

GLG Partners, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 02, 2009

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K**

- þ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008**
- OR**
- o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**Commission file number: 001-33217
GLG PARTNERS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

Delaware
(State of incorporation)
399 Park Avenue, 38th Floor
New York, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

20-5009693
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
10022
(Zip code)

**Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(212) 224-7200**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class:	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Stock, \$0.0001 Par Value Per Share	The New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
Warrants to Purchase Common Stock	The New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
Units, each consisting of one share of Common Stock and one Warrant	The New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the end of the registrant's second fiscal quarter of 2008 (based on the closing price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2008) was approximately \$955 million. Shares of voting stock held by officers, directors and certain holders of more than 10% of the outstanding voting stock have been excluded from this calculation because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes. The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock as of February 25, 2009 was 245,750,922.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 11, 2009 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

GLG PARTNERS, INC.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms the Company, we, us and our refer to GLG Partners, Inc. and its subsidiaries, following the acquisition by Freedom Acquisition Holdings, Inc. and its then consolidated subsidiaries (Freedom) of GLG Partners LP and certain of its affiliated entities (collectively, GLG) by means of a reverse acquisition transaction on November 2, 2007, and to Freedom prior to the acquisition.

Introduction

On November 2, 2007, we completed the acquisition (the Acquisition) of GLG Partners Limited, GLG Holdings Limited, Mount Granite Limited, Albacrest Corporation, Liberty Peak Ltd., GLG Partners Services Limited, Mount Garnet Limited, Betapoint Corporation, Knox Pines Ltd., GLG Partners Asset Management Limited and GLG Partners (Cayman) Limited (each, an Acquired Company and collectively, the Acquired Companies) pursuant to a Purchase Agreement dated as of June 22, 2007, as amended (the Purchase Agreement), among us, our wholly owned subsidiaries, FA Sub 1 Limited, FA Sub 2 Limited and FA Sub 3 Limited, Jared Bluestein, as the buyers representative, Noam Gottesman, as the sellers representative, and the equity holders of the Acquired Companies (the GLG Shareowners).

Effective upon the consummation of the Acquisition, (1) each Acquired Company became a subsidiary of ours, (2) the business and assets of the Acquired Companies and certain affiliated entities became our only operations and (3) we changed our name to GLG Partners, Inc. Because the Acquisition was considered a reverse acquisition and recapitalization for accounting purposes, the combined historical financial statements of GLG became our historical financial statements and from the consummation of the Acquisition on November 2, 2007, our financial statements have been prepared on a consolidated basis.

Overview

We are a U.S.-listed asset management company offering our clients a diverse range of alternative and traditional investment products and account management services. Our primary business is to provide investment management advisory services for various investment funds and companies (the GLG Funds). We currently derive our revenues primarily from management fees and administration fees charged to the GLG Funds and accounts we manage based on the value of the assets in these funds and accounts, and performance fees charged to the GLG Funds and accounts we manage based on the performance of these funds and accounts. Substantially all of our assets under management, or AUM, are attributable to third-party investors, and the funds and accounts we manage are not consolidated into our financial statements. As of December 31, 2008, our net AUM (net of assets invested in other GLG Funds) were approximately \$15.0 billion, down from approximately \$17.3 billion as of September 30, 2008 and down from approximately \$24.6 billion as of December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2008, our gross AUM (including assets invested in other GLG Funds) were approximately \$16.5 billion, down from approximately \$21.2 billion as of September 30, 2008 and down from approximately \$29.0 billion as of December 31, 2007.

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**Net Assets Under Management
(US\$ in billions)**

We use a multi-strategy approach, offering investment funds and managed accounts investing across equity, macro, emerging markets, convertible and credit strategies. We have achieved strong and sustained absolute returns in both alternative and long-only strategies. As of December 31, 2008, our net AUM were approximately \$15.0 billion, up from approximately \$8.4 billion as of December 31, 2003, representing a compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, of 12.4%. As of December 31, 2008, our gross AUM were approximately \$16.5 billion, up from approximately \$9.7 billion as of December 31, 2003, representing a CAGR of 11.3%. We have achieved an approximately 12.4% dollar-weighted compound net annual return on our alternatives strategies since our first fund launch in 1997. The chart above sets forth the growth of our net AUM since 2003.

We have built an experienced and highly-regarded investment management team of 120 investment professionals and supporting staff of 226 personnel, based primarily in London, representing decades of experience in the alternative asset management industry. This team of talented and dedicated professionals includes a number of people who have worked with GLG since before 2000. In addition, we receive dedicated research, administrative and certain discretionary portfolio management services from GLG Inc., a subsidiary located in New York, which we acquired on January 24, 2008. For purposes of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, personnel refers to our employees and the individuals who are members of Laurel Heights LLP and Lavender Heights LLP and who provide services to us through these entities. Prior to our acquisition of GLG Holdings Inc. and GLG Inc. in January 2008, we consolidated GLG Inc. and GLG Holdings Inc. in our financial statements on the basis that they were variable interest entities in which we were the primary beneficiary.

We have built a highly scalable investment platform, infrastructure and support system, which represents a combination of world-class investment talent, cutting-edge technology and rigorous risk management and controls.

We manage a portfolio of over 40 GLG Funds and over 20 managed accounts, comprising both alternative and long-only strategies and earn substantially all our revenue from the management of alternative strategy, long-only and multi-strategy investment funds and managed accounts. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, revenues from the alternative strategy GLG Funds represented 87%, 87% and 83% , respectively, of our consolidated revenues and revenues from the long-only GLG Funds represented 10%, 11% and 15%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues. We also earn a portion of our revenue from managed accounts. Managed account fee structures are negotiated on an account-by-account basis and may be more complex than for the GLG Funds. Across the managed account portfolio, fee rates vary according to the underlying mandate and, excluding one material managed account, in the aggregate are generally within the performance and management fee ranges charged with respect to comparable fund products.

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Of the alternative strategy GLG Funds, the GLG Market Neutral Fund, the GLG European Long-Short Fund and the GLG Emerging Markets Fund each represented 10% or more of our consolidated revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the GLG Market Neutral Fund and the GLG European Long-Short Fund each represented 10% or more of our consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006. These GLG Funds represented \$149.3 million, \$599.2 million, and \$356.7 million of our consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The charts below summarize the diversity of our overall gross AUM as of December 31, 2008.

Our success has been driven largely by our strong and sustained track record of investment performance. The chart below summarizes investment performance since the launch of our first fund in 1997 through December 2008 by looking at the cumulative dollar-weighted net annual returns for all GLG Funds (excluding funds of funds) and for the single-manager alternative strategy GLG Funds.

The dollar-weighted return illustrates aggregate performance across both single-manager alternative strategy and long-only funds. Individual fund performance is weighted according to gross AUM, therefore a large out-performing fund will carry far greater impact than a small under-performing fund. AUM data for a particular month is based on official net asset values published by the fund administrator as at close of business on the last business day of that month. Monthly dollar-weighted percentage performance is calculated by taking each fund's percentage monthly return and multiplying by the percentage weight of that fund's AUM in relation to the total AUM of all funds included in the calculation.

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History

Noam Gottesman, Pierre Lagrange and Jonathan Green, who had worked together at Goldman Sachs Private Client Services since the late 1980s, left to form GLG as a division of Lehman Brothers International (Europe), or LBIE, in September 1995, with significant managerial control. Initially, GLG managed accounts for private client investors, primarily high and ultra-high net worth individuals from many of Europe's wealthiest families, with whom the founders had pre-existing relationships. GLG began to offer fund products in early 1997.

By 1998, GLG had exceeded the five-year profitability target which had been jointly set by the founders and LBIE in 1995. In 2000, GLG's senior management, which added Philippe Jabre in 1997, wanted to grow its business as an independent company. As a result, GLG became an independent business in 2000. A subsidiary of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. initially held a 20% minority interest in GLG and now holds an approximate 11% equity interest in us. Mr. Green retired from GLG at the end of 2003, and Mr. Jabre resigned from GLG in early 2006.

Since its separation from LBIE in 2000, GLG has invested considerable resources to developing a cohesive investment management team and robust platform to allow it to participate in the strong growth of the alternative investment management industry. GLG has successfully established a fully independent infrastructure, seen overall headcount grow from approximately 55 in 2000 to 346 as of December 31, 2008, and recruited a significant number of high-quality individuals from leading financial services businesses both to deepen its talent pool and management base and to support a substantial range of new product initiatives.

Emmanuel Roman, a former Partner of Goldman Sachs, joined GLG in 2005 as a non-investment manager Co-Chief Executive Officer.

Competitive Strengths

We are one of the leading alternative asset managers in the world. Our strength in continental Europe and the United Kingdom has given us a highly respected brand name in the industry and has enabled us to attract and retain highly talented investment professionals as well as to invest heavily in our infrastructure. We believe that we enjoy distinct advantages for attracting and retaining talent, generating investment opportunities and increasing AUM because of the strength and breadth of our franchise. By capitalizing on what we regard as our competitive strengths, we expect to extend our record of growth and strong investment performance.

Our Team and Culture

We have a team of talented and dedicated professionals, a number of whom have worked at GLG since before its separation from LBIE in 2000. Our high-quality and well-motivated team of investment professionals, led by two of our Managing Directors, Messrs. Gottesman and Lagrange, is characterized by exceptional investment and product development experience and expertise. Several of our investment professionals are widely recognized leaders and pioneers in the alternative investment management industry. In addition to our 120 investment professionals, we have 226 personnel in our marketing, legal, compliance, accounting, administrative, risk management, operations and technology groups. We have invested heavily for over ten years in recruiting, retaining and supporting this strong and cohesive team because we believe that the quality of this team has contributed and will continue to contribute materially to the strength of our business and the results we achieve for our clients. Extensive industry experience and consistency in the senior management team provide us with considerable continuity and have served to define our professional culture.

Our management believes that a team approach, in which investment professionals managing multiple strategies and asset classes are encouraged to share investment perspectives and information (for example, equity, credit and

emerging market specialists working together, or industry teams working across geographic regions), promotes the cross-fertilization of ideas, investment strategies and product development within the

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organization. Management views this team dynamic as a critical contributor to both our investment success and our ability to develop new product initiatives.

Long-standing Relationships with a Prestigious Client Base

We have forged long-standing relationships with many of Europe's wealthiest families and prestigious institutional asset allocators. We enjoy a balanced investor base made up of approximately half high and ultra-high net worth individuals and half institutional investors. We have discretionary power to allocate a significant portion of the assets invested by high and ultra-high net worth individuals among our various fund products. With a foundation of firmly established relationships, some originating prior to GLG's inception in 1995, we enjoy a loyal client base. In addition to representing a high-quality source of client referrals, many of these clients have significant industry and regional knowledge, as well as experience and relationships that we are able to leverage in the investment process. Our focus on client relationship management through our marketing team and customized investment solutions places us in a strong position both to capture a greater proportion of the investable wealth of existing accounts and to attract new clients.

Differentiated Multi-Strategy Approach and Product Offerings

By offering a wide variety of investment strategies and products, in contrast to single strategy managers, we offer a broad solution, deploying client assets across a variety of investment products among our portfolio of over 40 fund products. By spinning-off successful strategies into new funds, we have been able to expand our portfolio of separate independent funds, creating growth opportunities with new and existing clients. Our multi-strategy approach provides significant advantages to our clients, most importantly the flexibility to redeploy client assets quickly among other GLG Funds in our diversified portfolio of investment products in the face of changing market conditions. Our multi-strategy profile also can enhance the stability of our performance fee-based revenues, as fluctuations in fund performance and performance fees are modulated across the broad and diverse portfolio of investment products. In addition, our diversified investment product offerings allow us to take advantage of cross-selling opportunities with new and existing clients, thereby attracting or retaining investment capital that might otherwise go to non-GLG investment vehicles. In addition, through our managed account product, we are able to create sophisticated and highly customized solutions for our clients, providing products tailored to client requirements.

Strong and Sustained Investment Track Record

The GLG Funds have generated substantial absolute returns since inception. By focusing on our core competencies, we have achieved dollar-weighted compound net annual returns of 12.4% in all alternative strategy funds and 10.5% in all GLG Funds (excluding funds of funds) from 1997 through 2008. Dollar-weighted annual returns are calculated as the composite performance of all constituent funds, weighted by the sum of month-end fund AUM and fund net inflows on the subsequent dealing day, with performance measured by the longest established share class in each fund.

