Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2012

Registered Number 5730810

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

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Directors

Mendel Mark Silber James Stephen Rowen (appointed 8 May 2012) Robert Alexander Crenian

Secretary and registered office

Katten Muchin Rosenman UK LLP, 125 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1AR

Company number

5730810

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2012

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 6 and shows the profit for the year. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend

Principal activities, trading review and future developments

Renaissance Institutional Management (UK) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in England and Wales and is registered with the Financial Services Authority ("FSA") to provide services as an intermediary Securities and Futures Firm, effective from 31 July 2006. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Renaissance Institutional Management LLC ("RIM" or "the Parent company")

The Company engages in the private placement of securities and the solicitation and referral of clients and investors to Renaissance Technologies LLC ("Renaissance"), which is the ultimate parent company, and to private investment funds managed by Renaissance

Business review

The performance of the Company is measured in terms of the solicitation and referral of clients to Renaissance and to private investment funds managed by Renaissance

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main financial risk arising from the Company's activities is liquidity risk. This is monitored by the board of directors and is not considered to be significant at the balance sheet date.

The Company's policy in respect of liquidity risk is to maintain readily accessible bank deposit accounts to ensure the Company has sufficient funds for operations. The cash deposits are held in current accounts that earn interest at a floating rate.

Directors

The following were directors of the Company during the year

Mendel Mark Silber James Stephen Rowen (appointed 8 May 2012) Robert Alexander Crenian

No director had any interest in the ordinary shares of the Company

Mr Silber is an officer of RIM Mr Silber and Mr Rowen are officers of Renaissance

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2012 (Continued)

FSA Pillar 3 Disclosures

Details of the Company's unaudited Pillar 3 disclosures, required under the Chapter 11 of the FSA's Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms ("BIPRU"), are appended to these financial statements

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to do the following

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business

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

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the Company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to reappoint BDO LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

On behalf, of the Board

M Silber Director

9 April 2013

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholder of Renaissance Institutional Management (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Renaissance Institutional Management (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012, which comprise the profit and loss account, the reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www frc org uk/apb/scope/private cfm

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholder of Renaissance Institutional Management (UK) Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

BDO LUP

Neil Fung-On (senior statutory auditor) For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor London United Kingdom 9 April 2013

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Turnover	2	3,211,429	4,019,536
Gross profit		3,211,429	4,019,536
Administrative expenses		(2,858,264)	(3,593,492)
Operating profit Interest receivable Interest payable	5	353,165 2,186 (49,549)	426,044 2,097 (437)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		305,802	427,704
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	6	(177,284)	(136,197)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		128,518	291,507

All amounts relate to continuing activities
All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account

Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds for the year ended 31 December 2012

		
	2012 \$	2011 \$
Profit for the year	128,518	291,507
Opening shareholder's funds	4,684,781	4,393,274
Closing shareholder's funds	4,813,299	4,684,781

Balance sheet at 31 December 2012 Registered Number 5730810

	Note	2012 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2011 \$
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7		138,600		183,814
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,032,077 4,439,740		897,529 3,785,349	
		5,471,817		4,682,878	
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	9	797,118		181,912	
Net current assets		·	4,674,699		4,500,966
Total assets less current liabilities			4,813,299		4,684,780
			4,813,299		4,684,780
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital Profit and loss account	11 12		3,032,351 1,780,948		3,032,351 1,652,430
Shareholder's funds			4,813,299		4,684,781

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 9 April 2013

M Silber Director

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2012 \$	2011	2011 \$
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from					
operating activities	16		796,334		(713,782)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance					
Interest received		2,186		2,097	
Interest paid		(419)		(437)	
Net cash outflow from returns on					
investments and servicing of finance	e		1,767		1,660
Taxation			(143,710)		(127,135)
Increase/(decrease) in cash	17		654,391		(839,257)
					

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Turnover

Turnover represents placement fees for services provided relating to the private placement of securities and the solicitation and referral of clients and investors to Renaissance. Turnover is recognised when earned

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all tangible fixed assets, evenly over their expected useful lives as follows

Fixtures, fittings, and equipment

3 - 7 years

Leasehold improvements

over term of lease (not to exceed 10 years)

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred

Current tax is measured at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not been reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the Company expects to make sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

Lease

Operating lease rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Pension costs

Contributions to the Company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately in an independently administered fund.

