

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2012

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

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Company Information For the year ended 31 December 2012

Directors

B B Ashrafkhanov (Chairman) R A Gulyamov F A Saidakhmedov S A Vafaev J J Salinger (non-executive director)

Company Secretary

H Golding

Registered office

The AIG Building 58 Fenchurch Street London United Kingdom EC3M 4AB

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 7 More London Riverside London United Kingdom SE1 2RT

Principal bankers

Citibank N A Citigroup Centre Canada Square London E14 5LB

Investment advisers

Clariden Leu (Europe) Ltd 27 Knightsbridge London SW1X 7LY

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2012

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report and the audited financial statements of Uzbekinvest International Insurance Company Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the transaction of political risk insurance for foreign investors in infrastructure, natural resource development and industrial production in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Business review

Results and performance

The results of the Company for the year, as shown on page 8, show a profit on ordinary activities before tax of US\$548,635 (2011: US\$ 259,012). At 31 December 2012, the shareholders' funds of the Company, as shown on page 9, total US\$50,412,032 (2011: US\$ 50,411,997). The level of gross premiums written, as shown on page 7 has decreased by \$17,475 due to the value of the premiums on the three policies written in 2012 versus 2011.

The Company offers a range of insurance policies designed to protect the business and assets of companies investing in or doing business in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The coverage provides for infrastructure investment and trade transactions against certain political risks and events in Uzbekistan. The investment covers include confiscation, expropriation and nationalisation. The trade covers include contract repudiation and wrongful calling of guarantees.

The above covers are sought by various industries, mainly concentrating in commodities, energy, mining, construction and transport sectors. There has been a drop in demand for medium and long term policies mainly for investment risks, usually not backed by sovereign or bank guarantees. This is in line with a general drop in world economic activity.

Consistent with prior years no claims have been notified in 2012. The directors are of the view that no additional potential claims were incurred but not reported during the year. As a result no reserve for outstanding claims or IBNR has been established.

Dividends

A final dividend of US\$400,000 was paid in 2012 based on the 2011 results of the Company (2011: US\$400,000).

Business Strategy

Despite the signs of change in the world business environment and economic stabilisation we believe that 2013 promises to be another challenging year for investors. As foreign investments into the Uzbek economy are growing and we expect generally more activity, the Company intends to continue offering insurance policies designed to protect the business and assets of foreign companies investing or doing business in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Company will continue to maximise its efforts to get more business and increase its underwriting profit. The Company will continue to keep its investment portfolio within strict investment guidelines. Our attitude toward the high-yield segment will become more positive once a clearer picture of the debt crisis and future economic growth emerges.

Business Environment

The Republic of Uzbekistan remains attractive to foreign investors. All investment projects in Uzbekistan have strong government backing and support, but the structure of investors is still unchanged and the proportion of investments from international financial institutions and foreign state companies to investments from private sector is still high. The Government of Uzbekistan takes certain measures to improve its attractiveness (e.g. an opening of free trade economic and industrial zones in Navoi and Angren, tax privileges, etc.). The country remains politically stable and relations with developed and developing countries are improving.

Due to the State Investment Program of Uzbekistan for 2013, the target list of projects and potentials, there is a prospect for the Company to be positively impacted. We anticipate that real and significant growth of premiums can be expected when the global economy is fully stabilised and foreign private investors return to the country.

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

Approach to risk

The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to Board approval and ongoing review by management and the risk committee. Compliance with regulations, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for the Company. The Company conforms to a proper internal control framework which exists to manage financial risks and ensures that controls operate effectively.

Through this process the Company identifies the risks to which it is exposed, and assesses their impact on economic capital. This process is risk based and uses Individual Capital Assessment principles to manage the Company's capital requirements and ensure it has the financial strength and capital adequacy to support the growth of the business and to meet the requirements of policyholders, regulators and rating agencies.

Principal risks and uncertainties

In particular, the Company is vulnerable to various political or economic events within the Republic of Uzbekistan, which if triggered could result in insurance claims.

In addition, the Company is exposed to financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities and policyholder liabilities. The information on the use of financial instruments by the Company and its management of financial risk is disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements. In particular the Company's exposures to interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk are separately disclosed in that note.

Key performance indicators

The Board monitors the progress of the Company in light of the following key performance indicators:

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Gross premiums written	25,380	42,855
Underwriting result	(433,218)	(667,344)
Ratio of investment return to the value of invested assets	2.63%	3.22%
Return on capital employed (profit for the financial year before tax in relation to the average equity shareholders' funds)	1.09%	0.51%

Future outlook

The Company will continue to follow its action plan developed for 2011-2013 which includes a more sophisticated marketing strategy and an increased focus on potential projects in Uzbekistan according to the country's investment and industrial development programmes. The Company will identify the banks providing backing to companies participating in these projects and actively develop business relationships.

