

September 22, 2011

Shariah Capital Inc. ("Shariah Capital" or the "Company")

Interim Results

The Board of Shariah Capital announces the Company's interim results for the six-month period ending 30 June 2011.

Shariah Capital is a U.S.-based company that creates and customizes Shariah compliant financial products and platforms and provides Shariah consulting and advisory services primarily to financial institutions and investment firms with product initiatives directed to Islamic investors.

First Half 2011 Review

During the first half of 2011 the Company focused on its core business relationships with the Al Safi Trust, the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority (DMCCA) and the Company's joint venture entity with the DMCCA, Dubai Shariah Asset Management, Ltd (DSAM). Notable achievements were as follows:

- With the DMCCA, the Company approved a business plan and budget for the period to 30 June 2012 for the continuation of its Middle East North Africa (MENA) retail and institutional sales and marketing effort. This plan now calls for the specific deployment of a retail focused sales effort for several of the award winning DSAM Kauthar Funds. Modifications to documentation, reflecting the specific needs of retail, are now underway.
- DMCCA reconfirmed its commitment to the DSAM Kauthar Funds and agreed to extend its lock up of a minimum of \$62,000,000 of seed capital in the Funds until at least 30 June 2012. Assets under management in the DSAM Kauthar Funds stood at approximately \$119,000,000 at 30 June 2011.
- The Company realigned its sales support and sales effort to DSAM's base in Dubai.
- DSAM engaged its first United Arab Emirates channel partner for the sale of its Funds on a retail level.
- The Company prudently realigned costs and obligations against the backdrop of a decline in assets, continuing aversion to risk by investors, and the sustained global economic downturn.
- The Company continued to be exceedingly careful in the management of its cash reserves. The Company's cash reserves (excluding accrued fees payable to the Company) were \$4,225,207 at 30 June 2011.

By joint decision of DMCCA and the Company, the determination was made to close the DSAM Kauthar Natural Resources Fund during the third quarter of 2011. In connection with that closure, the DMCCA will redeem approximately \$14,200,000 from the DSAM Kauthar Natural Resources Fund.

Our remaining commodity-focused DSAM Kauthar Funds continued to garner accolades. For example, Barclay Hedge ranked the DSAM Kauthar Gold Fund in its Top Ten of Metals & Mining Hedge Funds for 11 of the past 12 months ending 30 June 2011 and our DSAM Kauthar Energy Fund in its Top Ten of Energy Hedge Funds for 1 of the past 12 months as well. Additionally, the DSAM Kauthar Gold Fund was awarded the Outstanding Performance and Innovation Award at the MENA Fund Manager Performance Awards in Dubai. Barclay Hedge awards investment funds an outstanding performance certificate based on their net returns on a monthly and yearly basis. All three DSAM Kauthar Funds have received either monthly or yearly certificates for superior net returns during the first half of 2011.

While the Company was pleased with its continuing and collaborative relationship with the DMCCA, its new retail approvals and focus, its strategic new hires, as well as the recognition from our DSAM Kauthar Funds' success, the ongoing global economic turbulence continued to negatively impact both the Company and its business partners in the first half of 2011. Investors in the MENA region, like investors in the West, remained cautious and executed redemptions from equity investments.

The Company continued to address the above circumstances by maintaining strict cost and expense controls. These controls resulted in reduced expenditures for the Company year-on-year of \$124,272. Further cost reductions are anticipated in the second half of 2011. Despite challenges on many fronts, the Company is pleased with its expanding relationship with the DMCCA and as such the Board supports management's new focus on a retail strategy for 2011 through its commitment of resources to its DSAM joint venture.

Personnel

In April of 2011, Shaykh Yusuf Talal De Lorenzo (an officer and director of the Company) departed the Company. Early in the third quarter of 2011 the Company hired an individual to support the new retail sales efforts. As a result of the Company's increased UAE focus the Company anticipates at least one other senior executive and director will depart in the third quarter of 2011.

Financial Review

During the six months ended 30 June 2011, Shariah Capital realized a net loss of \$158,467 compared to a loss of \$62,685 for the same period in 2010.

The Company generated first half 2011 revenues of \$629,361 compared to \$706,189 for the first half of 2010, the result of fee income principally from its Al Safi Trust and DSAM investment products. Expenses decreased to \$734,026 for the first half of 2011, compared to expenses of \$858,298 for the corresponding period in 2010.

