სტანდარტიზებული სახელშეკრულებო პირობებით. წარმოებულ ინსტრუმენტებს აქვს პოტენციურად ხელსაყრელი (აქტივები) ან არახელსაყრელი (ვალდებულებები) პირობები ბაზარზე საპროცენტო განაკვეთების, სავალუტო კურსების ან სხვა ცვლადი მაჩვენებლების მერყეობის გამო, მათი ვადების გათვალისწინებით. წარმოებული ფინანსური აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების აგრეგირებული სამართლიანი ღირებულება დროდადრო შეიძლება მნიშვნელოვნად შეიცვალოს.

ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია საბალანსო ანგარიშის შედგენის თარიღისთვის მისაღები ან გადასახდელი ვალუტების სამართლიანი ღირებულებები ჯგუფის მიერ გაფორმებული სავალუტო ფორვარდული კონტრაქტების და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპების თანახმად. ცხრილში მოცემულია მთლიანი პოზიციები კონტრაჰენტის პოზიციების (და გადახდების) გაქვითვამდე და მოიცავს ხელშეკრულებებს შესაბამისი საბალანსო ანგარიშის შედგენის თარიღის შემდგომი ანგარიშსწორების თარიღებით.

41. წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	2021		2020		2019	
	ხელშეკრულებები დადებითი სამართლიანი ღირებულებით	ხელშეკრულებები უარყოფითი სამართლიანი ღირებულებით	ხელშეკრულებები დადებითი სამართლიანი ღირებულებით	ხელშეკრულებები უარყოფითი ღირებულებით	ხელშეკრულებები დადებითი სამართლიანი ღირებულებით	ხელშეკრულებები უარყოფითი სამართლიანი ღირებულებით
სავალუტო ფორვადები და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპები: სამართლიანი ღირებულებები საბალანსო ანგარიშის შედგენის თარიღისთვის						
– ანგარიშსწორებისას – გადასახდელი აშშ დოლარი (-)	(412,621)	(528,905)	(476,671)	(145,313)	(123,836)	(14,480)
– ანგარიშსწორებისას მისაღები – აშშ დოლარი (+)	3,355,801	500,167	360,514	3,123,145	338,080	1,750,746
– ანგარიშსწორებისას – გადასახდელი ლარი (-)	(115,337)	(485,231)	(175,849)	(25,589)	(822)	(204,470)
– ანგარიშსწორებისას – მისაღები ლარი (+)	394,562	205,667	291,022	135,116	108,914	-
– ანგარიშსწორებისას – გადასახდელი ევრო (-)	(3,096,222)	(9,883)	(175,014)	(3,262,892)	(333,796)	(1,616,299)
– ანგარიშსწორებისას – მისაღები ევრო (+)	54,955	326,103	199,968	-	16,048	9,191
– ანგარიშსწორებისას სხვა გადასახდელი თანხები (-)	(1,031)	(19,165)	(2,904)	-	(1,631)	(2,887)
– ანგარიშსწორებისას – სხვა მისაღები თანხები (+)	19,126	1,031	9,717	54,350	2,892	57,759
სავალუტო ფორვარდები და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპების სამართლიანი ღირებულება	**199,233**	**(10,216)**	**30,783**	**(121,183)**	**5,849**	**(20,440)**
სავალუტო ფორვარდები და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპების წმინდა სამართლიანი ღირებულება	**189,017**			**(90,400)**		**(14,591)**

42. სამართლიანი ღირებულების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები

(ა) სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასება

სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასება ისეთი შეფასებაა, რომელსაც მოითხოვს ან უშვებს სააღრიცხვო სტანდარტები ფინანსური მდგომარეობის ანგარიშგებაში ყოველი საანგარიშგებო პერიოდის ბოლოსთვის. სამართლიანი ღირებულების იერარქიის დონე, რომელსაც მიეკუთვნება სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასება, ასეთია:

2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული წლის განმავლობაში 1-ელ და მე-2 დონეებს შორის გადატანები არ მომხდარა (2020 წ.: არა, 2019 წ.: არა).

შეფასების მეთოდის აღწერა და მეორე დონის შეფასებისთვის სამართლიანი ღირებულების შეფასებაში გამოყენებული ამოსავალი მონაცემების აღწერა:

შეფასების მეთოდის აღწერა და მე-3 დონის შეფასებისთვის სამართლიანი ღირებულების შეფასებაში გამოყენებული ამოსავალი მონაცემების აღწერა:

42. სამართლიანი ღირებულების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები გაგრძელება

ათას ლარში	31 December 2021					31 December 2020					31 December 2019				
	დონე 1	დონე 2	დონე 3	სულ სამართლიანი ღირებულება	საბალანსო ღირებულება	დონე 1	დონე 2	დონე 3	სულ სამართლიანი ღირებულება	საბალანსო ღირებულება	დონე 1	დონე 2	დონე 3	სულ სამართლიანი ღირებულება	საბალანსო ღირებულება
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით აღრიცხული აქტივები															
ფინანსური აქტივები															
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით															
– საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის სადეპოზიტო სერტიფიკატები საქართველოს ბანკი	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	–	21,687	–	**21,687**	**21,687**	–	40,346	–	**40,346**	**40,346**
– კორპორატიული ობლიგაციები	-	704,435	-	**704,435**	**704,435**	–	664,563	–	**664,563**	**664,563**	–	611,000	–	**611,000**	**611,000**
– უზბეკეთის ფინანსთა სამინისტროს სახაზინო თამასუქები	-	1,683	-	**1,683**	**1,683**	–	1,950	–	**1,950**	**1,950**	–	1,596	–	**1,596**	**1,596**
– ფინანსთა სამინისტროს სახაზინო თამასუქები	--	1,231,024	-	**1,231,024**	**1,231,024**	–	838,152	–	**838,152**	**838,152**	–	329,353	–	**329,353**	**329,353**
– კორპორატიული აქციები		-	1,054	**1,054**	**1,054**	-	-	916	**916**	**916**	-	-	2,999	**2,999**	**2,999**
საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები, რომლებიც შეფასებულია სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით															
– სავალუტო ფორვარდები და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპები, ასახული სხვა ფინანსურ აქტივებში ან ბანკების მიმართ მოთხოვნებში	-	199,233	-	**199,233**	**199,233**	–	30,783	–	**30,783**	**30,783**	–	5,849	–	**5,849**	**5,849**
– სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული ინვესტიცია, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით	-	-	11,125	**11,125**	**11,125**	–	–	17,239	**17,239**	**17,239**	–	–	–	**-**	**-**
სულ აქტივების სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასება	**-**	**2,136,375**	**12,179**	**2,148,554**	**2,148,554**	**–**	**1,557,135**	**18,155**	**1,575,290**	**1,575,290**	**–**	**988,144**	**2,999**	**991,143**	**991,143**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ვალდებულებები															
ფინანსური ვალდებულებები															
სავალუტო ფორვარდები და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპები, ასახული სხვა ფინანსურ ვალდებულებებში	-	10,216	-	**10,216**	**10,216**	–	121,183	–	**121,183**	**121,183**	–	20,440	–	**20,440**	**20,440**
სულ ვალდებულებების სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასება	**-**	**10,216**	**-**	**10,216**	**10,216**	**–**	**121,183**	**–**	**121,183**	**121,183**	**–**	**20,440**	**–**	**20,440**	**20,440**

ცვლილებები მე-2 და მე-3 დონის სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასების მეთოდში არ მომხდარა 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებულ წელს (2020 წ.: არა; 2019 წ.: არა).

