

## 2017 ANNUAL REPORT OF TRANSPARENCY AZERBAIJAN

### Message from the chair

On behalf of the Board and members of Transparency Azerbaijan, I would like to thank you for your interest in our work. The year 2017 was a very difficult year for our organization and Azerbaijan.

We lived through difficult times this year due to the problems with registration of the extension of APT project that was not granted. Therefore, we had to close down our Advocacy and Legal Advice centers in Quba and Ganja, as well as discontinue provision of free legal advice in Baku.

We attempted to change our funding format and raise funds through individual service contracts, unfortunately, this model may be viable for national CSOs, but does not match well with the general spirit and principles of Transparency International and will cause serious problems at the next accreditation of by Transparency International.

We managed to secure a small grant from the government of Azerbaijan at the end of the year, as well as financial support from Transparency International, which allows us some cautious optimism with regards to the future of the our organization.

Alimammad Nuriyev,

Chairman of the Board



## ABOUT OUR ORGANIZATION

### About Transparency International

Transparency International is an international non-governmental organization, leading anti-corruption movement all over the globe. The Berlin-based Transparency International Secretariat coordinates anti-corruption activities in more than 100 countries through its national chapters. The chapters are independent local NGOs, free to choose their own policies and to raise funds for their activities. Transparency International is based on the principle that, as corruption is a country-specific phenomenon, local organizations can be much more efficient than any efforts made or imposed from the outside.

### About TI Azerbaijan

TI Azerbaijan was established in October 2000 by representatives of civil society and academia, fully accredited as a national chapter in October 2001, and re-accredited on 29 July 2016. We work mainly in the areas of raising public awareness, researching into the reasons and forms of corruption in Azerbaijan, as well as ways to reduce this destructive social phenomenon. We also render legal aid to witnesses and victims of corruption and assist the Government of Azerbaijan (GoAJ) in drafting policy and legislative acts.

### Corruption Perception Index 2017

On 21 February 2018, Transparency International released its most well-known product – the “Corruption Perception Index” 2017, which ranks countries in terms of the degree to which business people and country analysts, both residents and non-residents perceive corruption to exist in the public and political sectors. The CPI 2017 is presented on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 being very corrupt and 100 being very clean. This year Azerbaijan received a score of 31, and was ranked 122<sup>th</sup> out of 180 countries. The country’s score and rank each increased 1 point from the previous year. There is a positive dynamic in Azerbaijan’s position over the last 5 years.

**Table 1.** Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2000-2017, ranking and score of Azerbaijan

Year	Place among other countries	No of countries surveyed the year	Score from 0 (very poor) to 10 (excellent)
2000	87	90	1.5
2001	84	91	2.0
2002	95	102	2.0
2003	124	133	1.8
2004	140	146	1.9
2005	137	159	2.2
2006	130	163	2.4
2007	148	179	2.1
2008	159	180	1.9

2009	143	180	2.3
2010	134	178	2.4
2011	143	183	2.4
2012	139	176	27 <sup>1</sup>
2013	128	177	28
2014	126	175	29
2015	119	168	29
2016	123	176	30
2017	122	180	31

### **Transparency Azerbaijan’s specific place among the country’s civil society institutions**

TI Azerbaijan is the first civil society organization in the country, which started to assist people in building up resistance against corrupt practices of petty officials by providing them with legal advice through the ALAC and LRC projects. The Chapter has clearly demonstrated that civil society does not only serve as an efficient barrier between the populace and corrupt officials, but also enhances the productivity of government – NGO cooperation in combating corruption. TI Azerbaijan has changed attitudes of parts of society towards corruption and demonstrated that extortions by officials can and shall be successfully contested without any repercussions.