Institutionalized Operational Processes and Infrastructure

We have invested considerable resources into developing our personnel base and establishing our infrastructure. We have developed highly institutionalized product development, investment management, risk management, operational and information technology processes and controls. Management believes that our institutionalized product platform, operational and systems infrastructure and distribution channels are highly scalable and are attractive to institutional investors who are seeking investment funds with well-developed and robust systems, operations and advanced risk management capabilities. This, in turn, enhances our ability to participate in the strong growth of the investment management industry and demand for absolute return products.

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Alignment of Interests

The interests of our management and personnel are closely aligned with those of our clients. Currently, Messrs. Gottesman, Lagrange and Roman, referred to as the Principals, and the trustees of their respective trusts, referred to as the Trustees, our officers and directors, our key personnel, employees and service providers, and their respective affiliates, Lavender Heights Capital LP and Sage Summit LP, collectively own approximately 62% of our voting equity interest. Our management believes that ownership by these key personnel is an important contributor to our success by motivating these key personnel to provide outstanding fund performance, generate significant revenues for us through management and performance fees and thereby increase the value of their ownership interests. In this manner, our key personnel have a stake in the success of all of our products, not just those in which they work personally. These ownership interests will continue to align the interests of our Principals and key personnel with their clients, as well as with the other holders of our capital stock, encourage cooperation across strategies and create greater opportunities for our business.

In addition, the Principals, the Trustees, certain key personnel and their families and associated entities have agreed to invest in the GLG Funds at least 50% of the excess of the cash proceeds they received in the Acquisition over the aggregate amount of any taxes payable on their respective portion of the purchase price. As of December 31, 2008, they have approximately \$558 million of net AUM invested in the GLG Funds and pay the same fees and otherwise invest on the same terms as other investors.

A significant portion of the compensation and limited partner profit share of our key personnel (other than the Principals) is based on the performance of the funds and accounts we manage. In addition, our key personnel are eligible to receive discretionary bonuses and limited partner profit share, which are based upon individual and firm-wide performance.

Growth Strategies

Extend Strong Investment Track Record

Over time, our principal goal of achieving substantial absolute returns for our investors has remained unchanged. Since inception, we have achieved a strong and sustained investment track record with 2008 being our most challenging year to date. In the process, we have established ourselves as a U.S.-listed asset management company and have attracted an established high and ultra-high net worth individual and institutional client base.

Expand Investment Products and Strategies

We have consistently developed and added new products and strategies to our business, and intend to continue to expand selectively our products and strategies. Our multi-strategy approach allows us to offer clients a full-service solution, provides diversity and adds stability to our performance fee-based revenues. We currently offer over 40 fund products as well as managed accounts which can be customized to clients' particular needs. There are several other fund products in the product development pipeline scheduled for launch during 2009, including emerging market, credit, macro and restructuring strategies. We continue to emphasize the importance of innovation and responsiveness to client demands and market opportunities, and believe that the close and long-term relationships that we enjoy with our clients are a key source of market research helping to drive the development of new products and strategies.

Build on Success in Continental Europe and the United Kingdom to Penetrate Other Major Markets

We are focused on developing a much more significant global presence and intend to expand our client relationships and distribution capabilities in regions where we have not actively sought clients, particularly the United States, the

Middle East and Asia, and through new distribution channels and joint ventures. We believe that clients and institutions in these regions could represent a significant portion of future AUM growth. For example, although the United States currently represents 57% of the total alternative asset management market, according to Hedge Fund Research, Inc., it represents less than 5% of our net AUM. On January 24, 2008, we completed the acquisition of GLG Inc. and in connection with the acquisition, GLG Inc. registered

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as an investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the Investment Advisers Act). We also believe that becoming a publicly traded, NYSE-listed company has further enhanced the brand awareness of our Company and our business and will facilitate AUM growth by attracting new clients, particularly from the United States and other under-penetrated geographic markets.

Capitalize on Acquisition Opportunities

During 2008, we added a number of new portfolio managers for the GLG Funds, including for the emerging markets, macro, distressed debt and special situations strategies. In December 2008, we agreed to acquire Société Générale Asset Management UK (SGAM UK), Société Générale s UK long-only asset management business, which is expected to be completed at the end of March 2009. The acquisition includes SGAM UK s operations, which had approximately \$8.5 billion of AUM as of December 31, 2008, and its investment and support staff, based primarily in London. Upon signing of the purchase agreement, SGAM UK appointed GLG Partners LP as an interim sub-advisor with regard to approximately \$3 billion of AUM as of December 31, 2008, which sub-advisory arrangement will terminate upon the closing of the transaction. In January 2009, we announced that GLG Partners LP will become the investment manager of the funds and accounts managed by Pendragon Capital, whose founders will be joining GLG Partners LP as portfolio managers, subject to the consent of Pendragon s investors, which we anticipate will be obtained prior to the end of the first quarter of 2009.

Products and Services

Investment Products

As of December 31, 2008, we had five major categories of products:

Single-manager alternative strategy funds: These funds represent a key investment product focus and are the primary means by which investors gain exposure to our core alternative investment strategies. As of December 31, 2008, this category comprised 20 individual funds and four special assets or side-pocket funds that were created in 2008 to hold certain private placement and other not readily realizable investments. Each of the individual funds is being managed according to distinct investment strategies, including equity long-short funds, mixed-asset long-short funds, multi-strategy arbitrage funds, convertible bond funds, macro funds and credit long-short funds and may be characterized by the use of leverage, short positions and/or derivatives. These single-manager alternative strategy funds have gross AUM of approximately \$6.5 billion representing 40% of total gross AUM and net AUM (net of alternative fund-in-fund investments) of approximately \$6.1 billion representing 40% of total net AUM. The largest funds in this category are: the GLG European Long-Short Fund, the GLG Market Neutral Core Fund, the GLG Alpha Select Fund, the GLG Emerging Markets Special Situation Fund, and the GLG North American Opportunity Fund. These funds may also make use of fund-in-fund investments whereby one single-manager alternative strategy fund may hold exposure to another single-manager alternative strategy fund. In order to represent these sub-investments, management tracks AUM on both a gross and a net basis. In a gross presentation, sub-invested funds will be counted at both the investing and investee fund level. Net presentation removes the assets at the investing fund level, indicating the total external investment from clients. The SGAM UK acquisition is expected to bring new distribution channels for our alternative strategies offerings. In addition, we expect to have a distribution agreement with Société Générale covering our existing alternative strategy funds.

Long-only funds: The long-only funds facilitate access to our leading market insight and performance for those clients who are seeking full (non-hedged) exposure to the equity markets across geographic and sector-based strategies, while benefiting from our investment expertise. As of December 31, 2008, we operated 18 long-only funds, which have gross AUM of approximately \$1.7 billion representing 11% of total gross AUM. The largest

funds in this category are the GLG European Equity Fund, the GLG Performance Fund and the GLG Global Convertible UCITS Fund. The SGAM UK acquisition is expected to bring added scale and breadth to our existing long-only strategies. Specifically, the transaction will complement our existing long-only offerings in the UK and Europe and add new

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capabilities directed at Japan, the Middle East and North Africa. In addition, we expect to enter into a distribution agreement with Société Générale covering our existing long-only funds.

Funds of GLG funds (internal FoHF): These funds are structured to provide broad investment exposure across our range of single-manager alternative strategy funds, as well as being a means by which investors may gain exposure to funds that are currently not being marketed. We currently have three internal FoHF funds, representing 7% of total gross AUM. The largest funds in this category are the GLG Global Opportunity Fund and the GLG Multi Strategy Fund. Presentation of the AUM of these funds on a net basis results in minimal AUM figures, as the vast majority of their assets are sub-invested in underlying GLG single-manager alternative strategy funds, with net AUM typically representing only small cash balances. Due to active fund management decisions regarding leverage for investment or settlement purposes and/or due to the mechanics of the process by which our internal FoHFs are required to place investments into underlying single-manager alternative strategy funds, the value of the investments held by any internal FoHF may not be exactly equal to the gross AUM of that fund at any point in time.

Multi-manager funds (external FoHF): The multi-manager funds represent our external FoHF offering, comprising six funds and 3% of total gross AUM as of December 31, 2008. These funds are invested into funds managed by external asset management businesses (and, in one case, a GLG Fund). The largest funds in this category are the GLG MMI Diversified Fund and the GLG MMI Enhanced Fund. Any investment of external FoHF assets into underlying GLG Funds is removed from the net presentation of an external FoHF's AUM.

Managed accounts: We offer managed account solutions to larger institutional clients who want exposure to our investment strategies, but are seeking a more customized approach. Managed accounts currently represent 37% of total gross AUM, including amounts mandated in 2008 from SGAM UK and the Asset Management Division of Banca Fideuram.

Fund Performance and Structure

Our historical success has been driven by our strong and sustained track record of investment performance. Our investment strategies have delivered cross-cycle outperformance when compared to the equity and fixed income markets.

The table below presents historical net performance for all active GLG Funds by AUM in each of the product categories as of December 31, 2008, excluding funds which are closed and in the process of liquidating or winding down. It should be noted that the alternative strategy funds seek to deliver absolute performance across a broad range of market conditions.

	Gross	Inception	Net Performance Since Inception	Annualized Net Return
	AUM	Date		
Alternative Strategies				
GLG European Long-Short Fund(1)	\$ 1.38bn	1-Oct-00	112.44%	9.56%
<i>MSCI Europe Index (Loc)</i>			<i>(48.58%)</i>	<i>(7.74%)</i>
GLG European Long-Short (Special Assets) Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.28bn	1-Nov-08	(22.79)%	N/A
GLG Financials Fund(1)	\$ 0.17bn	3-Jun-02	96.19%	10.78%

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<i>S&P Global 1200 Financial Sector Index</i>			(35.50%)	(6.44%)
GLG Technology Fund(1)	\$ 0.14bn	3-Jun-02	90.75%	10.31%
<i>NASDAQ Index</i>			0.27%	0.04%
GLG Alpha Select Fund(1)	\$ 0.57bn	1-Sep-04	55.28%	10.68%
<i>FTSE 100 Index (GBP)</i>			(0.22%)	(0.05%)
GLG Global Utilities Fund(1)	\$ 0.07bn	1-Dec-05	(6.60)%	(2.19)%
<i>S&P 500 Utilities Index</i>			(6.59%)	(2.18%)

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	Gross	Inception	Net Performance Since	Annualized Net Return
	AUM	Date	Inception	
GLG Global Mining Fund(1) <i>FTSE 350 Mining Index</i>	\$ 0.17bn	2-Jan-08	(6.02)% (55.11%)	(6.02)% (55.11%)
GLG Esprit Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.11bn	1-Sep-06	9.15%	3.68%
GLG European Opportunity Fund(1) <i>MSCI Europe Index (Loc)</i>	\$ 0.29bn	2-Jan-02	89.66% (34.23%)	9.57% (5.81%)
GLG North American Opportunity Fund(1) <i>S&P 500 Index</i>	\$ 0.46bn	2-Jan-02	37.35% (21.33%)	4.63% (3.37%)
GLG North American Opportunity (Special Assets) Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.10bn	1-Dec-08	(0.22)%	N/A
GLG Global Convertible Fund(3) <i>Merrill Lynch Global 300 Convertible Index (Loc)</i> <i>MSCI World Equity Index (Loc)</i>	\$ 0.24bn	1-Aug-97	100.99% 28.42% (11.33%)	6.30% 2.21% (1.05%)
<i>JP Morgan Government Bond Index (Loc)</i>			78.43%	5.20%
GLG Market Neutral Fund(1) <i>MSCI World Equity Index (Loc)</i> <i>Investment in USD 3 Month Libor Rate</i>	\$ 0.90bn	15-Jan-98	187.45% (9.05%) 53.43%	10.07% (0.86%) 3.97%
GLG Credit Fund(1) <i>Investment in USD 3 Month Libor Rate</i>	\$ 0.11bn	2-Sep-02	(10.90)% 22.57%	(1.80)% 3.26%
GLG Event Driven Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.03bn	2-May-06	(29.01)%	(12.00)%
GLG Loan Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.03bn	1-Oct-07	(52.01)%	(46.69)%
GLG Emerging Markets Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.26bn	1-Nov-05	102.62%	24.95%
GLG Emerging Markets (Special Assets) Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.48bn	1-Jul-08	(16.00)%	N/A
GLG Emerging Markets (Special Assets) Fund 2(1)(2)	\$ 0.19bn	1-Nov-08	(40.71)%	N/A
GLG Emerging Markets Special Situations Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.50bn	2-Apr-07	(29.81)%	(18.23)%
GLG Emerging Currency and Fixed Income Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.06bn	1-Nov-07	44.24%	36.87%
Long-only Strategies				
GLG Performance Fund(3) <i>MSCI World Equity Index (Loc)</i>	\$ 0.18bn	14-Jan-97	107.06% 8.12%	6.27% 0.65%
GLG Performance (Distributing) Fund(2)(3)	\$ 0.15bn	6-Apr-99	(29.04)%	2.65
GLG Performance (Institutional) Fund(3) <i>MSCI World Equity Index (Total Return, Net, GBP)</i>	\$ 0.31bn	16-Apr-08	(28.57)% 32.72%	N/A N/A
GLG European Equity Fund(3) <i>MSCI Europe Index (Loc)</i>	\$ 0.53bn	11-Feb-99	38.81% (32.33%)	3.36% (3.86%)
GLG UK Select Equity Fund(3) <i>FTSE 100 Index (GBP)</i>	\$ 0.05bn	1-Dec-06	(19.74)% (29.19%)	(10.00)% (15.24%)
GLG EAFE (Institutional) Fund(3) <i>MSCI EAFE Index (Total Return, Net, GBP)</i>	\$ 0.04bn	1-Sep-08	(33.37)% (31.53%)	N/A N/A
GLG International Small Cap Fund(3) <i>S&P EPAC Small Cap (Total Return) Index</i>	\$ 0.03bn	1-Jun-08	(39.94)% (40.41%)	N/A N/A
GLG Capital Appreciation Fund(3) <i>Benchmark(4)</i>	\$ 0.04bn	4-Mar-97	99.50% 29.52%	6.01% 2.21%

