AFRICA OPPORTUNITY FUND LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2010 TO 30 JUNE 2010

Highlights:

- AOF's net asset value per share of US$0.72 decreased 1.4% from the 31 December 2009 net asset value per share of US$0.74; including dividends.

- As at 30 June 2009, AOF's investment allocation was 57% listed equities, 40% Debt and 3% cash.

- Dividends in the amount of $0.0018 per share were paid on 12 April 2010 and 12 July 2010. The third quarter dividend is scheduled for payment on 11 October 2010.

- AOF's net asset value per share as at 31 August 2010 was US$0.80.

Investment Manager's Statement

Market Conditions: After an upbeat start to the year, the second quarter of 2010 proved more difficult, in line broadly with markets. The NAV was $0.72 per share as of 30 June, a fall of 1.4% from 31 December 2009, including dividends. A difficult Q2 followed a rise of 10% in Q1, including dividends, from the 31 December 2009 NAV. As a reference in USD terms, during the half year the S&P 500 fell 6.7%, South Africa fell 7.5%, Egypt fell 5.8%, Kenya rose 20.9%, and Nigeria rose 23.5%.

Portfolio Highlights: Away from the markets, AOF was delighted to see South Africa host one of the best organized and patronized World Cup football/soccer tournaments in recent memory. Befitting South Africa's hosting of the World Cup, AOF invested in Naspers, South Africa's leading television and media company during the period. Naspers' Multi-Choice pay-TV service maintains a dominant presence in South Africa and other African countries. An important attribute of our investment in Naspers is that it is constructed in somewhat synthetic form to concentrate AOF's investment in Naspers' Africa operations. Naspers owns 34% of the listed China online media company Tencent, which has been a phenomenal success. In fact, we estimate that Naspers' stake in Tencent accounts for at least 80% of the market capitalization of Naspers. By selling short Tencent in proportion to Naspers ownership, AOF has created an investment in the premier Africa pay TV franchise at a valuation of 9X cash flow and 11X earnings. Emerging market peers are trading at 14X cash flow and 19X earnings.

During the period, AOF sold its Goldfields investment, realizing an attractive return. We purchased shares during mid-2008 at an average price of $10.26, and sold them early in 2010, at an average price of $13.40, for a 30% return. AOF also sold its holding in oil warrants issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria at the beginning of Q2. The warrants combine the attributes of an oil-based option and a sovereign debt instrument. AOF purchased its warrants during 2008 and 2009 at an average price of $141 per warrant. AOF received approximately $28 in cash coupons and our average selling price was $163, producing a total return of 35%.

AOF benefited from its short position in Maurel et Prom, an oil and gas producer with significant assets in Africa. The shares declined from more than €12 per share to below €9, and we covered our position at a significant gain. However, the portfolio was not protected from specific investment disappointments or market gyrations. Marine Subsea announced that one of its vessels required an additional $60 million investment to fulfill its work program with Sonangol and again finds itself in a liquidity squeeze within months of completing a comprehensive debt restructuring. The bonds fell from the 50s back into the 30s. The market value of the €5% Old Mutual bonds declined by 32%, precipitated in part by the recent sovereign and private bank debt problems of Euroland.

In addition, various African currencies in which AOF's investments are denominated, in tandem with the Euro, weakened against the US dollar during the second quarter. For example, during Q2 the CFA Franc fell 10%, since it is pegged to the Euro, the Zambian Kwacha declined 10% too, and the Rand declined 4%.

Portfolio Appraisal Value: As of 30th June, the Manager's appraisal of the intrinsic economic value of the portfolio was $0.98 per share which was consistent with the Manager's appraisal as of 31 March. The market price of $0.67, at 30 June, represented a 30% discount. Note the Appraisal Value is intended to provide a measure of the Manager's long-term view of the attractiveness of AOF's portfolio. It is a subjective estimate, and does not tell when that value will be realized, nor does it guarantee that any particular security will reach its Appraisal Value.

Strategy: We remain focused on investing in companies with minimal debt that sell goods and services in short supply in Africa. A considerable part of our search for those companies is directed both in the consumer and financial sectors and in the African markets that failed to participate in the 2009 rally in emerging markets. Broadly, this means that AOF is gradually reducing its portfolio of fixed income and commodity related securities and pursuing investments intended to provide long term growth.

