

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Combined Financial Statements
December 31, 2009 and 2008

June 22, 2010

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Trustees and Directors of The Atlantic Philanthropies

In our opinion, the accompanying combined statements of financial position and the related combined statements of activities and changes in net assets and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the combined financial position of **The Atlantic Philanthropies** at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their combined operations, changes in their combined net assets and their combined cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of The Atlantic Philanthropies' management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants

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A list of partners can be obtained from the above address.

"PricewaterhouseCoopers" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers (a Bermuda partnership) or, as the context requires, the PricewaterhouseCoopers global network or other member firms of the network, each of which is a separate and independent legal entity.

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Combined Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Assets		
Investments, at fair value		
Marketable securities (notes 3 and 5)	40,236	64,672
Alternative investments (notes 4 and 5)	2,580,202	2,779,230
Derivative contracts, net (notes 5 and 6)	-	11,892
	2,620,438	2,855,794
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 5 and 7)	294,986	186,131
Other current assets (note 9)	54,413	76,136
Property and equipment (note 10)	53,195	56,776
Other assets (note 11)	11,661	14,826
Investment in associated companies	25,367	24,956
	3,060,060	3,214,619
Liabilities		
Donations payable (note 12)	708,223	722,152
Marketable securities sold short (notes 3 and 5)	2	3
Derivative contracts, net (notes 5 and 6)	1,917	-
Other current liabilities (note 13)	23,912	21,759
Debt obligations (note 14)	-	103,775
Other liabilities	33,426	34,034
	767,480	881,723
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary company	186	882
Net assets (unrestricted)	2,292,394	2,332,014
Total liabilities, non-controlling interest and net assets	3,060,060	3,214,619

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Combined Statements of Activities and Changes in Net Assets For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Investment transactions		
Net investment income	310	8,562
Net realized gains (note 15)	311,102	73,523
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) (note 15)	138,560	(785,307)
Net foreign exchange translation gains	296	39,822
Investment management fees and other direct expenses	(8,063)	(9,846)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gain (loss) from investment transactions	442,205	(673,246)
Operating businesses		
Sales (net of cost of goods sold of \$7,354; 2008 - \$8,358)	25,119	32,225
Rental and other income	12,609	1,137
Selling and administrative expenses	(50,144)	(49,253)
Equity in earnings of associated companies	4,319	4,451
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss from operating businesses	(8,097)	(11,440)
Donations and charitable expenses		
Donations received	5,000	-
Donations expense (note 12)	(436,192)	(512,230)
Administrative expenses	(57,285)	(49,975)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total donations and charitable expenses	(488,477)	(562,205)
Decrease in net assets from continuing operations before taxes	(54,369)	(1,246,891)
Tax benefit (note 16)	5,847	3,601
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease in net assets from continuing operations	(48,522)	(1,243,290)
Income from discontinued operations (note 17)	9,804	98,687
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary company	744	92
Foreign currency translation loss, net	(1,646)	(34,959)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease in net assets	(39,620)	(1,179,470)
Net assets (unrestricted) - Beginning of year	2,332,014	3,511,484
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Net assets (unrestricted) - End of year	2,292,394	2,332,014
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Decrease in net assets	(39,620)	(1,179,470)
Adjustments to reconcile net cash used for operating activities		
Net realized gains	(311,102)	(73,523)
Net change in unrealized gains	(138,560)	785,307
Net foreign exchange translation (gains) losses	(296)	(39,822)
Equity in earnings of associated companies	(4,319)	(4,451)
Depreciation, amortization and other expenses	11,816	13,001
	(482,081)	(498,958)
Change in operating assets and liabilities	11,248	111,191
Net cash used for operating activities	(470,833)	(387,767)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from marketable securities, net	24,276	182,148
Proceeds (purchase) from alternative investments, net	573,571	(121,867)
Proceeds (purchase) from derivative contracts, net	89,155	(62,141)
Purchase of property and equipment, net	(7,618)	(2,197)
Proceeds from (expenditure for) other assets, net	872	(9,432)
Expenditure for discontinued operations	(474)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	679,782	(13,489)
Cash flows from financing activities		
(Repayments of) proceeds from debt obligations	(100,094)	102,744
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	(100,094)	102,744
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	108,855	(298,512)
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	186,131	484,643
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	294,986	186,131
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	-	78
Income and other taxes, net	306	335

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

1. **Combined entities**

These combined financial statements include The Atlantic Finance Company Limited ("AFC"), The Atlantic Foundation ("The Foundation"), The Atlantic Trust ("The Trust"), The Atlantic Advocacy Fund ("AAF"), The Atlantic Foundation of New York ("AFNY"), The Atlantic Charitable Trust ("ACT"), Atlantic Charitable Holdings ("ACH"), The Mangrove Foundation ("Mangrove") and Bridge Charitable Trust ("Bridge"). Collectively the group is referred to as "The Atlantic Philanthropies" or "Atlantic".

All of the combined entities have similar charitable objectives and their managements are interrelated. These combined financial statements have been prepared to provide an overview of the activities of the nine entities.

The Atlantic Philanthropies seeks to bring about lasting changes that will improve the lives of vulnerable people. Atlantic concentrates its giving in four fields: ageing, children and youth, the health of populations and reconciliation and human rights. In addition to its philanthropic interests, Atlantic owns 100% of General Atlantic Group Limited, a Bermuda corporation ("GAGL"), through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Exeter Associates Limited, a Bermuda corporation ("Exeter"). Through operating subsidiaries, GAGL is engaged in resort hotel and management, retailing, real estate development and biotech research to develop breakthrough therapies for life threatening diseases.