42. სამართლიანი ღირებულების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები გაგრძელება

ამოსავალი მონაცემების მგრძნობელობა სამართლიანი ღირებულების მიმართ – პროგნოზირებული ფულადი ნაკადების 10%-ით ზრდა/(შემცირება) გამოიწვევდა სამართლიანი ღირებულების ზრდას/

	სამართლიანი ღირებულება 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით				
ათას ლარში	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**შეფასების მეთოდი**	**გამოყენებული მონაცემები**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით აღრიცხული აქტივები					
– სებ-ის სადეპოზიტო სერტიფიკატები, ფინანსთა სამინისტროს სახაზინო თამასუქები, სახელმწიფო თამასუქები, კორპორატიული ობლიგაციები	1,937,142	1,526,352	982,295	დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადები	სახელმწიფო ობლიგაციების შემოსავლიანობის მრუდი
– სავალუტო ფორვარდები და მთლიანი დაფარული სავალუტო სვოპები, ასახული ბანკების მიმართ მოთხოვნებში	199,233	30,783	5,849	ფორვარდული ფასწარმოქმნა დღევანდელი ღირებულების გაანგარიშებების გამოყენებით	ოფიციალური სავალუტო კურსი, ურისკო განაკვეთი
სულ აქტივების სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასება მე-2 დონეზე	**2,136,375**	**1,557,135**	**988,144**		

სამართლიანი ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ვალდებულებები					
– სავალუტო ფორვარდები, ასახული სხვა ფინანსურ ვალდებულებებში	10,216	121,183	20,440	ფორვარდული ფასწარმოქმნა დღევანდელი ღირებულების გაანგარიშებების გამოყენებით	ოფიციალური სავალუტო კურსი, ურისკო განაკვეთი
სულ სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასება მე-2 დონეზე	**10,216**	**121,183**	**20,440**		

(შემცირებას) 886 ათასი ლარით/(886 ათასი ლარი).

ათას ლარში	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**შეფასების მეთოდი**	**გამოყენებული მონაცემები**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით აღრიცხული აქტივები					
– სამართლიანი ღირებულებით – შეფასებული ინვესტიცია, – მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით	11,125	17,239	-	დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადები	სახელმწიფო ობლიგაციების შემოსავლიანობის მრუდი
– კორპორატიული აქციები	1,054	916	2,999	დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადები	სახელმწიფო ობლიგაციების შემოსავლიანობის მრუდი
სულ აქტივების სამართლიანი ღირებულების პერიოდული შეფასება მე-3 დონეზე	**12,179**	**18,155**	**2,999**		

42. სამართლიანი ღირებულების განმარტებითი შენიშვნები გაგრძელება

სამართლიანი ღირებულების შეფასების ანალიზი, სამართლიანი ღირებულების იერარქიის დონის მიხედვით, წარმოდგენილია მე-2 შენიშვნაში.

(ბ) აქტივები და ვალდებულებები, რომლებიც არ არის შეფასებული სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, თუმცა მათი სამართლიანი ღირებულება მოცემულია განმარტებით შენიშვნებში

სამართლიანი ღირებულების იერარქიაში შესაბამისი დონის მიხედვით გაანალიზებული სამართლიანი ღირებულებები და იმ აქტივების საბალანსო ღირებულება, რომლებიც არ არის შეფასებული სამართლიანი ღირებულებით:

სამართლიანი ღირებულების იერარქიის მეორე და მესამე დონეში სამართლიანი ღირებულებები შეფასდა დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადების შეფასების მეთოდის გამოყენებით. არაკოტირებული ფიქსირებული საპროცენტო განაკვეთის მქონე ინსტრუმენტების სამართლიანი ღირებულება გამოითვალა მომავალში მოსალოდნელი საპროგნოზო ფულადი ნაკადების საფუძველზე, რომლებიც დისკონტირებულია მსგავსი საკრედიტო რისკისა და დარჩენილი დაფარვის ვადის მქონე ახალი

	31 December 2021					31 December 2020					31 December 2019				
ათას ლარში	დონე 1	დონე 2	დონე 3	სულ სამართლიანი ღირებულება	საბალანსო ღირებულება	დონე 1	დონე 2	დონე 3	სულ სამართლიანი ღირებულება	საბალანსო ღირებულება	დონე 1	დონე 2	დონე 3	სულ სამართლიანი ღირებულება	საბალანსო ღირებულება
ფინანსური აქტივები															
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	831,034	764,426	-	**1,595,460**	**1,595,460**	747,195	854,404	–	**1,601,599**	**1,601,599**	646,394	348,085	–	**994,479**	**994,479**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	-	42,237	-	**42,237**	**42,237**	–	19,690	–	**19,690**	**19,690**	–	15,597	–	**15,597**	**15,597**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები სებ-ში	-	2,086,113	-	**2,086,113**	**2,086,113**	–	2,098,506	–	**2,098,506**	**2,098,506**	–	1,591,829	–	**1,591,829**	**1,591,829**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები:															
– კორპორატიული სესხები	-	-	6,492,668	**6,492,668**	**6,497,010**	–	–	5,728,134	**5,728,134**	**5,583,107**	–	–	4,838,348	**4,838,348**	**4,579,723**
– სამომხმარებლო სესხები	-	-	2,304,534	**2,304,534**	**1,973,016**	–	–	2,025,055	**2,025,055**	**1,769,759**	–	–	1,876,364	**1,876,364**	**1,750,050**
– იპოთეკური სესხები	-	-	4,522,528	**4,522,528**	**4,048,955**	–	–	4,032,243	**4,032,243**	**3,845,233**	–	–	3,354,901	**3,354,901**	**3,137,491**
– მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოებზე გაცემული სესხები	-	-	4,126,318	**4,126,318**	**4,028,204**	–	–	3,508,881	**3,508,881**	**3,396,170**	–	–	2,891,382	**2,891,382**	**2,882,135**
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	–	1,086,008	–	**1,086,008**	**1,059,946**	–	990,537	–	**990,537**	**1,021,568**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები			251,855	**251,855**	**252,340**	–	–	274,402	**274,402**	**270,978**	–	–	265,165	**265,165**	**256,660**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	-	-	231,849	**231,849**	**231,849**	–	–	112,980	**112,980**	**112,980**	–	–	109,362	**109,362**	**109,362**
არაფინანსური აქტივები															
საინვესტიციო ქონება, თვითღირებულებით	-	-	29,493	**29,493**	**22,892**	–	–	105,628	**105,628**	**68,689**	–	–	123,324	**123,324**	**72,667**
სულ აქტივები	**831,034**	**2,892,776**	**17,959,245**	**21,683,055**	**20,778,076**	**747,195**	**4,058,608**	**15,787,323**	**20,593,126**	**19,826,657**	**646,394**	**2,946,048**	**13,458,846**	**17,051,288**	**16,411,561**
ფინანსური ვალდებულებები															
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	-	9,888,470	4,966,775	**14,855,245**	**14,884,145**	–	7,503,114	5,153,793	**12,656,907**	**12,634,295**	–	6,490,267	3,633,289	**10,123,556**	**10,112,002**
გამოშვებული სავალო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	1,671,435	-	-	**1,671,435**	**1,583,699**	1,463,830	–	–	**1,463,830**	**1,419,513**	1,136,297	–	–	**1,136,297**	**1,136,297**
ვალდებულებები საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ	-	-	2,986,631	**2,986,631**	**2,984,075**	–	4,490,464	-	**4,490,464**	**4,485,873**	–	3,600,318	–	**3,600,318**	**3,593,901**
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	-	-	166,926	**166,926**	**166,926**	–	144,645	-	**144,645**	**144,645**	–	134,519	–	**134,519**	**134,519**
სუბორდინირებული ვალი	-	-	626,503	**626,503**	**623,647**	–	677,246	-	**677,246**	**672,740**	–	594,892	–	**594,892**	**591,035**
სულ ვალდებულებები	**1,671,435**	**9,888,470**	**8,746,835**	**20,306,740**	**20,242,492**	**1,463,830**	**12,815,469**	**5,153,793**	**19,433,092**	**19,357,066**	**1,136,297**	**10,819,996**	**3,633,289**	**15,589,582**	**15,567,754**

ინსტრუმენტებისთვის დადგენილი საპროცენტო განაკვეთებით. საინვესტიციო ქონების სამართლიანი ღირებულება შეფასდა საბაზრო შესადარისი მონაცემების გამოყენებით (მე-17 შენიშვნა).

საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ მოთხოვნების დისკონტირება მოხდა ჯგუფის საკუთარი ზღვრული სასესხო საპროცენტო განაკვეთით. მოთხოვნამდე ვალდებულებების დისკონტირება მოხდა პირველი თარიღიდან, როდესაც ჯგუფს მოეთხოვებოდა თანხის გადახდა. საკრედიტო დაწესებულებების მიმართ დავალიანება, სუბორდინირებული ვალი და სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები მე-2 დონიდან მე-3 დონეზე გადავიდა. იმ აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების, რომლებიც შეფასებული არ არის სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მე-2 და მე-3 დონის შეფასების მეთოდებში ცვლილებები არ შესულა 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრით დასრულებული წლის განმავლობაში (2020 წ.: არა; 2019 წ.: არა).

43. ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების წარდგენა შეფასების კატეგორიის მიხედვით

შეფასების მიზნებისთვის, ფასს 9 ფინანსური აქტივების კლასიფიკაციას ახდენს მე-2 შენიშვნაში

აღწერილ კატეგორიებად.

ქვემოთ, ცხრილში, წარმოდგენილია ფინანსური აქტივების კლასების შეჯერება ამ შეფასების კატეგორიებთან 2021 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია ფინანსური აქტივების კლასების შეჯერება ამ შეფასების კატეგორიებთან 2020 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ათას ლარში	ამორტიზებული ღირებულება	სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით	სულ
აქტივები				
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	1,595,460	-	-	**1,595,460**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	42,237	-	-	**42,237**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	2,086,113	-	-	**2,086,113**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	16,547,185	-	-	**16,547,185**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, შეფასებული საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	-	1,938,196	-	**1,938,196**
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	-	-	-	**-**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	231,849	-	210,358	**442,207**
სულ ფინანსური აქტივები, რომლებიც ფასს 9-ის მიხედვით იყოფა შეფასების კატეგორიებად	**20,502,844**	**1,938,196**	**210,358**	**22,651,398**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	-	-	-	**252,340**
არაფინანსური აქტივები	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,135,774**
სულ აქტივები	**20,502,844**	**1,938,196**	**210,358**	**24,039,512**

ქვემოთ მოცემულ ცხრილში წარმოდგენილია ფინანსური აქტივების კლასების შეჯერება ამ შეფასების კატეგორიებთან 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით:

ათას ლარში	ამორტიზებული ღირებულება	სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით	სულ
აქტივები				
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები	1,601,599	–	–	**1,601,599**
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	19,690	–	–	**19,690**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	2,098,506	–	–	**2,098,506**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	14,594,269	–	–	**14,594,269**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, შეფასებული საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	–	1,527,268	–	**1,527,268**
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	1,059,946	–	–	**1,059,946**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	112,980	–	48,022	**161,002**
სულ ფინანსური აქტივები, რომლებიც ფასს 9-ის მიხედვით იყოფა შეფასების კატეგორიებად	**19,486,990**	**1,527,268**	**48,022**	**21,062,280**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	–	–	–	**270,978**
არაფინანსური აქტივები	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,065,704**
სულ აქტივები	**19,486,990**	**1,527,268**	**48,022**	**22,398,962**

43. ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების წარდგენა შეფასების კატეგორიის მიხედვით გაგრძელება

2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, ჯგუფის ყველა ფინანსური ვალდებულება, წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტების გარდა, აღრიცხულია ამორტიზებული

ათას ლარში	ამორტიზებული ღირებულება	სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით	სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით	სულ
ფულადი სახსრები და მათი ეკვივალენტები				
მოთხოვნები სხვა ბანკების მიმართ	994,479	–	–	**994,479**
სავალდებულო ნაღდი ფულის ნაშთები საქართველოს ეროვნულ ბანკში	15,597	–	–	**15,597**
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	1,591,829	–	–	**1,591,829**
სამართლიანი ღირებულებით, სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით, შეფასებული საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები	12,349,399	–	–	**12,349,399**
ამორტიზებული ღირებულებით აღრიცხული ობლიგაციები	–	985,293	–	**985,293**
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	1,021,568	–	–	**1,021,568**
სულ ფინანსური აქტივები, რომლებიც ფასს 9-ის მიხედვით იყოფა შეფასების კატეგორიებად	113,124	–	2,087	**115,211**
ფინანსურ იჯარასთან დაკავშირებული მოთხოვნები	**16,085,996**	**985,293**	**2,087**	**17,073,376**
არაფინანსური აქტივები	–	–	–	**256,660**
სულ აქტივები	**–**	**–**	**–**	**925,574**
სულ აქტივები	**16,085,996**	**985,293**	**2,087**	**18,255,610**

ღირებულებით. წარმოებული ფინანსური ინსტრუმენტები მიეკუთვნება ფასს 9-ის მიხედვით შეფასების კატეგორიას „სამართლიანი ღირებულებით შეფასებული აქტივები, მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით“.

44. დაკავშირებულ მხარეთა ოპერაციები

ბასს 24-ის „დაკავშირებულ მხარეთა განმარტებითი შენიშვნები“ მიხედვით, როგორც წესი, მხარეები ითვლება დაკავშირებულად, თუ ისინი ექვემდებარებიან საერთო კონტროლს, ან ერთ მხარეს შეუძლია გააკონტროლოს მეორე მხარე ან მნიშვნელოვანი გავლენა შეუძლია მოახდინოს მეორე მხარის ფინანსურ ან საოპერაციო გადაწყვეტილებებზე. დაკავშირებულ მხარეების ყოველი შესაძლო ურთიერთობის განხილვისას, ყურადღება ექცევა ურთიერთობის შინაარსს და არა მხოლოდ სამართლებრივ ფორმას:

- მხარეები, რომლებსაც ჯგუფში აქვთ არსებითი საკუთრების წილი (5%-ზე მეტი ბენეფიციარული საკუთრების წილი 2021, 2020 და 2019 წლებისთვის) ან ჰყავთ წარმომადგენლები დირექტორთა საბჭოში, მიიჩნევიან მნიშვნელოვან აქციონერებად. მათი ოჯახის წევრები და დაკავშირებული კომპანიები, 50%-ზე მეტი საკუთრების წილით, ასევე მიიჩნევიან მნიშვნელოვან აქციონერებად.
- უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობაში შედიან ჯგუფის დირექტორთა საბჭოს წევრები, ბანკის დირექტორთა საბჭო და მათი ოჯახის წევრები.

გარიგებები ჯგუფსა და მის შვილობილ კომპანიებს შორის ასევე აკმაყოფილებს „დაკავშირებულ მხარეთა ოპერაციების“ განმარტებას. კონსოლიდირებისას ელიმინირების შემთხვევაში, მათი გაცხადება ჯგუფის ფინანსურ ანგარიშგებაში არ ხდება.

„დაკავშირებული მხარის“ განმარტება საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის სტანდარტების მიხედვით განსხვავდება და რეგულირდება საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკის პრეზიდენტის მიერ გამოქვეყნებული N° 26/04 ბრძანებით.