Africa Opportunity Partners

CONTENTS **PAGES**

	Note	**For the Half Year Ended 30 June 2010**	For the Half Year Ended 30 June 2009
		USD	USD
Revenue			
Dividend income		**873,941**	983,027
Other income		**850,669**	833,957
Interest income		**472,994**	811,715
Provision for option liabilities		**140,707**	-
Realised exchange gains		**52,989**	-
Profit on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**-**	1,678,648
Liquidation fee income		**-**	1,505,413
		2,391,300	5,812,760
Expenses	10		
Losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**2,185,635**	-
Management fee		**330,079**	178,437
Custodian, secretarial and administration fees		**173,683**	88,415
Brokerage fees and commissions		**94,389**	6,194
Other operating expenses		**66,537**	8,669
Directors' fees		**40,000**	22,144
Interest charges		**31,943**	12,227
Audit fees		**14,435**	7,566
Provision for option obligations		**-**	698,014
Realised exchange loss		**-**	63,901
		2,936,701	1,085,567
Gain for the period		**(545,401)**	4,727,193
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(544,921)**	4,649,609
Non-controlling interest		**(480)**	77,584
		(545,401)	4,727,193
Basic gain per share for gain attributable to the equity holders of the Company during the period	9	**(0.0128)**	0.1091

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

	Notes	As at 30 June 2010	As at 30 June 2009
		USD	USD
ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4(a)	**33,103,358**	25,621,061
Trade and other receivables	5	**873,049**	1,098,068
Cash and cash equivalents		**385,361**	3,116,285
Total assets		**34,361,768**	29,835,414
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	6	**426,303**	426,303
Share premium		**39,166,287**	39,541,433
Retained losses		**(8,911,887)**	(13,738,621)
Shareholders' interests		**30,680,703**	26,229,115
Non-controlling interest		**198,539**	495,189
Total equity		**30,879,242**	26,724,304
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4(b)	**3,140,053**	2,061,800
Trade and other payables	7	**342,473**	1,049,310
Total liabilities		**3,482,526**	3,111,110
Total equity and liabilities		**34,361,768**	29,835,414

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

	ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT					
	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained Losses	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
At 1 January 2009	1,155,100	107,741,068	(49,824,259)	59,071,909	417,605	59,489,514
Attributable to tender offer pool	(728,797)	(67,977,957)	31,436,028	(37,270,726)	-	(37,270,726)
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	10,021,265	10,021,265	179,347	10,200,612
Non-controlling interest buy back	-	-	-	-	(397,933)	(397,933)
Dividend	-	(443,355)	-	(443,355)	-	(443,355)
At 1 January 2010	426,303	39,319,756	(8,366,966)	31,379,093	199,019	31,578,112
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(544,921)	(544,921)	(480)	(545,401)
Dividend	-	(153,469)	-	(153,469)	-	(153,469)
At 30 June 2010	426,303	39,166,287	(8,911,887)	30,680,703	198,539	30,879,242

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

	Notes	For the Period Ended 30 June 2010	For the Period Ended 30 June 2009
		USD	USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Losses)/gains for the period		**(545,401)**	4,727,193
Adjustment for:			
Interest income		**(472,994)**	(811,715)
Loss/(gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**2,185,635**	(1,678,648)
Dividend income		**(873,941)**	(983,027)
Gain on Options		**(837,204)**	-
Provision for option liabilities		**(140,707)**	-
Tender offer pool adjustment		**(68,886)**	(3,485,296)
Operating gain/(loss) before working capital changes		**(753,498)**	(2,231,493)
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables and prepayments		**(263,393)**	196,179
Increase in other payables and accrued expenses		**887,280**	130,717
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(129,611)**	(1,904,597)
Interest received		**669,276**	811,715
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4(a)	**(12,835,141)**	(7,935,602)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4(a)	**8,339,109**	8,712,005
Dividend received		**855,953**	983,027
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		**(2,970,803)**	2,571,145
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		**(187,573)**	(221,678)
Net cash flow (used in) / generated from financing activities		**(187,573)**	(221,678)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(3,287,987)**	444,870
Cash and cash equivalent at the start of the period		**3,673,348**	2,671,415
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period		**385,361**	3,116,285