Atlantic plans to spend down its entire endowment by 2020 to make a sustainable impact in its four programme areas. In line with this decision, the Board of GAGL requested its management to develop a strategic plan and prepare to exit from all operating business subject to the achievement of the best available and reasonably achievable commercial terms (note 17).

2. **Significant accounting policies**

These combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". This release replaces the prior hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles, and established the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification") as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by non-governmental entities in the preparation of financial statements. The Codification became the exclusive authoritative reference at September 30, 2009. Updates to the Codification are issued as Accounting Standard Updates by the FASB. The adoption of the Codification had no impact on the accounting within these combined financial statements except for references made to authoritative accounting literature references in the footnotes.

(a) **Basis of accounting**

These combined financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of The Trust and The Foundation and the financial statements of AFC, AFNY, AAF, ACT, ACH, Mangrove and Bridge. GAGL's financial statements are prepared for January 31, 2010 and 2009. The results of this entity have been adjusted for inclusion in the financial statements to reflect significant items of income and expenditure during the months of January 2010 and 2009. GAGL accounts for its 20% to 50% interests in associated companies under the equity method of accounting and consolidates its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

(b) **Net assets**

There were no temporarily or permanently restricted net assets for charitable purposes as of December 31, 2009 or 2008.

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

(c) **Fair values of financial instruments**

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the notes to combined financial statements where they differ significantly from carrying values. Accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values as these instruments are subject to normal credit terms. The maximum credit risk associated with accounts receivable is limited to the carrying amount.

Management has adopted a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are as follows:

Level 1	Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Atlantic has the ability to access at the measurement date;
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active;
Level 3	Inputs that are unobservable.

Management uses the "market approach" valuation technique to value its alternative investments. As management's valuation of alternative investments has been based upon unobservable data, the alternative investments have been classified as level 3. The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgment by management. The categorization within the hierarchy does not necessarily correspond with management's perceived risk of the alternative investments.

(d) **Marketable securities and marketable securities sold short**

Marketable securities and marketable securities sold short are carried at fair value. Quoted securities are stated at market value, which is based on quoted prices on a recognized stock exchange on the last day of trading of the fiscal year. Other marketable securities, for which the primary market is "over-the-counter" are valued by management based upon information provided by investment advisors. Investment advisors determine the fair value using the most recent available "bid" quotations provided by one or more principal market makers for the security.

Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date and investment income is recognized on the accrual basis when receivable. Discounts and premiums on debt securities are accreted and amortized over the term of the securities. Gains and losses associated with the revaluation of marketable securities are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as unrealized gains and losses. Realized gains and losses are calculated on a first-in-first-out basis.

(e) **Alternative investments**

Alternative investments comprise investment funds and investments in private equity opportunities. Such investments are made in anticipation of market value appreciation and ultimate realization of capital gains upon sale.

Investment funds are carried at estimated fair market values, which are principally derived from the net asset values provided by third party administrators, fiduciary agents or in certain cases, investment managers and prime brokers, acting for each respective underlying investment fund.

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

The management agreements of the underlying funds provide for compensation to the respective managers in the form of fees determined as a percentage of net assets and in many cases, performance incentive fees based on net profits earned, subject to other limiting factors such as high water marks. The fees are deducted from the assets of the underlying funds and are reflected in the net asset values reported to management.

Gains and losses associated with the revaluation of investment funds are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as unrealized gains and losses. Redemption proceeds from investment funds in excess or below cost are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as realized gains and losses, respectively. Occasionally, the subscription agreements require a holdback of redemption proceeds for a specified time period or until the underlying fund has been audited. Such holdbacks are reported as receivables for securities sold, a component of other current assets in the combined statements of financial position.

Private equity investments are carried at fair value, as determined in good faith by Atlantic's management. Management determines the fair value of these investments principally on the basis of net asset values and limited partner interest provided by the investment managers.

Investment managers consider all pertinent information including available market prices, types of securities, subsequent purchases of the same or similar securities by other investors, pending mergers or acquisitions, current financial position, operating results and other appropriate information. A conservative basis is sought by generally requiring adjustments to be based on values established in meaningful third party transactions or based on other market information such as fair market valuations of comparable companies, or changed conditions within the investees. The values assigned to these securities are based upon available information and do not necessarily represent amounts which might ultimately be realized, since such amounts depend on future circumstances and cannot be reasonably determined until the individual positions are liquidated. Due to the absence of readily ascertainable market values and the inherent uncertainty of valuations, the estimated values may differ significantly from values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed, and the differences could be material.

Gains and losses associated with the revaluation of private equity investments are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as unrealized gains and losses. On receipt of distributions from private equity investments, a realized gain or loss is recognized equal to the proceeds less the identified cost basis of the liquidated investment.

(f) **Forward contracts**

Forward contracts are agreements to purchase or sell commodities or financial instruments at a specified future date. These instruments are recorded on the trade date and are carried at fair value. Notional values indicate the overall market exposure of the derivative contracts and are used by management to assess risk.

