OFFICE COPY

"GLOBAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

"GLOBAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

"GLOBAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly the financial position of "Global Energy Solutions" Limited Liability Company as at December 31, 2018, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for:

- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's financial position and financial performance;
- Making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the Group;
- Maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS;
- Maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation and accounting standards of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- Preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2018 were approved by management on November 19, 2019.

On behalf of the Management:

Mr. Tamerlan Aliyev	**Ms. Valentina Baghirova**
General Director	Head of Finance and Accounting Department
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan	Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan
November 19, 2019	November 19, 2019

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche LLC
Baku White City Building,
25E Nobel ave.
Baku, AZ1025
Azerbaijan

Tel: +994 (12) 404 12 10
Fax: +994 (12) 404 12 11
deloitte.az

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Shareholder and management of Global Energy Solutions Limited Liability Company

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Global Energy Solutions LLC and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 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 Group'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 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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.

Deloitte + Touche LLC

DELOITTE & TOUCHE
MƏHDUD MƏSULİYYƏTLİ AUDİTOR CƏMİYYƏTİ
AZERBAIJAN

November 19, 2019

"GLOBAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(in Azerbaijani Manats)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
REVENUE			
Provision of services	6	18,677,406	20,394,742
Sale of goods		2,860,353	1,078,701
Rental income		16,096	5,085
Total revenue and other income		**21,553,855**	**21,478,528**
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	7	(7,562,845)	(9,168,669)
General and administrative expenses		(4,725,275)	(1,975,364)
Cost of goods for resale		(2,360,974)	(691,510)
Share of results of joint venture	11	10,229	1,748
Foreign exchange loss, net		(16,492)	(175,722)
Finance costs		(35,798)	-
Depreciation and amortization		(139,544)	(67,070)
Profit before income tax		**6,723,156**	**9,401,941**
Income tax expense	8	(1,381,646)	(1,897,726)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**5,341,510**	**7,504,215**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation to presentation currency		12,451	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**5,353,961**	**7,504,215**

The accompanying notes on pages 8-33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Management:

Mr. Tamerlan Aliyev

General Director

Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

November 19, 2019

Ms. Valentina Baghirova

Head of Finance and Accounting Department

Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

November 19, 2019

"GLOBAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018
(in Azerbaijani Manats)

	Notes	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	10	802,531	435,495
Intangible assets		25,389	28,853
Investment in joint venture	11	206,157	195,928
Total non-current assets		**1,034,077**	**660,276**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	26,791,684	14,231,327
Advances given and prepaid expenses	13	734,318	278,171
Prepayment for taxes other than on income		903,486	2,617,353
Inventories		234,325	240,748
Restricted cash		-	72,840
Cash and cash equivalents		618,187	3,413,289
Total current assets		**29,282,000**	**20,853,728**
TOTAL ASSETS		**30,316,077**	**21,514,004**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	1,700,100	100
Retained earnings		13,857,826	13,391,536
Currency retranslation reserve		12,451	-
Total equity		**15,570,377**	**13,391,636**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	9	2,047,285	665,639
Loans and borrowings, long-term portion	15	3,662,486	-
Total non-current liabilities		**5,709,771**	**665,639**
Current liabilities			
Shareholder related payables	17,19	11,000	11,000
Loans and borrowings, short-term portion	15	3,923,255	-
Trade and other payables	16	5,093,279	7,445,729
Taxes other than income tax payable		8,395	-
Total current liabilities		**9,035,929**	**7,456,729**
Total liabilities		**14,745,700**	**8,122,368**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**30,316,077**	**21,514,004**

The accompanying notes on pages 8-33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Management:

Mr. Tamerlan Aliyev

General Director

Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

November 19, 2019

Ms. Valentina Baghirova

Head of Finance and Accounting Department

Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

November 19, 2019

"GLOBAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(in Azerbaijani Manats)

	Share capital	Currency retranslation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2017	**100**	**-**	**5,887,321**	**5,887,421**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7,504,215	**7,504,215**
Balance at December 31, 2017	**100**	**-**	**13,391,536**	**13,391,636**
Increase in share capital	1,700,000	-	-	**1,700,000**
Dividends paid	-	-	(4,875,220)	**(4,875,220)**
Profit for the year			5,341,510	**5,341,510**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	12,451	-	**12,451**
Balance at December 31, 2018	**1,700,100**	**12,451**	**13,857,826**	**15,570,377**