2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, დაკავშირებულ მხარეთა მიმართ

44. დაკავშირებულ მხარეთა ოპერაციები გაგრძელება

დაუფარავი ნაშთები ასე გამოიყურებოდა:

ათას ლარში	ხელშეკრულებით დადგენილი საპროცენტო განაკვეთი	მნიშვნელოვანი აქციონერები	უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობა	უშუალო მშობელი კომპანია	საერთო კონტროლს დაქვემდებარებული კომპანიები
2021					
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული მთლიანი სესხები და ავანსები	4.0%-36.0%	24	12,394	–	–
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების და ავანსების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	–	–	6	–	–
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	0%-12.5%	19,460	23,620	14,614	38,870
გარანტიები	–	–	–	–	211
ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკისგან ნასესხები სხვა სახსრები	0.86%-12.85%	360,889	–	–	–
2020					
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული მთლიანი სესხები და ავანსები	4.0% – 33.0%	54	6,869	–	–
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების და ავანსების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	–	–	4	–	–
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	0.0% – 12.5%	16,574	16,555	37,275	24,441
გარანტიები		–	–	–	35
ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკისგან ნასესხები სხვა სახსრები	0.98%-11.09%	411,765*	–	–	–
2019					
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული მთლიანი სესხები და ავანსები	0.4% – 48.0%	77	9,624	–	99
მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების და ავანსების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვი	–	–	1	–	–
მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	0.0% – 10.2%	16,418	13,098	47,426	15,991
გარანტიები	–	–	–	–	97
ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკისგან ნასესხები სხვა სახსრები	4.5% –11.55%	243,040*	–	–	–

** მენეჯმენტმა გამოაქვეყნა ინფორმაცია ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკიდან ნასესხებ სახსრებსა და საპროცენტო ხარჯის შესახებ მიმდინარე და წინა პერიოდებზე, რადგანაც ეს უკანასკნელი წარმოადგენს ჯგუფის მნიშვნელოვან აქციონერს, რომელიც 5%-ზე მეტს ფლობს. ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკიდან ნასესხები სახსრები 2020 და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბერს შეადგენდა 411,765 ათას ლარს და 243,040 ათას ლარს, საპროცენტო ხარჯი 2020 და 2019 წლებში იყო 29,580 ათასი ლარი და 22,826 ათასი ლარი.*

44. დაკავშირებულ მხარეთა ოპერაციები გაგრძელება

დაკავშირებულ მხარეებთან შემოსავლის და ხარჯის მუხლები, უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობის კომპენსაციის გამოკლებით, 2021, 2020 და 2019 წლებში ასე გამოიყურებოდა:

ათას ლარში	მნიშვნელოვანი აქციონერები	უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობა	უშუალო მშობელი კომპანია	საერთო კონტროლს დაქვემდებარებული კომპანიები
2021				
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი – მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	5	384	–	–
საპროცენტო ხარჯი მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშებზე	98	673	1,649	2,324
ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკთან დაკავშირებული საპროცენტო ხარჯი	36,819	–	–	–
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	27	72	–	407
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები (თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯების გარდა)	–	431	–	–
2020				
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი – მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	8	346	–	–
საპროცენტო ხარჯი მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშებზე	–	–	7	6
ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკთან დაკავშირებული საპროცენტო ხარჯი	29,580*	–	–	–
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	21	24	5	58
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები (თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯების გარდა)	–	323	–	–
2019				
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი – მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხები და ავანსები	7	620	42	–
საპროცენტო ხარჯი მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშებზე	87	197	5,814	1,135
ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკთან დაკავშირებული საპროცენტო ხარჯი	22,826*	–	–	–
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	123	342	–	2
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯები (თანამშრომლებზე გაწეული დანახარჯების გარდა)	68	978	–	–

44. დაკავშირებულ მხარეთა ოპერაციები გაგრძელება

აგრეგირებული სასესხო თანხები, რომლებიც ავანსად არის გაცემული დაკავშირებული მხარეებისთვის და დაფარულია დაკავშირებული მხარეების მიერ 2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის განმავლობაში, ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	მნიშვნელოვანი აქციონერები	უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობა	უშუალო მშობელი კომპანია	საერთო კონტროლს დაქვემდებარებული კომპანიები
2021				
დაკავშირებულ მხარეებზე ავანსად გაცემული თანხები წლის განმავლობაში	67	5,131	–	–
დაკავშირებული მხარეების მიერ დაფარული თანხები წლის განმავლობაში	(97)	(5,311)	–	–
2020				
დაკავშირებულ მხარეებზე ავანსად გაცემული თანხები წლის განმავლობაში	107	3,750	–	–
დაკავშირებული მხარეების მიერ დაფარული თანხები წლის განმავლობაში	(76)	(8,193)	–	–
2019				
დაკავშირებულ მხარეებზე ავანსად გაცემული თანხები წლის განმავლობაში	1,512	15,137	48	–
დაკავშირებული მხარეების მიერ დაფარული თანხები წლის განმავლობაში	(3,146)	(17,747)	–	–

2021 წლის, 2020 წლისა და 2019 წლის 31 დეკემბრის მდგომარეობით, სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ გარიგებები და ნაშთები თავის შვილობილ კომპანიებთან ასე გამოიყურება:

ათას ლარში	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
შვილობილ კომპანიებზე გაცემული სესხებისა და ავანსების მთლიანი თანხა	13,699	28,472	86,518
შვილობილი კომპანიების მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშები	48,258	112,665	65,025
სხვა ფინანსური აქტივები	23,515	23,994	22,061
სხვა აქტივები	-	112	19
სხვა ფინანსური ვალდებულებები	10,830	24,192	22,268
ინვესტიცია შვილობილ კომპანიებში	30,020	31,120	30,426

სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ შემოსავლის და ხარჯების მუხლები თავის შვილობილ კომპანიებთან ასე გამოიყურებოდა:

ათას ლარში	31 დეკემბერი, 2021 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2020 წ.	31 დეკემბერი, 2019 წ.
საპროცენტო შემოსავალი	3,880	5,278	2,109
საპროცენტო ხარჯი	5,914	5,509	5,527
საკომისიო შემოსავალი	6,572	25,229	16,471
საკომისიო ხარჯი	25,964	248	2,415
ვალუტის კონვერტაციიდან მიღებულ შემოსულობას გამოკლებული ზარალი	-	-	54
სხვა საოპერაციო შემოსავალი	52,286	4,144	4,477
ადმინისტრაციული და სხვა საოპერაციო ხარჯი	7,507	771	223

44. დაკავშირებულ მხარეთა ოპერაციები გაგრძელება

ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილია უმაღლესი რანგის ხელმძღვანელობის და სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს წევრების კომპენსაცია:

	2021		2020		2019	
ათას ლარში	**ხარჯი**	**დარიცხული ვალდებულება**	**ხარჯი**	**დარიცხული ვალდებულება**	**ხარჯი**	**დარიცხული ვალდებულება**
ხელფასები და მოკლევადიანი პრემიები	12,095	–	7,484	–	7,376	–
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით კომპენსაციასთან დაკავშირებული პრემიები ფულადი სახსრებით ანგარიშსწორებით	–	–	–	–	(1,627)	–
წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით კომპენსაცია წილობრივი ინსტრუმენტებით ანგარიშსწორებით	11,299	–	11,514	–	25,695	–
სულ	**23,394**	**–**	**18,998**	**–**	**31,444**	**–**

45. ანგარიშგების პერიოდის შემდგომი მოვლენები

2022 წლის თებერვლიდან რეგიონში მიმდინარე პოლიტიკური დაძაბულობა გამწვავდა უკრაინაში რუსეთის შეჭრის შემდეგ. ეს უარყოფითად აისახა სასაქონლო და ფინანსურ ბაზრებზე და გაზარდა მერყეობა, განსაკუთრებით უცხოური ვალუტის კურსებთან მიმართებით. რამდენიმე ქვეყნის მიერ დაწესებული სანქციების შედეგად, რუსეთის ბაზარი ბევრმა კომპანიამ დატოვა და შეწყვიტა მომსახურებისა და პროდუქტების მიწოდება რუსული ბაზრისთვის. მოსალოდნელია შემდგომი სანქციები და შეზღუდვები რუსეთში მოქმედი კომპანიების ბიზნესსაქმიანობაზე. საქართველოს ეკონომიკაზე უარყოფითი გავლენის თავიდან ასარიდებლად საქართველოს მთავრობა არ შეუერთდა ყველა სანქციას, თუმცა რუსეთის წინააღმდეგ დაწესებული შეზღუდვების, ასევე უკრაინის ეკონომიკის დაღმავლობის სრული ხასიათი და შესაძლო ეფექტები ჯერ კიდევ უცნობია. ამის მიუხედავად, უკრაინასა და რუსეთში განვითარებული მოვლენების მიმართ საქართველოს მოწყვლადობისა და ამ ქვეყნებთან ეკონომიკური კავშირების გამო, ეს ყველაფერი არასახარბიელოდ აისახება ზრდის პერსპექტივაზე და ასევე სხვა მაკრო ცვლადებზე, რამაც შეიძლება ასევე უარყოფითად იმოქმედოს ბანკის კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობაზე, ლიკვიდურობასა და საკრედიტო რისკებზე.