### **OUR PROJECTS IN 2017**

- ❖ APT (ALACs in Baku, Ganja, Guba; project partner: Constitution Research Foundation and a group of about 20 experts from the civil society), donor – USAID/Caucasus, \$1.5 million, period 14 September 2012 – 1 July 2017.
- ❖ Assessment of public procurement in Azerbaijan  
TA staff implemented a five month project entitled “Increasing transparency in public procurement” financed by Eurasian Partnership Fund. The project was launched on 15 March 2017 and included research and advocacy activities that will facilitate access to information on government procurement.
- ❖ Monitoring of Implementation by public agencies of ASAN service centers operation principles and transparency standards, three months project funded by Eurasia Foundation.
- ❖ Monitoring of Azerbaijan’s public procurement legislation and its implementation under a regional project implemented by Georgia’s Institute for Development of Freedom of Information, 6 months project.

### **Azerbaijan Partnership for Transparency (APT) Project**

Azerbaijan Partnership for Transparency (APT) Project was launched at the end of 2012. The project enabled activities over a four-year period that offer to strengthen the vital role of key civil society organizations in the fight against corruption, as well as promote government’s increased responsiveness to people’s demands for transparency, accountability and integrity.

<sup>1</sup> The methodology of Index compilation changed in 2012, therefore the country’s score is not comparable with the old data; however, rankings can be compared.

Under APT project we work on different project components: (a) anti-corruption policy development and strategy implementation; (b) monitoring and evaluation (including data collection and analysis); (c) public awareness and outreach; (d) media, including social media; (e) track record in working with the Government and also continue to run three ALAC centers in Baku, Ganja and Guba.

**The project has been successfully completed by 15 September 2016, allowing for the next phase of the project to start.**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> round of APT project would have enabled activities over a three-year period (September 2016 – September 2019) that offer to strengthen the vital role of Transparency Azerbaijan and other civil society organizations' (CSOs) and/or individual experts in the fight against corruption, promote increased government's responsiveness to people's demands for transparency, accountability and integrity as well as contribute to corruption free business environment. The project components include a) Citizens' engagement through Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers operation and online civic activism, public awareness raising; b) Business' engagement by analyzing and preparing materials on newly adopted legal acts, needs assessment and advocacy round tables; c) Government engagement by improving efficiency of public services and accountability for public revenue and expenditure; d) Civil society engagement by developing TA's institutional capacity and improving CSOs governance and internal procedures through training. Unfortunately, the project extension was not registered and TA managed to continue its operations from the first APT project end in September 2016 until end of April 2017 thanks to the funds unspent within the project timeframe because of double devaluation. In May, we were forced to close down our Quba and Ganja offices and suspend provision of free legal aid in Baku.

### **Advocacy**

In 2017, TI Azerbaijan continued to arrange anti-corruption roundtables as well as produce analysis papers around issues identified by TI Azerbaijan legal specialists as most pertinent and of immediate interest to the public. A set of events arranged and recommendations were developed and submitted to the government through 2017 are described below.

On 30 March 2017, TA organized an advocacy roundtable in partnership with the State Service for Real Estate Registry to discuss its recommendations on the problems with registering private houses. In the event the accent was made on the growing problem of undocumented private houses and the government's sluggish regulatory reforms in the face of it. The key tool to solve the problem is to do review of the reasons why the government denies registration. For example, houses built on municipal and state lands that are of significant economic value (ex, in natural reserves) or in dangerous spots (ex., close to railways), cannot be privatized, but other land categories can be sold to house owners pursuant to amended legislation.



On April 18, 2017, TA organized the roundtable discussion of its recommendations on increasing the level of employment in Azerbaijan. The recommendations were primarily focused on the role of the State Employment Service (under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population) in improving the quality of its services to the unemployed. TA elaborated on the results of the (nonscientific) online poll conducted among Facebook users on issues related to unemployment, job searching and the employment centers' quality of service.



TA used various communication tools to relate recommendations to the government:

❖ Presentation by Rena Safaraliyeva at the Press conference at the Anti-corruption Directorate under the Prosecutor General devoted to public reporting of the 2016 results of their work; and TA press release of 16 January 2017

1. To increase financial and human resources of the Chamber of Accounts to preclude workload of the Prosecutor General's investigation of corruption cases;
2. To actively involve civil society and other stakeholders into discussion of draft laws, as 10%-15% of the newly adopted legal acts either are annulled or suspended shortly after they enter into force, as authorities see that implementation of these acts is undoable.
3. The law makes it incumbent on state institutions to engage the civil society institutions in policy and decision-making process through public councils, public discussions, hearings, public surveys as well as through the civil society's input into the making of the laws; nevertheless, civil society is not represented in the anti-corruption public agencies.

