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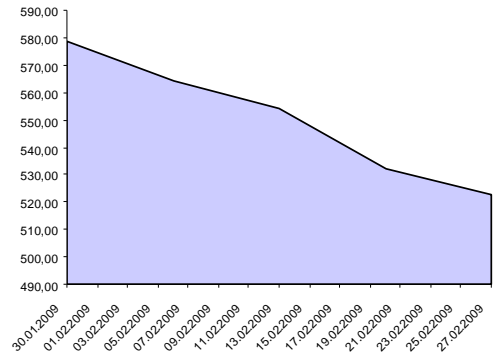
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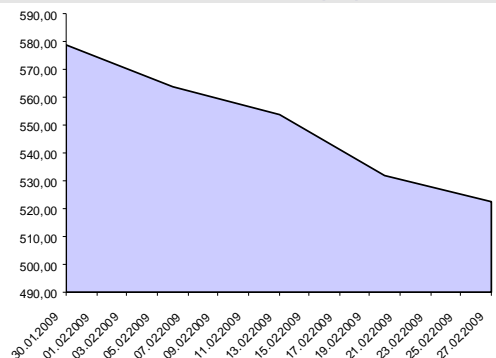
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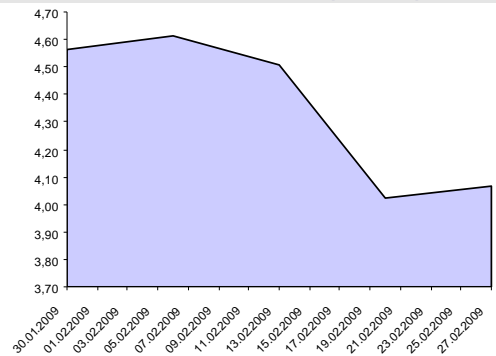
WHEAT FUTURE (CBT) (bu)



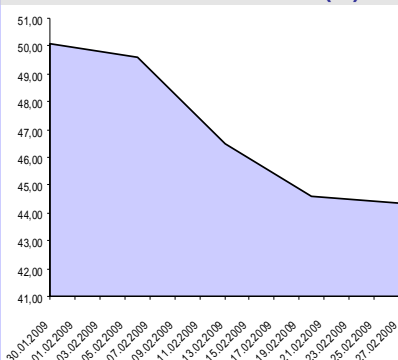
CORN FUTURE (bu)



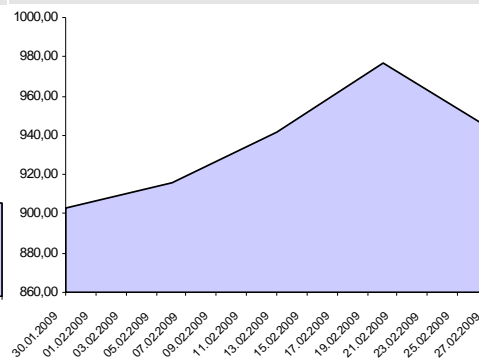
NATURAL GAS FUTR (MMBtu)



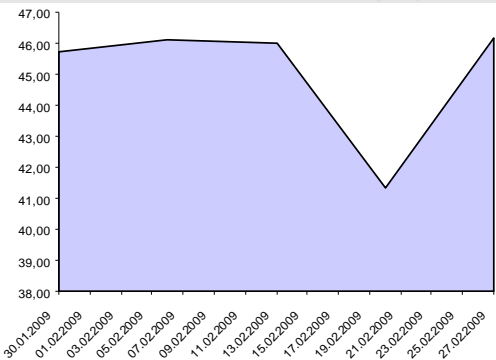
COTTON NO.2 OZ FUTR (lb)



GOLD 100 OZ FUTR



BRENT CRUDE OIL FUTR (bbl)



All data on this page sourced from Bloomberg unless otherwise stated



Economy:

The EBRD expects 5 to 7 % growth in Uzbekistan in 2009. This is far higher than the latest forecast for the Bank's region.

A government commission and territorial groups were set up to strictly control the program's implementation.

In brief, the implementation of the program of anti-crisis measures has started, and the results of January 2009 showed that the program's implementation is producing its first but satisfactory results.

Using this opportunity, the President briefly mentioned specific areas of a set of measures outlined in the anti-crisis program.

