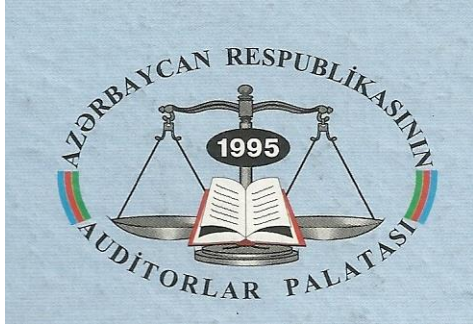


2014



Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan (CAAR)

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Contents

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	2
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	3
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	4
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	5
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	6
1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES	6
BASIS OF PREPARATION	6
MEASUREMENT BASE	6
ACCOUNTING POLICIES	6
REVENUE RECOGNITION	6
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	7
EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS	7
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	7
FOREIGN CURRENCY	7
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	8
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	8
CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES	8
2. CHAMBERS OF AUDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN	8
3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	9
4. CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS	10
5. DUES RECEIVABLE	10
6. OTHER RECEIVABLE	10
7. INVENTORY	10
8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	11
9. OTHER NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES	11
10. TAX PAYABLE	11
11. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	12
12. COMMITMENTS	12
13. CONTINGENT GAINS AND LOSSES	12
INSURANCE	12
TAXATION CONTINGENCIES	12
14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	13
15. RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS WITH CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13
16. RISK MANAGEMENT	13
17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	13

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating to overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2014, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

HLB Azerbaijan LLC

Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
17 February, 2015

Global in Reach, Local in Touch

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Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note	2014	2013
Operation revenue			
Membership dues, net		765,206	691,832
Training and examination fee		35,981	19,364
Grants and charitable		1,275	14,926
Total operating revenue		802,462	726,122
Operating expenses			
Employee costs		(438,930)	(414,912)
Travel and meeting costs		(31,838)	(33,938)
Communications and publicity		(57,682)	(51,981)
Printing and distribution		(2,358)	(9,627)
IT Support and office supplies		(24,870)	(23,653)
Bad debt expense		(7,382)	(2,013)
Depreciation and amortisation		(31,753)	(16,497)
Telephone and communications		(16,052)	(21,025)
Membership dues		(10,800)	(10,640)
Audit and consulting remuneration		(26,758)	(21,663)
Other operating expenses		(53,460)	(35,703)
Bank charges		(4,114)	(5,578)
Conference expenses		(20,711)	(24,868)
Rent expenses		(3,824)	(3,823)
Losses of disposal fixed assets		-	(394)
Total operating expenses		(730,532)	(676,315)
Exchange rate differences		(135)	585
Surplus /(deficit) for the year		71,795	50,392

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Vahid Novruzov – Chairman

Vali Rahimov – Head of Financial Department

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

Statements of Changes in Equity

	Note	2014	2013
Equity at beginning of year		523,483	473,091
Exchange differences		66	-
Surplus /(deficit) for the year		71,795	50,392
Equity at end of year		595,344	523,483

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Vahid Novruzov – Chairman

Vali Rahimov – Head of Financial Department

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2014	2013
Current assets			
Cash and short-terms deposits	4	127,686	135,001
Dues receivable, net	5	268,790	272,375
Inventory	7	15,126	14,961
Other receivables	6	53,609	37,380
Other current assets	8	35,018	36,338
Total current assets		500,229	496,055
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	109,130	63,700
Non-current receivables	9	19,935	19,932
Total non-current assets		129,065	83,632
TOTAL ASSETS		629,294	579,687
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		1,118	2,423
Other liabilities	11	32,832	44,788
Tax payable	10	-	8,993
Total current liabilities		33,950	56,204
TOTAL LIABILITIES		33,950	56,204
Equity			
Chamber of Auditors members		595,344	523,483
TOTAL EQUITY		595,344	523,483
TOTAL LIABILITY AND EQUITY		629,294	579,687

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Vahid Novruzov – Chairman

Vali Rahimov – Head of Financial Department

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
Membership dues		754,015	652,791
Publications		-	27
Other receipts		35,981	19,337
		789,996	672,155
<i>Cash was disbursed to:</i>			
Employee costs		(474,439)	(414,912)
Other payments		(245,576)	(222,594)
		(720,015)	(637,506)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	15	69,980	34,649
Cash from investing activities			
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(77,171)	(909)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(77,171)	(909)
Cash flows from financing activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
Short term bank loans			
Charitable endowments		1,275	14,926
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
Short term bank loans			
Charitable endowments		(1,275)	(13,695)
Net cash outflows from financing activities		-	1,231
Net increase/decrease in cash		(7,191)	34,972
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4	135,001	99,688
Effect of exchange rate change on foreign currency balance		(124)	341
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4	127,686	135,001

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Vahid Novruzov – Chairman

Vali Rahimov – Head of Financial Department

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Notes to the Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. Where an International Public Sector Accounting Standard does not address a particular issue, the appropriate International Financial Reporting Standard/International Accounting Standards has been applied.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practices requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates were based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, accrual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The national currency of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the Manat.