❖ TA press releases dated 13 January and 26 January 2017

On 11 and 24 January 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan made some changes to the Rules on Registration of Grant Agreements (Decisions), as well as to Rules on Donor

Registration. The changes were introduced with an eye to simplify the process of registering grants, addressing some of the technical details, but left too much to the discretion of the Ministry of Justice. Further improvements are needed as the reversal of the restrictions brought into the law on grant and NGOs does not appear feasible for the near future:

1. To make respective changes to clearly state conditions, especially requirements for the financial and economic feasibility of grants;
2. To create online tools for application and registration of donor status by donors and individual grants by recipients.

❖ Observations and Recommendations arising from the Workshop on the Protection of Whistleblowers hosted by the Council of Europe in Baku, Azerbaijan from 27 to 28 February 2017 by John Devitt (TI Ireland) and Paul Zoubkov (TI Secretariat)

The draft whistle blower protection law prepared by the ad hoc legislative commission under National Anti-corruption (TA team member Mahammad Muradov included) at the end of the day did not pass in the Parliament as a stand-alone legal act, and ended up as a new article to the existing anti-corruption law. Council of Europe (CoE) conducted a workshop on the newly adopted whistle blower regulation with TI experts, who were asked to prepare a package of recommendations for the government to further improve the law. TA suggested three recommendations that were accepted:

1. First, the government should make it clear that the motivation of a reporting person is irrelevant for the purposes of reporting corruption unless the reporting person has knowingly made a false report.
2. Second, it should publish guidelines and templates for all public bodies to process, assess, investigate, communicate, analyze and monitor all reports made by reporting persons, and action taken by public bodies in response to reports of corruption.
3. Third, it should extend the right to report under Article 11-1.3 of the Law (and consistent with Principle 3 of the Council of Europe Recommendations) to any worker irrespective of their employment status or whether they work for a public or private sector agency. This should include contractors, employees of foreign entities operating in Azerbaijan, trainees, volunteers and retired workers.

❖ Press release on CPI 2016 dated 25 Jan 2017 on a number of international tools to prevent corruption remained unaddressed in Azerbaijan.

1. The income declaration forms for public officials remained unimplemented.
2. The draft law on prevention of conflict of interest in the work of public officials is yet to be adopted.
3. To disclose vital information concerning business entities that is considered a commercial secret
4. To discuss the measures taken after the liquidation of the State Procurement Agency about the public procurement legislation with stakeholders – businesses and civil society institutions.
5. To enhance transparency of the allocation and use of public funds through Open Data principle.

❖ TA Facebook posting 9 March 2017

On 7 December 2015, the retail sale of excise goods to customers in cash was banned by a presidential decree, only to be repealed on 12 January 2017. Tobacco was excluded from the list of applicable goods. However, on 23 December 2016 new rules were approved by the presidential decree, this time prohibiting wholesale of excise goods, including tobacco. This created shortages in the market and on 3 March, the media announced that this prohibition was lifted de facto. While tax authorities denied this, according to TA research, de jure the prohibition stays in place, but de facto it has been taken off. The tendency to adopt legal acts in haste and without scrutiny from other stakeholders, such as businesses and civil society, results in legal acts that are undoable. If last year, the government replaced those laws in several cases, this year a new face saving tactic has been adopted; the prohibitions are lifted in practice, but not on paper, making business environment even shakier and more unpredictable. Along with this, licensing for production, sales and import of alcohol and tobacco products is annulled (Presidential decree dated 7 Nov 2016). These practices put businesses into a vulnerable position and shall be avoided.

