Regency Asset Management (Cyprus) Limited

Disclosures in accordance with the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission Directive DI144-2007-05

As at 31 December 2009

Disclaimer

The following disclosures are based on the audited accounts of Regency Asset Management (Cyprus) Limited (hereafter referred to as “the Company”) as at 31 December 2009. The information has been prepared for the purpose of explaining how risks are managed by the Company and to disclose the capital requirements corresponding to these risks, in line with the requirements of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission. The disclosures do not constitute the financial statements of the Company.

The disclosures have been reviewed by the Company’s Directors and by the Company’s external auditor.

It should be noted that the Company does not perform any securitisations.

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1 Scope of the Application

1.1 Governing Law

Disclosures are made in accordance with the Capital Requirements of Investment Firms Directive DI144-2007-05 ("the Directive"), of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (hereafter referred to as "CySEC"), Chapter 7 (Disclosure and Market Discipline of Part C, paragraphs 34 – 38) and Annex XII of Part C.

1.2 Policy Statement

The Directors have assessed the need to publish some or all of the Disclosures more frequently than annually in light of the relevant characteristics of their business, such as scale of operations, range of activities, presence in different countries, involvement in different financial sectors, and participation in international financial markets. With these considerations in mind, the Directors of the Company have decided that the Disclosures will be made on an annual basis and only on the Company's website.

1.3 Background

The Company is a Cypriot Investment Firm (CIF) regulated by the CySEC. The Company is entitled to provide the following investment and ancillary (non-core) services:

- Reception and transmission of orders;
- Execution of such orders on behalf of clients;
- Portfolio management;
- Safe-keeping and administration of financial instruments for the account of clients;
- Foreign exchange services where these are connected with the provision of investment services.

The Company is wholly owned by Regency Asset Management Bahamas. The Company does not have any subsidiaries and so does not perform consolidations for either accounting purposes or for regulatory purposes. As a result, the Company does not have any current or foreseen material practical or legal impediments to the prompt transfer of own funds or repayment of liabilities amongst any subsidiaries.

The Company provides the investment and ancillary services, in accordance with the principles of good faith and fair business conduct. The Company takes all suitable measures in order to ensure the best possible protection of its clients' interests, and also adheres to the principles of sound corporate governance and proper business practices.

2 Capital Base

2.1 Regulatory Capital

The Company's capital base is comprised of Original Own Funds (Tier 1 capital). The Company does not have any Additional Own Funds (Tier 2 capital).

A breakdown of the Company's Own Funds as at 31 December 2009 is provided in the table below.

	Year ended 31/12/2009
Original Own Funds	
Share Capital	298.664
Eligible Reserves	119.697
Audited Material Losses	(216.660)
Total Original Own Funds	**201.701**
Additional Own Funds	0
Total Eligible Own Funds	**201.701**

Figures are represented in EUR.

As shown above, the Company's Total Eligible Own Funds are comprised of Share Capital and Reserves (excluding revaluation reserves), and include deductions. It is noted that the Company's Share Capital consists of ordinary shares.

3 Risk Management

Risk is an everyday part of the Company's operations. Management recognises that it is vital to identify, assess, monitor and control each type of risk.

The Company's Risk Management framework encompasses the scope of risks to be managed, the processes / systems and procedures to manage risk, and the roles and responsibilities of individuals involved in risk management. This framework is comprehensive enough to capture all risks.

The Company has a dedicated Risk Management function which is responsible for the determination, evaluation and efficient management of the risks inherent in the provision of the investment services. The function's aim is to provide these services in accordance with the provisions of the Law and Directives issued by CySEC, as well as the internal regulations of the Company.

Specifically, the Risk Management function is involved in:

- Establishing, implementing and maintaining adequate risk management policies and procedures which identify the risks relating to the Company's activities and processes.
- Providing effective controls to safeguard information processing systems.
- Performing credit assessments (including quality and financial analysis) of clients when opening new accounts and then classifying them according to their risk criteria and limits.
- Monitoring day-to-day operational risks, and building a risk aware culture within the organisation and providing the relevant training.
- Monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of its risk management policies and procedures.
- Providing the Company's Directors with reporting on a periodic basis.