EBRD expects 5 to 7% growth in Uzbekistan in 2009

Due to rapid deterioration of global economic situation the EBRD revised its forecast for the region at the end of January. The EBRD now expects average 2009 growth of 0.1 % in the 30 countries where it has investments, compared with a prediction of 2.5 % based on country forecasts made in November last year.

Erik Berglof, the Chief Economist stated that the EBRD region is feeling the full impact of the global slowdown, mainly because of the region's increased integration within the global economy. The ability of these countries to withstand such a major external shock over the longer term will depend largely on the speed of the recovery of the global economy, the combined efforts of individual governments and International Finan-

cial Institutions, including the EBRD, to safeguard financial systems in the region, and the support of foreign banks to their eastern subsidiaries. Despite the lower short-term growth prospects, the mid to long-term expectations call for a rebound, possibly as early as next year.

For Uzbekistan, the EBRD's latest forecast is a slight revision compared to November when the Bank predicted 7% growth in the country in 2009. In the Bank's view Uzbekistan has so far been less affected by the global crisis because of the lesser degree to which the country is dependant on the international financial markets. However, the latest revision takes repercussions of the global crisis into account, in particular the slowdown in Russia and its consequences

on export revenues and remittances, as well as the overall fall of international commodity prices. The Bank estimates that Uzbekistan is in a relatively good position to weather the impact of the global financial and economic crisis, which could even provide impetus to push forward some reforms.

The EBRD is currently revising its activities in Uzbekistan and will adopt after consulting the authorities a new three-year strategy later this year.

The EBRD, owned by 61 countries and no intergovernmental institutions, is supporting the development of market economies and democracies in countries from central Europe to central Asia.

Uzbekistan's Anti-Crisis Program on Preventing Consequences of Financial Crisis

The anti-crisis program on preventing and eliminating consequences of the global financial crisis has been approved and sent to specific bodies and agencies in regions of Uzbekistan.

The anti-crisis program is aimed at dealing with following tasks:

First, it is about upgrading production, speeding up technical and technological modernization of enterprises, widely implementing modern flexible technologies. This task primarily applies to the leading fields of the economy, export-oriented companies and enterprises specializing in producing goods locally.

The task is set to speed up the implementation of adopted sector programs on modernization, technical and techno-

logical upgrade of production. For its part, this will enable our country to have stable position both in foreign and domestic markets.

Second, it is taking specific measures to support export-oriented businesses to ensure their competitiveness in foreign markets in rapidly-worsening conditions, and giving additional stimulus to export. Export-oriented businesses should be provided with soft loans.

Third, is carrying a strict regime of saving, boosting competitiveness of enterprises by encouraging cuts in production costs and cost prices. It should be said that proposals by economic entities on taking measures on reducing production costs by at least 20% in the leading sectors of our economy have recently been approved. There are plans to work out an effective mecha-

nism of encouraging the heads of enterprises and managers to achieve the tasks on reducing cost prices.

Fourth, is a mechanism for restricting an increase in prices for all types of energy carriers as well as in prices for main types of public utilities by 6-8%; this is envisaged in the anti-crisis program.

Fifth, in the conditions when consumer demand is dropping in the world market, supporting domestic producers by stimulating demand in the domestic market is very important in maintaining high economic growth rates.

The expansion of a program on producing goods domestically plays a key role in fulfilling this task. The action plan is to increase the volume of projects as part of the program by about four-fold.



Economy:

Banks dominate Kazakhstan's financial system, and account for 80 per cent of total assets. These banks are mostly locally and privately owned, although foreign participation has increased recently. The banking sector remains highly concentrated, with the five largest banks JSC BTA Bank, JSC Kazkommertsbank, JSC Halyk Bank Kazakhstan, JSC Alliance Bank and JSC ATF Bank accounting for about 76.2% of total sector assets and about 75.4% of deposits.

Kazakhstan invests US\$ 4.76 bln to stabilize banking system

The Kazakh government invested US\$ 4.76 bln to prop up the banking system, two-thirds of a planned bailout, leaving US\$ 27 mln in reserve.

The National Welfare Fund Samruk-Kazyna, the primary conduit for the state's economic anti-crisis program, has US\$ 2.43 bln left to invest, of which US\$ 1.6 bln will go into a real estate fund and US\$ 800 mln for industrial and infrastructure projects, with US\$ 26.7 mln left for "further measures the stabilize the financial sector."

The Prime Minister announced a US\$ 4 bln bank bailout in November, part of a planned US\$ 14.7 bln in state spending, almost a fifth of gross domestic product, to prevent the economy from contracting.