As forward contracts are not traded on an exchange, the agreements between counterparties are not standardized. There is generally no requirement to provide collateral, and changes in the value of forward contracts are settled only on termination of the contract rather than on a daily basis. Open forward contracts are revalued to fair value in the combined statements of financial position, based on the difference between the contract rate and the applicable forward rate to close out the contract. Gains and losses associated with the revaluation of open forward contracts are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets as unrealized gains or losses. Upon contract expiration, or when an offsetting contract is entered into, the cumulative change in value is recognized as a realized gain or loss.

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(g) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include marketable securities, repurchase agreements receivable and highly liquid debt instruments which have maturities of ninety days or less at date of purchase. Such instruments are valued at cost which, when combined with accrued interest, approximates market and fair value.

(h) **Repurchase agreements receivable**

A repurchase agreement involves acquiring securities for cash and obtaining a simultaneous commitment from the seller to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon price and date. Atlantic takes possession of the securities collateralizing the repurchase agreement. The collateral is marked to market daily to ensure that the market value of the underlying assets remains sufficient to protect Atlantic in the event of default by the seller. Atlantic records the repurchase agreements receivable in cash and cash equivalents in the combined statements of financial position.

(i) **Property and equipment**

Substantially all of the property and equipment is owned by GAGL. Property and equipment is stated at the lower of the estimated fair value at the date of impairment or historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or lease terms of the assets which range from 3 to 40 years.

The costs of maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged to expense; the costs of major improvements are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost of the assets and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss on retirement is reflected in income for the current period.

Management considers all of the property and equipment to be held for long-term use. Long-lived assets and identifiable intangibles consist of property and equipment, lease premiums and related goodwill. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. In performing the review for recoverability, if the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows generated by the asset is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss, if any, is calculated by comparing the asset carrying value to the respective fair value. The evaluation of fair value and future cash flows from individual properties requires significant judgement; it is reasonably possible that a change in estimate could occur.

(j) **Donations**

Unconditional donations are expensed in the period in which the commitment is made. Conditional donations are expensed in the period in which the conditions under which they are granted are substantially met. Conditional donations whose conditions have not been met are disclosed in note 12.

On January 1, 2008, Atlantic elected to fair value its donations payable. Unconditional donations payable over a period greater than one year are discounted using the current risk-free rate of return for investments of a similar duration. Under the prior years' methodology, an array of historical risk free rates were applied in the discounting, the suggested practice under FASB guidance at the time. The cumulative effect of the change in discounting methodology on Atlantic's net assets at January 1, 2008 was \$5,052. The discount rate used for unconditional donations made during the year ended December 31, 2009 was 0.456% (2008 - 0.366%). The discount is amortized and included as part of donations expense over the term of the obligation. Management has included supplemental disclosure in note 12 to demonstrate the effect of including conditional donations payable as a liability on Atlantic's equity. For the purpose of supplemental disclosure, conditional donations have not been discounted as the payment terms can change frequently in relation to the conditions being met.

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(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

(k) **Operating business revenue recognition**

GAGL recognizes revenues when rooms or rental spaces are occupied for hotel and real estate rental operations, when full accrual method criteria are met for real estate sales operations, when goods are sold for retail operations, and services are provided for hotel management.

GAGL has assets that have been sold but do not qualify for sales recognition and therefore have been reflected as deferred real estate sales in other assets (note 11). These assets are stated at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. Recognition of profits on real estate sales is deferred when cost recovery is not reasonably assured (note 18(c)). Amounts received at settlement for deferred sales are recorded as deposits. If GAGL incurs a loss on a settled real estate sale, the loss is recognized when the contract is signed.

(l) **Discontinuing operations**

In general, a business segment that either has been disposed of or is classified as available for sale shall be reported in discontinued operations. Therefore, as required income or loss attributed to operations are presented in the consolidated statement of activities and changes in net assets as discontinuing operations (note 17).

(m) **Foreign currency translation**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at year end exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates. Revenue and expenses are translated at average rates for the year. Gains and losses arising on the translation of foreign currency denominated investments are recorded as a component of realized and unrealized gains and losses. Gains and losses arising on the translation of donations denominated in foreign currencies are included as a component of donations expense (note 12). Gains and losses arising from translation of other assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets. Other exchange gains and losses that arise from exchange rate changes on transactions denominated in a currency other than the local currency are reflected in income as incurred.

(n) **Income taxes**

The Atlantic Philanthropies accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. This method requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities.

The Atlantic Philanthropies records deferred tax assets to the extent management believes these assets will more-likely-than-not be realized. In making such determinations, management considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies, and recent financial operations. In the event management were to determine that it would be able to realize deferred income tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, an adjustment to the valuation allowance would be made which would reduce the provision for income taxes.

On January 1, 2009 The Atlantic Philanthropies adopted the authoritative guidance on accounting for and disclosure of uncertainty in tax positions ASC 740 – Income Taxes. ASC 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. Upon the adoption of the provisions of ASC 740, The Atlantic Philanthropies changed its policy related to the accounting for income tax uncertainties. If management considers that a tax position is "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained upon audit, based solely on the technical merits of the position, it recognizes the tax benefit. The Atlantic Philanthropies measures the tax benefit by determining the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement, presuming that the tax position is examined by the appropriate taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. These assessments can be complex and

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

require significant judgment. To the extent that estimates change or the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such determinations are made. If the initial assessment fails to result in the recognition of a tax benefit, management regularly monitors its position and subsequently recognizes the tax benefit if (i) there are changes in tax law or analogous case law that sufficiently raise the likelihood of prevailing on the technical merits of the position to more-likely-than-not, (ii) the statute of limitations expires, or (iii) there is a completion of an audit resulting in a settlement of that tax year with the appropriate agency. Uncertain tax positions are classified as current only when management expects to pay cash within the next twelve months. Interest and penalties, if any, are recorded within the provision for income taxes in The Atlantic Philanthropies' combined statements of activities and changes in net assets and are classified on the combined statements of financial position with the related liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

As a result of the adoption of this authoritative guidance, subsidiaries both released and provided for liabilities, recognizing a net \$128 increase in the Combined Statements of Activities and Changes in Net Assets.

