

SHEBEKE INSURANCE BROKER LLC
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020

SHEBEKE INSURANCE BROKER LLC

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Independent Auditor's Report**To the Stakeholders of "Shebeke Insurance Broker" LLC****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements*****Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of "Shebeke Insurance Broker" LLC ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards

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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 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.

Moore Azerbaijan

31 March 2021

Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan



SHEBEKE INSURANCE BROKER LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020
(Expressed in Azerbaijani manats)

	Note	2020	2019
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Equipment	5	5,084	1,480
Intangible assets	5	55,614	61,637
Total non-current assets		60,698	63,117
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	70,318	23,218
Trade and other receivables	7	97,896	58,634
Total current assets		168,214	81,852
Total assets		228,912	144,969
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Charter capital	8	20	20
Retained earnings		47,738	9,899
Total Equity		47,758	9,919
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	60,115	22,435
Payable to shareholders	10	104,200	104,200
Other liabilities	11	13,981	6,584
Deferred tax liability	15	2,858	1,831
Total current liabilities		181,154	135,050
Total liabilities		181,154	135,050
Total equity and liabilities		228,912	144,969



 Leyla Huseynova
 Director



Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
 31 March 2021

SHEBEKE INSURANCE BROKER LLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
(Expressed in Azerbaijani manats)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Sales	12	509,190	400,981
Cost of sales	13	(286,298)	(219,266)
Gross profit		222,892	181,715
General and administrative expenses	14	(173,920)	(189,873)
Operating profit/(loss)		48,972	(8,158)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(1,670)	358
Profit/(loss) before income tax		47,302	(7,800)
Profit tax expense	15	(9,463)	(1,831)
Net profit/(loss) for the year		37,839	(9,631)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		37,839	(9,631)

Leyla Huseynova
 Director



Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
 31 March 2021

The notes set out on pages 9-21 form an integral part of these financial statements

SHEBEKE INSURANCE BROKER LLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
(Expressed in Azerbaijani manats)

	Charter Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 31 December 2018	20	19,530	19,550
Loss for the year	-	(9,631)	(9,631)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	20	9,899	9,919
Profit for the year	-	37,839	37,839
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	20	47,738	47,758

Leyla Huseynova
 Director



Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
 31 March 2021

The notes set out on pages 9-21 form an integral part of these financial statements

SHEBEKE INSURANCE BROKER LLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
(Expressed in Azerbaijani manats)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		47,302	(7,800)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of equipment	5	589	308
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	6,023	6,692
Foreign exchange loss / (gain)		1,670	(358)
Cash flows / (outflow) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		55,584	(1,158)
Changes in operating assets:			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		(48,239)	109,649
Decrease in other assets		-	22,500
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		7,397	(102,174)
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities		37,680	(5,144)
Cash from operating activities before income tax		52,422	23,673
Income taxes paid	15		(11,220)
Net cash from operating activities		52,422	12,453
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of equipment		(4,193)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,193)	-
Cash flows from financial activities			
Due to related party		-	1,200
Net cash from financial activities		-	1,200
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(1,129)	(241)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		47,100	13,412
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6	23,218	9,806
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	70,318	23,218


Leyla Huseynova
Director



Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
31 March 2021

The notes set out on pages 9-21 form an integral part of these financial statements

SHEBEKE INSURANCE BROKER LLC
NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
(Expressed in Azerbaijani manats)

1. BACKGROUND

"Shebeke Insurance Broker" LLC (the "Company") was founded on 21 January 2013 and domiciled in the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Company is a limited liability company and was set up in accordance with Azerbaijani regulations. The Company was initially registered under the registration number 1402419721 dated 21 January 2013 at the Ministry of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Company's principal business activity is providing intermediary support between insurance companies and their customers in arrangement of insurance policies. The Company acts as intermediary in various types of insurance arrangements such as property, equipment, carriage, vehicle, auto, workforce related risks, agriculture and other.

The Company's address is: Babek avenue 11/31, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan. As at 31 December 2020 and as at 31 December 2019 the following shareholders owned the share capital of the Company:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	Ownership interest, %	Ownership interest, %
Huseynov Kommunar (Individual person)	-	40
Muradova Leyla (Individual person)	40	40
Huseynova Irada (Individual person)	50	20
Huseynova Leyla (Individual person)	10	-
Total	100	100

Operating Environment

The Company's business activities are substantially influenced by the economic, political and regulatory environment of the Republic of Azerbaijan and international agreements. The general risks to businesses include the possibility for rapid change in government policies, economic conditions, the tax regime and foreign currency regulations and include the substantial use of cash in setting business transactions. Management believes that it has adequacy provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of the tax legislation applicable. Management believes that they are taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and growth of the Company's business in the current circumstances.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The common basis of preparation of financial statements

The Company maintains its primary accounting records in accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These financial statements have been prepared from the Company's primary accounting records, and adjusted as necessary in order to conform in all material respects with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and on the assumption that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern

These financial statements cover the year ended 31 December 2020. Comparative information covers the year ended 31 December 2019.