The accompanying notes on pages 8-33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Management:

Mr. Tamerlan Aliyev

General Director
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

November 19, 2019

Ms. Valentina Baghirova

Head of Finance and Accounting Department
Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

November 19, 2019

"GLOBAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(in Azerbaijani Manats)

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit for the year	5,341,510	7,504,215
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense	1,381,646	1,897,726
Depreciation and amortization	139,544	67,070
Finance costs, net	35,798	-
Share of results of joint venture	(10,229)	(1,748)
Foreign exchange loss, net	16,492	175,722
Impairment loss recognized on trade receivables	1,047,738	386,621
	7,952,499	**10,029,606**
Movement in working capital:		
Decrease/(Increase) in restricted cash	72,840	(71,701)
Increase in trade and other receivables	(13,652,548)	(7,070,632)
Increase in advances given and prepaid expenses	(456,147)	(175,643)
Decrease in prepayment for taxes other than on income	1,713,867	45,806
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	6,423	(207,279)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	(2,311,993)	1,863,163
Increase/ (Decrease) in taxes other than income tax payable	8,395	(29,512)
Net cash flows from operations	(6,666,664)	4,383,808
Income tax paid	-	(1,244,607)
Interest paid	(43,621)	-
Net cash (used in)/ generated by operating activities	**(6,710,285)**	**3,139,201**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(502,873)	(269,131)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(243)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(503,116)**	**(269,131)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,700,000	-
Proceeds from bank loans, net	7,586,550	-
Dividends paid	(4,875,220)	-
Net cash from financing activities	**4,411,330**	**-**
NET (DECREASE)/ INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(2,802,071)**	**2,870,070**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**3,413,289**	**497,117**
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	6,969	46,102
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**618,187**	**3,413,289**

The accompanying notes on pages 8-33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Management:

Mr. Tamerlan Aliyev

General Director

Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

November 19, 2019

Ms. Valentina Baghirova

Head of Finance and Accounting Department

Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan

November 19, 2019

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

"Global Energy Solutions" Limited Liability Company (the "Group") was registered with the State Registry of Commercial Legal Entities Office of Baku City Tax Department of the Ministry of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan on February 10, 2012 under the registration No.1002454561 as a limited liability company under the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the Group involve provision of technical support services relating to operating and maintenance of gas compression stations and auxiliary equipment, procurement of oilfield equipment, materials and spare parts.

The following shareholders owned the issued shares of the Group:

	December 31, 2018 %	December 31, 2017 %
Nobel Oil Services (UK) Ltd	90	90
Nobel Oil Investment (UK) Ltd	10	10
Total	**100**	**100**

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017 the Group was ultimately controlled by Mr. Nasib Hasanov.

On December 13, 2017, the Group established a wholly owned subsidiary, Glensol LLC (the "Subsidiary") in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The principal activities of the subsidiary involve provision of repair and maintenance services to all types of mechanical equipment in the oil and gas industry of Kazakhstan. The charter capital of Glensol LLC amounted to KZT 226,900 (AZN 1,157).

Registered address and place of business

The Group's registered legal address:
Binagadi District, 1B Rashid Behbudov str., apt. 4, Baku, AZ1114, the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Group's principal place of business is:
10QA. Qayibov Street, SDN Plaza, 5th floor, Baku, AZ1029, the Republic of Azerbaijan

In September 2015, the Group together with Denholm Valvecare (UK) Limited established a joint venture, GVL LLC.

The joint venture's registered legal address:
Khatai District, 21 Fazail Bayramov str., Baku, AZ1025, the Republic of Azerbaijan

The joint venture's principal place of business is:
10Q A. Qayibov Street, SDN Plaza, 5thfloor, Baku, AZ1029, the Republic of Azerbaijan

2. PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Group is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has the power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable return from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affects its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transitions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRS). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the costs on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*;
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date;
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Group is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency and the Group's presentation currency, is the Azerbaijani Manat ("AZN").