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

			Date of appointment
DIRECTORS	:	Robert Knapp	25 June 2007
		Francis Daniels	21 June 2007
		Christopher Gradel	25 June 2007
		Christopher Agar	25 June 2007
		Shingayi Mutasa	25 June 2007
		Myma Belo-Osagie	25 June 2007

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INVESTMENT MANAGER	:	Africa Opportunity Partners Limited PO Box 309 GT Ugland House South Church Street George Town Grand Cayman Cayman Islands
AUDITORS	:	Ernst & Young 9th Floor, NeXTeracom Tower I Cybercity Ebene Mauritius
CUSTODIAN	:	Barclays Bank plc International Banking Division Barclays Securities Services 1st Floor, Barclays House 68-68A Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius
LEGAL ADVISER *(as to English Law)*	:	Lawrence Graham LLP 4 More London Riverside London SE1 2AU United Kingdom
LEGAL ADVISER *(as to Cayman Islands Law)*	:	Maples & Calder Princes Court 7 Princes Court 7 Princes Street London NW1 2 EP United Kingdom

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Africa Opportunity Fund Limited (the "Company") was launched with an Alternative Market Listing "AIM" in July 2007.

The Company is a closed-ended fund incorporated with limited liability and registered in Cayman Islands under the Companies Law on 21 June 2007 and with registered number MC-188243. The Company is domiciled at PO Box 309 GT, Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

The Company aims to achieve capital growth and income through investment in value, arbitrage, and special situations investments in the continent of Africa. The Company therefore may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled outside Africa which conduct significant business activities within Africa. The Company will have the ability to invest in a wide range of asset classes including real estate interests, equity, quasi-equity or debt instruments and debt issued by African sovereign states and government entities.

The Company's investment activities are managed by Africa Opportunity Partners Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and acting as the investment manager pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement dated 18 July 2007.

To ensure that investments to be made by the Company, and the returns generated on the realisation of investments, are both effected in the most tax efficient manner, the Company has established Africa Opportunity Fund L.P. as an exempted limited partnership in the Cayman Islands. All investments made by the Company will be made through the limited partnership. The limited partners of the limited partnership are the Company and AOF CarryCo Limited. The general partner of the limited partnership is Africa Opportunity Fund (GP) Limited.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these unaudited interim financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the consolidated financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the fair valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Board of Directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (referred to as the "Group") as at 30 June 2010.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Non Controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately in the Income Statement and within equity in the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Balance Sheet from parent shareholders' equity.

Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in USD which is the Group's functional currency. That is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The functional currency of the entities within the Group is USD. The Group chose USD as the presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of the exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Financial Instruments

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into the categories above in accordance with IAS 39

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The category of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss is sub-divided into:

Financial assets and liabilities held for trading: All derivatives and liabilities from short sales of financial instruments are classified as held-for-trading.

Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition: These include equity securities and debt instruments that are not held-for-trading. These financial assets are designated on the basis that they are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and have their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with risk management and investment strategies of the Group, as set out in the Group's offering document. The financial information about these financial assets is provided internally on that basis to the Investment Manager and to the Board of Directors.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Other financial liabilities

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss. The Group includes in this category amounts relating to other short-term payables.

(i) Recognition

The Group recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- Either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset (or has entered into a pass-through arrangement), and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the Statement of financial position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract is not itself classified as held-for-trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives separated from the host are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables and financial liabilities (other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss) and are measured initially at their fair value plus any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue.

(iv) Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Group measures financial instruments which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in 'Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. Interest earned and dividend revenue elements of such instruments are recorded separately in 'Interest revenue' and 'Dividend revenue', respectively.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Financial liabilities, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Determination of fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price or binding dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include: using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as loans and receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred) discounted using the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss as 'Credit loss expense'.

Impaired debts together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a previous write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'Credit loss expense'.

Interest revenue on impaired financial asset is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Interest revenue and expense

Interest revenue and expense are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

Dividend revenue and expense

Dividend revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established. Dividend revenue is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the Statement of comprehensive Income.