The Atlantic Philanthropies files tax returns as prescribed by the tax laws of the jurisdictions in which it operates. In the normal course of business, The Atlantic Philanthropies is subject to examination federal, state, local and foreign jurisdiction, where applicable. As of December 31, 2009, the tax years that remain subject to examination by the major tax jurisdictions under the statute of limitations is from the year 2006 forward (with limited exceptions).

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Earliest Tax Year Subject to Examination</u>
U.S. Federal	2006
California	2006
New York State and City	2006

As of December 31, 2009, there were no positions for which management believes it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of tax contingencies will significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months of the reporting date.

(o) **Use of estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the combined financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

The Atlantic Philanthropies
Notes to Combined Financial Statements
December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

3. Marketable securities and marketable securities sold short

	2009			2008	
	Cost \$	Unrealized gain (loss) \$	Fair value \$	Cost \$	Fair value \$
Fixed income					
Sovereign debt	29,845	22	29,867	41,376	41,534
Other fixed income securities	5,795	2	5,797	-	-
Corporate debt securities	3,384	16	3,400	22,188	22,039
	39,024	40	39,064	63,564	63,573
Equities					
U.S. equities	1,570	(398)	1,172	1,728	1,099
Total	40,594	(358)	40,236	65,292	64,672
Marketable securities sold short					
Equities					
U.S. equities	(3)	1	(2)	(3)	(3)

The contractual maturities of fixed income, excluding short-term investments, at fair value are as follows:

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Due in one year or less	33,893	58,335
Due after one year through five years	5,171	-
Due after five years through ten years	-	1,779
Due after ten years	-	3,459
	39,064	63,573

Certain equities are associated with deferred compensation balances, and accordingly unrealized gains and losses are reported as increases or decreases to the deferred compensation liability. At December 31, 2009 the market value of these equities amounted to \$1,019 (2008 - \$1,005) with a change in unrealized gain of \$231 (2008 - loss \$617).

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(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

4. *Alternative investments*

Investment funds are categorized by strategy as determined by management. These categories are used internally by management as a breakdown of asset classes in order to evaluate sources of potential risk and return. Management's classification of individual investments within these strategies is based on variable and subjective considerations. Similarities in the terminology used by management and that are used elsewhere in the investment industry do not imply any set definitions for such terminology.

	2009			2008	
	Cost \$	Unrealized gain (loss) \$	Fair value \$	Cost \$	Fair value \$
Hedge Funds					
Stock specific					
Directional	602,147	299,559	901,706 (1)	615,151	856,463
Sector specialists	54,548	16,863	71,411 (2)	126,000	128,179
Market neutral	50,333	2,959	53,292 (3)	180,000	180,039
	707,028	319,381	1,026,409	921,151	1,164,681
Credit related	242,412	81,936	324,348 (4)	293,081	323,626
Event driven	113,935	61,751	175,686 (5)	173,935	194,527
Macro	198,416	17,644	216,060 (6)	242,109	324,387
Other	-	1,019	1,019 (3)	-	-
Total hedge funds	1,261,791	481,731	1,743,522	1,630,276	2,007,221
Private equity					
Information technology	795,681	(148,915)	646,766	799,285	581,815
Private equity - other	157,140	32,774	189,914	136,415	190,194
Total private equity	952,821	(116,141)	836,680	935,700	772,009
Total alternative investment	2,214,612	365,590	2,580,202	2,565,976	2,779,230

Redemption frequency (if currently eligible)

Notice period

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (1) Ranges from semi monthly to 5 years | 3-120 days |
| (2) Monthly, annually | 45-90 days |
| (3) Monthly | 20 days |
| (4) Ranges from quarterly to 2 years | 60 – 120 days |
| (5) Quarterly, semi-annually, annually | 45-60 days |
| (6) Monthly, quarterly | 3 – 5 days |

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Certain investment funds restrict openings for investors to redeem shares. At December 31, 2009, the earliest dates that Atlantic could withdraw from investments with less than annual liquidity were as follows:

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Within one to two years	75,936	127,345
Within two to three years	42,242	117,787
	<u>118,178</u>	<u>245,132</u>

Certain investment funds designate special investments which cannot be redeemed. At December 31, 2009 Atlantic held \$50,454 (2008 - \$30,335) in designated special investments.

Private equity investments may be exposed to risk associated with concentration of investments in one geographic region and in certain industries. In addition, certain partnerships in the information technology sector hold large positions in publicly quoted securities. The value of investments in those partnerships can, therefore, vary significantly depending upon stock market movements. At December 31, 2009, the value of the partnership interests attributable to the five largest quoted security positions held within the underlying partnership investment portfolios was \$232,472 (2008 - \$250,066). These investments can never be redeemed.