For the purpose of presenting additional information in US dollars, all items in the financial statements have been translated into US dollars at the closing rate of official exchange ruling of CBAR at the statement of financial position date of December 31, 2013.

The financial statements are prepared in United States dollars (USD).

Measurement Base

The accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of the financial performance, cash flows, and financial position on an accrual basis using historical cost were followed in the preparation of the financial statements.

Accounting policies

The following specific accounting policies that materially affect the measurement of financial performance and the financial position are applied:

Revenue Recognition

Membership dues revenue

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan recognised membership dues on a calendar basis. Dues are payable by the member body on receipt of an invoice in March for each respective year. Membership dues revenue were reported net of any approved discounts. The sum of a membership dues of members of Chamber is differentiated depending on the organizational form of members of Chamber. Membership dues make:

- for local independent auditors – 3,545 USD or 2,783 AZN (2013- 3,545 USD or 2,783 AZN),
- for the local audit companies – 7,245 USD or 5,693 AZN (2013- 7,245 USD or 5,693 AZN),
- for the branches and representatives of foreign audit companies in Republic of Azerbaijan 29,005 USD or 22,770 AZN (2013- 29,005 USD or 22,770 AZN),
- for the foreign auditor companies and members of networks 14,645 USD or 11,500 AZN (2013 – 14,645 USD or 11,500 AZN) .

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Notes to the Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

Publications revenue

Revenue from sales of printed subscriptions were recognised when the publications were shipped.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable were recorded at their estimated realisable value after providing for doubtful debts.

Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements to salary, wages, annual leave, pension costs, and other benefits were recognised when they were accrued to employees. Annual leave has been calculated on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay.

Furthermore, Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan pays into the Azerbaijan state social security fund an amount of 22% of each employee's wage. These amounts are expensed as they are accrued.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at their purchase price or production cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Production cost for self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over periods related to the estimated useful economic lives of assets and depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and ready for use. The assets are depreciated using the tax allowable depreciation rates. The depreciation rates used for the major categories of assets are within the following ranges:

- Buildings - 20 year or 7%
- Office equipment - 5 - 8 years or 25%
- Furniture and fittings - 10 year or 20%
- Vehicles - 10 year or 25%

Maintenance and repair expenses on buildings and equipment incurred on renewal or conservation are recognised as expenses in the period in which they were incurred. Major maintenance and repair expenses are recorded as deferred expenses or written off as part of the reserve for fixed assets repair.

For operational fixed assets, which are not used for operational purposes, a provision is created. At each balance sheet date this provision is revised for any movements.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies translated to United States currency at the approximate rates of exchange at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities at the balance date, denominated in foreign currencies, translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date. The resulting gains or losses recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Notes to the Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly to equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. The Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan is simple taxpayer in accordance with the Tax Code section XVII of Azerbaijan Republic and tax rate is 4% of the revenue.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for in respect of the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Financial Instruments

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan used non-derivative financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These financial instruments include bank accounts, certificates of deposit and accounts receivable.

Statement of Cash Flows

The following are definitions of the terms used in the statement of cash flows:

- (a) Cash comprise cash in hand, current bank balances and short-term deposits that can be converted to cash within two working days.
- (b) Operation activities include all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities.
- (c) Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition, holding, and disposal of fixed assets and investments. Investments can include securities not falling within the definition of cash.
- (d) Financing activities are those activities that result in changes to the size and composition of Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan's capital structure. This includes both equity and debt not falling within the definition of cash.

Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies in the current year.

2. Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the independent financial body which is carrying out the organisation of state regulation and development of auditor service, protection of property rights of proprietors, interest of the state, managing subjects and auditors, the control over observance by independent auditors and the auditor organisations in the activity of the requirements following from act of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The chamber has started to function on April 4, 1996.

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Notes to the Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

Objectives - the organization of work of auditor service in republic and realization of measures on development and perfection of its activity according to the current legislation with a view of maintenance of exact and authentic conducting financial and book keeping in all managing subjects irrespective of a pattern of ownership.

Functions - gives out licenses to independent auditors and the auditor organizations; carries out the control over their work; prepares standards, instructions, recommendations and methodical instructions on carrying out of audit; spends repeated audits; gives out the auditor conclusions about reliability of an estimation of property of managing subjects at privatization and in connection with other purposes.

Powers - to check quality of the audit spent by independent auditors and the auditor organizations; to consider disputes of various character between independent auditors both the auditor organizations and their customers, to consider and solve complaints to actions of auditors; to render services to physical and legal persons in the field of auditor activity and on financial and economic attitudes; to solve other questions of auditor service entering into the competence of Chamber.