Reporting currency

The Company's reporting currency is the US dollar

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars at the rate that was prevailing when they occurred. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Rates utilised as at 31 December 2012 were \$1 - £0 61907 and \$1 - €0 75673 (2011 - \$1 - £0 64701 and \$1 - €0 77220). Any translation gains or losses are taken to the profit and loss account.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the Company and is received from the Parent company

3 Employees

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Staff costs consist of the following	·	,
Wages and salaries	1,485,354	1,983,644
Social security costs	155,210	177,388
Other pension and benefit costs	188,995	101,492
	1,829,559	2,262,524
		· ·

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2011 - 3)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (Continued)

4	Directors' remuneration		
4	Directors remuneration	2012	2011
		\$	\$
	Directors' emoluments and emoluments of the highest paid director	637,473	748,188
	Pension contributions	32,340	15,656
			
5	Operating profit	2010	0044
		2012 \$	2011 \$
	Operating profit has been arrived at after charging the following	·	·
	Auditors' remuneration – audit services	18,610	11,464
	Tax compliance and services	6,263	5,625
	Operating lease rentals Foreign exchange loss	295,180 6,629	279,164 93,845
6	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		
		2012 \$	2011 \$
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits of the year	174,461	134,867
	Prior-year tax adjustment	506,592	5,412
	Total current tax	681,053	140,279
	Defende		
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	(503,769)	(4,082)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	177,284	136,197
	·		

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (Continued)

6	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities (Continued)			
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard are explained below	tax in the UK	The differences	
			2012 \$	2011 \$
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax		305,802	427,704
	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24 5% (2011-26 5%)		74,921	113,341
	Effects of the following Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		9,837	12,070
	Depreciation on assets in excess of capital allowances		3,404	9,456
	Other timing differences		86,299	· -
	Prior-year adjustment		506,592	5,412
	Current tax charge for year		681,053	140,279
7	Tangible assets			
		Leasehold improvements \$	Fixtures, fittings, and equipment \$	Total \$
	Cost	•	•	
	At 1 January 2012	277,407	345,758	623,165
	At 31 December 2012	277,407	345,758	623,165
	Depreciation	147,221	292,130	439,351
	At 1 January 2012 Provided for the year	27,042	18,172	45,214
	At 31 December 2012	174,263	310,302	484,565
	Net book value At 31 December 2012	103,144	35,456	138,600
		 		
	At 31 December 2011	130,186	53,628	183,814

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (Continued)

8	Debtors	2012	2011
		\$	\$
	Amounts due from Parent company	153,551	451,573
	Other debtors	349,614	334,545
	Prepayments	- 05 500	89,832
	VAT recoverable Deferred tax asset	25,539 503,373	21,579 -
		1,032,077	897,529
	Other debtors at 31 December 2012 represents a rent deposit that (2011-\$334,459)	t is recoverable in more t	han one yea
9	Creditors amounts falling due within one year		
		2012 \$	2011 \$
	Amounts owed to ultimate parent company	45,101	20,173
	Corporation tax	730,218	134,867
	Deferred tax Other creditors	<u>.</u>	396 7,266
	Accruals	21,799	19,210
		797,118	181,912
0	Deferred Tax	Defer	red taxation
	At 1 January 2012		\$ 396
	Credit to profit and loss account		(503,769
	At 31 December 2012		(503,373
		2012 \$	2011 \$
	Accelerated capital allowances	(2,862)	396
	Prior-year adjustment	(419,506)	-
	Timing differences	(81,005)	<u>-</u>
_			