Distributions from these investments will be received as the underlying investments are liquidated. It is estimated that the underlying assets of these investments will be liquidated over the next five to ten years. Additionally, the investment funds and limited partnerships may be subject to other restrictions which affect their ability to realize certain investments within their portfolios at any point in time.

Certain investment funds are currently undergoing liquidation and cannot be redeemed. At December 31, 2009, the value held in these funds was \$46,880.

5. Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2009 is as follows:

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	127,408	167,578	-	294,986
Marketable securities	6,968	33,268	-	40,236
Alternative investments	-	-	2,580,202	2,580,202
Collateral	2	-	-	2
Annuity	-	-	8,801	8,801
Total assets measured at fair value	<u>134,378</u>	<u>200,846</u>	<u>2,589,003</u>	<u>2,924,227</u>
Liabilities				
Marketable securities sold short	2	-	-	2
Deferred compensation	1,172	-	29,172	30,344
Derivative contracts	1,917	-	-	1,917
Total liabilities measured at fair value	<u>3,091</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,172</u>	<u>32,263</u>

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The fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2008 is as follows:

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	130,961	55,170	-	186,131
Marketable securities	1,099	63,573	-	64,672
Alternative investments	-	-	2,779,230	2,779,230
Derivative contracts	11,892	-	-	11,892
Collateral	3	-	-	3
Annuity	-	-	9,449	9,449
Total assets measured at fair value	143,955	118,743	2,788,679	3,051,377
Liabilities				
Marketable securities sold short	3	-	-	3
Deferred compensation	1,099	-	25,593	26,692
Long term debt	-	3,776	-	3,776
Total liabilities measured at fair value	1,102	3,776	25,593	30,471

The fair value of the long-term debt approximated the carrying value as of December 31, 2008.

The following table includes a rollforward of the amounts for the year then ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 for assets and liabilities classified within level 3. The classification of assets and liabilities within level 3 is based upon the significance of the unobservable inputs to the overall fair value measurement.

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
	Annuity \$	Alternative Investments \$	Deferred Compensation \$	Total \$
Balance, December 31, 2007	-	3,272,369	(22,069)	3,250,300
Acquisitions	12,538	456,983	-	469,521
Sales	-	(158,257)	-	(158,257)
Income	-	-	(3,524)	(3,524)
Gains (losses)				
Realized	-	-	-	-
Unrealized	(3,089)	(791,865)	-	(794,954)
Balance, December 31, 2008	9,449	2,779,230	(25,593)	2,763,086
Acquisitions	-	81,092	-	81,092
Sales	-	(654,662)	(3,579)	(658,241)
Income	(648)	-	-	(648)
Gains (losses)				
Realized	-	222,205	-	222,205
Unrealized	-	152,337	-	152,337
Balance, December 31, 2009	8,801	2,580,202	(29,172)	2,559,831

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Management uses the "income approach" valuation technique to value the annuity in the table above. Income and expenses in the table above are reflected in selling and administrative expenses for operating business, and administrative expenses for charitable expenses. All net realized and unrealized gains (losses) in the table above are reflected in the accompanying combined statements of activities and change in net assets. Net unrealized gains (losses) relate to those financial instruments held at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

6. *Derivative contracts*

Forward currency contracts manage exposure to foreign currency gains and losses arising from investments in financial instruments and obligations denominated in foreign currencies. On behalf of its shareholders, the company engages in forward contracts to mitigate exposure to foreign currency obligations. The contracts are presented and executed on a net basis. Open forward contracts at December 31, 2009 expire in December 2010 (2008 – December 2009).

Fair values of derivative instruments

<u>2009</u>	<u>Balance sheet location</u>	<u>Fair value</u> \$	<u>Notional value</u> \$
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under Subtopic 815-20			
Forward currency contracts			
AUD/USD	Derivative contracts, net	(757)	122,101
EURO/USD	Derivative contracts, net	(1,837)	301,370
GBP/USD	Derivative contracts, net	(303)	93,125
ZAR/USD	Derivative contracts, net	980	62,440
Total Derivatives		(1,917)	579,036

<u>2008</u>	<u>Balance sheet location</u>	<u>Fair value</u> \$	<u>Notional value</u> \$
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under Subtopic 815-20			
Forward currency contracts			
AUD/USD	Derivative contracts, net	1,312	28,967
EURO/USD	Derivative contracts, net	7,766	247,590
GBP/USD	Derivative contracts, net	(2,381)	58,298
ZAR/USD	Derivative contracts, net	5,195	51,168
Total Derivatives		11,892	386,023

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**The Effect of Derivatives on the Combined Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets
for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008**

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under Subtopic 815-20	Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative instruments	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative instruments	
		2009 \$	2008 \$
Forward currency contracts	Net realized gains (losses)	89,155	(62,142)
	Net change in unrealized (losses) gains	(13,809)	6,178
Total		75,346	(55,964)

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Repurchase agreements receivable	167,578	38,170
Cash	113,334	106,479
Certificates of deposit	14,074	24,482
Discount notes	-	17,000
	294,986	186,131

8. Financial instrument risks

Atlantic's investment activities, either directly or indirectly, expose it to various types and degrees of risk including market, credit, leverage, liquidity and regulatory risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that future changes in market prices may render financial instruments less valuable or increase the liability associated with such instruments. Exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the size, duration, composition and diversification of positions held, the absolute and relative levels of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, as well as market volatility and liquidity. Management seeks to diversify the investment portfolio so as to manage exposure to market risk.