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GLG Capital Appreciation (Distributing) Fund(2)(3)	\$ 0.14bn	6-Apr-99	21.30%	1.98%
GLG Global Convertible UCITS Fund(3)	\$ 0.24bn	12-Mar-99	41.89%	3.63%

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	Gross	Inception	Net Performance Since Inception	Annualized Net Return
	AUM	Date	Inception	Return
<i>Merrill Lynch Global 300 Convertible Index (Loc)</i>			17.52%	1.66%
<i>MSCI World Equity Index (Loc)</i>			(24.88%)	(2.87%)
<i>JP Morgan Government Bond Index (Loc)</i>			55.75%	4.62%
Internal FoHF				
GLG Global Opportunity Fund(3)	\$ 0.69bn	4-Feb-97	323.22%	12.88%
<i>MSCI World Equity Index (Loc)</i>			5.63%	0.46%
GLG Multi-Strategy Fund(1)	\$ 0.44bn	7-Jan-03	10.05%	1.61%
<i>MSCI World Equity Index (Loc)</i>			6.86%	1.12%
External FoHF				
GLG MMI Diversified Fund(1)	\$ 0.24bn	1-Oct-01	30.48%	3.93%
<i>MSCI World Equity Index (Loc)</i>			(12.15%)	(1.77)%
GLG MMI Enhanced Fund(1)	\$ 0.17bn	1-Dec-03	12.63%	2.93%
<i>MSCI World Equity Index (Loc)</i>			(9.11%)	(1.86)%
GLG MMI Macro Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.03bn	3-Jul-06	6.53%	2.99%
GLG MMI Select Fund(1)(2)	\$ 0.04bn	1-Feb-08	(14.44)%	N/A
Total AUM of Funds with <\$25mn	\$ 0.14bn			
Managed Accounts	\$ 6.12bn			
Cash and Other Holdings	\$ 0.43bn			
Total Gross AUM	\$ 16.55bn			
Less GLG Funds invested in other GLG Funds				
Alternative Strategy GLG Funds invested in other GLG Funds	\$ (0.47bn)			
External FoHF GLG Funds invested in other GLG Funds	\$ (0.03bn)			
Internal FoHF GLG Funds invested in other GLG Funds	\$ (1.00bn)			
Total GLG Funds invested in other GLG Funds	\$ (1.51bn)			
Total Net AUM	\$ 15.04bn			

(1) GLG Partners (Cayman) Limited is the manager of these GLG Funds.

(2) No comparable index.

(3) GLG Partners Asset Management Limited is the manager of these GLG Funds.

(4) Benchmark for GLG Capital Appreciation Fund is 65% MSCI World Index (Loc); 35% JPMorgan Gov t Bond Index (Loc).

Except as noted in the table above, the investment manager for the GLG Funds is GLG Partners LP. None of the GLG Funds is registered in the United States. However, each GLG Fund is regulated in its jurisdiction of incorporation. See Competitive Strengths Alignment of Interests for a discussion of investments by the Principals and certain key

personnel in the GLG Funds.

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Our gross management fee rates are set as a percentage of fund AUM. Management fee rates vary depending on the product, as set forth in the table below (subject to fee treatment of fund-in-fund reinvestments as described below):

Product	General Range of Gross Fee Rates (% of AUM) As of December 31, 2008	
	Single-manager alternative strategy funds*	1.50%
Long-only funds	0.75%	2.25%
Internal FoHF	0.25%	1.50%** (at the investing fund level)
External FoHF	1.00%	1.95%

* Excludes the GLG European Long-Short (Special Assets) Fund, the GLG Emerging Markets (Special Assets) Fund 2 and the GLG North American Opportunity (Special Assets) Fund established during November 2008 into which certain private placements and other not readily realizable investments were contributed by the GLG European Long-Short Fund, the GLG Emerging Markets Fund and the GLG North American Opportunity Fund, respectively, for the purpose of liquidating them, where the management fee is 0.50%.

** When one of the single-manager alternative strategy funds or internal FoHFs managed by us invests in an underlying single-manager alternative strategy fund managed by us, management fees are charged at the investee fund level, except in the case of the GLG Multi Strategy Fund where fees are charged at both the investee and investing fund levels.

Management fees are generally paid monthly, one month in arrears.

Most GLG Funds managed by us have share classes with distribution fees that are paid to third-party institutional distributors with no net economic impact to us. In certain cases, we may rebate a portion of our gross management fees in order to compensate third-party institutional distributors for marketing our products and, in a limited number of historical cases, in order to incentivize clients to invest in funds managed by us.

Performance Fees

Our gross performance fee rates are set as a percentage of fund performance, calculated as investment gains (both realized and unrealized), less management and administration fees, subject to high water marks and, in the case of most long-only funds, six external FoHFs and five single-manager alternative strategy funds, to performance hurdles. As a result, even when a GLG Fund has positive fund performance, we may not earn a performance fee due to negative fund performance in prior measurement periods and in some cases due to a failure to reach a hurdle rate. Performance fee rates vary depending on the product, as set forth in the table below (subject to fee treatment of fund-in-fund investments as described below):

Product	General Range of Gross Fee Rates (% of Investment Gains) As of December 31, 2008	
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Single-manager alternative strategy funds	20%	30%*
Long-only funds	20% (may be subject to performance hurdle)	
Internal FoHF	0%	20%* (at the investing fund level)
External FoHF	5%	10% (may be subject to performance hurdle)

* When one of the single-manager alternative strategy funds or internal FoHFs managed by us invests in an underlying single-manager alternative strategy fund managed by us, performance fees are charged at the investee fund level. In addition, performance fees are charged at both the investee and investing fund levels on the GLG Global Aggressive Fund, to the extent, if any, that the performance fee charged at the investing fund level is greater than the performance fee charged at the investee fund level.

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We do not recognize performance fee revenues until the end of the measurement period when the amounts are crystallized, which for the majority of the investment funds and accounts managed by us is on June 30 and December 31.

Additionally, many of our funds have significant high water marks. Until these funds either generate investment returns that overcome these high water marks, or these funds experience net inflows that carry no high-water marks and/or new funds are launched without high-water marks, performance fees may be limited.

Administration Fees

Our gross administration fee rates are set as a percentage of fund AUM. Administration fee rates vary depending on the product. From our gross administration fees, we pay sub-administration fees to third-party administrators and custodians, with the residual fees recognized as our net administration fee. Administration fees are generally paid monthly, one month in arrears.

When one of the single-manager alternative strategy funds or internal FoHFs managed by us invests in an underlying single-manager alternative strategy fund managed by us, administration fees are charged at both the investing and investee fund levels.

Fees on Managed Accounts

Managed account fee structures are negotiated on an account-by-account basis and may be more complex than for the GLG Funds but typically include a management fee based on AUM and a performance fee based either on exceeding a high water mark or exceeding agreed upon benchmarks. Across the managed account portfolio, fee rates vary according to the underlying mandate and, excluding one material managed account, described below, in the aggregate are generally within the performance and management fee ranges charged with respect to comparable fund products. In October 2008, a new material managed account funded which provides for a management fee at institutional rates and a performance fee based on exceeding certain benchmarks even in a scenario with negative performance.

Certain GLG Funds employ leverage to enable them to invest additional amounts over and above their share capital and thereby enhance equity returns. Leverage will vary with the exact composition of the fund portfolio. Leverage is provided by prime brokers and counterparties. Additionally, funds may be leveraged through the use of products such as options, futures and other derivatives.

Fund Structure

Each of the GLG Funds is structured as a limited liability company, incorporated in the Cayman Islands, Ireland or Luxembourg. In general, the Cayman Islands are preferred for alternative strategy funds of non-U.S. investors, given the flexibility available to alternative strategy funds in this jurisdiction. A limited number of our alternative strategy funds are also domiciled in Ireland. Our long-only funds are incorporated in Ireland and utilize investment strategies that comply with the regulations in Ireland and qualify for Undertakings for the Collective Investment of Transferable Securities (UCITS) status. These long-only funds also have the ability to use a limited degree of leverage and to use derivative instruments, including synthetic short exposure, in accordance with UCITS III. One of our internal FoHF funds is domiciled in Luxembourg. Each GLG Fund has a board of directors and each board consists of a majority of independent directors. The prospectus for each fund sets out the terms and conditions upon which investors invest in the fund. None of the GLG Funds are subject to key man provisions. Thirty-four funds are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, one fund is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, one fund is listed on the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange and twelve funds are unlisted. Each GLG Fund has appointed a GLG entity as its manager to provide

investment management, administration and distribution services to the fund pursuant to a management agreement. The provision of these services is delegated to other GLG entities and third parties. In particular, investment management is delegated to GLG Partners LP pursuant to an investment management agreement. Because each GLG Fund is structured as a limited liability company whose owners are the investors in the fund, the manager and investment manager generally do not have an ownership interest in the

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fund and their sole relationship with the fund is contractual. Fund administration, custody and prime brokerage services are delegated to third-party providers pursuant to separate agreements.

The material terms of these agreements relate to the scope of services to be rendered to the fund, liabilities, remuneration and rights of termination under certain circumstances. Under each management agreement, a manager is appointed to, among other things, manage the assets of the relevant GLG Fund, administer the assets of the relevant GLG Fund and distribute the assets of the relevant GLG Fund. The manager delegates each of these functions to third parties. In particular the manager delegates the investment management functions to GLG Partners LP. Under each investment management agreement, the investment manager is responsible for identifying, purchasing, managing and disposing of investments on behalf of the relevant fund in accordance with its statement of investment policy. Each management agreement and investment management agreement is terminable on 30 days written notice by either party and provides that in the absence of negligence, willful default, fraud or bad faith, the manager and its agents will not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of the performance of their obligations under the agreement.

We do not hold any investments in the GLG Funds, other than a de minimis amount of subscriber and management shares and \$65.5 million, representing the unvested portion of the cash proceeds of the Acquisition allocable to participants in the equity participation plan, which were invested in two of the GLG Funds. The subscriber and management shares are for a fixed notional amount and do not have an entitlement to participate in movements in net asset value, nor do they generate any income for us. The returns and income on the unvested portion of the cash proceeds of the Acquisition allocable to participants in the equity participation plan are allocated to those participants and not us. As a result, we do not receive any income by reason of investment on our own account in the GLG Funds.

Managed Accounts Structure

Each of the managed accounts operates under the terms of individually negotiated and customized arrangements under which GLG Partners LP (or GLG Inc.) is appointed as investment manager or sub-investment manager. The structure is determined by the client and the structures range from limited liability companies to master feed funds and to limited partnerships. The material terms of these arrangements typically relate to the scope of the services to be provided, liabilities, remuneration and rights of termination. The termination provisions of the managed account agreements vary according to the terms negotiated by the individual client(s).