Furthermore, on an ongoing basis, the Directors of the Company, together with the Risk Manager will:

- Evaluate the effectiveness of the policies and procedures of the Company which identify, analyse, evaluate, treat and monitor risk during the course of business, and the escalation process.
- Assess the Company's risk tolerance and risk bearing capacity.
- Ensure the Company has sufficient capital to support its risks and activities both now and in the future.
- Establish prudent methodologies for setting risk limits and ensuring exposures to risk stay within these limits, as well as allocating limits where they can be used most profitably and efficiently. Management is dynamic in the sense that it will reassess all limits set, as new information is known. It will review the general level of interest rates, current and projected national and local economic conditions and the Company's strategy in order to set forth the business plan for the next period.

3.1 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

In 2009, the Company prepared its ICAAP document based on the 2009 financial year results whereby the additional capital, over the minimum capital requirements as determined using the Pillar I methodology, was established with respect to Pillar II risks.

In order to prepare the ICAAP, an assessment of the risks to which the Company is exposed to was conducted, and for the assessment of the required Internal Capital the Company followed the Pillar I plus approach. The Pillar I plus approach assigns capital to those Pillar II risks for which capital is considered to be an adequate mitigant.

In addition, a capital plan was prepared based on the Company's three year budget which aimed to assess the Company's requirements with regards to its capital needs.

4 Capital Requirements

The Company has adopted the Standardised Approach for the measurement of Pillar 1 capital requirements for Credit and Market Risk. For Operational Risk, the Company has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach.

As at 31 December 2009, the Company's capital requirement is depicted in the table below:

Risk Category	Pillar 1 Capital Requirement
Credit Risk	17
Market Risk	3
Operational Risk	52
Total Requirements	**72**

Figures are represented in EUR'000 and have been rounded to the nearest thousand for reporting purposes. Market Risk is comprised solely of Foreign Exchange Risk.

5 Credit Risk

5.1 Definition

Credit Risk is the risk that a counterparty or client may potentially fail to meet their obligations, when they become due.

The Company's Credit Risk exposure is minimal given its business activities. Nevertheless, the Risk Management function within the Company is responsible for assuming a supervisory role in the process for analysing, evaluating, treating and monitoring risk. The setting of limits acts as a mitigating factor.

Asset Class	Exposure as at 31 December 2009	Average Exposures
Institutions	127	136
Administrative Bodies	34	34
Other	149	222
Total Exposures *	**310**	

Figures are represented in EUR'000 and have been rounded to the nearest thousand for reporting purposes. There are no provisions.. Exposure to administrative bodies represents refundable taxes.

In the table above the exposures to the various asset classes are presented. The exposures only reflect on-balance sheet items, as the Company does not have any off-balance sheet exposures.

The Company does not have any Counterparty Credit risk. It is noted that the Company does not have any derivatives or off-balance sheet positions.

5.2 Value of Exposures

Financial assets are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Specifically:

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

5.3 Past due and Impaired

According to the IFRS 7 Appendix A, "a financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due."

With regards to impairments, the Company ensures that appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted using the effective interest rate method.

During the year the Company did not recognise any impairments of its financial assets, nor did it have any revaluations or past due exposures.

The Company's geographic distribution of exposures, broken down in significant areas by material exposure classes, can be found below.

Geographic distribution of exposure classes as at 31 December 2009

Asset Class	Russia	Cyprus	Total
Institutions	1	126	127
Administrative Bodies	-	34	34
Other	-	149	149

Figures are represented in EUR'000 and have been rounded to the nearest thousand for reporting purposes.

Since the Company does not have exposure to long-term instruments, it does not consider it necessary to disclose exposures by maturity.