The Company intends to keep track of information and proposed methods of project funding for forthcoming investment and trade projects in the Republic of Uzbekistan and is planning to launch its new redesigned website within the first half of 2013.

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

Directors

Directors and directors' interests

The names of the current directors are listed on page 1. All directors held office throughout the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements. There were no appointments or resignations.

No director had a beneficial interest in the shares of the Company at any time during the year.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

During the year the Company had in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the directors of the Company.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of this report confirms that:

- so far as each of them is aware, there is no information relevant to the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 of which the auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these UK financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditors

The Company has, by elective resolution, dispensed with the appointment of auditors annually and, subject to the terms of their appointment, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are deemed to continue in office until the said resolution is revoked.

On behalf of t	ne Board	
J J Salinger	VA/	
Director	$ \langle \nabla V $	1
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Date: 25 March 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UZBEKINVEST INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Uzbekinvest International Insurance Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UZBEKINVEST INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

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Matthew Nichols (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London United Kingdom

Date: 25 March 2013

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2012

Technical account - general business

		2012	2011
	Note	US\$	US\$
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written		25,380	42,855
Net premiums written		25,380	42,855
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums		12,131	60,157
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums		12,131	60,157
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		37,511	103,012
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	4	-	-
Net operating expenses	5	(470,729)	(770,356)
Total technical charges		(470,729)	(770,356)
Balance on the technical account for general business		(433,218)	(667,344)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2012

Non-technical account

	Notes	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Balance on the general business technical account		(433,218)	(667,344)
Investment income	9	1,195,293	1,559,899
Net unrealised gains on investments	9	33,764	-
Net unrealised losses on investments	9	-	(351,898)
Investment expenses and charges		(256,062)	(278,950)
		539,777	261,707
Other income / (charges)	6	8,858	(2,695)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		548,635	259,012
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(148,600)	(87,383)
Profit for the financial year	16	400,035	171,629

The above operating results are all derived from continuing operations.

The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than the profit for the 2012 and 2011 financial years and therefore, no separate Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses has been presented.

There are no material differences between the profit on ordinary activities before tax or the profit for the financial years stated above and their historical cost equivalent.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
ASSETS			
Investments			
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	12	49,851,985	49,913,525
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year			
Arising out of direct insurance operations		25,380	42,855
Other debtors	13	26,462	9,590
		51,842	52,445
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year			
Deferred tax asset	10	-	703
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		417,051	374,943
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued interest		351,921	413,104
Deferred acquisition costs		-	5,677
Other prepayments and accrued income		11,439	12,765
		363,360	431,546
Total assets		50,684,238	50,773,162
LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	50,000,000	50,000,000
Profit and loss account	15	412,032	411,997
Shareholders' funds	16	50,412,032	50,411,997
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums		10,577	22,708
Creditors – amounts due within one year			
Arising out of direct insurance operations	17	6,347	20,741
Other creditors including taxation and social security	17	130,542	178,737
		136,889	199,479
Accruals and deferred income		124,740	138,979
Total liabilities		50,684,238	50,773,162

The financial statements on pages 7 to 21 were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 March 2013 and signed on its behalf by:

J J Salinger

Director

Registered number: 2997845

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 3 and Schedule 6 of The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 ('SI 2008/410') relating to insurance groups under the Companies Act 2006, and with the Statement of Recommended Practice on Accounting for Insurance Business issued by the Association of British Insurers (the 'ABI SORP') dated December 2005 (as amended in December 2006).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable UK accounting standards.

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars as the assets, liabilities and majority of the Company's transactions are denominated in that currency.

Cash flow statement

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Uzbekinvest National Export Import Insurance Company, which are publicly available, and comprise a consolidated statement of cash flows. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under paragraph 5(a) of FRS 1, 'Cash Flow Statements'.

1 Accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies is set out below. These were consistently applied during the year.