<https://www.facebook.com/Transparencyazerbaijan/posts/1425770587443779>

❖ TA Press release 9 March 2017

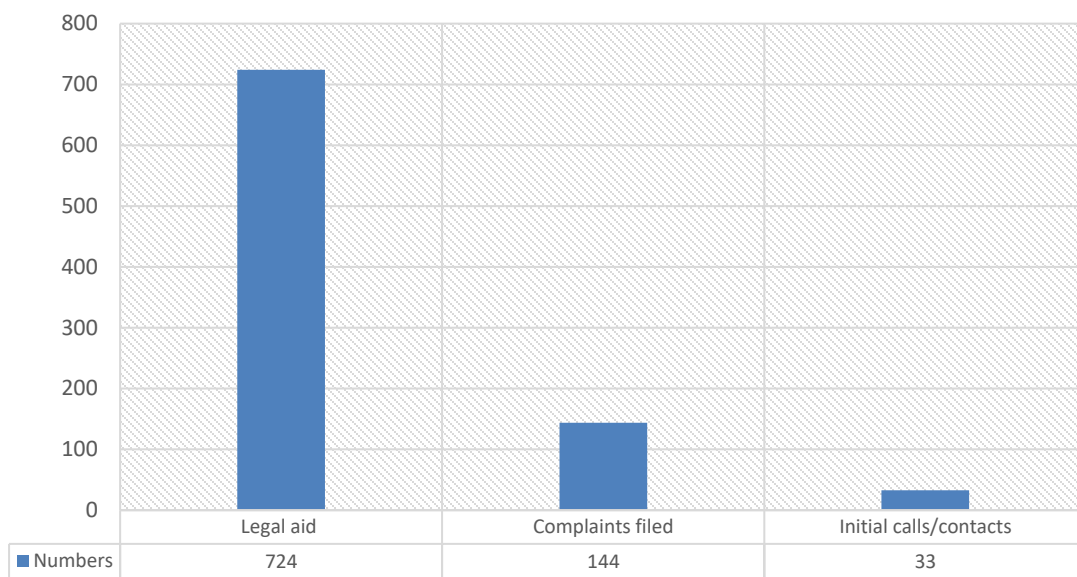
In full line with the TA recommendations, as of 1 January 2017 proceeds from sales of land will be taxed upon a simplified formula based on the size of the land and respective coefficients, depending on the land destination and geographic location, while for agricultural lands the quality of land (bonitet scale) will be also applied and actual usage of land for the agricultural purposes will affect the tax rate. The last factor – actual use of land creates opportunities for corruption and TA lobbies for its annulment. The annual land tax rate is used as basis for taxation of proceeds from sales of agricultural land; annual tax  $\times 2$  = sales tax, therefore it is doubly important. The overall tax rate is relatively low, provided that land owner manages to secure a certificate from local executive authorities (based on opinion of three public agencies) that the land is indeed used for agricultural purposes or cannot be used for agro technical reasons. In case a certificate is absent, tax rate is much higher. For comparison, the same land of 2 hectares in Khachmaz region will be taxed at 400 AZN without a certificate and maximum 14.52 and minimum 4.2 AZN with a certificate. TA recommends extracting data on actual use of land from the State Social Protection Fund database; while document testifying to agro-technical problems should be provided online.