Neither the Principals nor their affiliates have any investment management operations or businesses that are separate from us. All of the assets managed by us are owned by our clients and are therefore separate from us. We do have discretion over the management of these assets.

Clients and Marketing

We have a team of 14 marketing professionals which is split into geographical regions. Our marketing effort has historically been geographically focused, with Europe accounting for the majority of marketing activity, and is built on a number of complementary and diverse distribution channels:

marketing to high and ultra-high net worth individuals and families through a combination of existing client referrals, marketer-led relationships and banks; and

marketing to institutional investors, including funds of funds, alternative asset management divisions of banks, pension funds, insurance companies and investment platforms, through a combination of the capital introduction groups of leading prime brokers, financial intermediaries, marketer-led relationships and banks.

In addition to the standard tasks of reporting performance and alerting clients to new fund and product launches, our marketing personnel offer broader investment advice, including assistance with overall portfolio planning, which, in some cases, may include non-GLG investment products. Although we have historically focused on Europe, we are committing resources to expanding into under-penetrated markets like the United States, the Middle East and Asia.

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We also have a 30 member dedicated client service and marketing support team that facilitates investment transactions and provides analysis and reporting to clients.

Product Development

We have developed over 40 new investment products over the last ten years. We have several other fund products in the development pipeline for 2009, including emerging markets, credit, macro and distressed strategies. Consistent innovation and product development has stemmed from our close relationship to our client base, our investment team's skill and market knowledge and also our responsiveness to client and market demands. The following chart shows the historical development of current GLG Funds:

We are focused on further developing our multi-strategy approach and diversified product offerings. We have continued to emphasize the importance of innovation and responsiveness to client and market demands. We believe that the close and long-term relationships that we enjoy with our clients are a key source of market research helping to drive development of successful products. Since 2005, the process of product development has been more fully formalized and is now coordinated through our non-investment manager Co-Chief Executive Officer.

Idea Generation. Product development is driven by discussions with clients, internal research, internal analysis of market trends and competitor offerings. Product development is sometimes initiated through sector-focused research from investment analysts.

Feasibility Testing. New products are initially vetted for feasibility to confirm our ability to support the new fund or strategy operationally and to highlight mitigating risks and other factors affecting feasibility. Initial due diligence is followed by relevant feasibility checks based on extensive investment experience from investment professionals and client managers.

Product Setup. Once a new product has undergone review and feasibility testing, the product development team arranges appropriate prime brokerage and counterparty relationships, and coordinates with legal counsel to set up the legal structures of any new funds or products and to develop fund or product prospectuses in conjunction with the marketing team.

Client Management. Both investment managers and marketing professionals who serve as client relationship managers meet with existing and potential investors about each relevant new product.

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Operational Processes and Infrastructure

Investment Management Process

We have a systematic investment approach which combines bottom up analysis with macroeconomic analysis and technical trading, resulting in an emphasis on both the qualitative and quantitative assessment of investment opportunities. We look at all instruments across the capital structure, from equity to subordinated loans. With extensive coordination between analysts and traders, investment ideas are scrutinized and validated at multiple stages. Our organizational structure facilitates the sharing of ideas between equity, credit and emerging markets specialists. Similarly, industry teams work across regions to develop global views and relative values strategies between investments located in different geographical areas.

Analysts. Our sector and general analysts utilize their industry expertise to generate and analyze ideas for long and short investments by meeting with corporate management and performing original analytical work. Our strong relationships in the brokerage community provide analysts with significant access to third-party and industry expertise.

Traders. Our traders confirm the short-term validity of fundamental analysis and optimize the best entry and exit points for trading ideas. Our strong relationships in the brokerage community provide traders with best execution and liquidity across asset classes.

Investment Managers. Our investment managers integrate recommendations from analysts and traders, taking into account the macroeconomic environment, portfolio construction and relevant strategies. They also manage risk and ensure that capital is adequately used. In October 2008, we also added a Chief Investment Strategist who works with our investment professionals on global asset allocation and on developing our global macro platform and thematic funds.

Throughout this process, we utilize an extensive risk management process, as described in the following paragraphs.

Portfolio Risk Management

Effective risk management is central to the operation of our business. We use both quantitative and qualitative assessments in an effort to offer high annual returns combined with a low level of return volatility. Risk management helps manage volatility and avoid positions that could lead to excessive losses.

Positions in the GLG Funds are actively managed, allowing for timely reallocation in response to changes in economic, business or market conditions. Investment professionals are typically authorized to trade fixed amounts of capital subject to various constraints and limitations including but not limited to value-at-risk, trading losses and position concentrations.

Our Risk Committee, which includes the non-investment manager Co-Chief Executive Officer, oversees the risk management function for the GLG Funds and managed accounts. The Risk Committee is responsible for setting and ensuring adherence to risk limits, directing the development of risk management infrastructure, identifying risks to the GLG Funds and managed accounts, allocating capital, and developing fund-level hedging strategies. The Risk Committee has four members with substantial investment and risk management experience.

Risk management personnel provide daily risk reporting across the GLG Funds and managed accounts, develop risk management infrastructure, and monitor the risk and performance of individual investment professionals within the business. We use both third-party commercial risk management software and proprietary systems to analyze and

monitor risk in the GLG Funds and managed accounts. Daily risk reports measure exposures, expected volatility, value-at-risk (typically using a 98% confidence level, over a one day horizon), and liquidity. These reports also include stress tests based on historical and hypothetical scenarios, measures of aggregate exposures and sensitivities, and measures of credit risk and attributes of risk by region, country, asset class and investment professional. Additional reports analyze individual liquidity exposures and idiosyncratic or specific risks relevant to individual positions or groups of trades. Customized risk reports are also prepared and distributed to both the Risk Committee and individual investment managers.

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General Operational and Legal Risk Management

We believe that we have adopted an approach to minimizing operational risk that is robust and systematic. This approach to operational excellence is a high-level differentiator that enables us to continue serving the most demanding private and institutional clients.

We have separate finance, operations, middle office, risk management, technology, human resources and client support functions run by seasoned industry professionals who report either to our Chief Operating Officer or to our Chief Financial Officer. The business has separate legal and compliance and internal audit functions.

The Systems and Controls Committee, which includes the non-investment manager Co-Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, the Senior Legal Counsel and the Chief Compliance Officer, meets monthly to consider operational management of our business, with focus on controls, legal and regulatory matters and any other related issues.

Systems

We have developed a strong information technology department of 42 experienced staff in addition to outside contractors. The department is split into infrastructure, support and development groups. We believe the strength of our specialized in-house development group, including a dedicated quantitative development team, is a significant competitive advantage. We operate a number of key proprietary and external systems. We have focused on maintaining the scalability of our systems platform and have an ongoing review process to ensure the systems can support planned growth in both assets and trading volume. Security and resiliency have been the highest priorities in the network design. We operate data centers both at our main offices and at off-site locations. We have appointed a managed service provider that provides 24 hour/7 day support through a dedicated link from our network operations center.

In the event of an emergency affecting our London or New York offices, or London or New York City in general, that results in either access being denied to or the total loss of our London or New York offices, we will implement our disaster recovery plan to assist in the smooth transition to a temporary workplace to minimize disruption. Under this plan, our incident management, business management and business continuity teams will coordinate with each other to assess the nature of a disaster, implement an immediate plan and work together during the recovery process to mitigate the loss to our business. If our London or New York offices will not be available for some time, we have established the use of disaster recovery sites with office space available for key personnel and remote access to critical business information in both locations.

Regulation

As a publicly traded company in the United States, we are subject to the U.S. federal securities laws and regulation by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). GLG Partners LP is authorized and regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Services Authority (the "FSA"). GLG Partners LP has a relationship management team at the FSA with whom it has a regular dialogue. Other regulators supervising specific GLG entities and funds include the Irish Financial Services Regulatory Authority (the "IFSRA"), the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority ("CIMA") and the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier in Luxembourg. Certain of the GLG Funds are also listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange. GLG Inc. is subject to regulation by the SEC as a registered investment adviser following its registration with the SEC as of January 17, 2008.

Compliance and Internal Audit

We have made a significant investment in the infrastructure supporting controls and compliance. Our management believes that it is important to instill a culture of compliance throughout our organization. The primary functions of our compliance and internal audit team are to provide assurance to our senior management team through the implementation of a risk-based monitoring program and internal audit plan. This team also advises, educates and supports our business. The compliance and internal audit functions are

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performed by a dedicated team of seven professionals, including the Chief Compliance Officer, who reports to the Co-Chief Executive Officers.

Regulatory Framework in the United Kingdom

Authorization by the FSA. The current U.K. regulatory regime is based upon the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the FSMA), together with secondary legislation and other rules made under the FSMA. Under section 19 of the FSMA, it is an offense for any person to carry on regulated activities in the United Kingdom unless it is an authorized person or otherwise exempt from the need to be authorized. The various regulated activities are set out in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (as amended) (the RAO). They include, among other things: advising on investments; arranging deals in investments; dealing in investments as agent; managing investments (i.e., portfolio management) and the safeguarding and administration of assets (including the arranging of such safeguarding and administration).

Before authorizing a firm to carry on regulated activities, the FSA must be satisfied that it meets (and will continue to meet) a number of threshold conditions set out in the FSMA. For example, firms must have adequate financial resources, not have close links of a nature that would impede the FSA's supervision of the firm and generally satisfy the FSA that they are fit and proper to be authorized.

FSA Handbook. We are subject to certain rules set out in the FSA Handbook, which also provides guidance on the application and interpretation of these rules. In particular, we must comply with certain conduct of business standards relating to, among other things, the advertising and marketing of financial products, treating customers fairly, advising on and selling investments, and managing conflicts of interest.

The FSA Handbook also contains rules governing our senior management arrangements, systems and controls. In particular, these require the appointment of one or more members of senior management to take responsibility for: (1) the apportionment of significant responsibilities among directors and senior managers so that it is clear who has responsibility for the different areas of the firm's business (allowing for the proper supervision and control of the firm's activities by its governing body and relevant senior managers); and (2) overseeing the establishment and maintenance of systems and controls which are appropriate to the particular business of the firm. The person with responsibility for these functions, together with any other person who performs a controlled function within GLG, is required to be approved by the FSA under its Approved Persons regime. Persons performing a controlled function include directors, the compliance officer, the money laundering reporting officer, persons carrying out significant management functions and portfolio managers and marketers.

The FSA has the power to take a wide range of disciplinary actions against regulated firms and any FSA approved persons, including public censure, the imposition of fines, the variation, suspension or termination of the firm's authorization or the removal of approved status from individuals.

Principles for businesses. We are subject to the FSA's high-level principles which are intended to ensure fairness and integrity in the provision of financial services in the United Kingdom.

In particular, they require a firm to:

conduct its business with integrity;

conduct its business with due skill, care and diligence;

take reasonable care to organize and control its affairs responsibly and effectively, with adequate risk management systems;

maintain adequate financial resources;

observe proper standards of market conduct;

pay due regard to the interests of customers and treat them fairly;

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pay due regard to the information needs of its clients and communicate information to them in a way which is clear, fair and not misleading;

manage conflicts of interest fairly, both between itself and its customers and between a customer and another client;

take reasonable care to ensure the suitability of its advice and discretionary decisions for any customer who is entitled to rely upon its judgment;

arrange adequate protection for clients' assets when it is responsible for them; and

deal with its regulators in an open and co-operative way, and disclose to the FSA in an appropriate manner anything relating to the firm of which the FSA would reasonably expect notice.

Restrictions on changes in control. Firms authorized by the FSA are subject to restrictions regarding persons who may act as a controller of the firm. Broadly, a controller for the purposes of the FSA's rules means a person who alone or with associates holds (directly or indirectly) 10% or more of the shares or voting rights in a regulated firm or its parent company. Under FSMA, a person who proposes to become a controller of an FSA-authorized firm, or an existing controller who proposes to increase their interest to 20% or more, 33% or more, or 50% or more must first notify and obtain the approval of the FSA, with the FSA having up to three months to approve any such proposed change in control. The FSA is permitted to serve a notice of objection to the acquisition of or increase in control and, if it does serve such a notice, is required to specify in the notice its reasons for the objections. Breach of the notification and approval requirements is a criminal offense, although there are rights of appeal against any objection by the FSA.