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

In the current year, the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRSs affecting amounts reported in the financial statements

In the current year, the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted and have affected the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 7 *Disclosure Initiative*;
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle – amendments to IFRS 12;
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*[1];
- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (and the related Clarifications)*[1];
- IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*[1].

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 7 *Disclosure Initiative*

The Group has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

The Group's liabilities arising from financing activities consist of borrowings. A reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of these items is provided in note 15. Consistent with the transition provisions of the amendments, the Group has not disclosed comparative information for the prior period. Apart from the additional disclosure in note 15, the application of these amendments has had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2014-2016 Cycle – amendments to IFRS 12

The Group has applied the amendments to IFRS 12 included in the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle for the first time in the current year. The other amendments included in this package are not yet mandatorily effective and they have not been early adopted by the Group (see the list of new and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective below).

IFRS 12 states that an entity need not provide summarised financial information for interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures that are classified (or included in a disposal group that is classified) as held for sale. The amendments clarify that this is the only concession from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 12 for such interests.

The application of these amendments has had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

Impact of initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In the current year, the Group has applied IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (as revised in July 2014) and the related consequential amendments to other IFRS that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. As permitted by the transition provisions, the Group has elected not to restate the comparatives for the adoption of IFRS 9.

IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for:

1. The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities,
2. Impairment of financial assets, and
3. General hedge accounting.

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements are described below.

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the Group has assessed its existing financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of the requirements of IFRS 9) is 1 January 2018.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value through profit and loss or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Management of the Group reviewed and assessed the Group's existing financial assets as at 1 January 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on classification and measurement of the financial assets that were previously accounted for under IAS 39. The main financial assets of the Group are trade and other receivables, long-term trade receivables and loans given to related parties and they are recognized at amortized cost under IFRS 9, as contractual cash flows are ultimately comprised of repayment of principal and interest amount. Nothing changed compared to prior year, as these financial assets were already recognized at amortized cost under IAS 39.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Group to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Group to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Group is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL.

Management of the Group has made an assessment of loss provision for trade and other receivables according to the requirements of IFRS 9 and has concluded that the loss provision calculated under IFRS 9 and IAS 39 does not differ materially. Therefore, quantitative transition disclosures as required by IFRS 9 have not been presented in these consolidated financial statements. The Group has experienced expected credit losses of AZN 1,466 thousand with respect to its trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2018.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group does not have financial liability designated as at FVTPL. The main financial liabilities of the Group are trade and other payables and long-term borrowings and they are recognized at amortized cost under IFRS 9, as contractual cash flows are ultimately comprised of repayment of principal and interest amount. Nothing changed compared to prior year, as these financial liabilities were already recognized at amortized cost under IAS 39.

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 supersedes the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 *Revenue* when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a five-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Identify the contract with the customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts;
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when or as a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios.

In April 2016, the IASB issued *Clarifications to IFRS 15* in relation to the identification of performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, as well as licensing application guidance.

Effective 1 January 2018, the Group adopted IFRS 15 *Revenue from contract with customers.* Management performed analysis based on a five-step approach to revenue recognition and identified that revenue stream previously accounted for under IAS 18 meets definition of separate performance obligation under IFRS 15. Management believes that IFRS 15 does not have a material impact on the financial position and/or financial performance of the Group.

IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

IFRIC 22 addresses how to determine the 'date of transaction' for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of an asset, expense or income, when consideration for that item has been paid or received in advance in a foreign currency which resulted in the recognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability (e.g. a non-refundable deposit or deferred revenue).

The Interpretation specifies that the date of transaction is the date on which the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Interpretation requires an entity to determine the date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with earlier application permitted. Entities can apply the Interpretation either retrospectively or prospectively. Specific transition provisions apply to prospective application.

Management of the Company assessed that the application of IFRIC 22 does not have a material impact on the Company financial statements as the Company currently uses the approach prescribed in IFRIC 22.

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- IFRS 16 *Leases*[2];
- IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments*[2];
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle[2].

[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 16 *Leases*

IFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. IFRS 16 will supersede the current lease guidance including IAS 17 *Leases* and the related interpretations when it becomes effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The date of initial application of IFRS 16 for the Group will be January 1, 2019.