### **Legal aid centers**

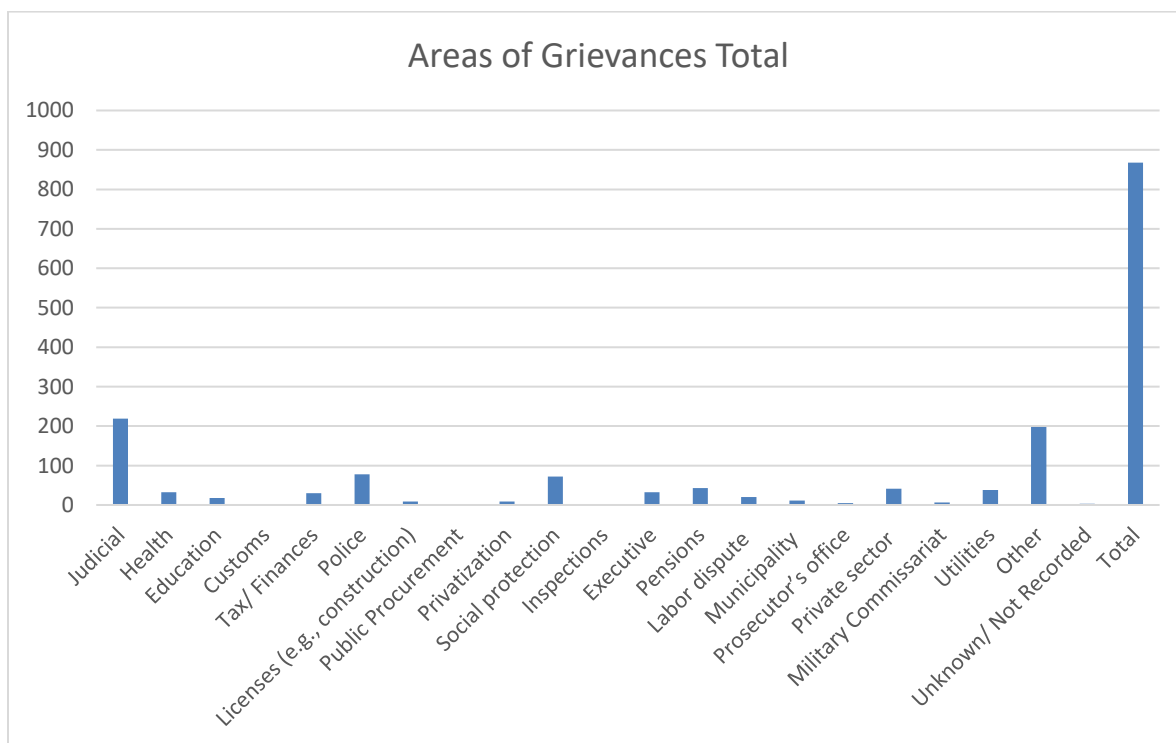
Legal aid is the activity by which a citizen is given help on how to use the legal procedures efficiently to protect their rights once they encounter potential or actual corruption. Citizens receive case-specific legal advice, both at the TI Azerbaijan centers and during on-site legal sessions.

**Figure 1. Number of ALAC clients in 2017 by type of service (901)**

## Numbers of ALAC clients in 2017



**Figure 2. Areas of complaints brought to ALACs in 2017 (868)**





Some samples of successful cases are below:

- ❖ Q10761/893; Q10732/889; Q10735/890; Q10525/864 - A number of customers approached APT Guba Office with similar complaints – they claimed they had been overcharged by Azerishiq for the electricity consumption. In all of these cases, the unsubstantiated amounts were written off after the intervention of Guba Office.
- ❖ Q10678/878- A customer filed a complaint with APT Guba Office claiming Azerbaijan railways had not paid his salary. After Guba Office officially addressed this institution, the client's salary was paid to his satisfaction.

#### *Onsite legal aid*

We do not wait for the customers to come to us; we prefer to meet customers' onsite. Thus, on 9 March 2017 APT Ganja Office conducted a legal aid session in Shamkir's village of Konullu for 17 people. Addressing questions from the audience, the staff discussed in more detail the law on review of appeals by the citizens and sanctions in Azerbaijan's Criminal Code targeting corruption offences.



On 12 April 2017, APT Quba Office conducted the legal aid session for the staff of the secondary school No 3 in Siyazan region of Azerbaijan and addressed the questions from the audience about their problems in areas such as land registry, electricity provision, police, notary public and public transport.



On May 19, 2017, APT Ganja Office organized legal aid session for the parents of children with disability at the rehabilitation center in Ganja. The key item on the agenda was the procedure of reviewing citizens' appeals to governmental organizations, as well as questions from the audience on the assignment of targeted social aid, alimonies, debt to banks, inheritance and land registry.