Other payables

Other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provision

A provision is recognised when and only when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow embodying economic benefits will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Group or exercise significant influence over the Group in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group is subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions are at the discretion of the Company. A dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings. A proposed dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the directors have made the following judgements that have the most effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(i) Determination of functional currency

The determination of the functional currency of the Group is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising thereon are dependent on the functional currency selected. The primary objective of the Group is to generate returns in USD, its capital raising currency. The Group's performance is evaluated in USD, the directors have considered those factors and have determined that the functional currency of the Group is USD.

(ii) Fair value of other financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models, discounted cash flow models and market comparables. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as credit risk (both own and counterparty's), correlation and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine when held-to-maturity financial assets and receivables are impaired.

4 (a). FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	1 January through 30 June 2010	1 January through 30 June 2009
	USD	USD
Designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
At start of year	**30,792,961**	57,140,459
Additions	**12,835,141**	9,394,427
Disposals	**(8,339,109)**	(8,712,006)
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(2,185,635)**	1,583,606
Allocation of assets to liquidation pool as of calculation date	**-**	(33,785,425)
At 30 June	**33,103,358**	25,621,061
Analysis of portfolio:		
- Listed equity securities	**20,642,757**	15,263,880
- Unlisted equity securities	**46,469**	-
- Listed debt securities	**11,153,567**	10,072,240
- Unlisted debt securities	**1,260,565**	284,941
	33,103,358	25,621,061

4 (b). FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	1 January through 30 June 2010	1 January through 30 June 2009
	USD	USD
Written put option	**148,875**	-
Written call option and short position	**2,991,178**	2,061,800
	3,140,053	2,061,800

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2010	30 June 2009
	USD	USD
Interest receivable on bonds	**501,572**	648,759
Dividend receivable	**17,988**	177,634
Other receivables	**353,489**	271,675
	873,049	1,098,068

The receivable are neither past due nor impaired. Interest receivable on bonds are due within six months.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

	2010 Number	2010 USD
Authorised share capital		
Ordinary shares with a par value of USD 0.01	**1,000,000,000**	10,000,000

	2009 Number	2009 USD
Share capital		
Opening balance	**115,510,000**	1,155,100
Exercise of tender offer	**(72,879,673)**	(728,797)
As at 30 June 2010	**42,630,327**	426,303

	2010 Number	2010 USD
Opening balance	**42,630,327**	426,303
As at 30 June 2010	**42,630,327**	426,303

The directors have the general authority to repurchase the ordinary shares in issue subject to the Company having funds lawfully available for the purpose. However, if the market price of the ordinary shares falls to a discount to the Net Asset Value, the directors will consult with the Investment Manager as to whether it is appropriate to instigate a repurchase of ordinary shares.

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 June 2010 USD	30 June 2009 USD
Accrued expenses	**125,684**	277,429
Other payables	**216,789**	771,881
	342,473	1,049,310

Other payables are non-interest bearing and are due on demand.

8. GAIN PER SHARE

Basic gain per share is calculated by dividing the gain attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company (including those repurchased in accordance with the Tender Offer) and held as treasury shares.

The Company's diluted gain per share is the same as basic gain per share, since the Company has not issued any instrument with dilutive potential.

		2010	2009
(Loss)/ gain attributable to equity holders of the Company	USD	**(544,921)**	4,649,609
Weighted average number of ordinary share in issue		**42,630,327**	42,630,327
Basic (loss)/ gain per share	US cents	**(1.28)**	10.91

9. TAXATION

Under the current laws of Cayman Islands, there is no income, estate, transfer sales or other Cayman Islands taxes payable by the Fund. As a result, no provision for income taxes has been made in the financial statements.

10. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative analysis between the first six months of 2010 and the first six months of 2009 is complicated by the unique activities related to the tender pool in 2009. Expenses applicable to both AOF and to the tender pool were allocated pro-rata between the two pools prior to the distribution of realised investments distributed on 30 June 2009. In 2010, as a result of the significantly decreased remaining tender pool investments, expenses for 2010 are borne primarily by AOF.

11. TENDER OFFER POOL UPDATE

The Investment Manager continues to realise investments attributable to the exited shareholders who tendered their shares in the 27 February 2009 tender offer. Pursuant to the criteria set out in IAS 39 for derecognition, these assets and liabilities have been derecognized in the Group financials.

As at 30 June 2010, the NAV per share of the liquidating pool is estimated to be approximately US$0.086.