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (Continued)

11	Share capital				
		2012 Number	Auth 2012 \$	orised 2011 Number	2011 \$
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
		2012 Number	Allotted, calls 2012 \$	ed up fully paid 2011 Number	2011 \$
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each	3,032,351	3,032,351	3,032,351	3,032,351
12	Reserves				Profit and loss account \$
	At 1 January 2012 Profit for year				1,652,430 128,518
	At 31 December 2012				1,780,948
13	Commitments under operating lease				
	As at 31 December 2012 and 2011, the operating lease as set out below	Company had ar	annual commit	ment under a n	on-cancellable
	operating leads as set out selen			2012 Land and buildings \$	2011 Land and buildings \$
	Operating lease which expires as follows			•	•
	Within 2 – 5 years			297,544	284,694

14 Related party transactions

As 100% of the voting rights of the Company are held within the group headed by Renaissance, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities that form part of the group

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (Continued)

15 Pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions by the Company to the fund and amounted to \$104,260 (2011 - \$35,904). At 31 December 2011 contributions totalling \$7,266 were payable to the fund. There were no contributions payable to the fund at 31 December 2012.

16	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operat	ting activities 2012	; 2011
			\$	\$
	Operating profit		353,165	426,044
	Depreciation Decrease in debtors		45,214	67,072 594,166
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors		368,825 20,251	(1,801,053)
	Foreign exchange translation loss/(gain)		8,879	(11)
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		796,334	(713,782)
17	Reconciliation of net cash inflow/(outflow) to moveme	ent in net funds		***************************************
			2012	2011
	Increase/(decrease) in cash in the year		\$ 654,391	\$ (839,257)
	Movement in net funds		654,391	(839,257)
				
	Opening net funds		3,785,349	4,624,606
	Closing net funds		4,439,740	3,785,349
18	Analysis of net funds			. , -:
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 January 2012	Cash flow	31 December 2012
	Cash in hand and at bank	\$ 3,785,349	\$ 654,391	4,439,740
	Total	3,785,349	654,391	4,439,740

19 Ultimate parent company

At 31 December 2012, the Company's immediate parent company was RIM, a US Company. The Company's ultimate controlling party is Renaissance, which published consolidated financial statements for the group. The consolidated accounts are kept on file at the registered office at 800 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA.

Renaissance Institutional Management (UK) Limited
Unaudited Pillar 3 disclosures
31 December 2012

Unaudited Pillar 3 Disclosures 31 December 2012

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Unaudited Pillar 3 Disclosures 31 December 2012

Overview

The Capital Requirements Directive of the European Union ("CRD") established the Basel II regulatory capital framework across Europe which governs the amount and nature of capital Renaissance Institutional Management (UK) Limited ("RIM UK," the "Company" or the "Firm") must maintain including provisions for compensation Implementation of the CRD in the United Kingdom was by the way of rules introduced by the Financial Services Authority ("FSA") through the General Prudential Sourcebook ("GENPRU"), the Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms ("BIPRU") and the Senior Management Systems and Controls Sourcebook ("SYSC Sourcebook")

The Basel II framework consists of three pillars

- Pillar 1 specifies the minimum capital requirements of firms to cover credit, market, and operational risk,
- Pillar 2 requires firms to assess the need to hold additional capital to cover risks not covered under Pillar
 and
- Pillar 3 requires a set of disclosures to be made that enable market participants to assess information on firms' capital, risk exposures, and risk management procedures

The disclosure requirements in Chapter 11 of the Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Companies ("BIPRU 11") aim to complement the minimum capital requirements (Pillar 1) and the supervisory review process and aim to encourage market discipline by allowing market participants to assess key pieces of information on risk exposures and the risk assessment processes of the firm. This disclosure represents RIM UK's Pillar 3 disclosures.