### **Public education and advocacy**

On 14 April, 2017 APT Quba Office organized public outreach event for the staff of the secondary school No 5 in Siyazan region of Azerbaijan and addressed questions from the audience involving allegations of corruption in the spheres of education, land issues, pensions, gas supply, traffic police and the courts.



## BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT

### Business education

This year TA released 10 short video clips explaining the content of the recent amendments to the Tax Code in simple terms to entrepreneurs and the citizens. The videos can be accessed in TA's YouTube channel at the following link:

[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCSc3cqBnTcaaYsnmm6UOjSQ/videos?shelf\\_id=0&view=0&sort=dd](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCSc3cqBnTcaaYsnmm6UOjSQ/videos?shelf_id=0&view=0&sort=dd)

### Business advocacy

On May 31, 2017, TA held the roundtable discussion of its recommendations on improving the rules of non-cash transactions. The recommendations were developed in response to the problems that have arisen in the process of the implementation of the new rules by the commercial banks. The key items on the agenda were the multiple loopholes in the law on non-cash transactions and in recently passed amendments to the Tax Code and discretionary abuses thereof.



## OUR EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### Cooperation with the government

**4-8 February 2017** - Mahammad Muradov, APT Business component project coordinator was invited as a trainer to the Anti-corruption Winter School organized jointly by Anti-corruption Academy (AZAKA) and Azerbaijan branch of European Legal Students Association (ELSA). M. Muradov delivered training on corruption and anti-corruption activities in the private sector. Along with Mahammad Muradov, the sole representative of Azerbaijan civil society, other trainers included Vusal Huseynov, member of the Parliamentary Commission on Defense, Security and Combat against Corruption, Kamal Jafarov, secretary of the National Anti-corruption Commission, Elnur Musayev, Senior Prosecutor of the Anti-corruption Directorate under the Prosecutor General, Vugar Mammadov, staff member of the Milli Majlis Administration and Yalchin Rafiyev, member of the AZAKA Transition Group.

### OGP Platform

Transparency Azerbaijan is an active member of the the Government- NGO Open Government Partnership Platform. Some of the most important meeting are below:

- ✓ 16 January - Presentation of annual 2016 report by Anti-corruption department under Prosecutor General
- ✓ 18 January - Discussion of Changes to the NGO legislation (new Rules on Registration of Grant Agreements) and expedition of the Donor's Registration Rules.
- ✓ 23 January - meeting on E-Monitoring System to create online mechanisms of access to for the civil society to the government's reporting on OGP implementation.
- ✓ 17 February - Meeting with Tea Chulukiani, Minister of Justice, Georgia
- ✓ 10 April - Meeting with the Financial Market Supervisory Chamber
- ✓ 28 April - Meeting to adopt changes to the Platform's Statutes.
- ✓ 30 April - Meeting with tax authorities to discuss tax problems.
- ✓ 22 May - Event on public participation

### **Our Partners in 2017**

- ✓ Commission on Combating Corruption of the Republic of Azerbaijan
- ✓ Anti-corruption Department under General Prosecutor's Office
- ✓ Ministry of Justice
- ✓ State Committee on Property Issues
- ✓ State Registry of Real Estate
- ✓ State Committee for Architecture and Urban Building
- ✓ Ministry of Emergency Situations
- ✓ Ministry of Economy
- ✓ Ministry of Taxes
- ✓ the Local Executive Authority of Guba
- ✓ State Agency on Citizens' Services and Social Innovations
- ✓ ASAN Public Council
- ✓ Eurasia Partnership Foundation
- ✓ Azerbaijan Anti-Corruption Academy (AZAKA)
- ✓ Law and Development NGO
- ✓ "Constitution" Research Foundation
- ✓ Open Government Initiative Government - Civil Society Dialogue Platform
- ✓ Y-PEER Azerbaijan
- ✓ Social Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disability (under United Aid for Azerbaijan (UFAA)
- ✓ School No 23 in Ganja

### **2017 publications by Transparency Azerbaijan**

1. Nazirlik rəsmisi: Dövlətin ayırdığı müavinət işsizlərə çatmır  
<http://banco.az/az/news/nazirlik-resmisi-dovletin-ayirdigi-muavinet-issizlere-catmir>
2. Vergilər Nazirliyi: Azərbaycanda təhsilin səviyyəsi ürəkaçan deyil