Earnings per share for the six-month period ending 30 June 2011 showed a loss of less than \$0.01, as compared to a loss of less than \$0.01 for the same period in 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company reduced spending and diligently worked to conserve cash during the first half of 2011. As at 30 June 2011, the Company maintained cash, cash equivalents and fee receivables of over \$4,500,000. Management believes that the Company's assets are adequate to fulfill existing commitments and pursue

additional new business opportunities for the foreseeable future. Unless an opportunity to acquire or participate in a business presents itself, management has no current intentions of seeking a capital raise.

Outlook

Against the backdrop of global economic uncertainty, the Company does not expect a dramatic change in the cautious mood of Gulf investors toward alternative investments during the second half of 2011. However, the Company does see signs of investor interest, especially on a retail level, for the DSAM Kauthar Gold and Energy Funds. As a result, the Company will actively support the retail initiative of DSAM Kauthar Energy and Gold Funds. We are consciously increasing our visibility, sales efforts, and sales presence in Dubai and the greater MENA region. We are committing with our partner, the DMCCA, to expand our business through new retail channel partners and/or solutions rather than rely solely on the institutional market. As equity investors make allocations, we want these investors to know that we have stayed the course, strengthened our DMCCA relationships, bolstered our support, moved to a retail solution, and provided world class managers with award winning returns all throughout these challenging times.

As always, we are sincerely grateful to our shareholders for their continued support.

Eric Meyer
Chairman and CEO

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SHARIAH CAPITAL BALANCE SHEETS

| June 30, | 2011 | 2010 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 4,225,207 | \$ 4,615,588 |
| Fees receivable | 351,467 | 306,059 |
| Due from related parties | 153,313 | 399 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 155,749 | 107,950 |
| Investment in DSAM Joint Venture | - | 172,113 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total current assets | 4,885,736 | 5,202,109 |
| Property and equipment, net | <hr/> 6,327 | <hr/> 8,145 |
| | <hr/> \$ 4,892,063 | <hr/> \$ 5,210,254 |
| | <hr/> █ | <hr/> █ |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 212,706 | \$ 134,027 |
| Due to related party | - | 3,501 |
| Investment in DSAM Joint Venture | 54,547 | - |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total current liabilities | 267,253 | 137,528 |
| Stockholders' equity | | |
| Common stock, \$.01 par value, 70,000,000 shares authorized; 61,744,132 shares issued; 60,970,232 and 61,670,232 shares outstanding at June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively | 617,441 | 617,441 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 12,587,777 | 12,585,957 |
| Accumulated deficit | (8,475,065) | (8,025,329) |
| Treasury stock at cost, 73,900 shares at June 30, 2011 and 2010 | (105,343) | (105,343) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total stockholders' equity | 4,624,810 | 5,072,726 |
| | <hr/> \$ 4,892,063 | <hr/> \$ 5,210,254 |
| | <hr/> █ | <hr/> █ |

See accompanying footnotes to financial statements

SHARIAH CAPITAL

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

| Periods Ended June 30, | 2011 | 2010 |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue | | |
| Advisory fee income | \$ 421,863 | \$ 661,191 |
| Consulting fee income | 207,498 | 44,998 |
| Total revenue | <u>629,361</u> | <u>706,189</u> |
| Expenses | | |
| Payroll and employee benefits | 413,945 | 465,302 |
| AIM expenses | 44,670 | 41,648 |
| Bad debt expense | (20,416) | - |
| Computer expenses | 8,715 | 14,050 |
| Depreciation | 1,290 | 1,254 |
| Insurance | 30,089 | 29,965 |
| Marketing | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Office expense and supplies | 3,254 | 7,916 |
| Professional fees and other | 167,901 | 207,837 |
| Registrar fees | 17,022 | 5,191 |
| Rent | 36,900 | 38,025 |
| Other taxes | 13,380 | 22,270 |
| Stock-based compensation | 48 | 2,172 |
| Telephone | 4,303 | 4,608 |
| Travel and entertainment | 4,925 | 10,060 |
| Total expenses | <u>734,026</u> | <u>858,298</u> |
| Loss from operations | (104,665) | (152,109) |
| Other income | | |
| Interest and dividend income | 18,718 | 23,831 |
| Income (loss) attributable to unconsolidated joint venture | <u>(72,520)</u> | <u>65,593</u> |
| Net loss | <u>\$ (158,467)</u> | <u>\$ (62,685)</u> |
| Loss per share, basic and diluted | <u>\$ 0.00</u> | <u>\$ 0.00</u> |
| Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted | <u>60,344,132</u> | <u>60,344,132</u> |