Basis of accounting

The financial results of the Company are determined on an annual basis, whereby the incurred cost of claims, commission and related expenses are charged against the earned proportion of premiums, net of reinsurance as follows:

- (a) Premiums written relate to business incepted during the year, together with any difference between premiums booked for prior years and those previously accrued. Premiums are stated net of insurance premium taxes. There are some multi year contracts that are accounted for at inception of the policy and released evenly over the life of the policy in line with the emergence of risk.
- (b) Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to the unexpired risk of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on a time apportionment basis.
- (c) Provision for unexpired risks is made for any deficiencies arising when unearned premiums, net of associated deferred acquisition costs, are insufficient to meet expected claims and expenses taking into account future investment returns on the investments supporting the provision for unearned premiums and the provision for unexpired risks. The expected claims are calculated having regard to events that occurred prior to the balance sheet date. Unexpired risk surpluses and deficits are offset where business classes are managed together and a provision is made only if an aggregate deficit arises.
- (d) Acquisition costs, primarily commission charges from intermediaries, are deferred over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial investments

The Company classifies debt securities and other fixed income securities as at 'fair value through profit or loss', as they are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis. Management determines the classification of the investments upon their initial recognition.

The fair values of listed securities are based on the current market bid prices at the balance sheet date or the last trading day before that date.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investments are presented in the profit and loss account within net unrealised gains or net unrealised losses on investments in the period in which they arise.

Interest on debt securities is recorded on an accruals basis with amounts owed at year end being shown within accrued interest on the balance sheet.

Investment Return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment expenses.

Realised gains and losses on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and purchase price. Movements in unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the fair value at the balance sheet date and either their purchase price or their fair value at the last balance sheet date, together with the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current period.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than US Dollars are translated at the mid-market rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. Transactions during the year are translated using the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange gains and losses are included in the non-technical account. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are reported using the exchange rates that prevailed at the date of the transaction.

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The charge for tax is based on the results for the year adjusted for disallowable items. Deferred tax is provided in full on all timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the substantially enacted tax rate and where such an asset is recognised the credit is reflected in the profit and loss account for the year. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Insurance debtors and creditors

FRS 5, 'Reporting the substance of transactions', requires that offset of assets and liabilities should be recognised in financial statements where, and only where, the offset is legally enforceable and would survive the insolvency of the other party. Accordingly, insurance debtors and creditors, as presented, comprise respectively the totals of all the counterparties' individual outstanding debit and credit transactions before any offset. No account has been taken of any offsets which may be applicable in calculating the amounts due between the Company and each of the counterparty insurers or intermediaries as appropriate.

Dividends

Interim or final dividends payable are recognised when they are appropriately approved and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

2 Segmental information

All premiums, profits and net assets relate to the political risk business transacted in the United Kingdom. The location of the risk of the business is in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

					Gross Premium Earned	
Direct Insurance	<u>2012</u> US\$	2011 US\$	<u>2012</u> US\$	2011 US\$		
Direct insurance	034	034	035	039		
Political risk	-	23,587	-	14,282		
Reinsurance acceptance						
Political risk	25,380	19,268	14,795	5,866		
	25,380	42,855	14,795	20,148		

3 Financial risk and capital management

Financial risk management

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company is financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities and policyholder liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations as they fall due. The major components of financial risk are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company primarily faces interest rate risk due to the nature of its investments.

The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the risks of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company is prudent in its approach to investment and this is reflected in the agreements it has with its investment manager. The Company advocates capital preservation and therefore requires investment in high quality, fixed interest bonds. There are regular investment meetings and the Company reviews the monthly investment reports provided by the investment manager as a means of actively managing its exposure to identified investment positions.

The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous financial years. The notes below explain how financial risks are managed.

Market risk

The main components of market risk to which the Company is exposed are:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from investments in fixed interest securities. Any difference between the duration of the assets and the estimated duration of the liabilities is minimised by means of holding fixed interest securities of different durations. A 10 basis points fall in interest yields would result in an additional profit before tax of US\$60,671 (2011: US\$65,807). A 10 basis points rise in interest yields would result in reduced profit before tax of US\$60,671 (2011: US\$64,807). The table below provides a maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets:

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

3 Financial risk and capital management (continued)

Debt securities and other fixed income securities

	2012	2011
	US\$	US\$
Less than 1 year	13,256,100	14,604,421
Between 1 and 2 years	14,743,063	14,804,972
Between 2 and 5 years	21,602,447	20,504,132
More than 5 years	250,375	-
Total	49,851,985	49,913,525

Currency risk

The Company's main currency risks include its insurance debtors, trading cash accounts and debtors and creditors relating to net operating expenses.

The base currency of the Company's portfolio is US dollars. As at 31 December 2012, the Company held investments only in US dollars.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The key area where the Company is exposed to credit risk is its exposure to corporate bonds.

In this regard, the Company places limits on its exposure to a single counterparty via its credit limit approval process. A reduction in the creditworthiness of the Company's investment portfolio is its most significant credit risk.