A person who ceases to be a 10% controller or who reduces an existing interest below the 50%, 33% or 20% level must only provide written notice to the FSA. FSA approval is not required for reduction or cessation of control. Breach of the notification requirements is a criminal offense. Certain notification obligations are also imposed on authorized firms in relation to any changes of control they undergo.

Consumer complaints and compensation. Rules made by the FSA under FSMA have established a compensation scheme, which provides for limited compensation to be paid to certain categories of customers who suffer losses as a consequence of an authorized firm being unable to meet its liabilities.

A financial ombudsman service (FOS) has also been established under the FSMA. The FOS operates independently of the FSA and allows certain categories of customers to escalate complaints about a firm (for example in relation to mis-selling or the provision of a poor service or product by the firm) to the ombudsman.

Regulatory capital. Regulatory capital requirements form an integral part of the FSA's prudential supervision of authorized firms. The regulatory capital rules oblige firms to hold a certain amount of capital at all times (taking into account the particular risks to which the firm may be exposed given its business activities), thereby helping to ensure that firms can meet their liabilities as they fall due and safeguarding their (and their counterparties') financial stability. The FSA also expects firms to take a proactive approach to monitoring and managing risks, consistent with its high level requirement for firms to have adequate financial resources.

Regulatory capital requirements exist on two levels. The first is a solo requirement aimed at individual authorized firms (with the relevant firm being required to submit periodic reports to demonstrate compliance with the relevant requirement). The second is a consolidated (or group) requirement and relates to a part of or the entire group of which

an authorized firm or firms form part. The FSA's rules in relation to capital requirements were updated in 2007 to implement the recast EU Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), and came fully into force in the United Kingdom in January 2008. The CRD, which amended two earlier capital requirements Directives (The Banking Consolidation Directive and the Capital Adequacy Directive), introduced a more risk-sensitive approach to capital adequacy (with a particular emphasis on operational risk) and represents the European implementation of the Basel Committee's International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards framework dated June 2004.

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Money laundering. The U.K. Money Laundering Regulations 2007 came into force on December 15, 2007. The Regulations, which implement the Third EU Money Laundering Directive, require, broadly speaking, any person who carries on financial services business in the United Kingdom to observe certain administrative procedures and checks (e.g., Know Your Client) designed to minimize the scope for money laundering. Failure to maintain the necessary procedures is a criminal offense. The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 also contains a number of offenses in relation to money laundering.

Regulatory Framework in the European Union

We are permitted to provide cross-border services into a number of other members of the European Economic Area (EEA), under a European investment services passport. This passport derives from the pan-European regime established by the EU Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID) which regulates the provision of investment services and activities throughout the EEA.

MiFID grants investment firms which are authorized in any one EEA member state the right to provide investment services on a cross-border basis, or through the establishment of a branch to clients located in other EEA member states (known as host member states) on the basis of their home member state authorization without the need for separate authorization by the competent authorities in the relevant host member state. This is known as passporting . In order to avail itself of the passport, a firm must simply notify its home state regulator that it intends to do so. MiFID was required to be implemented across the EEA on November 1, 2007. MiFID made substantial and important changes to the way in which investment business is conducted across the EEA. These include, among others, the requirement that the conduct of business rules of a host member state are not to apply to a firm providing services within its territory on a cross-border basis (host member state conduct of business rules will apply to branches). We have implemented MiFID and we believe our business is now compliant with the requirements of MiFID.

Regulatory Framework in Ireland

GLG Partners Asset Management Limited (GPAM) has been authorized by the IFSRA as a management company under the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2003 (as amended) (the UCITS Regulations). As a manager authorized by the IFSRA, GPAM is subject to the supervision of the IFSRA. These supervisory requirements include:

GPAM must maintain a minimum capital requirement as prescribed by the IFSRA;

GPAM may not be replaced as manager of a fund without the approval of the IFSRA;

appointments of directors to GPAM require the prior approval of the IFSRA and the IFSRA must be notified immediately of resignations;

a minimum of two directors of GPAM must be Irish residents;

approval of the IFSRA is required for any change in ownership or in significant shareholdings of GPAM. A significant shareholding is defined as a direct or indirect holding of shares or other interest in a management company which represents 10% or more of the capital or voting rights, or any direct or indirect holding of less than 10% which, in the opinion of the IFSRA, makes it possible to exercise a significant influence over the management company;

half-yearly financial and annual audited accounts of GPAM must be filed with the IFSRA. Annual audited accounts of the corporate shareholder(s) of GPAM must also be submitted;

GPAM is obliged to satisfy the IFSRA on a continuing basis that it has sufficient management resources to effectively conduct its business; and

GPAM is required to consult with the IFSRA prior to engaging in significant new activities.

GLG Partners LP has been approved by the IFSRA to act as promoter and investment manager of Irish authorized collective investment schemes pursuant to the UCITS Notices and the Non-UCITS Notices issued by the IFSRA.

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The IFSRA will require that any change in ownership or in significant shareholdings of GLG Partners LP be approved by it. A significant shareholding is as defined above.

As of December 31, 2008, GPAM and GLG Partners LP acted as manager, promoter and investment manager, respectively of the following Irish GLG Funds: GLG Investments plc, GLG Investments IV plc, GLG Investments V plc, GLG Investments VI plc and GLG Investments VII plc (each, a UCITS fund), GLG Global Convertible Fund plc (a professional investor fund) and GLG Global Opportunity Fund plc (a qualified investor fund).

These GLG Funds are subject to the investment restrictions imposed by the IFSRA in respect of UCITS or non-UCITS funds as appropriate and as set out in the prospectus for the relevant fund. GPAM and GLG Partners LP are required to observe the terms of the prospectus in carrying out their duties.

The failure by the IFSRA to approve a change in control of GPAM and/or GLG Partners LP could result in the authorization of the above GLG Funds being withdrawn if it is not possible to appoint alternative promoters, managers and investment managers.

In addition to the GLG Funds which are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, a large number of Cayman domiciled GLG Funds are also listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. A failure to comply with the Listing Rules for Investment Funds as set down by the Irish Stock Exchange may result in delisting from the Irish Stock Exchange.

Regulatory Framework in Luxembourg

GLG Partners LP is the promoter, investment manager and principal sales agent of the GLG Multi-Strategy Fund SICAV, a regulated investment company with variable capital domiciled in Luxembourg and listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. GLG Partners LP has been approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier as promoter of Luxembourg undertakings for collective investment, and as investment manager of the GLG Multi-Strategy Fund SICAV.

Regulatory Framework in the Cayman Islands

CIMA regulates GLG Partners (Cayman) Limited (GPCL) in connection with its provision of mutual fund administration services to the GLG Funds incorporated in the Cayman Islands. GPCL is the holder of an unrestricted mutual fund administrator's license issued by CIMA pursuant to the Mutual Funds Law (as amended) of the Cayman Islands (the Mutual Funds Law).

Each of GPCL, GLG Partners International (Cayman) Limited and GLG Partners Services LP is registered with CIMA as an excluded person pursuant to the Securities Investment Business Law (as amended) of the Cayman Islands (the SIB Law) in connection with their respective provision of services constituting securities investment business to various GLG Funds. None of these entities is regulated by CIMA in connection with its provision of services constituting securities investment business .

The majority of the GLG Funds which are incorporated in the Cayman Islands are registered as mutual funds with, and are regulated by, CIMA in terms of the Mutual Funds Law. A number of the GLG Funds which are incorporated in the Cayman Islands are not so registered as they do not issue equity interests which are redeemable at the option of the investors in such funds and therefore do not constitute mutual funds as defined in the Mutual Funds Law (and therefore do not require registration or regulation thereunder). Others are not yet registered as they are in the early stages of their launch arrangements and it is anticipated that any such funds will in due course be so registered under the Mutual Funds Law. A number of the Cayman Islands incorporated funds are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, one is listed on the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange and a number are currently unlisted. Only one of the GLG Funds

which are subject to the Mutual Funds Law is required to be licensed or employ a licensed mutual fund administrator (although GPCL is so licensed) since the minimum aggregate investment purchasable by a prospective investor in each of such GLG Funds is equal to or exceeds either (a) in relation to those GLG Funds which were registered with CIMA prior to November 14, 2006, \$50,000 or (b) in relation to those GLG Funds which have been registered with CIMA since November 14, 2006, \$100,000 or its equivalent in any other currency. The GLG Fund which is subject to the Mutual Funds Law and has a minimum aggregate investment of less than the specified level

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falls within a different regulatory regime from the others and has appointed GPCL to provide its principal office in the Cayman Islands. As regulated mutual funds, the GLG Funds which are incorporated in the Cayman Islands and which are registered under the Mutual Funds Law are subject to supervision by CIMA. Essentially, such funds must file their offering documents and/or details of any changes that materially affect any information in such documents with CIMA. They must also file annually with CIMA accounts approved by an approved auditor, together with a return containing particulars specified by CIMA, within six months of their financial year end or within such extension of that period as CIMA may allow.

The Mutual Funds Law provides that a licensed mutual fund administrator such as GPCL may not issue shares and that a person owning or having an interest in shares or the transfer of shares in such licensed mutual fund administrator may not transfer or otherwise dispose of or deal in those shares or that interest, unless CIMA has given its approval to the issue, transfer, disposal or dealing, as the case may be, and any conditions of the approval are complied with. This restriction applies to all levels of ownership in a licensed mutual fund administrator, including the ultimate parent, and therefore, unless the waiver described below is obtained and maintained, may have a potential impact on the trading of our shares.

The Mutual Funds Law provides that CIMA may, in respect of a licensed mutual fund administrator or its ultimate parent whose shares are publicly traded on a stock exchange recognized by CIMA (including the New York Stock Exchange), waive the obligation to obtain such approval, subject to certain conditions. We applied for and obtained such waiver from CIMA in relation to GPCL and trading in shares of the ultimate parent listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The waiver is subject to a condition that GPCL, as a licensed mutual fund administrator, will, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify CIMA of:

any change in control of GPCL;

the acquisition by any person or group of persons of shares representing more than 10% of the issued share capital or total voting rights of GPCL; or

the acquisition by any person or group of persons of shares representing more than 10% of the issued share capital or total voting rights of the Company, as the ultimate parent of GPCL.

In addition, any waiver is subject to a condition that GPCL will, as soon as reasonably practicable, provide such information to CIMA, and within such period of time, as CIMA may require for the purpose of enabling an assessment as to whether persons acquiring direct or indirect control or ownership of GPCL in the circumstances set out above are fit and proper persons to have such control or ownership. An additional waiver has been submitted to CIMA in relation to the levels of intermediate ownership between GPCL and the ultimate parent listed on the New York Stock Exchange and a decision thereon is pending. Such waiver, if granted, is likely to be subject to the same conditions as the existing waiver summarized above.

Regulatory Framework in the United States

On January 17, 2008, GLG Inc. became registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC and the federal securities laws of the United States.

Information regarding GLG Inc. is included in GLG Inc.'s Form ADV Part I, which is on file with the SEC and publicly available at the SEC's website, www.sec.gov.

Investment advisers registered with the SEC are subject to many important regulations, including, but not limited to, the following:

The requirement that an investment adviser must have a compliance program;

The requirement to provide clients and prospective clients with written disclosure statements;

The requirement to have a code of ethics and to implement certain insider trading detection and prevention procedures;

The requirement to maintain certain books and records.

In addition, registered investment advisers may be examined by the SEC Staff.

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Accounts for all of our U.S. advisory clients are managed pursuant to investment management agreements with GLG Inc. GLG Partners LP may, from time to time, make available to GLG Inc. certain personnel to perform investment advisory and related services with respect to the accounts of such U.S. advisory clients.

Pursuant to an Investment Services and Advisory Agreement, effective January 17, 2008, GLG Partners LP appointed GLG Inc. as a discretionary investment manager with respect to a portion of the assets of the following GLG Funds which are structured as non-U.S. investment vehicles: GLG Credit Fund, GLG European Long-Short Fund, GLG Event Driven Fund, GLG Global Utilities Fund, GLG Market Neutral Fund, GLG North American Opportunity Fund and GLG Technology Fund.

Certain GLG Funds that are structured as non-U.S. investment vehicles offer shares to U.S. persons. Offerings to U.S. persons are made in private placements in accordance with Rule 506 of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and in reliance on Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the Investment Company Act. Accordingly, U.S. persons investing in such GLG Funds generally must be accredited investors and qualified purchasers as defined under U.S. federal securities laws.