See accompanying footnotes to financial statements

SHARIAH CAPITAL

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| Periods Ended June 30, | 2011 | 2010 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Net loss | \$ (158,467) | \$ (62,685) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: | | |
| Stock-based compensation | 48 | 2,172 |
| (Income) loss attributable to unconsolidated joint venture | 72,520 | (65,593) |
| Depreciation | 1,290 | 1,254 |
| Bad debt expense | (20,416) | |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Fees receivable | (128,294) | 128,673 |
| Due from related parties | 7,327 | 111,128 |
| Due to related party | (8,425) | 3,501 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 57,677 | (79,910) |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 83,586 | 30,494 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | <u>(93,154)</u> | <u>69,034</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Redemptions of certificates of deposit | - | 2,725,722 |
| Purchase of property and equipment | (805) | (2,936) |
| Investment in DSAM Joint Venture | - | (108,861) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | <u>(805)</u> | <u>2,613,925</u> |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (93,959) | 2,682,959 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | <u>4,319,166</u> | <u>1,932,629</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | <u>\$ 4,225,207</u> | <u>\$ 4,615,588</u> |
| Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: | | |
| Cash paid for franchise taxes | <u>\$ 27,880</u> | <u>\$ 2,270</u> |

See accompanying footnotes to financial statements

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of operations

Shariah Capital, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on September 6, 2006 as a Delaware Corporation. The Company creates and customizes Shariah-compliant financial products and platforms and provides Shariah consulting and advisory services primarily to financial institutions and investment management firms with product initiatives directed to Islamic investors in the Middle East and Far East and, specifically to, Islamic institutional and high net worth investors. The Company has built proprietary solutions endorsed by prominent Shariah scholars that enable hedge fund and other alternative investment managers to manage their portfolios consistent with their existing strategies and processes while complying with Shariah. The Company explores business opportunities with financial and investment management firms in Europe, Asia and the United States.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

These financial statements were approved by management and available for issuance on September 21, 2011. Subsequent events have been evaluated through this date.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Concentration of Credit Risk

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in banks and money market funds with original maturities of three months or less. The Company maintains cash balances in certain financial institutions which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses on these accounts, and believes it is not subject to any significant credit risk.

Fees Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Fees receivable consist of advisory fees and consulting fees. Advisory fees are based on the percentage of the net assets of the fund for which the Company serves as the Shariah advisor. Consulting fees primarily consist of up-front non-refundable fees earned upon the commencement of the engagement, pursuant to the service agreements; a progress fee based upon completion of certain deliverables; and a final payment based upon the completion of the consulting and advisory services. Advisory fees and consulting fees are recognized in the year they are earned. On a periodic basis, the Company evaluates its fees receivable and determines if an allowance for doubtful accounts is necessary, based on the history of collections and current credit conditions. No allowance for doubtful accounts was deemed necessary at June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010. The Company reversed a prior entry for a doubtful account of \$20,416, which the Company now believes will be paid in due course on a timely basis.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Company provides for depreciation utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Computer equipment is depreciated using an estimated useful life of five years. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company accounts for long-lived assets under GAAP which requires the Company to review for impairment of long-lived assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset might

not be recoverable. When such an event occurs, management determines whether there has been an impairment by comparing the anticipated undiscounted future net cash flows to the related asset's carrying value. If an asset is considered impaired, the asset is written down to fair value, which is determined based either on discounted cash flows or appraised value, depending on the nature of the asset. The Company did not have any impairment losses on long-lived assets for the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Stock-Based Compensation

GAAP requires an entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for stock-based awards based on the grant date fair value of the awards. The grant date fair value of employee restricted stock-based awards will be estimated based on the market price of the Company's stock on the date of the grant. All stock-based awards granted to employees are recognized as compensation expense over the service period (generally the vesting period) in the financial statements based on their fair values established at the time the awards are granted. GAAP requires the Company to estimate the future forfeitures, which has an impact on stock-based compensation expense. GAAP also requires the realization of tax benefits in excess of amounts recognized for financial reporting purposes to be recognized as a financing activity rather than an operating activity in the statements of cash flows.