რუსულ კომპანიებს შეუწყდათ წვდომა ევროს და აშშ დოლარის ფინანსურ ბაზრებზე, ასევე SWIFT-ის სისტემაზე. ამან შეიძლება კიდევ უფრო შეუზღუდოს ჯგუფს ფულადი სახსრების რუსეთში გადარიცხვა ან რუსეთიდან მიღება. ამ ეტაპზე ხელმძღვანელობას არ შეუძლია სანდოობის მაღალი ხარისხით გააკეთოს პროგნოზი ჯგუფის სამომავლო ოპერაციებზე ყველა ამ განუსაზღვრელობის გავლენასთან დაკავშირებით. ამის მიუხედავად, ჯგუფის ხელმძღვანელობას მიაჩნია, რომ უკრაინაში ომი არამაკორექტირებელი მოვლენაა და ყურადღებით აკვირდება მიმდინარე ეკონომიკურ ვითარებას, რათა, საჭიროების შემთხვევაში, შესაბამისად დააკორექტიროს ჯგუფის საქმიანობის შედეგები.

2022 წლის მარტში, ბანკმა დასაფანინანსებელი რესურსები, 20 მილიონი ევროს ოდენობით „ევროპული ფონდი სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთი ევროპისთვის“-დან და 50 მილიონი დოლარი პროპარკოდან. სესხების დაფარვის ვადა 3 და 5 წელია. ასევე, 9.2 მილიონი დოლარი ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკისგან და 15 მილიონი დოლარი სითი ბანკისგან. სესხების დაფარვის ვადა 6-6 თვეა.

45. ანგარიშგების პერიოდის შემდგომი მოვლენები გაგრძელება

ქვემოთ მოცემულია დაკავშირებული სამეურნეო სუბიექტების სრული სია და მათი დაფუძნების ქვეყანა.

კომპანიის დასახელება	რეგისტრაციის ქვეყანა
სს „თიბისი ბანკი“	მარჯანიშვილის ქ.#7, 0102, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „გაერთიანებული საფინანსო კორპორაცია“	აღმაშენებლის გამზირი 154, 0112, თბილისი, საქართველო
შპს „თიბისი კაპიტალი“	ჭავჭავაძის გამზირი #11, 0179, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „თიბისი ლიზინგი“	ჭავჭავაძის გამზირი #80, 0162, თბილისი, საქართველო
შპს „თიბისი კრედიტი“	28 მაისის ქუჩა # 71-77, AZ1010, ბაქო, აზერბაიჯანი
შპს „თიბისი ფეი“	მარჯანიშვილის ქ.#7, 0102, თბილისი, საქართველო
შპს „თიბისი ინვესტი“	იაბონიცკის ქუჩა #7, 52520, თელ-ავივი, ისრაელი
შპს „ინდექსი“	ტეტელაშვილის ქუჩა #8, 0102, თბილისი, საქართველო
შპს „თიბისი ინვესტ ინტერნეიშენალი“	მარჯანიშვილის ქ.#7, 0102, თბილისი, საქართველო
უნივერსიტეტის განვითარების ფონდი	ჭავჭავაძის გამზირი #1, 0128, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „კრედიტინფო საქართველო“	თარხნიშვილის ქუჩა #2, 0179, თბილისი, საქართველო
შპს „საქართველოს ნატურალური პროდუქტები“	ჭავჭავაძის გამზირი #1, 0128, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „მობი პლიუსი“	ვაჟა-ფშაველას გამზ. #45, 0177, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „ნავთობპროდუქტების სადისტრიბუციო კორპორაცია“	წყალსადენის ქუჩა #11, 0153, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „ჯორჯიან ქარდი“	ბელიაშვილის ქუჩა #106, 0159, თბილისი, საქართველო
საქართველოს ფასიანი ქაღალდების ცენტრალური დეპოზიტარი	ჭავჭავაძის გამზირი #74, 0162, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „გივი ზალდასტანიშვილის სახელობის ამერიკული აკადემია თბილისში“	ჭავჭავაძის გამზირი #37, 0162, თბილისი, საქართველო
გაერთიანებული კლირინგ ცენტრი	სულხან-საბას ქუჩა # 5, 0105, თბილისი, საქართველო
GRDC	ვაგზლის მოედანი #2, 0112, თბილისი, საქართველო
ასოციაცია „საქართველოს საბანკო-საფინანსო აკადემია“	აღმაშენებლის გამზირი 123, 0112, თბილისი, საქართველო
სვიფტი	ადელ ავენიუ #1, B-1310, ლა ჰულპე, ბელგია
სს „თბილისის ქალაქი“	რუსთაველის გამზირი #15, 0108, თბილისი, საქართველო
„თიბისი ტრეიდი“	ჭავჭავაძის გამზირი #11ა, 0179, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „თბილისის საფონდო ბირჟა“	ვაჟა-ფშაველას გამზირი #71, მე-8 კორპუსი, მე-2 სართული, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „საქართველოს საფონდო ბირჟა“	ვაჟა-ფშაველას გამზირი #71, მე-10 კორპუსი, მე-7 სართული, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „კავკასრეესტრი“	ბაგრატიონის ქ. #6, საბურთალო, თბილისი, საქართველო
შპს „თიბისი კაპიტალ ესეთ მენეჯმენტ“	მარჯანიშვილის ქ.#7, 0102, თბილისი, საქართველო
სს „ჯორჯია ლარჯ ქეფ დაივერსიფაიდ კრედიტ პორთფოლიო“	მარჯანიშვილის ქ.#7, 0102, თბილისი, საქართველო