<http://www.azadliq.az/xeber/151581/vergiler-nazirliyi-azerbaycanda-tehsilin-seviyyesi-urekacan-deyil/>

3. “İşsizlərə ayrılan müavinətin artırılmasına ehtiyac var” – Nazirlik  
<http://aktual.az/issizlere-ayrilan-muavinetin-artirilmasina-ehiyac-var-nazirlik/>
4. Rəna Səfərəliyeva: “Nağdsız hesablaşmalar haqqında” qanun düzgün tətbiq olunmur  
<http://www.contact.az/ext/news/2017/4/free/Social/az/61703.htm>  
<http://www.contact.az/ext/news/2017/4/free/Social/en/61703.htm>  
<http://www.contact.az/ext/news/2017/4/free/Social/ru/61703.htm>
5. Banklar QHT-lərin hesabların bloklaşdırıb  
<http://hurriyyet.org/xeberlenti/26138-banklar-qht-lrin-hesablarin-bloklasdirib.html>

### **Media coverage**

In 2017, TI Azerbaijan activities were covered by 92 media hits, including print, TV and electronic media with some of the most interesting links provided below.

### **Our volunteers**

Since its inception in 2000 and by the end of 2017, the number of TI Azerbaijan trained volunteers reached up to 561, including 6 new volunteers of 2017.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES**

### **Improved TA service quality and ability to perform impact evaluation**

The assignment was outsourced to an outside expert (Kanan Gasymov) to assess the TA service quality and capacity to perform impact evaluation. The package of final performance measurement resulted in production of a new managerial assessment tool - *Operations Tool Kit*, comprised of standards and policies guiding TA's research and advocacy.

Addressing the gaps in TA's outreach to women, TA designed an internal document entitled “Gender mainstreaming in APT Project” and devised ways to involve more women into the project.

TA presented to its board *Report on Implementation of the TA Strategic Plan for 2013-2016*) and a new *Strategic Plan for (Attachment 4.1.C)* for 2017-2019.

### **Upgraded professional skills of the staff**

TA improved its financial training focused on Intuit Quick Books Pro 2017 application and usage QB Pro 2017; as well as on main accounting policies in accordance with the IAS standard 20 Government Grants: keeping records on accrual basis; income approach as per IAS 20; recognition of revenue as per IAS 20 Article 12.

TA team participated in a training session on OGP monitoring methodology presented by Veronica Cretu, expert, former OGP Steering Committee member, Moldova.

TA staff took part in Regional Business Integrity Workshop by Transparency International, Berlin, Germany on new anti-bribery ISO standards and regional event “Open Government: Eurasia Dimension” Kyiv, Ukraine.

APT Project Director participated in the regional event in Tbilisi to present the results of the assessment of public procurement system in Azerbaijan.

**Administrative challenges**

Pursuant changes to the Tax Code entered into force on 1 January 2017, banks impose 1% tax onto cash withdrawal by all legal entities in addition to the bank commission (also about 1%). TA contested this decision of the bank and the tax authority agreed using the inter-governmental agreement between the USA and Azerbaijan that clearly states that the grant recipient is exempt of all institutional taxes; and thus narrowed the list of exemption to USA government grant recipients.

## Members of the Board and Executive

**Table 2.**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Main occupation</b>	<b>Role within TI Azerbaijan</b>
1	Alimamed Nuriyev	President, Constitution Research Fund, Coordinator, Information and Cooperation Network of Anti-Corruption NGOs	Board member, Chairman
2	Hafiz Hasanov	Chairman of "Law and Development" Public Association	Board Member
3	Vugar Askerov	Head of the Legal Department, Civil Service Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Board Member
4	Jeyhun Atayev	Lead Manager on Corporate Social Responsibility and Public Relations, PASHA Bank	Board Member
5	Sevinj Samadzade	National coordinator, Youth Peer Education Network (Y-PEER)	Board Member