Foreign currency exchange

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency exchange(continued)

At 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the official exchange rates of the Azerbaijan Manats related to EUR and USD and set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan were as follows:

	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
1 EUR to AZN	2,0841	1.9035
1 USD to AZN	1.7000	1.7000

Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 for annual periods on or after 1 January 2020. The Company did not restate the comparative information in the scope of IFRS 9.

Classification and measurement

Under IFRS 9, all financial assets are classified at initial recognition as fair value through other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the assets that are managed on a "hold to collect" basis; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in FVOCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Impairment

The Company recognizes allowance for impairment for expected losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost and commitments issued. The Company measures allowance for impairment at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for those financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, in which case 12-month ECL is measured.

Equipment

Equipments are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment. Cost comprises of construction cost or purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the construction cost or purchase price.

Costs of minor repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of equipments items are capitalised and the replaced part is retired.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Equipment (continued)

All items of equipments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any at each reporting date the management assess whether there is any indication of impairment of equipments. If impaired, assets 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.

Gains and losses on disposals determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount are recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation on items of equipments is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Computers and equipment	5

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were 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 Company 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 each balance sheet date.

Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalised computer software and licenses.

Development costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software controlled by the Company are recorded as intangible assets if an inflow of incremental economic benefits exceeding costs is probable. Capitalised costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. All other costs associated with computer software, e.g. its maintenance, are expensed when incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets.

	Useful lives in years
License and software	10

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are items, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise current account balances with banks and are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, balances with banks and cash on hand are considered to be cash equivalents.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value plus transactions costs. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into loans and receivables upon initial recognition and are measured at amortised cost.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within 'finance costs' or 'other income - net', except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within 'administrative and general expenses'

Impairment and collectability of financial assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. Impairment for assets carried at cost is the difference between carrying value and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade and most other payables. Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. All interest-related charges are included within 'finance costs'.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefit (those payable within twelve months after the service is rendered) are recognized in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognized as an expense when the employee renders services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absences occur.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material. Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases, where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised, unless it was assumed in the course of a business combination.

Revenue

Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Company for goods and materials supplied or services provided excluding rebates and trade discounts. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction in order to reflect the substance of the transaction. The consideration received from these transactions is allocated to the separately identifiable component by taking into account the relative fair value of each component. Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, collection is probable, the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably, and when the criteria for each of the Company's different activities have been met. These activity-specific recognition criteria are described below.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when the revenue can be measured reliably, collection is probable, the cost incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably. Service fee and all other income are recognised as income on an earned basis, which equates to when services are delivered.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

When preparing the Financial Statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the Financial Statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may substantially differ.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets to the Company. The carrying amounts are analysed in note 5. Actual results, however, may vary due to technical obsolescence, particularly relating to computers and office equipment.

4. STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards those are effective in 2020

The following standards and amendments have become effective for the annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2020:

Standard number	Title	Effective date
Annual Improvements 2015-2017 cycle		
IFRS 3	Amendments to IFRS 3 definition of a business	1 January 2020
IAS 1 & IAS 8	Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 definition of material	1 January 2020
IFRS 7, IFRS 9 & IAS 39	Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 & IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	1 January 2020

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Organization

At the date of authorisation of these Financial Statements, the following relevant new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Organization.

Standard number	Title	Effective date
IFRS 16	Amendments to IFRS 16 - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions	1 January 2021
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
IAS 1	Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
IAS 16	Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use	1 January 2022
IFRS 3	Amendments to IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
IAS 37	Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020		
IFRS 10 & IAS 28	Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution	1 January 2022
IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 & IAS 39	Amendments to IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 & IAS 39 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2	1 January 2021

4. STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS (CONTINUED)

IFRS 16 Leases

Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' provide a practical expedient that permits lessees to account for the rent concessions, that occur as a direct consequence of the COVID - 19 pandemic and meets specified conditions, as if they were not lease modifications.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity

IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements

Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. The meaning of settlement of a liability is also clarified.

IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment

Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' require an entity to recognise the sales proceeds from selling items produced while preparing property, plant and equipment for its intended use and the related costs in profit or loss, instead of deducting the amounts received from the cost of the asset.

IFRS 3 Business combinations

Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business combinations' update a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Amendments to IAS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' specify the costs that an entity includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.

5. EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Intangible assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:			
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,509</u>	<u>94,000</u>	<u>96,509</u>
Additions	4,193	-	4,193
At 31 December 2020	<u>6,702</u>	<u>94,000</u>	<u>100,702</u>
Depreciation and amortisation:			
At 31 December 2019	<u>(1,029)</u>	<u>(32,363)</u>	<u>(33,392)</u>
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(589)	(6,023)	(6,612)
At 31 December 2020	<u>(1,618)</u>	<u>(38,386)</u>	<u>(40,004)</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	<u>1,480</u>	<u>61,637</u>	<u>63,117</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u>5,084</u>	<u>55,614</u>	<u>60,698</u>

SHEBEKE INSURANCE BROKER LLC
NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
(Expressed in Azerbaijani manats)

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash on hand	16,407	407
Cash at banks	52,570	20,637
Bank debit card	1,341	2,174
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>70,318</u>	<u>23,218</u>

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Reinsurance contract transfers	80,260	30,080
Profit tax overpayment	16,815	25,251
Claims and call off contracts	-	2,519
Other	821	784
Total trade and other receivables	<u>97,896</u>	<u>58,634</u>

8. CHARTER CAPITAL

On 22 September 2020 shares of Huseynova Irada (individual person) was transferred to new director Leyla Huseynova (individual person). As after Huseynova Leyla (individual person) held 10%, Huseynova Irada (individual person) held 50% and Muradova Leyla (individual person) held 40% shares in the company. As at 31 December 2020 and as at 31 Decemebr 2019 the following shareholders owned the share capital of the Company:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Huseynova Irada (Individual person)	10	12
Muradova Leyla (Individual person)	8	8
Huseynova Leyla (Individual person)	2	-
Total share capital	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Reinsurance contract transfers	60,115	19,916
Claims and call off contracts	-	2,519
Total trade and other payables	<u>60,115</u>	<u>22,435</u>

10. PAYABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Payables to shareholders	104,200	104,200
Total payable to shareholders	<u>104,200</u>	<u>104,200</u>

11. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Payables to employees	2,341	2,667
Audit fee	2,700	-
Other	8,940	3,917
Total other liabilities	<u>13,981</u>	<u>6,584</u>

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12. SALES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Revenue from reinsurance contracts	392,151	313,736
Revenue from insurance policies	71,136	22,770
Other services	45,903	64,475
Total revenue	<u>509,190</u>	<u>400,981</u>

13. COST OF SALES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cost of reinsurance arrangements	286,298	219,266
Total cost of sales	<u>286,298</u>	<u>219,266</u>

14. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Staff costs	89,272	48,133
Repair and maintenance	27,800	-
Transportation costs	12,581	2,321
Business trip	9,284	33,302
Rent expenses	7,775	10,233
Consulting expenses	6,240	42,764
Amortisation of intangible assets	6,023	6,692
Office expenses	3,260	720
Marketing expenses	2,157	13,335
Bank charges	1,867	3,820
Communication expenses	1,105	1,690
Depreciation of equipment	589	307
Insurance expenses	217	800
Training expenses	-	10,000
Other expenses	5,750	15,756
Total general and administrative expenses	<u>173,920</u>	<u>189,873</u>

15. TAXATION

Profit tax

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current tax	8,436	-
Deferred tax	1,027	1,831
Total profit taxes	<u>9,463</u>	<u>1,831</u>

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15. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax

	2020	2019
Taxable temporary differences:		
Equipment	(252)	(252)
Intangible assets	(1,406)	(1,407)
Trade and other receivables	(77,789)	(32,599)
Total taxable temporary differences	(79,447)	(34,258)
Deductible temporary differences:		
Trade and other payables	62,815	22,435
Unused vacation reserve	2,341	2,667
Total deductible temporary differences	65,156	25,102
Net deferred taxable temporary differences	(14,291)	(9,156)
Net deferred taxable at the statutory tax rate (20%)	(2,858)	(1,831)
Net deferred tax liability	(2,858)	(1,831)

Profit before profit tax for financial reporting purposes is reconciled to profit tax expense as follows:

	2020	2019
Loss/profit before profit tax	47,302	(7,800)
Theoretical income tax at statutory rate (20%)	9,460	(1,560)
<i>Tax effect of items which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes:</i>		
Tax effect of permanent differences	(1,024)	3,391
Profit tax expenses	8,436	1,831

Differences between the recognition criteria in Azerbaijan statutory taxation regulations and IFRS give rise to certain temporary differences between the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for profit tax purposes. The tax effect of the movement on these temporary differences is recorded at the applicable statutory rates including the prevailing rate of 20 % in Azerbaijan.

16. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by an active quoted market price. The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information, where it exists, and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgement is necessarily required to interpret market data to determine the estimated fair value. The Republic of Azerbaijan continues to display some characteristics of an emerging market and economic conditions continue to limit the volume of activity in the financial markets. Market quotations may be outdated or reflect distress sale transactions and therefore not represent fair values of financial instruments. Management has used all available market information in estimating the fair value of financial instruments.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is 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. Discount rates used depend on credit risk of the counterparty. Carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, due from related parties, investments held to maturity approximate fair values.