დამატებითი ინფორმაცია

ტერმინების განმარტებები

აქტიური მომხმარებლები	კლიენტები, რომლებსაც აქვთ მინიმუმ ერთი აქტიური პროდუქტი ან განახორციელეს მინიმუმ ერთი ტრანზაქცია ბოლო სამი თვის განმავლობაში
აქტიური საცალო ციფრული მომხმარებლები	მოიცავს თიბისი ბანკის, Space აპლიკაციისა და TBC Pay-ის მობილური აპლიკაციის უნიკალურ ციფრულ მომხმარებლებს, რომლებიც ბოლო სამი თვის განმავლობაში ერთხელ მაინც შევიდნენ სისტემაში
აქტიური სავაჭრო ტერმინალები	აქტიური სავაჭრო ტერმინალები მოიცავს POS ტერმინალებს და ინტერნეტით ყიდვა-გაყიდვას, თვის განმავლობაში მინიმუმ ერთი ტრანზაციის შესრულებით
ბანკი	სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკი“
საბჭო	საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის“ დირექტორთა საბჭო
თავმჯდომარე	სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის“ სამეთვალყურეო საბჭოს თავმჯდომარე
კოდექსი	გაერთიანებული სამეფოს კორპორატიული მართვის კოდექსი
სამომხმარებლო სესხების გაყიდვა ციფრულ არხებში	სამომხმარებლო სესხების ციფრულ არხებში გაყიდვების კოეფიციენტი მოიცავს დისტანციური არხებით გაცემული სამომხმარებლო სესხების რაოდენობის შეფარდებას ასეთი გაცემული სესხების მთლიან რაოდენობაზე
კორპორატიული და საინვესტიციო საბანკო სეგმენტი (CIB)	იურიდიული პირი/აფილირებულ პირთა ჯგუფი, რომელთა წლიური შემოსავალი აღემატება 12.0 მილიონ ლარს ან რომლებმაც მიიღეს 5.0 მილიონ ლარზე მეტი კრედიტი. ზოგიერთი სხვა ბიზნესკლიენტი შეიძლება შეხედულებისამებრ მიეკუთვნოს კორპორატიულ და საინვესტიციო ბანკინგის სეგმენტს ან გადავიდეს მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოების სეგმენტში. გარდა ამისა, კორპორატიული / საინვესტიციო ბანკინგი, ასევე შეხედულებისამებრ, მოიცავს დაგროვილი კაპიტალის მართვის კერძო საბანკო მომსახურებას შეძლებული პირებისთვის მართვადი კაპიტალის 250,000 აშშ დოლარის ზღვრული ოდენობით
ყოველდღიური აქტიური ციფრული მომხმარებლები (DAU)	ციფრული მომხმარებლების თვიური საშუალო რაოდენობა, რომლებიც ჩვენს ციფრულ არხებს დღეში ერთხელ მაინც უერთდებიან
DAU/MAU	ყოველდღიური აქტიური მომხმარებლების რაოდენობის შეფარდება ყოველთვიურ აქტიური მომხმარებლების რაოდენობასთან. DAU/MAU გამოითვლება მხოლოდ ბანკის ინტერნეტ და მობილური ბანკინგისთვის
დეპოზიტების გაყიდვა ციფრულ არხებში	დეპოზიტების ციფრულ არხებში გაყიდვების კოეფიციენტი უდრის დისტანციური არხებით გახსნილი ვადიანი და შემნახველი დეპოზიტების რაოდენობის შეფარდებას ამავე ტიპის გახსნილი დეპოზიტების მთლიან რაოდენობასთან
ENPS	ENPS ინდექსი აფასებს თანამშრომლების ლოიალურობას და ასახავს იმის ალბათობას, თუ რამდენად გაუწევენ ჩვენი კოლეგები რეკომენდაციას თავიანთ სამუშაო ადგილს მეგობრებთან და ოჯახის წევრებთან
ჯგუფი	სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკი“ და მისი შვილობილი კომპანიები
დირექტორთა საბჭო	სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის“ დირექტორთა საბჭო
ყოველთვიური აქტიური ციფრული მომხმარებლები (MAU)	ციფრული მომხმარებლების რაოდენობა, რომლებიც ჩვენს ციფრულ არხებს თვეში ერთხელ მაინც უერთდებიან.
MSME (მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო ზომის) სეგმენტი	იურიდიული პირები, რომლებიც არ შედიან CIB (კორპორატიული / საინვესტიციო ბანკინგის) სეგმენტში
NPS	NPS აფასებს, რამდენად სურთ მომხმარებლებს ჩვენი პროდუქტებისთვის და მომსახურებისთვის რეკომენდაციის გაწევა სხვებთან
საცალო ტრანზაქციების გაყიდვის კოეფიციენტი	საცალო ტრანზაქციების გაყიდვის კოეფიციენტი აფასებს ჩვენი დისტანციური არხებით შესრულებული ტრანზაქციების წილს ფილიალებს გარეთ
საცალო სეგმენტი	მომხმარებლები, რომლებიც არიან ფიზიკური პირები, სრულად ციფრული ბანკის, Space-ის, ჩათვლით
სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო	სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის“ სამეთვალყურეო საბჭო
თიბისი ბანკი	სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკი“ და მისი შვილობილი კომპანიები
საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფი“	ინგლისსა და უელსში რეგისტრირებული საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება. იგი არის სს „თიბისი ბანკის“ („ბანკი“) და ძირითადად საქართველოს ფინანსურ სექტორში და მონათესავე სფეროებში მოქმედი კომპანიების ჯგუფის მშობელი კომპანია. საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფი“ რეგისტრირებულია ლონდონის საფონდო ბირჟაზე TBCG სიმბოლოთი
სს „თიბისი“	სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკი“
საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი“	საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება „თიბისი ბანკის ჯგუფი“

კოეფიციენტების განმარტებები

კოეფიციენტის სახელი	კოეფიციენტის ტიპი	კოეფიციენტის განმარტება
მომგებიანობა		
უკუგება კაპიტალზე (ROE)	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	უკუგება კაპიტალზე უდრის მფლობელებისთვის მიკუთვნებადი წმინდა მოგების შეფარდებას აქციონერთა მთლიანი კაპიტალის თვიურ საშუალოზე, რომელიც მიკუთვნებადია სს-ს კაპიტალის მფლობელებისთვის ამავე პერიოდში; სადაც შესაძლებელია, გაწლიურებული
უკუგება აქტივებზე (ROA)	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	უკუგება აქტივებზე უდრის პერიოდის წმინდა მოგების შეფარდებას ამავე პერიოდის მთლიანი აქტივების თვიურ საშუალოზე; სადაც შესაძლებელია, გაწლიურებული
ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან თანაფარდობის კოეფიციენტი	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	ხარჯების შემოსავლებთან თანაფარდობის კოეფიციენტი უდრის პერიოდის მთლიანი საოპერაციო ხარჯების შეფარდებას ამავე პერიოდის მთლიან შემოსავალზე. (შემოსავალი წარმოადგენს წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავლის, წმინდა საკომისიო შემოსავლის და სხვა არასაპროცენტო შემოსავლის ჯამს)
წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა (NIM)	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა არის წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსავალი შეფარდებული თვიურ საშუალო საპროცენტო შემოსავლის მქონე აქტივებთან; სადაც შესაძლებელია, გაწლიურებული. საპროცენტო შემოსავლის მქონე აქტივებში შედის საინვესტიციო ფასიანი ქაღალდები (გარდა CIB აქციებისა)
სესების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	სესხებს ეფექტური განაკვეთი უდრის მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ სესხებსა და ავანსებზე მიღებული საპროცენტო შემოსავლის შეფარდებას მომხმარებლებზე გაცემულ თვიურ საშუაო მთლიან სესხებსა და ავანსებზე; სადაც შესაძლებელია, გაწლიურებული
დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთი	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	დეპოზიტების ეფექტური განაკვეთები უდრის მომხმარებელთა ანგარიშებზე საპროცენტო ხარჯის შეფარდებას თვიურ საშუალო მთლიან მომხმარებელთა დეპოზიტებზე; სადაც შესაძლებელია, გაწლიურებული
დაფინანსების ხარჯი	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	დაფინანსების ხარჯი უდრის მთლიანი საპროცენტო ხარჯის და სავალუტო სვოპებზე წმინდა საპროცენტო შემოსულობის (დაფინანსების მართვის მიზნით გაფორმებული) ჯამის შეფარდებას პროცენტიანი ვალდებულებების თვიურ საშუალოზე; სადაც შესაძლებელია, გაწლიურებული
აქტივის ხარისხი და პორტფელის კონცენტრაცია		
რისკის ხარჯი	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	რისკის ხარჯი უდრის მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების საკრედიტო რისკის რეზერვის შეფარდებას მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული მთლიანი სესხების და ავანსების თვიურ საშუალოსთან; სადაც შესაძლებელია, გაწლიურებული
PAR 90 მთლიან სესხებზე	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	PAR 90-ის მთლიან სესხებთან თანაფარდობის კოეფიციენტი უდრის სესხების, რომლებზეც ძირითადი თანხის ან პროცენტის გადახდა გადავადებულია 90-ზე მეტი დღით, შეფარდებას ამავე პერიოდის მთლიან სასესხო პორტფელთან
უმოქმედო სესხები (NPL) მთლიან სესხებზე	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	NPLs მთლიან სესხებზე უდრის სესხების, რომლებზეც ძირითადი თანხების ან პროცენტის გადახდები 90-დღით ვადაგადაცილებულია და გამოკვეთილი სისუსტის მქონე სესხების, განურჩევლად ვადაგადაცილებული თანხის არსებობისა ან ვადაგადაცილებული დღეების რაოდენობისა, შეფარდებას ამავე პერიოდის მთლიან სასესხო პორტფელთან.
უმოქმედო სესხების (NPL) დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	NPL დაფარვის კოეფიციენტი უდრის მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების მთლიანი საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის შეფარდებას უმოქმედო სესხებთან
სულ უმოქმედო სესხების (NPL) კოეფიციენტი	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	სულ NPL-ის კოეფიციენტი უდრის საკრედიტო ზარალის მთლიან რეზერვს დამატებული შესაბამისი უმოქმედო სესხის უზრუნველყოფის საგნის მინიმალური ღირებულება (ფულადი სახსრების, ოქროს, უძრავი ქონებისა და ძირითადი საშუალებებისთვის 0%-50 დიაპაზონის დისკონტის გამოყენების შემდეგ) და მისი მთლიანი სასესხო თანხა შეფარდებული უმოქმედო სესხების მთლიან დაუფარავ თანხასთან
საკრედიტო ზარალის დონე მთლიან სესხებზე	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	საკრედიტო ზარალის დონე მთლიან სესხებზე უდრის მომხმარებლებზე გაცემული სესხების საკრედიტო ზარალის რეზერვის შეფარდებას ამავე პერიოდის მთლიან სასესხო პორტფელთან