Other

In addition, we are subject to securities and exchange regulations in the jurisdictions in which we trade securities.

Competition

The asset management industry is intensely competitive, and we expect it to remain so. We compete on a regional, industry and niche basis. We face competition in the pursuit of investors for our funds and managed accounts primarily from specialized investment funds, hedge funds and financial institutions. Many of these competitors are substantially larger and may have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than will be available to us. In addition, given the broad-based market disruptions over the past 12 to 18 months, the asset management industry is undergoing a period of consolidation, with a general reduction in the number of competitors, particularly among alternative asset managers. In the current market environment, the barriers to entry for competitors in the asset management industry have increased significantly. As a result of these trends, we expect that in the near future, the competitive landscape, particularly for alternative asset managers, will be made up of a smaller number of stronger competitors with significant resources.

We also compete with specialized investment funds, hedge funds, financial institutions, corporate buyers and others in acquiring positions in attractive investment opportunities for the GLG Funds and managed accounts. Several of these competitors have similar investment objectives to the GLG Funds and managed accounts, which may result in direct competition for investment opportunities and investors. Some of these competitors may also have a lower cost of capital and access to funding sources that are not available to us, which may create competitive disadvantages for us with respect to investment opportunities. In addition, some of these competitors may have higher risk tolerances, different risk assessments or lower return thresholds, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and to bid more aggressively than us for investments that we want to make for the GLG Funds and managed accounts.

Even in a consolidating industry environment, competition for the attraction and retention of qualified personnel can be intense. Our ability to compete effectively in our business will depend upon our ability to attract new personnel and retain and motivate our existing personnel.

Personnel

Our personnel consist of 346 individuals as of December 31, 2008, including 40 individuals in New York. Our institutionalized team-based investment process is driven by 120 investment professionals. A key feature of our organizational structure is that approximately one-third of our personnel are directly involved in the

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process of investment management and revenue generation. By optimizing our administrative functions, we maintain an efficient back- and middle-office operation and, as a result, a reduced cost base.

Available Information

We maintain an Internet website at www.glgpartners.com. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, along with our annual report to shareholders and other information related to our company, are available free of charge on this site as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish these reports with the SEC. Our Internet website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The inclusion of our Internet website address in this report does not include or incorporate by reference into this report any information on our Internet website.

The certifications of our Co-Chief Executive Officers and our Chief Financial Officer required pursuant to Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 are included as Exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our Co-Chief Executive Officers certified to the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) on July 1, 2008 pursuant to Section 303A.12 of the NYSE s listing standards, that they were not aware of any violation by the Company of the NYSE s corporate governance listing standards as of that date.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements relating to our future results (including certain projections and business trends) that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Exchange Act and are subject to the safe harbor created by such sections. Our actual results may differ materially from those projected as a result of certain risks and uncertainties. Our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our expectations, hopes, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. In addition, any statements that refer to projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. The words anticipates, believe, continue, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, might, plan, possible, potential, predict, project, and similar expressions may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are based on our current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects on us and speak only as of the date of such statement. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting us will be those that we have anticipated. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties (some of which are beyond our control) or other assumptions that may cause actual results or performance to be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those factors described under Item 1A, Risk Factors and the following:

volatility in the financial markets;

market conditions for the GLG Funds and managed accounts;

performance of the GLG Funds and managed accounts, the related performance fees and the associated impacts on revenues, net income, cash flows and fund inflows and outflows;

the cost of retaining our key investment and other personnel or the loss of such key personnel;

risks associated with the expansion of our business in size and geographically;

operational risk, including counterparty risk;

litigation and regulatory enforcement risks, including the diversion of management time and attention and the additional costs and demands on our resources; and

risks associated with the use of leverage, investment in derivatives, availability of credit, interest rates and currency fluctuations,

as well as other risks and uncertainties, including those set forth herein and those detailed from time to time in our other SEC filings. These forward-looking statements are made only as of the date hereof, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business, financial condition and results of operations can be impacted by a number of risk factors, any one of which could cause our actual results to vary materially from recent results or from our anticipated future results. Any of these risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, which in turn could materially and adversely affect the price of our common stock or other securities.

Risks Related to Our Business

Difficult market conditions, market disruptions and volatility have adversely affected and may in the future continue to adversely affect our business in many ways, each of which could materially reduce our revenue and cash flow and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our business is materially affected by conditions in the global financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world that are outside our control, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including laws relating to taxation), trade barriers, commodity prices, currency exchange rates and controls and national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts or security operations). Recently, global credit and other financial markets have suffered and continue to suffer substantial stress, volatility, illiquidity and disruption. Market turbulence reached unprecedented levels during the third and fourth quarters of 2008, as loss of investor confidence in the financial system resulted in an historically unprecedented lack of liquidity, decline in asset values, and the bankruptcy or acquisition of, or government assistance to, several major domestic and international financial institutions. These factors, combined with volatile commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, contributed to recessionary economic conditions globally and a deterioration in consumer and corporate confidence and could further exacerbate the overall market disruptions and risks to market participants, including the GLG Funds and managed accounts. These market conditions may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity and the value of investments in the GLG Funds and managed accounts, and we may not be able to or may choose not to manage our exposure to these market conditions.

Our profitability may also be adversely affected by fixed costs and the possibility that we would be unable to or may choose not to scale back other costs within a time frame sufficient to match any decreases in revenue relating to changes in market and economic conditions.

Global market conditions are inherently outside of our control and cannot be predicted. If these conditions continue, they may impact our ability to consistently generate non-volatile investment performance and attract new AUM, and may result in higher levels of redemptions from the GLG Funds and managed accounts than they have historically experienced prior to the third quarter of 2008. These factors may reduce our revenue growth, income and our ability to pay dividends on our shares of common stock and may slow or reduce the growth of our business or may contract our business. In particular, we may face the following heightened risks:

The investment performance of the GLG Funds and managed accounts may be negatively impacted. Negative fund performance reduces AUM, which decreases the management fees, administration fees and performance fees we earn. Lower revenues may result in lower adjusted net income and, therefore, reduced amounts available for dividends on our shares of common stock or increased risk that we will be unable to comply with financial covenants in our credit facility.

Performance fees, which historically have comprised a substantial portion of our annual revenues, are largely contingent on the GLG Funds and managed accounts generating positive annual investment performance in excess of high water marks or generating investment performance in excess of certain benchmarks.

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Our revenue, net income and cash flow are dependent upon performance fees, which may make it difficult for us to achieve steady earnings growth on a semi-annual basis.

Our revenue, net income and cash flow are all highly variable, primarily due to the fact that performance fees can vary significantly from period to period, in part, because performance fees are recognized as revenue only when contractually payable, or crystallized, from the GLG Funds and managed accounts to which they relate, generally on June 30 and December 31 of each year for the majority of the GLG Funds. Although prior to 2008 we have historically had low inter-group correlations across asset classes, we may also experience fluctuations in our results from period to period due to a number of other factors, including changes in the values of the GLG Funds investments, changes in the amount of distributions, dividends or interest paid in respect of investments, changes in our operating expenses, the degree to which we encounter competition and general economic and market conditions. Such variability may lead to volatility in the trading price of our common stock and cause our results for a particular period not to be indicative of our performance in a future period. It may be difficult for us to achieve steady growth in net income and cash flow on a semi-annual basis, which could in turn lead to large adverse movements in the price of our common stock or increased volatility in our stock price generally.

With a few exceptions, the GLG Funds and managed accounts have high water marks, whereby performance fees are earned by us only to the extent that the net asset value of a GLG Fund or managed account at the end of a semi-annual period exceeds the highest net asset value on the last date on which a performance fee was earned. To the extent any of the GLG Funds and managed accounts generate negative investment performance or generate positive performance less than the applicable high water mark or benchmark, we would not earn performance fees for that GLG Fund or managed account until the high water mark is re-achieved or the benchmark exceeded. Certain of the GLG Funds and managed accounts also have LIBOR hurdles whereby performance fees are not earned during a particular period until the returns of such funds surpass the LIBOR rate. The performance fees we earn are therefore dependent on the net asset value of the GLG Funds and managed accounts, which could lead to significant volatility in our semi-annual results. Because our revenue, net income and cash flow can be highly variable from period to period, we plan not to provide any guidance regarding our expected semi-annual and annual operating results. The lack of guidance may affect the expectations of public market analysts and could cause increased volatility in our stock price.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could materially affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We use U.S. dollars as our reporting currency. Our clients invest in GLG Funds and managed accounts in different currencies, including Pounds Sterling and Euros. In addition, GLG Funds and managed accounts hold investments denominated in many foreign currencies. To the extent that our fee revenues are based on AUM denominated in such foreign currencies, our reported fee revenues may be significantly affected by the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against these currencies. Typically, an increase in the exchange rate between U.S. dollars and these currencies will reduce the impact of revenues denominated in these currencies in our financial statements. For example, management fee revenues derived from each Euro of AUM denominated in Euros will decline in U.S. dollar terms if the value of the U.S. dollar appreciates against the Euro. In addition, the calculation of the amount of our AUM is effected by exchange rate movements as AUM denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to U.S. dollars. We also incur a significant portion of our expenditures in currencies other than U.S. dollars. As a result, our business is subject to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations with respect to any currency conversions and our ability to hedge these risks and the cost of such hedging or our decision not to hedge could impact the performance of the GLG Funds and our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In order to retain our investment professionals during periods of poor performance, we may have to pay our investment professionals a significant amount, even if we earn low or no performance fees, which could have an

adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Competition for investment professionals in the alternative asset management industry is intense. We have set compensation at levels that we believe are competitive against compensation offered by other alternative

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asset managers and leading investment banks against whom we compete for senior management and other key personnel, principally those located in London, while taking into account the performance of the GLG Funds and managed accounts. We believe these forms of remuneration are important to align the interests of our senior management and key personnel with those of investors in the GLG Funds. However, even if we earn low or no performance fees, we may be required to pay significant compensation and limited partner profit share to retain our key personnel. In these circumstances, these amounts may represent a greater percentage of our revenues than they have historically.

We pay a substantial portion of our compensation expense in the form of annual bonuses and limited partner profit share, which are variable and discretionary. Typically, the performance fees we earn fund a significant amount of the cash bonuses and limited partner profit share that we pay. In periods where we earn little or no performance fees, our ability to pay cash bonuses and limited partner profit share will be reduced. This may affect our ability to retain and attract investment professionals and other key personnel.

Investors in the GLG Funds and investors with managed accounts can generally redeem investments with only short periods of notice and the rate of redemptions could accelerate if the GLG Funds and managed accounts underperform, which could make it more difficult to manage the liquidity levels of the GLG Funds and managed accounts, reduce AUM and adversely affect our revenues.

Investors in the GLG Funds and investors with managed accounts may generally redeem their investments with only short periods of notice. Investors may reduce the aggregate amount of their investments, or transfer their investments to other funds or asset managers with different fee rate arrangements, for any number of reasons, including investment performance, changes in prevailing interest rates and financial market performance, or for no reason. If interest rates are rising and/or stock markets are declining, the pace of fund and managed account redemptions could accelerate. Redemptions of investments in the GLG Funds could also take place more quickly than assets may be sold on account of those funds to meet the price of such redemptions, which could result in the relevant funds and/or our being in breach of applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements in relation to such redemptions, resulting in possible regulatory and stockholder actions against us and/or the GLG Funds. Any such action could potentially cause further redemptions and/or make it more difficult to attract new investors. The redemption of investments in the GLG Funds or in managed accounts could adversely affect our revenues, which are substantially dependent upon the AUM in the GLG Funds. If redemptions of investments cause our revenues to decline, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

As a result of the recent market developments and the potential for increased and continuing disruptions and the resulting uncertainty, we have recently experienced an increase in the level of redemptions from the GLG Funds and managed accounts. Redemption rates may stay elevated globally while market conditions remain unsettled. If the level of redemption activity persists at above normal levels, it could become more difficult to manage the liquidity requirements of the GLG Funds, making it more difficult or more costly for the GLG Funds to liquidate positions rapidly to meet margin calls, redemption requests or otherwise. In addition to the impact on the market value of AUM, the illiquidity and volatility of the global financial markets have negatively affected our ability to manage inflows and outflows from the GLG Funds. Our ability to attract new capital to existing GLG Funds or to develop investment platforms may be limited during this period. The temporary closures of securities exchanges in certain foreign markets, such as Brazil and Russia, could further negatively impact the liquidity of the GLG Funds that invest in those markets. Under the terms of the prospectuses for the GLG Funds, the respective boards of directors of the GLG Funds have the right to restrict redemptions from the GLG Funds for certain periods in the event of exceptional circumstances. Several alternative asset managers, including us, have recently exercised similar rights with respect to the funds they manage and we have and may in the future recommend that the boards of directors of certain of the GLG Funds exercise the rights available to them. The exercise of these rights may have an adverse effect on the ability of the GLG Funds to attract additional AUM.