The Group has chosen the modified retrospective application of IFRS 16 in accordance with IFRS 16: C5 (b). The company will apply retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application in accordance with paragraphs IFRS 16: C7–C13.

In contrast to lessee accounting, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17.

The Group will make use of the practical expedient available on transition to IFRS 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 will continue to apply to those leases entered or modified before January 1, 2019.

The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. IFRS 16 distinguishes between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether the use of an identified asset is controlled by the customer. Control is considered to exist if the customer has:

- The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an identified asset; and
- The right to direct the use of that asset.

The Group will apply the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in IFRS 16 to all lease contracts entered into or modified on or after January 1, 2019.

IFRS 16 will change how the Group accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, which were off-balance sheet.

On initial application of IFRS 16, for all leases, the Group will:

(a) Recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments;
(b) Recognize depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit or loss;
(c) Separate the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the cash flow statement.

Lease incentives will be recognized as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under IAS 17 they resulted in the recognition of a lease liability incentive, amortized as a reduction of rental expenses on a straight-line basis.

Based on an analysis of the Group's finance leases as at December 31, 2018 on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at that date, management of the Group have assessed that the impact of this change will not have material impact on the amounts recognized in the Group's financial statements as at December 31, 2018.

IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

IFRIC 23 sets out how to determine the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation requires an entity to:

- Determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a group; and
- Assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings:
  - If yes, the entity should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings.
  - If no, the entity should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position.

The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 with earlier application permitted. Entities can apply the Interpretation either fully retrospectively (if it is possible without the use of hindsight) or to apply modified retrospective approach without restatement of comparatives.

Management of the Group does not anticipate that the application of this IFRIC will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group currently uses the approach to recognize uncertain tax position, which is consistent with IFRIC 23.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle makes amendments to several standards.

The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business.

The amendments to IFRS 11 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.

The amendments to IAS 12 clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends (i.e. distribution of profits) should be recognised in profit or loss, regardless of how the tax arises.

The amendments to IAS 23 clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

All amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Management does not anticipate that the application of other Standards and Interpretations listed above will have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration set by the contract with the customer, and is recognized by applying the revenue recognition when 1. Identifying the contracts with a customer, 2. Identifying the performance obligations in the contract, 3. Determining the transaction price, 4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and 5. Recognizing revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation (or as the obligation is performed over the period of time). Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Rental income

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Rendering of services

The Group provides oilfield equipment repair, maintenance and engineering services in the oil and gas industries. Such services are recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time. Revenue is recognised for these services based on the stage of completion of the contract. The directors have assessed that the stage of completion determined as the proportion of the total time expected to render services that has elapsed at the end of the reporting period is an appropriate measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under IFRS 15. Payment for rendering of services is not due from the customer until the services are complete and, therefore, a contract asset is recognised over the period in which the services are performed representing the entity's right to consideration for the services performed to date. When the customer prepays the full or part of the contract amount, the transaction price received by the Group is recognised as a contract liability until the services provided to the customer.

Sale of goods

The Group sells oilfield equipment, spare parts and other inventories directly to customers. For sales of goods, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred to the customer, being at the point the goods are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location. A receivable is recognised by the Group when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. When the customer prepays the full or part of the contract amount, the transaction price received by the Group is recognised as a contract liability until the goods have been delivered to the customer.

Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Compensation and employee benefit costs

Remuneration to employees in respect of services rendered during the reporting period, including accruals for unused vacation and bonuses and payroll taxes, is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

In accordance with the requirements of the Republic of Azerbaijan legislation, pension payments are calculated by an employer as certain percentages of salary expenses and transferred to the pension fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan. This expense is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the related salaries are earned. Upon retirement, all retirement benefit payments are made by the pension fund. The Group does not have any pension arrangements separate from the state pension system of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In addition, the Group has no post-retirement benefits or other significant compensated benefits requiring accrual.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which of those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Operating taxes

Azerbaijan also has various other taxes, which are assessed on the Group's activities. These taxes are included as a component of operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and recognised impairment loss, if any. Depreciation is charged on the carrying value of property and equipment and is designed to write off assets over their useful economic lives.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis at the following annual prescribed rates:

Machinery and equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Computers and office equipment	25%

An item of equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which property is derecognised.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in-use. In assessing value in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

Prepayments

Prepayments are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition. Prepayments to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Group has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying value of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at each reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities attributable to specific events are disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the statement of financial position but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances, cash in transit, cash deposits with banks with original maturities of three months or less and petty cash.