The government will take US\$ 10 bln from the National Oil Fund, created to guard against a decline in crude oil prices.

The government expects economic growth to slow to 1% this year after gross domestic product expanded 3.2 % in 2008 to US\$ 106 bln. Kazakhstan holds 3.2 % of the world's oil reserves according to BP Plc.

The government's financial-sector investments focused on the country's four largest banks, which received US\$ 3.17 bln.

The fund deposited US\$ 1.4 bln in BTA Bank, the country's biggest lender, before using the money to acquire 75.1 % of the bank's common shares.

According to, Arman Dunayev, the lender's chairman and the fund's deputy head, another US\$ 260 mln was placed in a Central Bank account until a decision is made on additional investment in BTA. Today's announcement that the fund has only US\$ 26.6 mln left for banks may indicate that BTA won't see this extra cash.

The government also informed on February 16 that it would give US\$ 286.6 mln to BTA to help the mortgage market and US\$ 146.6 mln to lend small and medium-sized businesses.

The fund deposited US\$ 800 mln each in Kazkommertsbank and Halyk Savings Bank, the country's second- and third-largest lenders, and US\$ 160 mln in Alliance Bank, the fourth-biggest.

IDB considers prospects of direct financing expansion for Azerbaijani private sector

Islamic Development Bank (IDB) does not give up from expansion of its operations in Azerbaijan.

Accordingly the country's government and the Bank agreed to refrain from new projects and focus efforts on completion of valid projects.

Simultaneously the Bank is ready to broaden direct financing for private sector. Recently an IDB special mission visited Baku and studied prospects of such operations. Probably a career will be made in direction to banks as only few companies in Azerbaijan are complying with the major condition of IDB direct financing – availability of an international audit report for at least three-year period.

According to IDB data, it has endorsed 37 projects in the total amount of US\$ 247.7

mln in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan has been an IDB member since 1991. The share of country's participation in Bank's capital is 0.13%. IDB is numbering 56 countries in its member ranks.

Besides, together with Azerbaijan Investment Company the Bank established (through Islamic Corporation for Development of Private Sector) Caspian International Investment Company that expands its capacity on funding for private sector in the country.

WB to extend US \$50 mln loan for development of SME business in Armenia

The Central Bank of Armenia and the World Bank signed a loan agreement on provision of US\$ 50 mln to the country for development of small and medium business.

The aim of the program is to promote development of small and medium entrepreneurship in Armenia through better

access to mid-term loans. Under the program, favorable conditions will be created for private small and medium enterprises and for the banks involved in the program, says the report.

Loan funds are provided under terms of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to be repaid within 26.5 years and with a 5-year grace period against security of Armenian Ministry of Finance.

The loan funds will be distributed through partner financial organizations with who the Central Bank is to sign loan agreements. Selection of these organizations will be competitive as per the criteria set by the World Bank. Taking into account that incomes and expenditures of the majority of private SMEs operating in the territory of Armenia are in Armenian Drams, most part of the loan is expected to be provided in the national currency.



Financial and Capital Markets:

Real estate was one of the fastest growing sectors of the Georgian economy before the August hostilities. The construction sector was worth US\$ 425 mln in 2006, up from US\$ 85 mln in 2003. The share of the real estate market in GDP in 2007 was 8% while in 2008 it plummeted to 5.8%.

Kyrgyz Republic joined IFC in 1993. The total corporation's contribution to the republic reached \$75 million including investments and other projects.

Today the NBA has sufficient strategic reserves that cover manat money mass 2.3 fold. However, Azerbaijani banks consider certain devaluation of national currency inevitable.

Bank of Georgia allots US\$ 28 mln to "save" Real Estate Market

The Bank of Georgia (BoG), Georgia's leading commercial bank, has launched a new US\$ 28 mln project under which ten Georgian construction companies and their clients will get mortgage loans. This is the first time a Georgian commercial bank has allocated financial resources for the real estate sector since the war with Russia last August. The worldwide economic downturn and decreased accessibility to bank loans reduced sales in the real estate market and developers are facing collapse. Irakli Gilauri, the BoG's director-general stated that this new financing will enable construction companies to finish existing projects – and this is vital for the survival of the real estate market in Georgia. He added that with this initiative "the bank will revamp and expand its residential mort-