If the GLG Funds or managed accounts underperform, existing fund investors may decide to reduce or redeem their investments or transfer asset management responsibility to other asset managers and we may be unable to obtain new asset management business. Poor performance relative to other asset management firms

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may result in reduced investments in the GLG Funds and managed accounts and increased redemptions from the GLG Funds and managed accounts. As a result, investment underperformance could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We may face further redemptions from the GLG Funds and managed accounts for reasons not specifically related to investment performance, which may further reduce AUM or adversely impact our ability to attract new investments, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Investors worldwide have reduced or eliminated their investments in many asset classes as confidence in the global financial system has eroded. These actions have resulted in increased redemptions for the asset management industry worldwide, including hedge funds. Redemption rates may stay elevated globally while market conditions remain unsettled. The GLG Funds and managed accounts are not immune to this trend and significant, additional redemptions from the GLG Funds and managed accounts that are not specifically related to investment performance may occur, which would reduce our AUM. For example, to the extent the GLG Funds have fund of hedge fund investments from aggregators who are themselves faced with client redemptions, those aggregators may choose to or be forced to redeem from the GLG Funds to obtain liquidity for their redeeming clients. In addition, our ability to attract new capital to existing GLG Funds or developing investment platforms may be limited during this period.

We are dependent on the continued services of our Principals and other key personnel. The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our Principals and other key personnel have contributed to the growth and success of our business. We are dependent on the continued services of Messrs. Gottesman, Roman and Lagrange and other key personnel for our future success. The loss of any Principal or other key personnel may have a significant effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The market for experienced asset management professionals is extremely competitive and can be characterized by frequent movement of employees among firms. Due to the competitive market for asset management professionals and the success achieved by some of our key personnel, the costs to attract and retain key personnel are significant and could increase over time. In particular, if we lose any of our Principals or other key personnel, there is a risk that we may also experience outflows from AUM or fail to obtain new business. For example, the April 2008 announcement of the departure of the previous portfolio manager of the GLG Emerging Markets Fund and three other emerging markets funds in October 2008 contributed to the decline in our net AUM and, together with the performance of these funds, resulted in the redemption of approximately \$4.4 billion from these GLG Funds during 2008. The inability to attract or retain the necessary highly skilled key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The cost of compliance with international employment, labor, benefits and tax regulations may adversely increase our costs, affect our revenue and impede our ability to expand internationally.

Since we operate our business internationally, we are subject to many different employment, labor, benefit and tax laws in each country in which we operate, including laws and regulations affecting employment practices and our relations with the Principals and some of our key personnel who participate in the limited partner profit share arrangement. If we are required to comply with new regulations or new or different interpretations of existing regulations, or if we are unable to comply with these regulations or interpretations, our business could be adversely affected, or the cost of compliance may make it difficult to expand into new international markets, or we may be liable for additional costs, such as social security or social insurance, which may be substantial. Additionally, our competitiveness in international markets may be adversely affected by regulations requiring, among other things, the awarding of contracts to local contractors, the employment of local citizens and/or the purchase of services from local

businesses or that favor or require local ownership.

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If we experience rapid growth, whether through attracting new investments, acquiring other asset management businesses or otherwise, it may place significant demands on our administrative, operational and financial resources.

Rapid growth may cause significant demands on our legal, accounting, technology and operational infrastructure and increased expenses. The complexity of these demands, and the expense required to address them, may be a function not only of the amount by which our AUM have grown, but of significant differences in the investing strategies of our different funds. In addition, we are required to continuously develop our systems and infrastructure in response to the increasing sophistication of the investment management market and legal, accounting and regulatory developments. Our future growth depends, among other things, on our ability to maintain an operating platform and management system sufficient to address our growth and requires us to incur significant additional expenses and commit additional senior management and operational resources. As a result, we face significant challenges:

in maintaining adequate financial and business controls;

in implementing new or updated information and financial systems and procedures; and

in training, managing and appropriately sizing our work force and other components of our business on a timely and cost-effective basis.

During 2008, we added a number of new portfolio managers for the GLG Funds, including for the emerging markets, macro, distressed debt and special situations strategies. In December 2008, we agreed to acquire Société Générale Asset Management UK (SGAM UK), Société Générale s UK long-only asset management business, which is expected to be completed in March 2009. The acquisition includes SGAM UK s operations, which had approximately \$8.5 billion of AUM as of December 31, 2008, and its investment and support staff, based primarily in London. In January 2009, we announced that GLG Partners LP will become the investment manager of the funds and accounts managed by Pendragon Capital, whose founders will be joining GLG Partners LP as portfolio managers, subject to the consent of Pendragon s investors, which we anticipate will be obtained prior to the end of the first quarter of 2009. Integrating these new portfolio managers and their teams, operations, funds and accounts may be expensive, time-consuming and a further strain on our resources and may not be successful. The diversion of management s attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with these acquisitions and the integration of these portfolio managers, operations, funds and accounts may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage our growth, acquisitions or expanding operations effectively or that we will be able to continue to grow, and any failure to do so could adversely affect our ability to generate revenue and control our expenses.

There can be no assurance that our expansion into the United States or other markets will be successful.

While we are currently in the process of developing distribution capability in the United States, the Middle East and Asia, expanding our operations into the United States or other markets will be difficult due to a number of factors, including the fact that several of these markets are well-developed, with established competitors and different regulatory regimes. Our failure to continue to grow our revenues (whether or not as a result of a failure to increase AUM), expand our business or control our cost base could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Damage to our reputation, including as a result of personnel misconduct, failure to manage inside information, fraud, restricting redemptions from certain GLG Funds or side-pocketing certain illiquid private placement

investments, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our reputation is one of our most important assets. Our relationships with individual and institutional investors and other significant market participants are very important to our business. Any deterioration in our reputation held by one or more of these market participants could lead to a loss of business or a failure to win new fund mandates. For example, we are exposed to the risk that litigation, regulatory action, misconduct,

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operational failures, negative publicity or press speculation, whether or not valid, could harm our reputation. Factors that could adversely affect our reputation include but are not limited to:

fraud, misconduct or improper practice by any of our personnel, including failure to comply with applicable regulations or non-adherence by a portfolio manager to the investment guidelines applicable to each GLG Fund. Such actions can be particularly detrimental in the provision of financial services and could involve, for example, fraudulent transactions entered into for a client's account, diversion of funds, the intentional or inadvertent release of confidential information or failure to follow internal procedures. Such actions could expose us to financial losses resulting from the need to reimburse customers or other business partners or as a result of fines or other regulatory sanctions, and may significantly damage our reputation;

failure to manage inside information. We frequently trade in multiple securities of the same issuer. In the course of transactions involving these securities, we may receive inside information in relation to certain issuers. If we do not sufficiently control the use of this inside information or any other inside information we receive, we and/or our employees could be subject to investigation and criminal or civil liability;

failure to manage conflicts of interest. As we have expanded the scope of our business and client base, we have been increasingly exposed to potential conflicts of interest. If we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with conflicts of interest, we could face significant damage to our reputation, litigation or regulatory proceedings or penalties;

restricting redemptions from certain GLG Funds. The GLG Funds have the right to restrict redemptions from the GLG Funds for certain periods in the event of exceptional circumstances. The exercise of these rights to restrict redemptions may be perceived as a weakness and fund investors may suffer a reduced ability to withdraw their original investments in the affected GLG Funds, resulting in significant reputational damage and could lead to a reduction in investments in the GLG Funds and hinder our ability to attract new investments. In addition, it may prompt fund investors to redeem their existing investments in other GLG Funds that have not elected to exercise these rights; and

side-pocketing certain illiquid private placement and other not readily realizable investments. Certain GLG Funds have and may in the future side-pocket certain private placement and other not readily realizable investments into separate special asset vehicles, providing investors with illiquid interests in the new special asset vehicles in lieu of returning their invested capital. As fund investors suffer a reduced ability to withdraw their original investments from the GLG Funds due to this side pocketing, our reputation may be subject to substantial damage. This reputational harm may hinder our ability to obtain new investments and may prompt investors to redeem their existing investments in other GLG Funds or managed accounts.

Damage to our reputation as a result of these or other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Operational risks may disrupt our business, result in losses or limit our growth.

We rely heavily on our financial, accounting and other data processing systems. If any of these systems do not operate properly or are disabled, we could suffer financial loss, a disruption of our business, liability to the GLG Funds, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

In addition, we operate in a business that is highly dependent on information systems and technology. Our information systems and technology may not continue to be able to accommodate our growth, and the cost of maintaining such systems may increase from its current level. Such a failure to accommodate growth, or an increase in costs related to

such information systems, could have a material adverse effect on us.

Furthermore, we depend on our office in London, where most of our personnel are located, for the continued operation of our business. A disaster or a disruption in the infrastructure that supports our business, including a disruption involving electronic communications or other services used by us or third parties with

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whom we conduct our business, or directly affecting our London office, could have a material adverse impact on our ability to continue to operate our business without interruption. Our disaster recovery programs may not be sufficient to mitigate the harm that may result from such a disaster or disruption. In addition, insurance and other safeguards might only partially reimburse us for our losses, if at all.

Through outsourcing arrangements, we and the GLG Funds rely on third-party administrators and other providers of middle-and back-office support and development functions, such as prime brokers, custodians, market data providers and certain risk system, portfolio and management and telecommunications system providers. Any interruption in our ability to rely on the services of these third parties or deterioration in their performance could impair the quality (including the timing) of our services. Furthermore, if the contracts with any of these third-party providers are terminated, we may not find alternative outsource service providers on a timely basis or on equivalent terms. The occurrence of any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our business may suffer as a result of loss of business from key private and institutional investors.

We generate a significant proportion of our revenue from a small number of our top clients. As of December 31, 2008, the assets of our top individual client accounted for approximately 5% of our net AUM. As of December 31, 2008, our largest institutional investor account represented approximately 10% of our net AUM, with the top five accounts collectively contributing approximately 23% of our net AUM. The loss of all or a substantial portion of the business provided by one or more of these clients would have a material impact on the income we derive from management and performance fees and consequently have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. We may be subject to regulatory investigation or enforcement action or a change in regulation in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

We are subject to substantial litigation and regulatory enforcement risks, and we may face significant liabilities and damage to our professional reputation as a result of litigation allegations or regulatory investigations and the attendant negative publicity.

The investment decisions we make in our asset management business subject us to the risk of regulatory investigations and enforcement actions in connection with our investment activities, as well as third-party litigation arising from investor dissatisfaction with the performance of those investment funds and a variety of other litigation claims. In general, we are exposed to risk of litigation by GLG Fund investors if a GLG Fund suffers losses resulting from the negligence, willful default, bad faith or fraud of the manager or the service providers to whom the manager has delegated responsibility for the performance of its duties. We have in the past been, and we may in the future be, the subject of investigations and enforcement actions by regulatory authorities resulting in fines and other penalties, which may be harmful to our reputation, as well as our business, results of operations or financial condition.

On June 21, 2007, the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF), the French securities regulator, imposed a fine of 1.5 million (\$2.0 million) against us in connection with our trading in the shares of Vivendi Universal S.A. (Vivendi) based on confidential information prior to a November 14, 2002 issuance of Vivendi notes which are mandatorily redeemable for Vivendi convertible securities. We appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals (First Chamber) in Paris and the Conseil d Etat on August 21, 2007. On November 26, 2008, the Court of Appeals issued a ruling dismissing our appeal.

On January 25, 2008, the AMF notified us of proceedings relating to GLG s trading in the shares of Infogrames Entertainment (Infogrames) on February 8 and 9, 2006, prior to the issuance by Infogrames on February 9, 2006 of a press release announcing poor financial results. The AMF s decision to initiate an investigation into GLG s trades in Infogrames was based on a November 19, 2007 report prepared by the AMF s Department of Market Investigation and

Supervision (the Infogrames Report). According to the Infogrames Report, the trades challenged by the AMF generated an unrealized capital gain for GLG as of the opening on February 10, 2006 of 179,000. The AMF investigation of us relates solely to the conduct of a former employee; however, we were named as the respondent. If sustained, the charge against us could give rise to an administrative fine under French securities laws.