კოეფიციენტების განმარტებები გაგრძელება

დაკავშირებული მხარის სესხები მთლიან სესხებზე	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	დაკავშირებული მხარის სესხები მთლიან სესხებზე უდრის დაკავშირებული მხარის სესხების შეფარდებას მთლიან სასესხო პორტფელთან
ტოპ-10 მსესხებელი-მთლიანი პორტფელის	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	მთლიანი პორტფელის ტოპ-10 მსესხებელი უდრის ტოპ-10 მსესხებლის ჯამური სესხის თანხის შეფარდებას მთლიან სასესხო პორტფელზე
ტოპ-20 მსესხებელი-მთლიანი პორტფელის	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	ტოპ-20 მსესხებელი-მთლიანი პორტფელის უდრის ტოპ-20 მსესხებლის ჯამური სესხის თანხის შეფარდებას მთლიან სასესხო პორტფელზე
კაპიტალის და ლიკვიდურობის პოზიციები		
წმინდა სესხები დეპოზიტებზე + IFI დაფინანსება	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	წმინდა სესხები დეპოზიტებზე + IFI დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი უდრის წმინდა სესხების შეფარდებას მთლიან დეპოზიტებთან, დამატებული საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებებისგან ნასესხები სახსრები
წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი	ნორმატიულ-სამართლებრივ ბაზაზე დაყრდნობით	წმინდა სტაბილური დაფინანსების კოეფიციენტი უდრის სტაბილური დაფინანსებისთვის ხელმისაწვდომი თანხის შეფარდებას სტაბილური დაფინანსებისთვის საჭირო თანხასთან სებ-ის განსაზღვრების მიხედვით, ბაზელ III-ის სახელმძღვანელო მითითებების შესაბამისად. გაანგარიშება ხდება მხოლოდ ბანკისთვის, ადგილობრივ სტანდარტებზე დაყრდნობით
ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი	ნორმატიულ-სამართლებრივ ბაზაზე დაყრდნობით	ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი უდრის მაღალი ხარისხის ლიკვიდური აქტივების შეფარდებას მთლიანი წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადების გადინებულ თანხასთან, სებ-ის განმარტების მიხედვით. გაანგარისება ხდება მხოლოდ ბანკისთვის, ადგილობრივ სტანდარტებზე დაყრდნობით
ლევერიჯი	ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობით	ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი უდრის მაღალი ხარისხის ლიკვიდური აქტივების შეფარდებას მთლიანი წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადების გადინებულ თანხასთან, სებ-ის განმარტების მიხედვით. გაანგარისება ხდება მხოლოდ ბანკისთვის, ადგილობრივ სტანდარტებზე დაყრდნობით
ძირითადი პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (ბაზელ III)	ნორმატიულ-სამართლებრივ ბაზაზე დაყრდნობით	ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი უდრის მაღალი ხარისხის ლიკვიდური აქტივების შეფარდებას მთლიანი წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადების გადინებულ თანხასთან, სებ-ის განმარტების მიხედვით. გაანგარისება ხდება მხოლოდ ბანკისთვის, ადგილობრივ სტანდარტებზე დაყრდნობით
პირველადი კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (ბაზელ III)	ნორმატიულ-სამართლებრივ ბაზაზე დაყრდნობით	ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი უდრის მაღალი ხარისხის ლიკვიდური აქტივების შეფარდებას მთლიანი წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადების გადინებულ თანხასთან, სებ-ის განმარტების მიხედვით. გაანგარისება ხდება მხოლოდ ბანკისთვის, ადგილობრივ სტანდარტებზე დაყრდნობით
საზედამხედველო კაპიტალის კოეფიციენტი (ბაზელ III)	ნორმატიულ-სამართლებრივ ბაზაზე დაყრდნობით	ლიკვიდობის გადაფარვის კოეფიციენტი უდრის მაღალი ხარისხის ლიკვიდური აქტივების შეფარდებას მთლიანი წმინდა ფულადი ნაკადების გადინებულ თანხასთან, სებ-ის განმარტების მიხედვით. გაანგარისება ხდება მხოლოდ ბანკისთვის, ადგილობრივ სტანდარტებზე დაყრდნობით

ცხრილის შენიშვნები: ფასს-ზე დაყრდნობილი კოეფიციენტები გამოითვლება ფასს-ის სტანდარტების მიხედვით მომზადებული ფინანსური ინფორმაციის გამოყენებით, ხოლო ნორმატიული კოეფიციენტები გამოითვლება ბანკისთვის მხოლოდ ადგილობრივი საარიცხვო სტანდარტების შესაბამისად.