Financial assets

Financial assets of the Group are classified as cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables including trade and other receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

Major part of the Group's trade receivables is concentrated on few counterparties, in particular on SOCAR, a government owned entity. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions, credit ratings and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- Significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- An actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

1. The financial instrument has a low risk of default,
2. The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
3. Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

If historical experience indicates that financial assets, for which information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full, the Group considers this as an event of default for internal risk management purposes.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

(ii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

(a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
(b) A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above);
(c) The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
(d) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
(e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iii) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities (other than financial guarantee), including trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, described in Note 4, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and recognize amounts of income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations indicated below, that management has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Taxation

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognizes liabilities for anticipated additional tax assessments as a result of tax audits based on estimates of whether it is probable that additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provisions in the period in which such determinations are made. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the tax authorities in respect of taxes for the three calendar years preceding the year of tax review. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods. While the Group believes it has provided adequately for all tax liabilities based on its understanding of the tax legislation, the above facts may create additional financial risks for the Group.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. The estimation of that probability includes judgments based on the expected performance of the Group. Various factors are considered to assess the probability of the future utilization of deferred tax assets, including past operating results, operational plans, expiration of tax losses carried forward, and tax planning strategies. If actual results differ from these estimates or if these estimates must be adjusted in future periods, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be negatively affected.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Provision for expected credit losses on financial assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit losses for financial assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year, which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed. Where applicable, the Group relies on default rates derived from external rates of counterparties. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and expected credit losses is a significant estimate. The amount of expected credit losses is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

Increase in credit ratings of the customers will not result in material provision for expected credit losses on financial assets of the Group.

Classification of GVL LLC as a joint venture

GVL is a limited liability company whose legal form confers separation between the parties to the joint arrangement and the company itself. Furthermore, there is no contractual arrangement or any other facts and circumstances that indicate that the parties to the joint arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint arrangement. Accordingly, GVL LLC is classified as a joint venture, which is accounted based on equity method. Refer to note 11 for details.

6. PROVISION OF SERVICES

Revenue from provision of services is mainly generated from technical support services provided to the "Azneft" Production Union of State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic, The Trust "Complex Drilling Works of State Oil Company of the Azerbaijan Republic, GVL and Llamrei DMCC. Technical support services are mainly related to operation of drilling equipment.

7. OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Contractor services	(5,318,461)	(7,482,311)
Staff costs	(1,895,474)	(1,299,214)
Other	(348,910)	(387,144)
Total operating expenses	**(7,562,845)**	**(9,168,669)**

Operating expenses mainly consist of contractor services which includes technical maintenance of equipment and service contractors' fees. Other expenses classified in operating expenses mainly include miscellaneous operational expenses, warehouse rent, uniform, consumables and material consumption expenses.

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Current income tax expense	-	1,244,607
Deferred tax expense	1,381,646	653,119
Total income tax expense	**1,381,646**	**1,897,726**

The income tax expense for the year calculated at Azerbaijani statutory income tax rate of 20% can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Profit before tax	6,723,156	9,401,941
Income tax expense calculated at 20%	(1,344,631)	(1,880,388)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	(37,015)	(17,338)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	**(1,381,646)**	**(1,897,726)**

9. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Trade and other receivables	734,324	-	-	(1,973,794)
Property and equipment	-	(9,437)	-	(5,308)
Trade and other payables	-	(2,772,172)	1,313,463	-
Total deferred tax asset/(liability)	**734,324**	**(2,781,609)**	**1,313,463**	**(1,979,102)**

Movement in temporary differences during the respective years is as follows:

	31 December 2018 $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	31 December 2017 $'000
Property plant and equipment	(9,437)	(4,129)	(5,308)
Trade and other receivables	734,324	2,536,803	(1,973,794)
Trade and other payables	(2,772,172)	(3,707,423)	1,313,463
Net deferred tax liability	**(2,047,285)**	**(1,381,646)**	**(665,639)**

	December 31, 2017	Recognized in profit or loss	December 31, 2016
Property and equipment	(5,308)	-	(5,308)
Trade and other receivables	(1,973,794)	(969,890)	(1,003,904)
Trade and other payables	1,313,463	316,771	996,692
Total deferred tax liability	**(665,639)**	**(653,119)**	**(12,520)**

10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Machinery and equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2017	**135,347**	**124,039**	**26,088**	**285,474**
Additions	223,439	-	45,692	269,131
Balance at December 31, 2017	**358,786**	**124,039**	**71,780**	**554,605**
Additions	392,669	63,475	45,989	502,133
Balance at December 31, 2018	**751,455**	**187,514**	**117,769**	**1,056,738**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2017	**(12,448)**	**(33,691)**	**(9,566)**	**(55,705)**
Depreciation charge for the year	(28,987)	(25,111)	(9,307)	(63,405)
Balance at December 31, 2017	**(41,435)**	**(58,802)**	**(18,873)**	**(119,110)**
Depreciation charge for the year	(80,629)	(33,486)	(20,982)	(135,097)
Balance at December 31, 2018	**(122,064)**	**(92,288)**	**(39,855)**	**(254,207)**
Net book value				
At December 31, 2018	**629,391**	**95,226**	**77,914**	**802,531**
At December 31, 2017	**317,351**	**65,237**	**52,907**	**435,495**

11. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

The table below summarizes movements in the carrying amount of the Group's investment in joint venture:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	195,928	194,180
Share of results of joint venture	10,229	1,748
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**206,157**	**195,928**

At December 31, 2018, the Group's interest in its principal joint venture and their summarized aggregate financial information, including total assets, liabilities, revenues, profit or loss, were as follows:

	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit/ (loss)	Interest held	Country of incor-poration
GVL LLC	1,150,994	321,989	(1,068,754)		3,323,245	20,056	51%	Azerbaijan

At December 31, 2017, the Group's interest in its principal joint venture and their summarized aggregate financial information, including total assets, liabilities, revenues, profit or loss, were as follows:

	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit/ (loss)	Interest held	Country of incor-poration
GVL LLC	887,727	476,361	979,917	-	2,986,774	3,427	51%	Azerbaijan

In September 2015, the Group together with EnerMech Ltd. (previously called Denholm Valvecare (UK) Limited) established a joint venture, GVL LLC, to undertake the works related to valve repair, maintenance and stock management under the contract signed with British Petroleum. The Group invested in 51 per cent of the share capital of GVL LLC, which amounted to AZN 100. Based on analysis performed by the management for determination of control, the management has concluded that the Group has no controlling power over investee, therefore the investment is treated as joint venture and is incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade receivables	27,686,958	13,536,685
Less impairment loss provision	(1,466,360)	(418,621)
Total trade receivables	**26,220,598**	**13,118,064**
VAT recoverable	502,195	1,113,263
Other receivables	68,891	-
Total trade and other receivables	**26,791,684**	**14,231,327**

Age of trade receivables that are past due but not impaired is presented in the table below:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current and not impaired	2,040,655	1,799,162
Age of receivables that are past due:		
1-30 days	1,824,194	1,833,220
31-60 days	1,997,919	1,804,782
61-90 days	1,967,569	1,787,515
91-180	5,504,532	4,659,276
181-360	12,450,380	1,140,156
Over 360	435,349	93,953
Total trade receivables	**26,220,598**	**13,118,064**

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of the year	**418,621**	32,000
ECL recognized on receivables	1,047,739	386,621
Balance at the end of the year	**1,466,360**	**418,621**

The average collection period of trade receivables as at December 31, 2018 was 453 days (2017: 230 days). Other than disclosed above, the Group did not recognize an allowance for doubtful debts, since as at December 31, 2018, 95% of trade receivables were due from the largest customer, the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic and 3% of trade receivables were due from related parties (2017: 87% and 9% respectively), which management believes to be fully collectible. The Group performs ongoing assessment of the collectability of trade receivables. The credit period is determined for each customer individually. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