## **Our employees and contact details**

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Facebook Page: <http://www.facebook.com/TransparencyAzerbaijan>

E-mail: [info@transparency.az](mailto:info@transparency.az)

**Table 3.**

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Tel: (994 12) 497 81 70; 497 68 15 Tel/Fax: (994 12) 596 20 38 Toll free: (088) 707 07 07				
	<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
1	Executive Director	Rena Safaraliev	Ph. D. degree in General Linguistics, Foreign Languages University, Moscow; Full Doctor degree, Azerbaijan Languages University	<a href="mailto:rena@transparency.az">rena@transparency.az</a>
2	Project Director	Elvin Yusifli	Duquesne University, Master of Social and Public Policy, PA, USA	<a href="mailto:elvin@transparency.az">elvin@transparency.az</a>
3	Grantees Manager/PR and Media Specialist	Zumrud Ismayilova	MA in International Relations and European Studies, Central European University	<a href="mailto:zumrud@transparency.az">zumrud@transparency.az</a>

6	E-services and Business component project coordinator	Mahammad Muradov	University of Paris-Sud 11 Master degree in diplomacy and strategic negotiations	<a href="mailto:mahammad@transparency.az">mahammad@transparency.az</a>
5	Finance & Admin Manager	Zamina Aliyeva	Baku Computer College, Diploma in Administration and IT	<a href="mailto:zamina@transparency.az">zamina@transparency.az</a>
7	Accountant	Natavan Hajiyeva	Master's degree in Accounting, Public Economy Institute, Tashkent	<a href="mailto:natavan@transparency.az">natavan@transparency.az</a>
3	Senior Lawyer	Azer Talibov	PhD student in Law, Baku State University	<a href="mailto:azer@transparency.az">azer@transparency.az</a>
4	Legal Analyst	Ayten Alizamanli	Bachelor Degree in Law, Baku State University	<a href="mailto:ayten@transparency.az">ayten@transparency.az</a>
9	ICT and Social Networks coordinator	Agil Mammadzade	Bachelor in Computer Science, Academy of Public Administration	<a href="mailto:agil@transparency.az">agil@transparency.az</a>
10	Youth component coordinator	Bahktiyar Aslanov	Master degree in Peace Studies, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden	<a href="mailto:bahktiyar@transparency.az">bahktiyar@transparency.az</a>
11	Office assistant	Elnara Valiyeva	Bachelor degree in Physics, Baku State University	<a href="mailto:elnara@transparency.az">elnara@transparency.az</a>

#### **Ganja center**

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12	Lawyer/Office Director	Sevinj Suleymanli	Bachelor's degree in Law, Azerbaijan International University	<a href="mailto:sevinj@transparency.az">sevinj@transparency.az</a>
13	Project Assistant	Lala Abdullayeva	Bachelor's degree in Journalism, Baku State University	<a href="mailto:lala@transparency.az">lala@transparency.az</a>

#### **Guba centre**

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14	Lawyer/Office Director	Eldar Kerimov	Master's degree in Law, St. Petersburg State University	<a href="mailto:eldar@transparency.az">eldar@transparency.az</a>
15	Assistant	Imran Askerov	Certificate in Collective Farm Inspecting, Baku Executive Committee Trade Enterprise Training Centre	<a href="mailto:imran@transparency.az">imran@transparency.az</a>



**Financial Data:**

**Table 4. Summary of TI Azerbaijan 2017 financial data in Euro**

Revenue	82,848
Equity/ reserves at the beginning of the reporting period	294,926
Expenses	378,222
Net reserves at the end of the reporting period	-448
Surplus/Deficit for the year	-295,374

**Control mechanisms**

We employ the “four eyes” internal control mechanism, i.e. all financial reports are compiled and crosschecked by our financial manager and accountant. Donors (currently USAID) in line with their procedures regularly check financial statements and originals of supporting documents. Some of the projects are audited individually.

**Compiled by:**

Rena Safaraliev, Executive director,  
Mahammad Muradov, project manager,  
Transparency Azerbaijan