Basis of disclosure

This document has been prepared by RIM UK in line with its internal policy for Pillar 3 disclosure and the FSA requirements

The FSA holds responsibility for implementing the CRD within the United Kingdom and has set out its minimum disclosure requirements in its handbook under BIPRU 11

The effective date of these disclosures is as at 31 December 2012. Values are based on year-end values or 12-month accounting periods observed from RIM UK's statutory accounts and management accounting reports.

Frequency and location of disclosure

Due to the scale of the Company's operations and activities, the Board of RIM UK has decided that disclosures should be published annually as part of the annual statutory accounts

Scope of disclosure

RIM UK is categorised as a BIPRU €50k Limited Licence Investment Firm ("LLIF") and in accordance with the CRD, the Pillar 3 disclosures are produced on a solo basis

These disclosures have been prepared in United States dollars ("USD"), as this is the reporting currency of the Company. The disclosures have not been subject to external audit

Risk Management

The Company has been FSA regulated since 31 July 2006. Its Part IV Permission allows it to arrange and make arrangements for Professional Clients and Eligible Counterparties (please note that by definition it cannot advise or manage investments on a discretionary basis for Eligible Counterparties). The Firm cannot hold or control Client Money. The Firm holds Passports to provide cross border services and activities.

Unaudited Pillar 3 Disclosures 31 December 2012

RIM UK is a wholly owned subsidiary of Renaissance Institutional Management LLC ("RIM" or the "Parent company"), a company organized and based in the USA

RIM UK's principal activity is providing private placement of securities and the solicitation and referral of clients and investors to Renaissance Technologies LLC ("Renaissance"), a Securities and Exchange Commission registered investment adviser, and to private investments funds managed by Renaissance

A risk framework document has been prepared and is reviewed by management annually or more frequently if it is necessary for changes to risks, the risk scoring and capital requirements

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") and risk framework are used as key management tools to assist management in monitoring and assessing the Company's risks and the efficacy of the controls in place to mitigate those risks

Capital resources

At 31 December 2012 and throughout the year, RIM UK complied with the CRD

As a BIPRU €50k LLIF, RiM UK's capital resources requirements are calculated as the higher of

- Base capital requirement of €50k, or
- Fixed Overhead Requirement, or
- Sum of the market and credit risk capital requirements

RIM UK's capital resources and capital requirements are based on the financial accounts as at 31 December 2012

	\$'000's
Permanent share capital	3,032
Retained earnings	1,781
Total Capital (Tier 1 only)	4,813
Deductions from capital	-
Total capital resources after deductions	4,813
Capital resources requirement	411
Surplus of own funds	4,402

RIM UK's policy in respect of capital adequacy is to maintain a strong capital base to retain a healthy capital surplus over required amounts to carry on operations. The capital of the Firm is solely classified as Tier 1 capital comprising of permanent share capital and the audited profit and loss reserves. RIM UK has no innovative Tier 1 capital instruments or deductions and no Tier 2 or Tier 3 capital.

Each year, an annual planning process looks at major expected events and on-going business. The financial impact of this plan is recorded in the Firm's budget, and the Firm's capital forecast is reviewed to ensure RIM UK maintains adequate capital resources.

Unaudited Pillar 3 Disclosures 31 December 2012

Overview of ICAAP methodology

Preparing the ICAAP involves the creation, scoring, and monitoring of a risk register. The risks within the register were initially identified through discussions with senior management. Once the risks had been identified, senior management was asked to measure the risks, based on its perception of impact, probability, and the strength of the controls in place to mitigate such risks. From these results, it was possible to identify the key risks affecting RIM UK's business.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the potential failure of a counterparty to meet its contractual obligations

RIM UK has elected to use the Simplified method of calculating risk weights (under BIPRU 3.5) as it has only incidental credit exposures. The Company's two largest credit exposures are its bank deposits and amounts receivable from the Parent company. Bank deposits are held at global financial institutions with sound credit ratings. Bank exposures and credit ratings are continuously monitored by the Renaissance Treasury group and other members of senior management on behalf of RIM UK. The credit risk capital requirement is \$113,000 as at 31 December 2012.