gage lending in Georgia, which is in high demand at present." Under a cooperation memorandum signed with three developers, Iberia Real Estate, Kalaci and Bagebey City Group, the Bank of Georgia will allocate a total of US\$ 12 mln to finance six ongoing projects, most of which are in downtown Tbilisi. The projects were selected according to commercial profitability. Under the deal, 70% of the amount will be used for mortgage loans to consumers who buy space in the selected projects. The annual interest rate will range between 13% and 17%. The maximum loan term is 10 years. The remaining 30% of the sum will be used to directly finance the developers. The US\$ 28 mln is part of OPIC's (the US government's Overseas Private Investment Corporation) financial package

under which Bank of Georgia received up to US\$ 40 mln in October.

The funding will stimulate the real estate market. Consumer confidence must be restored, which is oriented on the premium segment and provides customers with finished, turn-key apartments of varying sizes.

However, given the downward trend globally, market players think prospects for returning to the pre-war situation soon are not realistic.

According to Ramaz Mosashvili, the chairman of Iberia Real Estate's supervisory board, his company's share of the funding will go to finance construction of four residential complexes in Tbilisi's Vake district. In October 2008 Iberia received a US\$ 6.3 mln credit line from OPIC.

IFC, Swiss government to improve business climate in Kyrgyzstan

International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Swiss government intend to sufficiently improve the business climate in Kyrgyzstan. Their joined project on entrepreneurs' assistance in the republic officially starts on February 27.

The project is directed to improvement of business conditions with the help of reforms and private sector maintenance. IFC intends to reveal barriers for business development and remove them. It is planned to carry out a full-scale study of the private sector. As it was reported, the project will assist the reforms of the private sector and improve businessmen's legal competence with the help of information measures.

According to Andrea Studer, the Deputy Country Director of the Swiss Cooperation Office in Kyrgyzstan, stable development of the private sector in Kyrgyzstan is the main priority of Switzerland assistance. Beginning of the project, directed to improvement of small and large-scale business regulation system in Kyrgyzstan and assistance to the state-private sector dialogue, is an important step in achieving the goal.

Switzerland finances the project by means of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), which is charged with economic policy of the confederation. IFC has been cooperating with the government of the European country in the sphere of entrepreneur's climate improvement in Central Asia since 2002.

Azerbaijan is not considering the national currency devaluation

The National Bank of Azerbaijan (NBA) is going to keep the national currency sustainable. Elman Rustamov, the NBA Chairman stated that currently the national currency devaluation issue is not on the agenda.

In January-February 2009 the NBA sold currency for US\$ 300 mln. The neighboring countries, which are our major trade partners, observed the national currency devaluation that impact on Azerbaijan in a psychological way as well.

Since early 2009 the national currency (manat) cheapened by 0.5% in respect to dollar and grew by 9% in respect to Euro.



Financial and Capital Markets:

The shareholders of the banks had no possibility to enlarge their stock. Thus the purchase of major part of the bank assets by the Government became the only way to prevent financial collapse and preserve savings of the population.

The bank's largest shareholders are Bank Turan Alem (Kazakhstan) with 48.9% shares, ZRL Betaligunds GmbH German investment company (31.1%) and Mobilex Energy Limited Ltd (16.2%).

NASDAQ OMX was registered in Armenia in 2001 as a self-regulating organization embracing 21 dealer organizations. In early November 2007 the stock exchange was reorganized into an open joint stock company.

Kazakhstan banking sector needs state intervention

Measures taken by the Government of Kazakhstan to stabilize financial system of Kazakhstan arouse great interest among the public. There are different views upon the cause of the state taking over the largest banks of country.

Moreover, last autumn the Government announced of its plans to acquire 25% stake of four main banks. This measure was taken on «Kazkommertsbank» and Halyk Bank. Meanwhile the purchase of 78% stake of the BTA (Bank Turan Alem) followed by dismissing of its management was interpreted as the nationalization of the bank.

According to the explanation of the Government, the purchase of this share capital was necessary for the bank's sustainable functioning. The

bank's market capitalization to the moment of the Governmental decision - to the moment of opening of tenders at Kazakhstan stock exchange on February 2 - amounted to US\$ 586.3 mln at the price of US\$ 70 per share. Totally US\$ 2.01 bln was needed for the capital adequacy ratio of the bank. The Government granted loans to the bank in sufficiency.

The reason of such a solution was that «BTA Bank» as well as «Alliance Bank» was on the verge of default.