Credit risk

The assets and liabilities bearing credit risk are summarised below, together with an analysis by credit rating:

Assets	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	49,851,985	49,913,525
Loans and receivables	415,202	478,314
Cash at bank	417,051	374,943
Total assets bearing credit risk	50,684,238	50,766,782
	40.045.005	
AAA	12,815,037	8,349,725
AA	29,800,156	34,591,751
A	7,236,792	5,582,440
Below BBB or not rated	832,253	2,242,866
Total assets bearing credit risk	50,684,238	50,766,782

No financial assets are past due or impaired at the reporting date and management expects no significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

3 Financial risk and capital management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost.

The Company ensures cash will be available by ensuring the profile of investment maturities is managed so as to make sufficient funds available to meet anticipated demand. Assets held by the Company are debt securities or other fixed interest securities of varying maturities with an average duration of 2 years (2011: 3 years). No financial assets are overdue. The Company's insurance policies have a 180 day waiting period before a claim is eligible for payment due to the nature of the risk. This period allows sufficient time to accumulate the necessary funds to make a substantial claim payment.

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities and assets are all due within 6 months, as summarised below:

	2012	2011
Financial Liabilities	Less than 6 months US\$	Less than 6 months US\$
Accruals and deferred income	124,740	138.979
Arising out of non-insurance operations	32,960	163,087
UK corporation tax payable	97,582	15,650
	255,282	317,716
Financial Assets		
Other prepayments and accrued income	11,439	12,765
Accrued interest	351,921	413,104
Other debtors	26,462	9,590
Arising out of insurance operations	25,380	42,855
Cash at bank and in hand	417,051	374,943
	832,253	853,257

Fair value estimation

FRS 29 requires, for financial instruments held at fair value in the balance sheet, disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

3 Financial risk and capital management (continued)

Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31 December 2012.

Assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total balance
	\$	\$	\$
- debt securities and other fixed income securities	13,952,064	35,899,921	49,851,985
	13,952,064	35,899,921	49,851,985

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31 December 2011.

Assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total balance
	\$	\$	\$
- debt securities and other fixed income securities	17,843,719	32,069,806	49,913,525
	17,843,719	32,069,806	49,913,525

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted bid prices at the balance sheet date as described in the accounting policy, Note 1. The Company closely monitors the valuation of the assets in markets to ensure they fall into Level 1 or Level 2 of the hierarchy. At 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011 there were no instruments in Level 3.

Capital management

The Company maintains an efficient capital structure of shareholders' funds, consistent with the Company's risk profile and the regulatory and market requirements of its business.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are:

- to match the profile of its assets and liabilities, taking account of the risks inherent in the business;
- to maintain financial strength to support new business growth;
- to satisfy the requirements of its policyholders and regulators;
- to retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets;
- to allocate capital efficiently to support growth; and
- to manage exposures to movement in exchange rates.

The Company manages as capital all items that are eligible to be treated as capital for regulatory purposes.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

3 Financial risk and capital management (continued)

Capital Management (continued)

The Company is regulated by the Financial Services Authority ('FSA') and is subject to insurance solvency regulations which specify the minimum amount and type of capital that must be held in addition to the insurance liabilities. The Company manages capital in accordance with these rules and has embedded in its framework the necessary tests to ensure continuous and full compliance with such regulations.

The Company is subject to the FSA's capital adequacy requirement (which is based on the EU Directive requirements). The Company aims to maintain capital at a level in excess of the minimum capital requirement, which at 31 December 2012 was US\$4,883,630 (2011: US\$4,738,175). At 31 December 2012, the total capital available to meet this requirement was approximately US\$50,464,644 (2011: US\$50,411,997), which exceeds the target. The Company complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year.

4 Change in the provision for claims

During 2007, the provision for claims was reduced to nil due to lack of any policyholders' notifications. The Company continues to review the need for any further provision on a policy by policy basis.

5 Net operating expenses

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Acquisition costs	6,345	10,714
Change in deferred acquisition costs	5,677	15,039
	12,022	25,753
Administrative expenses	458,707	744,603
Total net operating expenses	470,729	770,356

Administrative expenses include auditors' remuneration of US\$ 69,126 (2011: US\$ 53,749) in respect of the audit of the Company.

6 Other (Income) / Charges

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Net foreign exchange gains	(9,644)	(626)
Bank charges and fees Interest charged on tax liability	786	832 2,489
	(8,858)	2,695

7 Staff costs

The average number of employees during the year was:

The average number of employees during the year was.	2012 Number	2011 Number
Management	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	2	2
Total remuneration paid to employees during the year was:	2012	2011
	US\$	US\$
Wages, salaries and social security	98,336	158,703

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

8 Directors' emoluments

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Aggregate emoluments The aggregate emoluments of the highest paid director	-	-

There were no emoluments paid to directors of the Company during the year.