Provisions

It is the Company's policy that an appropriate allowance is made for impaired exposures on a consistent basis

Balances are classified as past due when they are older than 90 days

Debts are assessed on an individual customer basis by considering the exposure to the firm and the amount and timing of expected receipts. Should management assess the likelihood of receipt to be uncertain, provisions are made that are considered sufficient to ensure that amounts recorded as assets are covered by anticipated receipts.

There were no provisions held against any of the above credit exposures at the year end

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of adverse movements in the values of equities, bonds, foreign currency and other financial instruments

RIM UK's reporting currency is USD. Because the Company receives its revenues in USD and pays expenses in GBP and Euros, it has some foreign currency exposures which resulted in a market risk capital requirement of \$14,000 as at 31 December 2012. Because RIM UK does not take positions in financial instruments and does not have a trading book, it does not have any other market risks.

Operational risk

This is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, and from external events. Operational risk is assessed internally by senior management on a regular basis.

The key operational risks for RIM UK have been identified as loss of registered personnel and group risk

Unaudited Pillar 3 Disclosures 31 December 2012

Operational risk - loss of registered personnel

RIM UK is in the short term, reliant on one key member of staff who is an Approved Person under the FSA's Approved Persons Regime. As he is responsible for monitoring and oversight of RIM UK, there is a risk to the continuing viability of the business in the event of his departure. In the short term, compliance would be assured by management, but alternative staffing and registration would be accomplished in the medium term.

Operational risk - group risk

The Operating Agreement sets forth how revenues are generated from the Parent company If the Parent company were to experience a material adverse change and was unable to pay the fees due to RIM UK, the Company could be wound down in an orderly fashion

Other operational risk

Operational risks encompass people, processes, systems, and controls

RIM UK's principal activity is providing private placement of securities and the solicitation and referral of clients and investors to Renaissance, and to private investment funds managed by Renaissance. Accordingly, due to the nature of the activities being performed, there is minimal operational risk given the experience and involvement of management in all aspects of the Firm's activities.

RIM UK has not reported any losses as a result of operational or reputational risks involving fraud, human error, or systems malfunction and therefore it is considered that the capital held by the firm in relation to these areas of operational risk is sufficient

The Firm believes that a robust control framework with oversight by management is a reliable and effective mitigant to the other operational risks described above

Pillar 3 Remuneration disclosure

As a LLIF, RIM UK is subject to FSA rules on remuneration. These are contained in the FSA's Remuneration. Code located in the SYSC Sourcebook of the FSA's Handbook. The Remuneration Code covers an individual's total remuneration, fixed and variable.

Proportionality

Enshrined in the European remuneration provisions is the principle of proportionality. The FSA have sought to apply proportionality in the first instance by categorising firms into 4 tiers. The Firm falls within the FSA's fourth proportionality tier and as such this disclosure is made in line with the requirements for a Tier 4 Firm.

Application of the requirements

RIM UK is required to disclose certain information on at least an annual basis regarding the remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the firm. This disclosure is made in accordance with the size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of the Firm's activities.

RIM UK's governance structure helps to mitigate the likelihood of any excessive risk taking or behaviour that may adversely impact the long term growth of the business. It also ensures that all risk and compliance matters are communicated effectively and efficiently within and across the business.

Unaudited Pıllar 3 Disclosures 31 December 2012

RIM UK's Remuneration Code staff includes categories of staff who are senior managers, risk takers or directors and staff engaged in controlled functions

Remuneration Code staff is made up of three directors. Two of the directors are not remunerated by RIM UK and have not been included in determining total aggregate compensation expense. The total aggregate compensation expense was \$669,813 as at 31 December 2012.

In accordance with RIM UK's remuneration agreements, director's compensation is comprised of annual fixed salary and bonus. Bonuses are calculated based on the funds' performance and on the operating profits of Renaissance.

RIM UK will update this information annually as a minimum, or more frequently if required