Exposure to market risk associated with marketable securities, investment funds and private equity investments is equal to the carrying value of the instruments as recorded in the combined statements of financial position. Upon repurchasing marketable securities sold short, Atlantic may realize losses which exceed the liability recorded in the combined statements of financial position. Private equity investments may include less diversified, concentrated positions as discussed in note 4. Market risk exposure in respect of derivative contracts may exceed their carrying value. Derivative contract market risk depends on changes in the value of underlying markets or financial instruments relative to the notional value of the contracts.

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Investment funds are generally investments in limited liability companies and in some cases limited partnerships, both of which are typically non-U.S. and are selected to provide positive risk adjusted returns within the context of a diversified portfolio. Atlantic is exposed to the investment activities of the underlying investment portfolios which may not be transparent to investors and could be affected by the actions of other investors. The underlying funds employ multiple investment strategies which may include the use of derivative instruments, leverage and investment in illiquid securities that could expose the funds to market risk in excess of the amounts recorded in their financial statements. Some investment funds place restrictions on redemptions as disclosed in note 4. Atlantic's exposure to market risk in respect of investment funds is limited to the on-balance sheet carrying value of the funds and partnerships. Management engages in initial and on-going assessments of all sources of risk presented to the portfolio by the underlying managers.

A component of market risk is currency risk, which arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of financial instruments and/or obligations of Atlantic denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. The foreign currency exposure related to financial instruments in management's opinion is either a) a desirable component of the portfolio or b) not sufficient to require hedging, however Atlantic hedges foreign currency obligations as described in note 6, and two foreign currency alternative investments.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the maximum accounting loss that would be recognized if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted, reduced by the value of any collateral and any other available assets. Management, by policy, ensures that agreements are entered into with counterparties that have high quality credit ratings and, in addition, monitors its credit exposure to any one financial institution. At December 31, 2009 and 2008 substantially all of the cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities were held with Bank of New York Mellon.

Exposure to credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, derivative contracts collateral and other receivables is represented by the carrying value of these financial instruments recorded in the combined statements of financial position. Credit risk in respect of derivative contracts is limited to the value of outstanding contracts at the time of non-performance.

A concentration of credit risk exists when there are significant contracts with individual counterparties or when groups of issuers or counterparties have similar business characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual commitments to be adversely affected, in a similar manner, by changes in the economy or other market conditions. Atlantic conducts business with financial institutions believed to be well established and monitors credit risk on both an individual and group counterparty basis.

Leverage risk

Atlantic utilizes leverage in its investments program by entering into short sales and some derivative instruments. The concept of leveraging is based on the premise that Atlantic's cost of borrowing will be at rates that normally will be lower than the rate of return anticipated on additional longer term investments that it makes. While the use of leverage may increase the returns on equity capital invested in Atlantic, the use of leverage also increases its risk of loss.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the potential loss due to the difficulty in liquidating thinly traded holdings quickly. Because of the nature of certain investments held by Atlantic, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the underlying will exist, or that the prices at which underlying investments trade accurately reflect their values, and that these values can be realized.

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Regulatory risk

Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of Atlantic that may adversely affect Atlantic. The regulatory environment for hedge funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of hedge funds may adversely affect the value of investments held by Atlantic and the ability of Atlantic to obtain the leverage it might otherwise obtain or to pursue its trading strategies. In addition, securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. Regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivative transactions and short selling, and funds that engage in such transactions, is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial actions.

9. Other current assets

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Receivables for securities sold	29,789	42,530
Income tax receivable	8,096	11,004
Other	7,140	15,391
Deferred tax asset (note 16)	5,531	3,280
Trade accounts receivable	2,615	2,341
Inventories	1,240	1,371
Interest and dividends receivable	2	219
	54,413	76,136

10. Property and equipment

	Estimated useful lives (years)	2009 \$	2008 \$
Land		2,116	6,102
Buildings and improvements	20-40	61,679	78,339
Leasehold improvements	10-20	12,589	9,690
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-10	21,435	21,969
Construction-in-progress		80	198
		97,899	116,298
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(44,704)	(59,522)
		53,195	56,776

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$5,554 (2008 - \$5,019).

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11. Other assets

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Annuity, non current portion	7,633	8,281
Other	2,095	2,275
Intangible assets	1,900	2,341
Deferred tax asset (note 16)	31	33
Collateral	2	3
Cost of deferred real estate sales (note 18(c))	-	1,893
	11,661	14,826

Collateral provided in respect of investments in certain financial instruments generally comprises U.S. Treasury bills and short-term deposits, which are carried at fair value.

12. Charitable giving

Unconditional donations reported as donations payable on the combined statements of financial position amounted to \$708,223 at December 31, 2009 (2008 - \$722,152). Unfulfilled conditional donations at December 31, 2009 amounted to \$106,091 (2008 - \$130,726) which included \$6,424 (2008 - \$10,052) from GAGL. If the conditions under which these donations were granted are complied with, these donations will become payable and have the following effect on Atlantic's net assets:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Net assets adjusted for conditional donations		
Net assets (unrestricted)	2,292,394	2,332,014
Conditional donations	(106,091)	(130,726)
	2,186,303	2,201,288

The total amounts payable for both unconditional and conditional donations are as follows:

	2009			2008		
	Donations payable	Conditional donations	Total	Donations payable	Conditional donations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Due within one year	312,903	44,851	357,754	340,095	38,747	378,842
Due within one to two years	198,235	40,595	238,830	185,126	50,387	235,513
Due within two to three years	137,650	18,873	156,523	102,234	34,923	137,157
Due within three to four years	38,308	1,772	40,080	66,503	6,274	72,777
Due within four to five years	5,547	-	5,547	6,641	395	7,036
Due thereafter	18,778	-	18,778	24,322	-	24,322
	711,421	106,091	817,512	724,921	130,726	855,647
Less: Unamortized discount	(3,198)	-	(3,198)	(2,769)	-	(2,769)
	708,223	106,091	814,314	722,152	130,726	852,878

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Donations expense in the combined statements of activities and changes in net assets for the year ended December 31, 2009 of \$436,192 (2008 - \$512,230) includes donations made by GAGL of \$4,592 (2008 - \$4,642). Exchange losses for the year ended December 31, 2009 in the net aggregate amount of \$24,886 (2008 - gain of \$26,742) arising on the translation of donations denominated in foreign currencies are included in donations expense along with the increase in unamortized discount of \$429 (2008 – decrease in unamortization of \$19,326) on unconditional donations payable.

	2009	2008
	Total	Total
	\$	\$
Total donations and conditional donations payable at January 1	855,647	851,478
Donations committed during the year	395,635	478,037
Donations paid during the year	(453,229)	(437,384)
Foreign exchange translation losses (gains)	27,596	(33,839)
Amendments	(8,137)	(2,645)
	817,512	855,647
Less: Unamortized discount	(3,198)	(2,769)
Total donations and conditional donations payable December 31	814,314	852,878

13. Other current liabilities

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	23,912	21,759

14. Debt obligations

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Short-term bank borrowings	-	100,011
Term loans, repayable through 2015	-	3,764
	-	103,775

The current portion of debt obligations at December 31, 2009 amounted to \$Nil (2008 - \$101,035).

Certain term loans totalling \$Nil (2008 - \$1,035 including capital lease obligations) are secured by assets with a net book value of \$Nil (2008 - \$1,035).

Atlantic has a \$200,000 364-day revolving credit facility with its custodian, Mellon Bank, N.A. All borrowings under the facility are unsecured and bear interest at Atlantic's option, at a rate equal to the greater of 200 basis points or 1, 2, or 3-month LIBOR plus 150 basis points or Fed Funds plus 200 basis points floating daily. The facility has a \$20,000 sub limit for the issuance of standby letters of credit of which Atlantic has used \$1,275. The facility will expire on October 13, 2010.

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15. Net realized gains (losses) and change in unrealized gains (losses)

Investment gains and losses are categorized by the corresponding asset classes.

	2009		2008	
	Realized gains (losses)	Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	Realized gains (losses)	Net change in unrealized gains (losses)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Marketable securities	(258)	32	(1,003)	9
Alternative investments	222,205	152,337	136,667	(791,494)
Forward currency contracts	89,155	(13,809)	(62,141)	6,178
	311,102	138,560	73,523	(785,307)

16. Income taxes

The nine entities comprising The Atlantic Philanthropies are not subject to tax in Bermuda. However, certain subsidiaries operate in countries that impose income tax, which is provided for at the relevant countries' rates and tax is withheld at appropriate rates on dividend income from sources outside Bermuda.

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Income tax benefit		
U.S. Federal (provision) benefit	(436)	3,776
Other provision	(319)	(694)
Current tax (provision) benefit	(755)	3,082
Deferred tax benefit	6,602	519
Income tax benefit	5,847	3,601

The Atlantic Philanthropies has deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities consisting primarily of net operating loss carry forwards, charitable contribution carry forwards and the differences between the tax basis and the book basis of investments.

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Gross deferred tax assets	104,655	72,439
Valuation allowance	(84,505)	(59,676)
Deferred tax assets after valuation allowance	20,150	12,763
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(16,372)	(15,426)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	3,778	(2,663)

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The valuation allowance is provided for certain deferred tax assets based upon management's estimate that tax paying entities will not generate sufficient taxable income in future years to realize the related benefit. Although the future realization of the benefits of the remaining net deferred tax assets is not assured, management believes that it is more likely than not that the net benefits will be realized. Management will continue to review the recoverability of the combined entities' deferred tax assets in future years and will make adjustments to the valuation allowance as needed. The valuation allowance increased \$24,829 in 2009 (2008 - decreased \$7,606) primarily due to the unfavourable currency exchange rate impact on Australian tax net operating losses and the utilization of net operating losses offset by the uncertainty of the future use of certain net operating losses.

The net deferred tax assets are reported separately on the combined statements of financial position as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Other current assets (note 9)	5,531	3,280
Other assets (note 11)	31	33
Other liabilities	<u>(1,784)</u>	<u>(5,976)</u>
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>3,778</u>	<u>(2,663)</u>

At December 31, 2009 Atlantic had available, for income tax purposes in various jurisdictions, net operating loss carry forwards of \$60,933 expiring 2010 through 2029, net operating loss carry forwards of \$186,162 with an expiration of indefinite duration, and charitable contribution carrying forwards of \$8,611 expiring 2009 through 2013.

17. Income from discontinued operations

In December 2008, GAGL entered into an option agreement to sell its Tahitian real estate investment. GAGL also exited from Fijian real estate for proceeds of \$3,114 received in January 2009. The realized loss on this disposal was \$1,445.

On April 9, 2010, a subsidiary donated an investment to a cancer treatment and research institution (see note 21).