13. ADVANCES GIVEN AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Advances to suppliers	642,373	245,367
Prepaid expenses	91,945	32,804
Total advances given and prepaid expenses	734,318	**278,171**

14. SHARE CAPITAL

The Group's share capital is comprised of 30 participation shares with a par value of AZN 5 for 20 participation shares and par value of AZN 170,000 for 10 participation shares. Each share entitles one vote to the shareholder. (2017: 20 participation shares with a par value of AZN 5 per share)

The structure of the share capital is presented in the Note 1.

15. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Bank loans	7,570,350	-
Accrued interest	15,391	-
Total loans and borrowings	**7,585,741**	-

	Interest rate	Rate	31 December 2018	Rate	31 December 2017
Secured borrowings at amortised cost					
USD denominated					
Pasha Bank	Fixed	6%	6,770,873	-	-
Ziraat Bank	Fixed	5%	799,477	-	-
Interest payable			**15,391**		-
Total			**7,585,741**		-
Long-term portion of borrowings			**3,923,255**		-
Current portion repayable in one year and shown under current liabilities			**3,662,486**		-

In November 19, 2018, the Group entered into a loan agreement with Pasha Bank for the total amount of USD 4 million with 6 per cent annual interest rate, maturing on May 19, 2021 with Pasha Bank. The Group applied the amounts borrowed for the dividend payment. (2017: Nil)

In September 20, 2018, the Group entered into a loan agreement with Ziraat Bank for the total amount of USD 471 thousand with 5 per cent annual interest rate, maturing on September 20, 2019 with Ziraat Bank. The Group applied the amounts borrowed for the dividend payment. (2017: Nil)

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

		Cash changes			Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2018	Financing cash flows (i)	Repayment of bank loans	Interest paid	Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	Other changes (ii)	31 December 2018
Loans and borrowings	-	7,586,550	-	(43,621)	(809)	43,621	7,585,741

(i) The cash flows from bank loans make up the total amount of proceeds from borrowings in the statement of cash flows
(ii) Other changes includes AZN 43,621 amount of accrued interest expense amount

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade payables	4,904,404	6,842,703
Advances received from customers	-	114,006
Accrued expenses and other creditors	188,875	489,020
Total trade and other payables	**5,093,279**	**7,445,729**

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital management

The Group's capital has been managed by the shareholders to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt or equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group is comprised of equity and shareholder related payables.

Categories of financial instruments

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise shareholder related payables and trade and other payables. Financial assets are represented by trade and other receivables and bank balances. All financial instruments held by the Group are recorded at amortized cost.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Trade receivables	26,791,684	13,536,685
Restricted cash	-	72,840
Cash and cash equivalents	618,187	3,413,289
Total financial assets	**27,409,871**	**17,022,814**
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Loans and borrowings	7,585,741	-
Shareholder related payables	11,000	11,000
Trade payables	5,093,279	6,842,703
Total financial liabilities	**12,690,020**	**6,853,703**

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit and liquidity risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Financial assets which are potentially subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents reduced by the amount of petty cash.

Apart from State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic, the largest customer of the Group (see below and refer to Notes 6), the Group does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade receivables	26,791,684	13,536,685
Restricted cash	-	72,840
Cash and cash equivalents	618,187	3,413,289
Total financial assets	**27,409,871**	**17,022,814**

The Group has experienced expected credit losses of AZN 1,466 thousand with respect to its trade and other receivables account and management believes that there is no further impairment of trade and other receivables.

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the director, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

December 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows less than 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Shareholder related payables	11,000	11,000
Trade payables	4,904,404	4,904,404
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**4,915,404**	**4,915,404**

December 31, 2017	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows less than 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Shareholder related payables	11,000	11,000
Trade payables	6,842,703	6,843,860
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**6,853,703**	**6,854,860**

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in currencies other than AZN. The currency in which these transactions primarily denominated is US Dollars (USD).