According to Bolat Zhamishev, the Minister of Finance, funds of the «BTA Bank» went to the off-shore areas without hope of return back to the country. Last time both banks worked due to the support of the Government. Grigory Marchenko,

the Chairman of the National Bank of Kazakhstan stated that these banks made payments at the expense of the National Bank loans during last few months.

It should be noted that according to the Law «On Joint Stock Companies» the state as a shareholder will be responsible for all banks liabilities. In addition, it was announced that negotiations with the number of strategic investors on assignment of shares are being held.

According to M. Abylazov's address to the Head of the State, over US\$ 1 bln was necessary for normal activity of the bank. The previous management of the bank only promised to find those means while the Government found and injected them in the bank.

Armenian BTA bank joins Nasdaq OMX stock exchange

BTA Bank CJSC joined NASDAQ OMX Armenia stock exchange on February 25, 2009, according to department on marketing and communications of the stock exchange.

NASDAQ OMX Armenia membership will enable BTA Bank to carry out exchange transactions in all corporate securities listed on NASDAQ OMX Armenia, as well as in Government bonds, REPO and foreign currency.

BTA Bank CJSC is the legal successor of International Investment Bank established in 1991.

The bank renders universal banking services to individuals and legal entities through its main office in Yerevan and five branches in Yerevan and Gyumri.

By late 2008 the bank's total

capital had reached 5.5 bln AMD, (US\$ 17.9 mln) with total assets amounting to 13 bln AMD (US\$ 42.5 mln).

On January 27 2009 Armenian Stock Exchange CJSC was officially renamed as NASDAQ OMX Armenia open joint stock company.

In January 2008, Nordic exchange operator OMX Group acquired 100% of shares of the Armenian Stock Exchange (Armex) and the Central Depository of Armenia (CDA).

As of February 25 2009, 23 securities have undergone listing on NASDAQ OMX Armenia, and the capitalization is 53.6 bln AMD (US\$ 175 mln). Currently 23 companies, including 16 banks are members of NASDAQ OMX Armenia.

EBRD to increase share in VTB Georgia to 19%

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) plans to buy additional

shares in VTB Bank Georgia, increasing its stake to 19%.

The deal will be signed in spring. Currently, EBRD's share stands at 8.95%.

As of October 2007, EBRD had a 17% share in VTB Bank Georgia. However, the bank's stake decreased after VTB Bank Georgia increased the equity capital by US\$ 27.2 mln. EBRD did not purchase newly issued shares and did not replenished proportional share.

Moreover, Russian VTB Bank will also increase its stake in VTB Bank Georgia by 7% through acquiring shares of minor shareholders. The agreement with them has been already reached. Russia's Vneshtorgbank (VTB) acquired a controlling stake in the United Georgian Bank in 2005. Apart from VTB Bank, EBRD owns shares of Bank Republic and Basisbank.



Company & Industry

Armenian is underdeveloped in terms of biogas production, waste recycling and wastewater treatment. Energy savings field is also in its initial stage despite the respective strategy developed by the government. Yet, use of energy saving technologies will help Armenia save up to 15% of primary energy resources.

Heat stations produced 1,831.9mIn kilowatt-hours or 30% of overall production. Midget power plants generated 1,818.9mIn kilowatt-hours of electricity or 29.8% of the overall yield in the country.

Urtabulak Oil Field is located in southern Uzbekistan in the northern portion of the Amu-Darya basin. The nearest city is Bukhara which is about 120 km north-west of the Field. The North Urtabulak Field produces from a Jurassic age reef structure at a depth of about 2,500 metres (8,125 feet). Surface elevation is approximately 320 metres (1,040 feet).

Under the PEC, the Contractor partners with the Uzbek State Oil Company and a local refinery. The Contractor under the PEC receives 50% of all incremental production of each individual well it works on for the first three years of production, and the Uzbek Partners receive 50%. After three years of production from the well, the Contractor receives 20%, and the Uzbek Partners 80%.

40% of Electricity to be produced by nuclear power sector in Armenia by 2025

Armenia will get 40% of its electricity produced by the nuclear power sector by 2025, Armenian Deputy Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Areg Galstyan reported at a round-table discussion with a Russian delegation from Sverdlovsk.

Accordingly, by the same time, renewable energy sector will be providing 30% of energy produced in Armenia with the remaining share provided by thermal radiation power sector.