5.4 Nominated External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) for the application of the Standardised Approach

Under the Standardised Approach for calculating credit risk exposures, the Company uses the following ECAIs: Standard and Poor's Rating Services ("S&P"), Fitch Ratings ("FR"), and Moody's Investor Services ("MIS"). The Company primarily uses S&P for rating purposes, which is in compliance with the requirements of the Directive. Where there is no rating from the specific institution, the Company adopts the consistent approach of seeking ratings from FR and then MIS.

The Company's exposures are limited to Banking Institutions where cash deposits are held. As such, the Company does not use any exposure mitigants, so the exposure values after Credit Risk mitigation associated with each Credit Quality Step ("CQS") below are identical to those before Credit Risk mitigation.

Distribution by Credit Quality Step as at 31 December 2009

	Credit Quality Step					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Asset Class						
Institutions	-	126	1	-	-	-
Administrative Bodies	-	34	-	-	-	-

Figures are represented in EUR'000 and have been rounded to the nearest thousand for reporting purposes.

It is noted that the Company's "Other" asset class includes exposures which are assigned either a 0% risk weight (petty cash balances) or 100% risk weight (fixed assets, trade and other receivables).

6 Market Risk

Changes in market factors which may potentially reduce the Market Value ("MV") of a trading portfolio and thus cause a financial loss to the Company is known as Market Risk.

It should be noted that the Company does not engage in any proprietary trading activity. The Company is however exposed to Foreign Exchange which is managed under the Market Risk umbrella. Additionally, the Company does not have any long term interest bearing assets, meaning its exposure to Interest Rate Risk is immaterial.

The Company's Directors, together with the Risk Manager, have therefore established prudent methodologies for setting and reviewing limits. Market Risk is thus carefully managed through detailed policies and procedures, with the Risk Manager monitoring all applicable limits on a daily basis to ensure that all quantitative limits are adhered to.

6.1 Market Risk Measurement

The Company calculates the minimum capital requirement for position risk and foreign exchange risk using the Standardised Approach.

6.2 Interest Rate Risk

Although the Company does not have any long term financial instruments, the Risk Manager still monitors interest rate fluctuations. Nevertheless the Company's management has decided that it is not necessary to perform any analysis on the value of earnings or its economic value following upward or downward changes in interest rates.

6.3 Foreign Exchange Risk ("FER")

The Company is required to ensure it has sufficient capital to meet FER requirements. If the sum of the Company's overall net foreign exchange position and its net gold position, exceeds 2% of its total own funds, it is required to multiply the sum of its net foreign exchange position and its net gold position by 8% in order to calculate its own funds requirement against FER.

In the table below, the Company's capital requirement is shown. It should be noted that the Company does not have a gold position.

Foreign Exchange Risk requirement

	Capital Requirement
Foreign Exchange Risk	3

Figures are represented in EUR'000 and have been rounded to the nearest thousand for reporting purposes.

6.4 Exposures in equities not included in the trading book

During the year 2009 the Company did not assume any equity positions and thus there is no requirement for such exposures to be disclosed.

7 Operational Risk

The Company is exposed to Operational Risk (the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes, people and systems) which it manages by encouraging a culture amongst its employees where Operational Risk is identified, monitored and controlled in line with the Company's established procedures.

The Company adopts the Basic Indicator Approach ("BIA") to Operational Risk, the relevant indicator being the three year average of the annual net income. The three year average is calculated on the basis of the last three twelve-monthly observations at the end of the financial year.

Under the BIA, capital is held to support Operational Risk for the business at the rate of 15%.

Operational Risk	**Average Sum of Net Income**
Income and commissions / fees receivable for investment services and activities	467
Expenses and commissions / fees payable for investment services and activities	(123)
Total Operational Risk	**344**
Capital Requirement	**52**

Figures are represented in EUR'000 and have been rounded to the nearest thousand for reporting purposes.