If an award is modified after the grant date, incremental compensation expense, if any, will be recognized in an amount equal to the excess of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before modification.

For non-employee stock-based awards, the Company recognizes an expense in accordance with GAAP and values the stock-based award on the fair value of the grant date of the award with subsequent adjustments based on the fair value of the award as it vests. The fair value of the restricted stock-based award is estimated based on the market price of the Company's stock.

Income Taxes

The Company is responsible for minimum taxes to the state of Connecticut. Due to losses incurred for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, no income tax provision for federal taxes has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

The Company complies with the provisions of GAAP, which requires an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in future taxable or deductible amounts, based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The determination of the Company's provision for income taxes requires significant judgment, the use of estimates, and the interpretation and application of complex tax laws. Significant judgment is required in assessing the timing and amounts of deductible and taxable items and the probability of uncertain tax positions being sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority. The benefits of uncertain tax positions are recorded in the Company's financial statements only after determining a more likely than not probability that the uncertain tax positions will withstand challenge, if any, from tax authorities. When facts and circumstances change, the Company reassesses these probabilities and records any changes in the financial statements as appropriate. Accrued interest and penalties related to income tax matters are classified as a component of income tax expense.

In accordance with GAAP, the Company is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation

processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company is subject to income tax examinations by major taxing authorities for all tax years since inception. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that reduces stockholders' equity. The Company recognizes interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax payable, if assessed. No interest expense or penalties have been recorded as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company may be subject to potential examinations by U.S. federal, U.S. state or foreign jurisdictions in the areas of income taxes. These potential examinations may include questioning the timing and amounts of deductions, the nexus of income among various jurisdictions and compliance with U.S. federal, U.S. state and foreign tax laws. The Company's management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will materially change over the next twelve months.

Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., "the exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. A fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 – Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in active markets, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 – Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Fair Value -Valuation Techniques

The Company values investments in money market funds, which are included in cash and cash equivalents, based on the quoted market price of the net asset value of shares held at year end. Certificates of deposits are based on a market value pricing model.

Loss Per Share

Loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The Company complies with GAAP, which requires dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the statement of operations. Basic loss per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average common shares outstanding for the year.

The unvested weighted average of the restricted stock granted to employees of 700,000 and 1,400,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010, respectively, are antidilutive and have been excluded from the computation of loss per share.

Treasury Stock

No treasury shares were acquired during the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010.

3. Property and equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following at June 30, 2011 and 2010:

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Computer equipment | \$ 13,700 | \$ 14,184 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | <u>7,373</u> | <u>6,039</u> |
| | <u>\$ 6,327</u> | <u>\$ 8,145</u> |

Depreciation expense amounted to approximately \$1,300 and \$1,300 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

4. Fair value measurements

The Company's assets recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy as described in the Company's significant accounting policies in Note 2.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of June 30, 2011 and 2010:

| | 2011 Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | 2010 Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Assets (at fair value) | | |
| Investment in money market funds | \$ <u>2,243,521</u> | \$ <u>-</u> |
| Certificates of Deposit | \$ <u>-</u> | \$ <u>-</u> |

5. Stock-based compensation

The Company granted 2,700,000 shares of restricted stock on December 7, 2006 to several employees which vest over three years. The fair value of the shares on the grant date was \$2,700,000. In December 2007, the Company amended the terms of the granted restricted stock awards. The amendment increased the December 7, 2006 shares for certain employees by 5% or 47,500 shares, and extended the vesting period from December 7, 2007 to March 31, 2008, subject to earlier acceleration at the option of the Company. In December 2008, the Company amended the terms of the granted restricted stock awards for two of its employees. The amendment extended the vesting date for 600,000 shares of common stock from December 7, 2008 to December 7, 2009.

In December 2009, the Company amended the terms of the granted restricted stock awards for two of its employees. The amendment extended the vesting date for 1,400,000 shares of common stock from December 7, 2009 to December 7, 2010. During 2010, the Company further amended the terms of the granted restricted stock

awards for the same two employees, extending the vesting date for 1,400,000 shares of common stock from December 7, 2010 to August 31, 2011.

In April of 2011, 700,000 shares of unvested common stock were cancelled, leaving 700,000 shares of common stock remaining as unvested as at June 30, 2011.