Galstyan reported that for this a number of strategic documents were adopted based on four principles - nuclear power development, maximal use of own renewable resources, diversification of routes of energy resource supplies and maximal integration in re-

gional energy markets. He added that Armenia has also the obligation to close down its current nuclear power plant (NPP).

Galstyan stated that a tender was announced for management of the NPP closing-down process and a feasibility study was conducted. The country is also taking measures to attract foreign investors in its renewable energy sector.

Midget power plants are expected to provide 5% of the overall volume of energy produced in Armenia. Achievements in wind power sector are less tangible, yet several licenses were issued for this activity.

The Deputy Minister noted that Armenia is making attempts to move forward also in development of geothermal

power plants. In particular, territory is assigned for construction of such a plant and the issue is to be settled by the end of the year.

The Deputy Minister also reminded that Armenia had the most developed export-orientated energy system in the South region and that it was exporting 30% of its energy production. This structure is maintained in Armenian energy sector despite the hard period.

Energy production totaled 6,1 mIn kilowatt-hours in Armenia in 2008, which is a 3.7% increase compared to 2007. Energy yield of Armenian NPP was 2,4 mIn kilowatt-hours in Jan-Dec 2008, which constituted 40.3% of the overall volume of energy production over the period under period.



Tethys Petroleum acquires Uzbekistan Oil production project

Tethys Petroleum Ltd announced its 100% subsidiary, Tethys Limited, has signed an agreement, which is subject to certain regulatory requirements, corporate approvals and additional conditions, to acquire from the British company, Rosehill Energy plc (Rosehill), its wholly-owned subsidiary which holds Rosehill's entire interest in the Production Enhancement Contract (PEC) for the North Urtabulak Oil Field in Uzbekistan.

The consideration for the purchase of this project is 15 mln ordinary shares of Tethys. These shares will be restricted for resale for a period of up to 1 year.

The value of the transaction is approximately US\$ 6.5 mln.

The revenue realized under the PEC for 2008 attributable to the Contractor was US\$ 13.67 mln in 2008.

Average daily production attributed to the Contractor from the North Urtabulak Oil Field for January 2009 was 913 barrels of oil per day. Tethys believes there is considerable scope to increase this production through relatively modest capital investment by working over existing wells and introducing a dedicated gas lift system with modern equipment that has not as yet been utilized at the field. The PEC also gives certain rights over various other fields in the area around North Urtabulak.

Dr. David Robson, CEO of Tethys Petroleum Limited, commented that they believe this acquisition adds significant shareholder value to the company at an attractive purchase price and brings imme-

diately revenue through existing oil production. He noted that there is significant scope to increase this production through relatively low cost techniques using own drilling and work over equipment and also by purchasing or leasing some new equipment to introduce gas lift. This also gives the country entry into Uzbekistan through the purchase of a project that has an existing experienced in-country operations team with a good working knowledge of the field and surrounding area.

Tethys is focused on oil and gas exploration and production activities in Central Asia with activities currently in the Republics of Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. This highly prolific oil and gas area is rapidly developing and Tethys believes that significant potential exists in both exploration and in discovered deposits.



Capital Markets:

Uzbekistan Stock Exchange – is the only equity stock exchange in Uzbekistan. It accounts for about 90% of the total volume of all organized exchanges in Uzbekistan. As at January-October 2008, there were 1855 shareholding companies.

RSE Toshkent Trading Activity in January 2009

Trading volume on the secondary market of RSE Toshkent in January 2009 comprised UZS 2.46 bln (US\$ 1.75 mln). The lowest trading volume was recorded on January 15 with UZS 34,040 (US\$ 24.4), while the biggest trading volume was recorded on January 22 with UZS 607.7 mln (US\$ 434.6 thousand).

Such a high volume of trading in January 2009 can be justified by placement of shares by companies, REPO trades and sales of controlling stakes in companies. See the chart below for large deals and transactions on Uzbek stock exchange.

The trading volume in January excluding REPO trades and large transactions, comprised UZS 1.04 bln (US\$ 741.12

thousand) and US\$ 77.3 thousand on both platforms.

Growth of overall trading volume on the secondary market of RSE Toshkent trading floor in January 2009 was granted due to restructuring processes, issue of additional shares for the banks' main shareholders amid the anti-crisis program and REPO transactions, which do not represent the actual trading volume on the stock exchange and the true picture of client trading activity.