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

USD-denominated	**December 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Cash and cash equivalents	461,572	63,538
Restricted cash	-	5,315
Trade and other receivables	24,587,803	12,369,305
Trade and other payables	(3,202,957)	(3,848,656)
Net exposure	**21,846,418**	**8,589,502**

The following exchange rates applied at year end:

	December 31, 2018	**December 31, 2017**
AZN / 1 USD	1.7000	1.7001

Sensitivity Analysis

A weakening of the AZN, as indicated below, against USD at December 31, 2018 and 2017 would have decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss	
	December 31, 2018	**December 31, 2017**
AZN / USD 10% weakening (2017: 10% weakening)	(2,184,642)	(858,950)

A strengthening of the AZN against USD would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

18. CONTINGENCIES

Business environment

Emerging markets such as Azerbaijan are subject to different risks than more developed markets, including economic, political and social, and legal and legislative risks. Laws and regulations affecting businesses in Azerbaijan continue to change rapidly, tax and regulatory frameworks are subject to varying interpretations. The future stability of the Azerbaijan economy is heavily influenced by reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government.

With the improvement of oil prices in 2017 and 2018, the economy is showing signs of recovery. Although, foreign currency reserves of the country is increasing and contraction in the economy decreasing, there still remains uncertainty regarding economic growth, access to capital and cost of capital which could adversely affect the Group's future results and financial position and business prospects.

The Group's management is monitoring developments in the current environment and taking measures, considered necessary in order to support the sustainability and development of the Group's business in the foreseeable future.

Insurance

The insurance industry in Azerbaijan is at developing stage and many forms of insurance protection for manufacturing business common in other parts of the world are not yet available. The Group 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 Group's property or relating to Group's operations. The Group may be expected to compensate significant damages and losses from accidents with Group's property or relating to Group's operations.

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received from counterparties. Management is of the opinion that no material un-accrued losses will be incurred and accordingly no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

Taxation

Commercial legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including tax legislation, may allow more than one interpretation. In addition, there is a risk of tax authorities making arbitrary judgments of business activities. If a particular treatment, based on management's judgment of the Group's business activities, was to be challenged by the tax authorities, the Group may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of financial instruments, valuation of provision for impairment losses and the market pricing of deals. Additionally such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of temporary differences on the provision and recovery of the provision for impairment losses on receivables, as an underestimation of the taxable profit. The management of the Group believes that it has accrued all tax amounts due and therefore no allowance has been made in the consolidated financial statements.

Generally, taxpayers are subject to tax audits with respect to three calendar years preceding the year of the audit. However, completed audits do not exclude the possibility of subsequent additional tax audits performed by upper-level tax inspectorates reviewing the results of tax audits of their subordinate tax inspectorates. Also according to the current practice the statute of limitation for tax liabilities may be extended beyond the three year term set forth in the tax legislation, if a court determines that the taxpayers has obstructed or hindered a tax inspection.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of balances and transactions between the Group and related parties are disclosed below:

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Related party balances	Total category as per the financial statements caption	Related party balances	Total category as per the financial statements caption
Advances given and prepaid expenses	148,159	734,318	148,159	278,171
Trade and other receivables	747,817	26,791,684	1,073,261	14,231,327
Shareholder related payables	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Trade and other payables	2,493,491	5,093,279	3,951,992	7,445,729

Shareholder related payables represent financing provided by the ultimate shareholder. These payables are repayable on demand and bear no interest.

	Year ended December 31, 2018		Year ended December 31, 2017	
	Related party transactions	Total category as per the financial statements caption	Related party transactions	Total category as per the financial statements caption
Provision of services	996,305	18,677,406	1,154,347	20,394,742
Sale of goods	135,302	2,860,353	156,600	1,078,701
Operating expenses	51,100	7,562,845	3,027,717	9,168,669
General and administrative expenses	1,299,600	4,725,275	506,439	1,975,364

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Key management personnel compensation	740,772	420,756

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On March 28, 2019, the Company entered into secured credit line agreement with "International Bank of Azerbaijan Republic" OJSC and has obtained credit line in the amount of 2,000,000 AZN for the period of 60 months. New credit line bears annual interest of 12% and matures on March 28, 2024.