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Office equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Other	Total
Amount of fixed assets						
at December 31, 2012	38,598	44,507	36,616	154,900	7,206	281,827
• Additions		6,656		70,113	403	77,172
• Disposal			(4,771)			(4,771)
• Exchange rate effect	5	6	4	24	1	40
at December 31, 2013	38,603	51,169	31,849	225,037	7,610	354,268
Amount of depreciation of fixed assets						
At December 31, 2012	29,801	36,764	34,540	117,022	-	218,127
• Additions	614	3,600	541	26,999	-	31,754
• Disposal			(4,771)			(4,771)
• Exchange rate effect	4	4	4	16	-	28
At December 31, 2013	30,419	40,368	30,314	144,037	-	245,138
Net book value						
at December 31, 2012	8,797	7,743	2,076	37,878	7,206	63,700
at December 31, 2013	8,184	10,801	1,535	81,000	7,610	109,130

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Notes to the Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

4. Cash and Short-term Deposits

	2014	2013
Cash on hand	44,484	88,605
Bank accounts in national currency	77,981	39,658
Bank accounts in foreign currency	1,221	6,738
Total cash and short-term deposits	127,686	135,001

5. Dues Receivable

	2014	2013
Dues receivable	348,586	344,779
Provision for uncollectible dues	(79,796)	(72,404)
Total dues receivable – net	268,790	272,375

6. Other receivable

	2014	2013
Debt of subsidiaries	19,924	19,921
Prepayment expenses	3,389	3,765
Personnel debt	14,750	3,595
Other prepayments to suppliers	14,309	10,099
Other debtors - tax prepayments	1,237	-
Total other receivable	53,609	37,380

7. Inventory

The Chamber of Auditors of the Azerbaijan Republic publishes scientifically-methodical materials and monthly scientifically-practical magazine "Economy and Audit ". The rest of finished goods under the scientifically-methodical publication accordingly at the end of 2013 and 2012 are the followings:

	2014	2013
Finished goods	11,384	11,383
Materials	3,742	3,578
Working in progress	-	-
Total inventory	15,126	14,961

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Notes to the Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

8. Other current assets

	2014	2013
Advance holders	35,018	36,338
Other current assets	-	-
Total other current assets	35,018	36,338

9. Other non-current receivables

The Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the founder of the auditor companies where the share of the contribution makes 100 %. Investments in the capital accordingly at the end of 2014 and 2013 make 19,935 UD dollars and 19,932 US dollars and were as follows:

	2014	2013
Kurdamir	255	255
Ganja	255	255
Guba	255	255
Zardab	255	255
Sumgait	255	255
Nahichivan	2,707	2,706
Baku 1	1,388	1,388
Baku 3	1,298	1,298
Audit Services Department	6,959	6,959
Lenkoran	6,308	6,307
Total financial investments	19,935	19,932

10. Tax payable

	2014	2013
Tax payable	-	(1,231)
Social contribution fund payable	-	10,224
Total tax payable	-	8,993

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Notes to the Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

11. Other current liabilities

	2014	2013
Advance received	32,832	44,788
Grants and charitable received	-	-
Total other current liabilities	32,832	44,788

12. Commitments

Social commitments

The Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan makes contributions to a number of mandatory social programs. The Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan's social assets as well as local social programs benefit the community at large and are not normally restricted to The Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan's employees. The Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan has transferred certain social operations and assets to local authorities. However, the management expects that the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan will continue to fund these social programs for the foreseeable future. These costs are recorded in the year they are incurred.

13. Contingent gains and losses

Insurance

The insurance industry in the Republic of Azerbaijan is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan does not have full coverage for its plant facilities, business interruption or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on the enterprise property or relating to enterprise operations. Until The Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan's operations and financial position.

Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in the Republic of Azerbaijan is relatively new and is characterised. by numerous taxes and frequently changing legislation, which may be applied retroactively and is often unclear, contradictory, and subject to interpretation. Often, differing interpretations exist among numerous taxation authorities and jurisdictions. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges.

These facts may create tax risks in Azerbaijan substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax legislation. However, the relevant authorities may have differing interpretations and the effects could be significant.

Chambers of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Notes to the Financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Amount in US Dollars

14. Related party transactions

Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan did not carry out any significant transactions with related parties.

15. Reconciliation of Net Surplus with Cash Inflow from Operating Activities

	2014	2013
Net surplus /(deficit) for the period	71,791	50,091
Add/(less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation	31,755	16,502
Net gain/(loss) on foreign currency balance	135	
Add/(less) movements in working capital:		
Dues receivable	3,619	(69,601)
Other receivables	(16,223)	(8,932)
Inventory	(163)	(953)
Other current assets	1,325	(8,426)
Other current liabilities	(20,954)	46,987
Tax payable	(8,994)	8,982
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	69,980	34,649

16. Risk Management

Credit risk

The financial assets which potentially subject the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and accounts receivable. The Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan's cash deposits are placed with reputable financial institutions.

Interest rate risk

A majority of the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan's loans bear fixed interest. Interest expense connected with these loans was not hedged. Management believes that changes in their fair value due to interest rates fluctuation are not material.

Fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, prepayments, other current assets, payables and current borrowings approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments except for the provision for bad receivables and inventory discussed in Note 3 and 5 respectively. Fair values of long-term borrowings with fixed rates may vary from their carrying values.

17. Subsequent events

There have not been any material subsequent events after the reporting period.