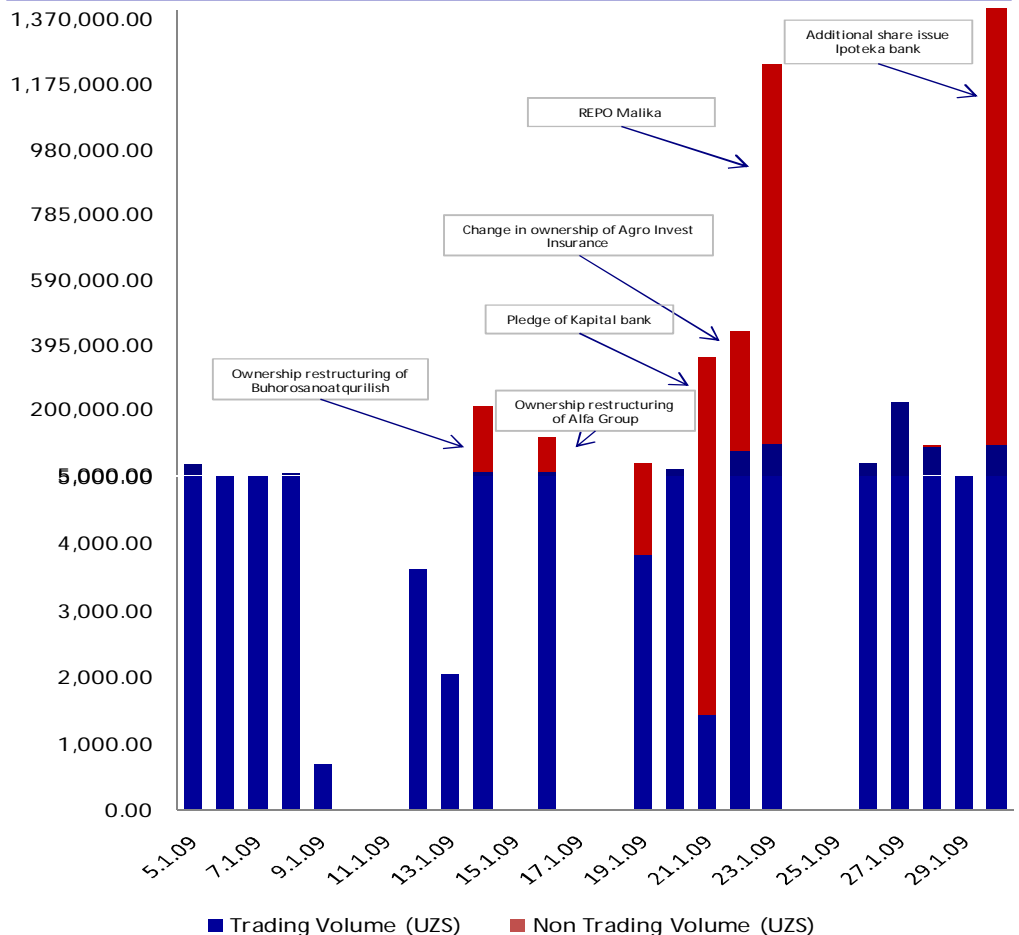
Namely, transaction of the ownership restructuring process of Buhorosanoatqurilish in the amount of UZS 278.96 mln (US\$199,810.9) was recorded on Jan 14 (see the chart); ownership restructuring of Alfa Group in the amount of UZS 143.2 mln

(US\$ 102,538.2) was also registered on the stock exchange on Jan 16.

Partial stake of Agro Invest Insurance was sold to a strategic investor on Jan 22 with the transaction being registered on the stock exchange in the amount of UZS 402.5 mln (US\$ 287,835.1).

REPO transaction of Malika for the amount of UZS 1.5 bln (US\$ 1,072,688.2) was underway being registered on the local stock exchange.

And finally, additional shares of Ipoteka bank were issued to be purchased by the bank's main shareholder amid the anti-crisis program developed by the government of Uzbekistan.