The assets and liabilities for discontinued operations above stated at net realizable value, included in the combined statements of financial position are as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
As of December 31,		
Assets	3,297	14,075
Liabilities	17,168	47,687

The results of the above operations are separately reported, net of tax expense, as income from discontinued operations and the combined financial statements for the prior period have been adjusted to reflect this presentation.

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The separately reported results of operations for these discontinued operations were as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Revenue	15,026	114,727
Operating expenses	(5,178)	(16,162)
Income before income tax	9,848	98,565
Income tax expense	(44)	122
Net income from discontinued operations	<u>9,804</u>	<u>98,687</u>

18. Commitments and contingencies

(a) **Investment commitments**

Under the terms of its investments in certain limited partnerships and investment funds (notes 4 and 5), Atlantic is committed to investing a further \$124,532 (2008 - \$204,226).

(b) **Rental and lease commitments**

Certain GAGL subsidiaries occupy premises under non-cancellable operating leases expiring through 2073 for land and 2009 for other premises. Certain leases provide for renegotiations of minimum rentals, escalation charges and additional rentals based on 3% of sales in excess of stipulated amounts. In addition, most leases provide that the lessee pay taxes, insurance and other expenses related to the leased premises.

Certain Atlantic subsidiaries lease properties in New York and New York City under leases which include maintenance charges and escalation clauses. There are three leases in New York City expiring on April 30, 2021, October 10, 2014 and March 31, 2009.

Rental expense is summarized as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Minimum rentals	1,157	1,086
Contingent rentals	421	609
Sub-lease rentals	(83)	(107)
Net rental expense under operating leases	<u>1,495</u>	<u>1,588</u>

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Future minimum rental commitments under operating leases, exclusive of the foregoing contingent rentals, are as follows:

	Operating leases \$
Due within one year	4,866
Due within one to two years	4,790
Due within two to three years	4,207
Due within three to four years	4,194
Due within four to five years	4,053
Due thereafter	<u>25,276</u>
	47,386
Future minimum sub-lease rental income	<u>-</u>
Net future minimum lease commitments	<u>47,386</u>

These future minimum lease commitments exclude \$8,648 of lease obligations for which GAGL is negotiating termination.

(c) **Cost of deferred real estate sales**

Cost of deferred real estate sales occurring within GAGL consist of the cost basis of sales of accommodations at a resort hotel in Australia that do not meet revenue recognition criteria (note 2(k)). The sales price has been reduced for certain accommodations in exchange for receiving future rental income from the rental units for 8-10 years. The gross amount of deferred real estate sales is \$Nil (2008 - \$2,238) and related cost basis totals \$Nil (2008 - \$1,893). Cost of deferred real estate sales are recorded in other assets (note 11).

(d) **Other commitments**

A biotech subsidiary of GAGL has entered into a number of licenses and research and development agreement with third parties under which GAGL is obligated to make customary up-front payments as well as milestone and royalty payments. The total amount of these commitments were not less than \$10,996 and \$12,800 as at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

19. Employee benefits and other compensation

Some subsidiaries of entities included within The Atlantic Philanthropies maintain defined contribution plans for their employees. These plans comply with the required regulations pertaining to the employees' location of employment. Contributions to the plans range from 2% to 20% of the employee's salary with some subsidiaries matching between 50% to 100% of the contributions made by the employees. In some jurisdictions, the subsidiaries also make additional contributions of 5% of the employee's salary in certain circumstances and cover the employees' portion of medical and or life insurance premium contributions.

Some subsidiaries provide certain key employees who meet specific requirements with deferred compensation. The total deferred compensation for December 31, 2009 was \$30,344 (2008 - \$26,692) of which GAGL represented \$9,973 (2008 - \$10,548).

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20. Related parties

Two outside members of Atlantic's investment committee, including its former Chief Investment Officer, have relationships with funds in which Atlantic invests. The former Chief Investment Officer invests in three of the funds. The other investment committee member is an executive officer of the sponsors of two other funds. Atlantic valued its investments in the five funds at approximately \$367,909 at December 31, 2009 and Atlantic has committed to invest an additional \$11,100 in these funds.

A Director of Atlantic who serves on the investment committee is a director of a subsidiary of the custodian. The subsidiary manages investments on behalf of Atlantic with a value of approximately \$182,111 at December 31, 2009. During the year fees of \$174 were paid to the custodian's subsidiary.

21. Subsequent event

On April 9, 2010, GAGL donated its shares of Actinium to a cancer treatment and research institution. GAGL also made a donation of \$3,000 to the institution on that date.

On April 9, 2010, GAGL entered into a sales agreement with a third party to sell its Bali investments for the total purchase price of \$12,500. Following reconfirmation, within 6 weeks of April 9, 2010, of the condition of the land entitlements underlying the investment, the purchase price is payable in three tranches over a two year period. The first tranche of \$2,800 was placed in escrow upon signing the sales agreement. GAGL will continue to hold the shares and its designees will remain on the boards of its Bali investment companies until October 9, 2010. After the payment of the second tranche of \$6,600 is received, GAGL will transfer a majority of its shares, continuing to retain a non-controlling interest in those shares to secure the buyer's payment of the final tranche of approximately \$3,100 which is due after two years.

On June 1, 2010, a subsidiary has entered into a sub-lease agreement for one of the leases in New York City.

Management has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through June 22, 2010, which is the date the combined financial statements were available to be issued.

22. Comparative balances

Certain prior period balances have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.