The fair value of each restricted stock award was estimated on the date of grant or the date of modification, if there was an additional incremental compensation cost, based on the market price of the Company's stock at that date.

Stock-based compensation expense amounted to approximately \$48and \$2,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

6. Income taxes

The Company has an available net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$6,176,000 to offset future taxable income expiring at various dates through 2030.

The Company has a deferred tax asset of approximately \$2,600,000 and \$2,400,000 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In recognition of the uncertainty regarding the ultimate amount of income tax benefit to be derived, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance at June 30, 2011 and 2010 for the full amount of the deferred tax asset.

7. Commitments and contingencies

Operating Leases

In February 2010, the Company entered into an operating lease for its corporate office in Connecticut, which expired in January 2011, with an optional one year extension. The Company is currently renting its corporate office on a month to month basis. Rent expense amounted to approximately \$37,000 and \$38,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Employment Agreements

The Company entered into employment agreements with its management employees. One agreement was terminated in April, 2011. Another agreement is scheduled to terminate on August 31, 2011. The employment agreement with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company provides for termination upon 12months notice and a \$650,000 termination fee.

Annual base salaries of approximately \$369,000 and \$408,000 were paid to management employees for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Non-Executive Director Service Agreement

A non-executive director for the Company received compensation of approximately \$7,400 and \$7,500 for serving as a member on the Board of Directors of the Company for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

8. Related party transactions

During 2008, the Company, in collaboration with various professional organizations, formed the Al Safi Trust, a Cayman Islands trust with related sub-trusts ("Al Safi"). Al Safi is a Shariah-compliant alternative investment platform, and the first known platform to provide an infrastructure for long and short-term Shariah-compliant

investments. The Company is the Shariah advisor and receives a Shariah advisory fee based on the net asset value of all Al Safi sub-trusts. In September 2008, three sub-trusts were formed on Al Safi, each of which was seeded with \$50,000,000 by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority ("DMCCA"). In November 2008, a fourth sub-trust was seeded by DMCCA in the amount of \$50,000,000, for an aggregate total of \$200,000,000 in invested capital. As of June 30, 2011, assets under management in Al Safi Trust were approximately \$120,000,000. Advisory fee income from Al Safi amounted to approximately \$422,000 and \$661,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The reduction in advisory fee income resulted from a redemption of seed capital by the DMCCA from Al Safi Trust. Consulting fee income from Al Safi amounted to approximately \$10,000 and \$10,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

In connection with forming Al Safi, the Company announced a joint venture with DMCCA. The joint venture entity, Dubai Shariah Asset Management Company, Ltd. ("DSAM") is owned 51 percent by Dubai Commodity Asset Management ("DCAM"), which is wholly owned by DMCCA, and 49 percent by the Company. The investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting for long-term investments. In conjunction with the joint venture, DMCCA purchased a 4.99% equity share of the Company and an executive from DMCCA was elected to the Company's Board of Directors as a non-executive director.

DSAM develops and manages Shariah-compliant investment products focused on commodities. DSAM has the right to assess a fee based on a percentage of the net asset value of the four sub-trusts seeded by the DMCCA (exclusive of capital invested by the DMCCA).

Consulting fee income from DSAM amounted to approximately \$162,000 and \$0 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, the Company is the Shariah adviser to DMCCA for related Shariah-compliant investments. Consulting fee income from the DMCCA amounted to approximately \$35,000 and \$35,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company's income (loss) attributable to DSAM amounted to approximately (\$72,000) and \$66,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and is included in the accompanying statements of operations.

The Company had a receivable from DSAM in the amount of approximately \$153,000 and a payable to DSAM in the amount of approximately \$4,000 at June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The receivable represents the payment of expenses on behalf of DSAM and is reported as a component of due from related parties (in this case DSAM) in the accompanying balance sheets. The Company does not expect this amount to be repaid, but instead expects to reclassify this amount as equity in the DSAM joint venture.

The Company loaned an employee \$50,000 in January 2010, which is secured by the common stock of the Company held by the employee. The loan bears interest at a rate of 1.00% per annum plus prime (3.25% at June 30, 2011) and matures in August 2011 and is reported as a component of prepaid expenses and other current assets in the accompanying balance sheets.

9. Major customers

The Company had advisory fee income from one related party that accounted for 100% of the Company's total advisory fee income for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

The Company had consulting fee income from two related parties that accounted for 100% of the Company's total consulting fee income for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.