Source: UzSE



Monthly Capital Market Updates

Statistical and Graphical Results

Performances of Stock Exchanges in February 2009

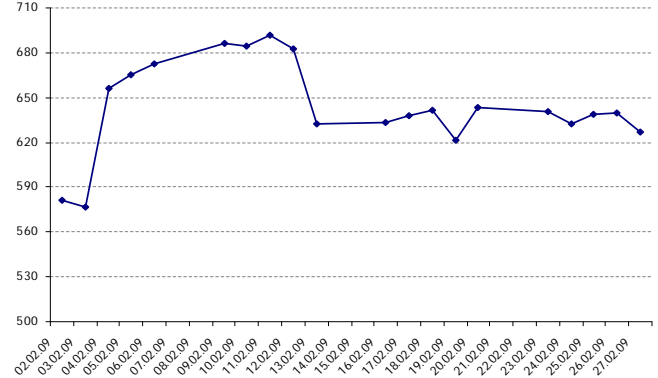
RTS



Index RTS

Current	1 Day	1 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	5 Year
537,00	1,39%	5,66%	67,64%	73,98%	70,10%	21,74%

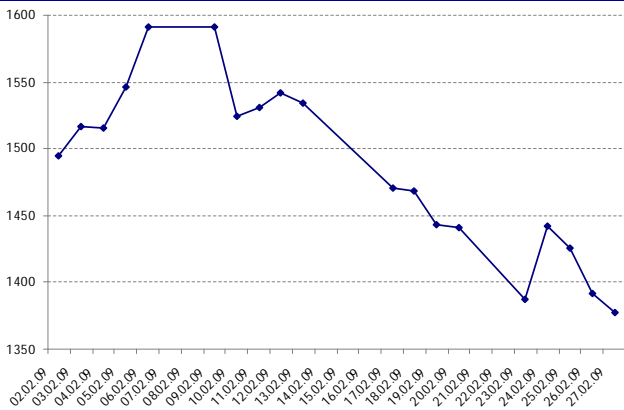
KASE



Index KASE

Current	1 Day	1 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	5 Year
626,84	2,02%	6,92%	68,02%	77,00%	75,35%	274,13%

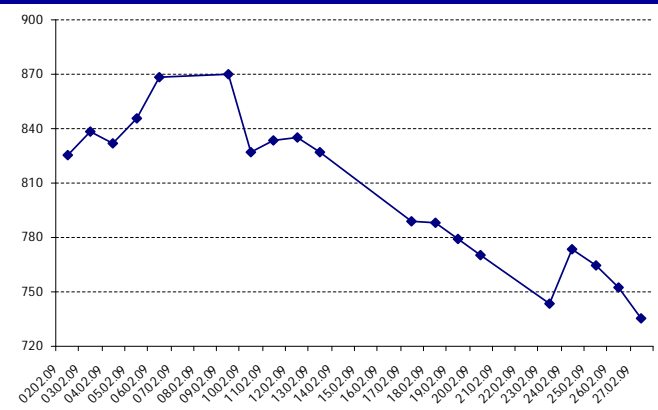
NASDAQ



Index NASDAQ

Current	1 Day	1 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	5 Year
1 377,84	-0,98%	8,44%	42,17%	41,46%	42,78%	32,12%

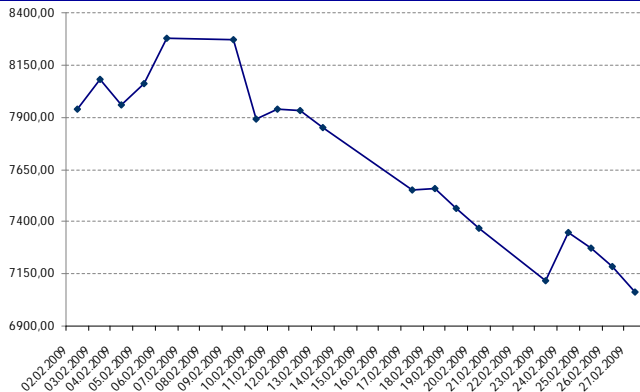
S&P 500



Index S&P 500

Current	1 Day	1 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	5 Year
735,09	2,36%	13,08%	42,65%	46,73%	47,46%	35,80%

DJIA



Index DJIA

Current	1 Day	1 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	5 Year
7 062,93	1,66%	13,60%	38,60%	44,36%	42,18%	33,27%

In February RTS and KASE graphically demonstrated upward slope with an increase of 5.66% and 6.92% respectively. Their performances within a month showed positive trend line unlike to other major western Stock Exchanges.

However performances of other giant stock exchanges were negative, their indices fell by on average 10% or more.

On average Dow Jones and S&P 500 indices declined 13.6% and 13.08% respectively in February. Another stock exchange NASDAQ index fell by 8.44% within a month.

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