აბრევიატურები

ACCA	სერტიფიცირებულ ნაფიც ბუღალტერთა ასოციაცია
AFS	გასაყიდად გამიზნული
ALCO	ბანკის აქტივებისა და ვალდებულებების მართვის კომიტეტი
APM	საქმიანობის შედეგების ალტერნატიული შეფასება
ATM	ბანკომატი
BNY	ნიუ-იორკის ბანკი
CAGR	კუმულაციური წლიური ზრდის ტემპი
CAR	კაპიტალის ადეკვატურობის კოეფიციენტი
CEE	ცენტრალური და აღმოსავლეთ ევროპა
CEO	გენერალური დირექტორი
CFA	სერტიფიცირებული ფინანსური ანალიტიკოსი
CFO	ფინანსური დირექტორი
CGU	ფულადი სახსრების წარმომქმნელი ერთეულები
CIB	კორპორატიული საინვესტიციო საბანკო საქმიანობა
CIS	დამოუკიდებელ სახელმწიფოთა თანამეგობრობა
COR	რისკის ხარჯი
CRM	მომხმარებლებთან ურთიერთობის მართვა
CRO	რისკის მართვის დირექტორი
CSAT	მომხმარებელთა კმაყოფილება
CSR	კორპორატიული სოციალური პასუხისმგებლობა
CVP	ხარჯი-მოცულობა-მოგება
DCF	დისკონტირებული ფულადი ნაკადები
EBRD	ევროპის რეკონსტრუქციის და განვითარების ბანკი
ECL	მოსალოდნელი საკრედიტო ზარალი
EECG	ენერგოეფექტურობის ცენტრი საქართველო
EFSEDF	სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთ ევრპის ევროპული ფონდების განვითარების ცენტრი
EMEA	ევროპა, შუა აზია და აფრიკა
ENPS	თანამშრომელთა ლოიალურობის ინდექსი
EPS	შემოსავალი ერთ აქციაზე
ERM	საწარმოს რისკის მართვა
ESRM	გარემოსაცვითი და სოციალური რისკის მართვა
EU	ევროკავშირი
EUR	ევრო
FDI	პირდაპირი უცხოური ინვესტიცია
FTSE	Financial Times საფონდო ბირჟა
FVOCI	სამართლიანი ღირებულება სხვა სრულ შემოსავალში ასახვით
FVPL	სამართლიანი ღირებულება მოგებაში ან ზარალში ასახვით
GBP	დიდი ბრიტანეტის გირვანქა სტერლინგი, გაერთიანებული სამეფოს ეროვნული ვალუტა
GDP	მთლიანი შიდა პროდუქტი
GDR	გლობალური სადეპოზიტო ქვითარი
GEL	ქართული ლარი, საქართველოს ეროვნული ვალუტა
GHG	სასათბურე აირი
GWP	მთლიანი მოზიდული პრემია
HNWI	მაღალშემოსავლიანი ინდივიდები
HR	ადამიანური რესურსები
IAS	ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის საერთაშორისო სტანდარტები
IASB	ბუღალტრული აღრიცხვის საერთაშორისო სტანდარტების საბჭო
IDR	ემიტენტის დეფოლტის რეიტინგი
IFC	საერთაშორისო საფინანსო კორპორაცია
IFI	საერთაშორისო ფინანსური დაწესებულებები
IFRIC	ფინანსური ანგარიშგების ინტერპრეტაციების საერთაშორისო კომიტეტი
IFRS	ფინანსური ანგარიშგების საერთაშორისო სტანდარტები
IMF	საერთაშორისო სავალუტო ფონდი
IPCC	კლიმატის ცვლილების მთავრობათაშორისი კომისია
IPO	პირველადი საჯარო შეთავაზება
IT	საინფორმაციო ტექნოლოგიები
JSC	სააქციო საზოგადოება
KPI	შესრულების ძირითადი მაჩვენებლები
LED	შუქდიოდი
LSE	ლონდონის საფონდო ბირჟა
LTV	სესხის უზრუნველყოფის კოეფიციენტი
MBA	ბიზნესის ადმინისტრირების მაგისტრი
MBO	მიზნობრივი მართვა
MSME	მიკრო, მცირე და საშუალო საწარმოები
NBG	საქართველოს ეროვნული ბანკი
NCI	არასაკონტროლო წილი
NIM	წმინდა საპროცენტო მარჟა
NPL	უმოქმედო სესხები
NPS	ლოიალურობის ინდექსი
OCI	სხვა სრული შემოსავალი
OECD	ეკონომიკური თანამშრომლობის და განვითარების ორგანიზაცია
PLC	საჯარო სააქციო საზოგადოება
POS	მომსახურების პუნქტი
PPP	მსყიდველობითი უნარის პარიტეტი
PTI	სესხის მომსახურების კოეფიციენტი
PWC	პრაისუოტერჰაუსკუპერსი
ROA	უკუგება აქტივებზე
ROE	უკუგება კაპიტალზე
SME	მცირე და საშუალო ზომის საწარმოები
SPPI	მხოლოდ ძირითადი თანხისა და პროცენტის გადახდები
STEM	მეცნიერება, ტექნოლოგია, ინჟინერია და მათემატიკა
UK	დიდი ბრიტანეთის და ჩრდილოეთ ირლანდიის გაერთიანებული სამეფო
US$	აშშ დოლარი, შეერთებული შტატების ეროვნული ვალუტა
VAR	ღირებულება რისკით
VIP	მნიშვნელოვანი პირი
WB	მსოფლიო ბანკი
WRI	მსოფლიო რესურსების ინსტიტუტი

2021

სანოტარო მოქმედების რეგისტრაციის ნომერი	N220544735
სანოტარო მოქმედების რეგისტრაციის თარიღი	13.05.2022 წ
სანოტარო მოქმედების დასახელება	დოკუმენტის თარგმანზე დიპლომირებული მთარგმნელის ხელმოწერის დამოწმება
ნოტარიუსი	თეა კიკუაშვილი
სანოტარო ბიუროს მისამართი	ქალაქი თბილისი,ლესელიძის ქ. #17
სანოტარო ბიუროს ტელეფონი	593235532
სანოტარო მოქმედების ინდივიდუალური ნომერი	54717403913822

სანოტარო მოქმედებისა და სანოტარო აქტის შესახებ ინფორმაციის (მისი შექმნის, შეცვლის და/ან გაუქმების შესახებ) მიღება–გადამოწმება შეგიძლიათ საქართველოს ნოტარიუსთა პალატის ვებ–გვერდზე: www.notary.ge ასევე შეგიძლიათ დარეკოთ ტელეფონზე: +995(32) 2 66 19 18

ორი ათას ოცდაორი წლის ცამეტ მაისს მე, ნოტარიუსი *თეა კიკუაშვილი*, რომლის სანოტარო ბიურო მდებარეობს მისამართზე: ქ. თბილისი, ლესელიძის ქ. 17-ში, ვადასტურებ თარჯიმანი ქეთევან ყანჩაშვილის (დაბ. 14.09.1982, რეგისტრირებული: ქ. თბილისი, მუხიანი, მე-4 ა მ/რ, კორპ.1, ბ.43, პირადი # 01003009915, ბაკალავრის დიპლომი AB 0001886 გაც. 2003 წელს თბილისის ილია ჭავჭავაძის სახელობის ენისა და კულტურის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტის მიერ) ხელმოწერის ნამდვილობას. მე, ნოტარიუსმა გავაფრთხილე თარჯიმანი, რომ პასუხს აგებს თარგმანის სიზუსტეზე, რომელმაც დაადასტურა თარჯიმნობის გამომრიცხავი გარემოების არარსებობის შესახებ და რომ ჯეროვნად იცის ინგლისური ენა და უზრუნველყოფს თარგმანის სიზუსტეს.

On the 13.05.2022 I, Tea Kikuashvili, the notary whose Notary Bureau is located at Tbilisi, 17, Leselidze Street, certify the authenticity of the signature of translator Ketevan Kanchashvili (born on 14.09.1982, personal number 01003009915, residing at: Mukhiani 4a micro district, Building 1, Apt. 43; Bachelor's diploma AB 0001886 issued in 2003 by Tbilisi Ilia Chavchavadze State University of Language and Culture). I warned the translator that she is responsible for the accuracy of the translation. She confirmed that she properly knows the English language and ensures accuracy of the translation.

*გადახდილია **628-00** ლარი, თანახმად საქართველოს მთავრობის დადგენილების (29 დეკემბერი 2011 წ.) 31-ე მუხლისა, ასევე დღგ **113.04** ლარი თანახმად საქართველოს საგადასახადო კოდექსის 166-ე მუხლისა. ასევე სარეგისტრაციო მოსაკრებელი 2-00 ლარი, თანახმად საქართველოს მთავრობის დადგენილების (29 დეკემბერი 2011 წ.) 39-ე მუხლისა. **ერთი ეგზემპლარისთვის***

*Fee paid **628-00** GEL, according to the Article 31st, resolution #507 dated 29.12.2011 adopted by Georgian Government about the fees, the rules of payment and approving the service terms determined for the Notary Chamber of Georgia and for the fulfillment of notary activities, also **VAT 113.04** GEL, according to Article 166th of Georgian Tax Code, also 2-00 GEL, according to the Article 39th resolution (dated 29.12.2011).*

ნოტარიუსი ---------- /თეა კიკუაშვილი/