No directors exercised share options or received shares in respect of qualifying services under any long term incentive scheme. No compensation was paid to the directors during the year for loss of office.

9 Investment return

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Investment income		
Interest on other financial investments	1,195,293	1,559,899
	1,195,293	1,559,899
Investment expenses and charges Investment management expenses including interest expense Losses on the realisation of investments	(45,333) (210,729) (256,062)	(105,033) (173,917) (278,950)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investments	33,764	(351,898)
Total investment income	972,995	929,051

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

10 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

A) Analysis of charge for the year	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profit of the year	134,416	70,667
Adjustment in respect of prior years	13,481	5,603
Total current tax:	147,897	76,270
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	703	286
Effect of changes in tax rate	-	10,827
Total deferred tax	703	11,113
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	148,600	87,383
B) Factors affecting tax charge for year		2012 US\$
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	548,635	259,012
Profit/loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24.50% (2011: 26.50%)	134,416	68,638
Effects of:		0.000
Permanent differences	-	2,223
Depreciation in excess/lower than capital allowances	-	(194)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	13,481	5,603
Current tax charge for the period	147,897	70,667

* The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK changed from 26% to 24% with effect from 1 April 2012. Accordingly the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 24.5% and will be taxed at 24% in the future.

C) Movement in deferred tax asset	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
At 1 January	703	11,816
Profit and loss account charge for the year	(703)	(11,113)
At 31 December	-	703

11 Dividends

A dividend of US\$400,000 was paid on 25 June 2012 at a share value of \$800 each based on the 2011 results of the Company (2011: 400,000).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

12 Financial investments

	20	12	20 ⁻	11
	Market value	Cost	Market value	Cost
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	49,851,985	50,143,646	49,913,525	50,521,558
	49,851,985	50,143,646	49,913,525	50,521,558

All financial investments are listed investments and are valued at prices provided by the Custodian.

13 Other debtors

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Other debtors	26,462	9,590

Other debtors consist of a trading balance due from AIG Uzbekinvest Limited relating to premiums due to the Company.

14 Called-up share capital

	20	12	20)11	
	Number	US\$	Number	US\$	
Authorised, issued and fully paid ordinary shares of US\$ 100,000 each	500	50,000,000	500	50,000,000	

15 Profit and loss account

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
At 1 January	411,997	640,368
Profit for the financial year	400,035	171,629
Dividend paid during the year	(400,000)	(400,000)
At 31 December	412,032	411,997

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

16 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
At 1 January	50,411,997	50,640,368
Profit for the financial year	400,035	171,629
Dividend paid during the year	(400,000)	(400,000)
At 31 December	50,412,032	50,411,997

17 Creditors

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Arising out of insurance operations	6,347	20,741
Arising out of non-insurance operations	32,960	163,087
UK corporation tax payable	97,582	15,651
	136,889	199,479

All creditors are due within one year.

18 Related party transactions

As consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent are publicly available, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to disclose transactions with related parties that are wholly owned within the UNEIIC Group. No other related-party transactions were noted during the year.

The Company has entered into a managing general agency agreement with AIG Uzbekinvest Limited, a Company incorporated in Great Britain. It has appointed AIG Uzbekinvest Limited as an exclusive agent worldwide, with the authority to do all things necessary for or incidental to the transaction of all types of authorised insurance and reinsurance business.

The agency agreement allows for an annual service fee and management recharges of all administrative expenses paid by AIG Uzbekinvest Limited on behalf of the Company. During the year the charges were as follows:

	2012 US\$	2011 US\$
Service fees	120,029	144,082
Management fees recharged	<u>328,144</u> 448,173	468,512 612,594

A balance of US\$ 51,843 (2011: US\$ 32,141) was receivable from and a balance of US\$ 39,307 (2011: US\$ 175,415) was payable to AIG Uzbekinvest Limited as at 31 December 2012.

There have been no material transactions with directors or other officers during the year, requiring disclosure under FRS 8, 'Related Party Disclosures'.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

19 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is Uzbekinvest National Export-Import Insurance Company (the "Ultimate Parent"), a company incorporated in the Republic of Uzbekistan and wholly owned by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of the Ultimate Parent can be obtained from the Ultimate Parent's registered address at 2 A.Kodiriy Street, 100017 Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

20 Capital commitments

There are no capital commitments at the balance sheet date.