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with stated maturity, for which a quoted market price is not available, was estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Carrying amounts of trade and other payables and due to related parties approximate fair values.

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal proceedings

On the basis of its own estimates and internal professional advice the Company's management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims and, accordingly, no provision or disclosure has been made in these financial statements.

Tax legislation

Azerbaijani tax, currency and customs legislations are subject to varying interpretations, and changes, which can occur frequently. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activity of the Company may be challenged by the relevant authorities.

The Azerbaijani tax authorities may be taking a more assertive position in their interpretation of the legislation and assessments, and it is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged. As a result, significant additional taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed. In Azerbaijan fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for three calendar years preceding the year of review. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and the Company's tax, currency legislation and customs positions will be sustained. Accordingly, at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: Nil) no provisions for potential tax liabilities were recorded.

In accordance with Article 18 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan effective from 1 January 2002, tax authorities can make transfer-pricing adjustments and impose additional tax liabilities in respect of transactions between inter-related entities, which are carried out at non-market prices, and all transactions, where the price differs from the market price by more than 30%.

Capital expenditure commitments

The Company has no outstanding commitments as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: Nil).

18. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

At 31 December 2020, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

	<u>Shareholders</u>
Payable to shareholders	<u>104,200</u>

At 31 December 2019, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

	<u>Shareholders</u>
Payable to shareholders	<u>104,200</u>

Directors' compensation

Compensation paid to director for their services in full time executive management positions is made up of a contractual salary, performance bonus depending on financial performance of the Company and other compensation. The total directors' compensation amounted to AZN 36,962 for year ended 31 December 2020 and AZN 17,974 for the year ended 31 December 2019. Key management personnel included 1 person in 2020 and 2019.

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19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The main activities of the Company expose it to diverse financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise any potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management in close cooperation with all operating units. The management takes all necessary steps to reduce exposure to these risks to a minimum acceptable level.

To reinforce, the major risks that the Company is exposed to are the currency risk, market risk (foreign exchange risk), credit (debtors) risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, summarised as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	6	70,318	23,218
Trade and other receivables	7	80,260	32,599
Total carrying amount		<u>150,578</u>	<u>55,817</u>

In respect of receivables from customers, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties that share similar characteristics.

The Company did not exceed any credit limits during the reporting period, and the management does not expect to incur any losses resulting from non-performance by these counterparties.

(b) Currency risk

As for the currency risk, the management sets limits on the level of total risk exposure, both by currency and in total. The associated risk positions are constantly monitored.

	<u>2020</u>			
	<u>AZN</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>USD</u>	<u>AZN</u>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	40,549	164	29,606	70,318
Trade and other receivables	80,260	-	-	80,260
Total financial assets	<u>120,809</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>29,606</u>	<u>150,578</u>
Financial liabilities				
Payable to shareholder	104,200	-	-	104,200
Trade and other payables	9,115	-	51,000	60,115
Other liabilities	5,041	-	-	5,041
Total financial liabilities	<u>118,356</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,000</u>	<u>169,356</u>
Open position	<u>2,453</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>(21,394)</u>	<u>(18,778)</u>

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19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Currency risk (continued)

	2019			
	AZN	EUR	USD	AZN
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	23,218	-	-	23,218
Trade and other receivables	29,481	2,519	599	32,599
Total financial assets	52,699	2,519	599	55,817
Financial liabilities				
Payable to shareholder	104,200	-	-	104,200
Trade and other payables	22,435	2,519	-	24,954
Other liabilities	6,584	-	-	6,584
Total financial liabilities	133,219	2,519	-	135,738
Open position	(80,520)	-	599	(79,921)

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit/(loss) before tax and equity in regards to the exchange rate of the AZN relative to the USD all other things being equal'. It assumes a 10% weakening/strengthening of the AZN as at 31 December 2020 (2019: weakening/strengthening 10%). The sensitivity analysis at each reporting date is as follows:

	Profit/(loss) before tax		Equity	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	AZN	AZN	AZN	AZN
USD appreciation by 10% (2019: 10%)	(2,139)	60	(1,711)	48
USD depreciation by 10% (2019: 10%)	2,139	(60)	1,711	(48)

Impact on open position denominated in euro is Nil.

Management of the entity does not enter into future agreement to hedge its currency risk. However, these are monitored on regular basis and corrective measures initiated wherever required.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk reflects an inability of the Company in raising funds to meet its commitments. The Company follows the effective cash management and planning policies to ensure the availability of funds and in order to take appropriate measures to satisfy new requirements.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The amount of capital that the Company managed as of 31 December 2020 was AZN 47,758 and 31 December 2019 was AZN 9,919.

21. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these financial statements.