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As a result of regulatory actions, increased litigation in the financial services industry or other reasons, we could be subject to civil liability, criminal liability or sanctions (including revocation of the licenses of our employees or limited partners), censures fines, or temporary suspension or permanent bar from conducting business. Regulatory proceedings could also result in adverse publicity or negative perceptions regarding our business and divert management's attention from the day-to-day management of our business. Any regulatory investigations, proceedings, consequent liabilities or sanctions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

In addition, we are exposed to risks of litigation or investigation relating to transactions which present conflicts of interest that are not properly addressed. In such actions, we would be obligated to bear legal, settlement and other costs (which may be in excess of available insurance coverage). Although we would be indemnified by the GLG Funds, our rights to indemnification may be challenged. If we are required to incur all or a portion of the costs arising out of litigation or investigations as a result of inadequate insurance proceeds or failure to obtain indemnification from the GLG Funds, our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity would be materially adversely affected. Each of the GLG Funds is structured as a limited liability company, incorporated in the Cayman Islands, Ireland or Luxembourg. The laws of these jurisdictions, particularly with respect to shareholders rights, partner rights and bankruptcy, differ from the laws of the United States and could change, possibly to the detriment of the GLG Funds and us.

We are subject to intense competition and could lose business to our competitors.

The asset management industry is extremely competitive. Competition includes numerous national, regional and local asset management firms and broker-dealers, commercial bank and thrift institutions, and other financial institutions. Many of these organizations offer products and services that are similar to, or compete with, those offered by us and have substantially more personnel and greater financial resources than we do. Our key areas for competition include historical investment performance, our ability to source investment opportunities, our ability to attract and retain the best investment professionals, quality of service, the level of fees generated or earned by our managers and our investment managers' stated investment strategy. We also compete for investment assets with banks, insurance companies and investment companies. Our ability to compete may be adversely affected if we underperform in comparison to relevant benchmarks or peer groups.

The competitive market environment may result in increased pressure on revenue margins (*e.g.*, by the provision of management fee rebates). Our profit margins and earnings are dependent in part on our ability to maintain current fee levels for the products and services that we offer. In the current environment, many competitor asset managers have experienced substantial declines in investment performance, increased redemptions, or counterparty exposures which impair their businesses. Some of these asset managers have reduced their fees in an attempt to avoid additional redemptions. Competition within the alternative asset management industry could lead to pressure on us to reduce the fees that we charge our clients for products and services. A failure to compete effectively in this environment may result in the loss of existing clients and business, and of opportunities to capture new business, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Furthermore, consolidation in the asset management industry may accelerate, as many asset managers are unable to withstand the substantial declines in investment performance, increased redemptions, and other pressures impacting their businesses, including increased regulatory, compliance and control requirements. Some of our competitors may acquire or combine with other competitors. The combined business may have greater resources than we do and may be able to compete more effectively against us and acquire rapidly significant market share.

Certain of our investment management and advisory agreements are subject to termination on short notice.

Institutional and individual clients, and firms and agencies with which we have strategic alliances, can terminate their relationships with us for various reasons, including unsatisfactory investment performance,

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interest rate changes and financial market performance. Termination of these relationships could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Each of the GLG Funds has appointed either GPCL (in the case of Cayman Islands funds and the Luxembourg fund) or GPAM (in the case of the Irish funds) as the manager under the terms of a management agreement, which is terminable on 30 days' written notice by either party (*i.e.*, the fund or the manager). The articles of association of each GLG Fund provide that the fund cannot terminate the management agreement unless holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding issued share capital have previously voted in favor of the termination at a general meeting of the fund. For each GLG Fund, the manager has appointed GLG Partners LP as investment manager under the terms of an investment management agreement, which is terminable on 30 days' written notice by either party (*i.e.*, the manager or the investment manager).

The historical returns attributable to the GLG Funds may not be indicative of our future results or of any returns expected on an investment in our common stock.

The historical and potential future returns of the GLG Funds are not directly linked to returns on our capital. Therefore, you should not conclude that continued positive performance of the GLG Funds will necessarily result in positive returns on an investment in our common stock. However, poor performance of the GLG Funds would cause a decline in our revenue from such funds, and would therefore have a negative effect on our performance and in all likelihood the returns on an investment in our common stock.

Our insurance arrangements may not be adequate to protect us.

Our business entails the risk of liability related to litigation from clients or third-party vendors and actions taken by regulatory agencies. There can be no assurance that a claim or claims will be covered by insurance or, if covered, will not exceed the limits of available insurance coverage, or that any insurer will remain solvent and will meet its obligations to provide us with coverage or that insurance coverage will continue to be available with sufficient limits at a reasonable cost. Renewals of insurance policies may expose us to additional costs through higher premiums or the assumption of higher deductibles or co-insurance liability. The future costs of maintaining insurance or meeting liabilities not covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We use substantial amounts of leverage to finance our business, which exposes us to substantial risks.

We have used a significant amount of borrowings to finance our business operations as a public company, including for the provision of working capital, warrant and share repurchases, making minimum tax distributions and limited partner profit share distributions, acquisition financing and general business purposes. This exposes us to the typical risks associated with the use of substantial leverage, including those discussed below under Risks Related to the GLG Funds. There are risks associated with the GLG Funds' use of leverage. These risks could result in an increase in our borrowing costs and could otherwise adversely affect our business in a material way. In addition, when our credit facilities expire, we will need to negotiate new credit facilities with our existing lender, replace them by entering into credit facilities with new lenders or find other sources of liquidity, and there is no guarantee that we will be able to do so on attractive terms or at all, particularly given the current crisis in the credit markets. See Part II, Item 7,

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources for a further discussion of our liquidity.

An increase in our borrowing costs may adversely affect our earnings and liquidity.

We have borrowed an aggregate of \$570.0 million under our revolving credit and term loan facilities. When these facilities become due on November 2, 2012, we will be required to refinance them by entering into new credit facilities or issuing debt securities, which could result in higher borrowing costs, or issuing equity, which would dilute

existing stockholders. We could also repay the revolving credit and term loan facilities by using cash on hand or cash from the sale of our assets. No assurance can be given that we will be able to enter into new credit facilities or issue debt or equity securities in the future on attractive terms, or at

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all, particularly given the current crisis in the credit markets, or that we will have sufficient cash on hand to repay the revolving credit and term loan facilities.

The term loans and revolving loans bear interest at a floating interest rate (currently 4.255%) based on 1-month LIBOR plus the applicable margin (currently 1.125%) based on certain financial ratios applicable to us and our consolidated subsidiaries. As such, the interest expense we incur will vary with changes in the applicable base rate. An increase in interest rates would adversely affect the market value of any fixed-rate debt investments and/or subject them to prepayment or extension risk, which may adversely affect our earnings and liquidity.

If we were deemed an investment company under the Investment Company Act, applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

A person will generally be deemed to be an investment company for purposes of the Investment Company Act, if:

it is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities; or

absent an applicable exemption, it owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis.

We believe that we are engaged primarily in the business of providing asset management and financial advisory services and not in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. We also believe that the primary source of income from our business will be properly characterized as income earned in exchange for the provision of services. We are an asset management and financial advisory firm and do not propose to engage primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Accordingly, we do not believe that we are an orthodox investment company as defined in Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act and described in the first bullet point above. Further, we have no material assets other than our equity interests in our subsidiaries, which in turn have no material assets, other than equity interests in other subsidiaries and inter-company debt. We do not believe our equity interests in our subsidiaries or the equity interests of these subsidiaries in our subsidiaries are investment securities. Moreover, because we believe that the subscriber shares in certain GLG Funds are neither securities nor investment securities, we believe that less than 40% of our total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis are comprised of assets that could be considered investment securities. Accordingly, we do not believe that we are an inadvertent investment company by virtue of the 40% test in Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act as described in the second bullet point above.

The Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder contain detailed parameters for the organization and operation of investment companies. Among other things, the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder limit prohibited transactions with affiliates, impose limitations on the issuance of debt and equity securities, generally prohibit the issuance of options and impose certain governance requirements. We intend to conduct our operations so that we will not be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act. If anything were to happen which would cause us to be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, requirements imposed by the Investment Company Act, including limitations on our capital structure, ability to transact business with affiliates (including our subsidiaries) and ability to compensate key employees, could make it impractical for us to continue our business as currently conducted, impair the agreements and arrangements between and among us, our subsidiaries and our senior managing directors, or any combination thereof, and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we may be required to limit the amount of investments that we make as a principal or otherwise conduct our business in a manner that does not subject us to the

registration and other requirements of the Investment Company Act.

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Recently, legislation was proposed in the U.S. that would subject hedge funds and private investment funds to increased SEC regulation and oversight by removing the exceptions from the definition of investment company typically relied upon by hedge funds to avoid any of the requirements of the Investment Company Act and instead replacing them with exemptions from certain of the requirements of the Investment Company Act. As a result, these hedge funds and private investment funds would be investment companies for purposes of the Investment Company Act. The proposed legislation would require that hedge funds or private investment funds that are investment companies with at least \$50 million in assets or AUM must meet the following additional conditions in order to maintain the exemption under the Investment Company Act:

registration with the SEC;

maintaining books and records required by the SEC;

cooperation with SEC examination or information requests;

filing of annual public information statements which would include, among other things:

the names and addresses of beneficial owners, any company with an ownership interest in the fund and the fund's primary accountant and primary broker;

an explanation of the structure of ownership in the fund;

a statement of any minimum required investment;

the total number of limited partners, members or other investors; and

the current value of the fund's assets and AUM; and

the establishment of certain anti-money laundering programs, policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to identify non-U.S. investors and their beneficial owners.

Should this legislation be adopted, the GLG Funds may become subject to these additional registration, reporting and other requirements. As a result, our compliance costs and burdens may increase and the additional restrictions and requirements may constrain our ability to conduct our business as currently conducted, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We and the GLG Funds may become subject to additional regulations which could increase the costs and burdens of compliance or impose additional restrictions which could have a material adverse effect on our business and the performance of the GLG Funds.

We may need to modify our strategies, businesses or operations, face increased constraints or incur additional costs in order to satisfy new regulatory requirements or to compete in a changed business environment.

Our business is subject to regulation by various regulatory authorities that are charged with protecting the interests of our customers. The activities of certain GLG entities are regulated primarily by the FSA in the United Kingdom and are also subject to regulation in the various other jurisdictions in which it operates, including the IFSRA, the CIMA and the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier in Luxembourg. The activities of GLG Inc. are regulated by the SEC following its registration as a U.S. investment adviser in January 2008. In addition, the GLG Funds are subject to regulation in the jurisdictions in which they are organized. These and other regulators in these jurisdictions

have broad regulatory powers dealing with all aspects of financial services including, among other things, the authority to make inquiries of companies regarding compliance with applicable regulations, to grant and in specific circumstances to vary or cancel permits and to regulate marketing and sales practices, advertising and the maintenance of adequate financial resources. We are also subject to applicable anti-money laundering regulations and net capital requirements in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

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In addition, the regulatory environment in which we operate frequently changes and has seen significant increased regulation in recent years. We may be materially adversely affected as a result of new or revised legislation or regulations or by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and regulations.

Our industry has been and may continue to be subject to increased regulation and public scrutiny. Such additional regulation could, among other things, increase our compliance costs or limit our ability to pursue investment opportunities. Recent rulemaking by the SEC, FSA and other regulatory authorities outside the United States and the United Kingdom, have imposed trading restrictions and reporting requirements on short selling, which have impacted certain of the investment strategies of the GLG Funds and managed accounts, and continued restrictions on or further regulations of short sales could negatively impact the performance of the GLG Funds and managed accounts.

Risks Related to the GLG Funds

We currently derive our revenues from management fees and administration fees based on the value of the assets under management in the GLG Funds and the accounts managed by us, and performance fees based on the performance of the GLG Funds and the accounts managed by us. Our stockholders are not investors in the GLG Funds and the accounts managed by us, but rather stockholders of an alternative asset manager. Our revenues could be adversely affected by many factors that could reduce assets under management or negatively impact the performance of the GLG Funds and accounts managed by us.

Valuation methodologies for certain assets in the GLG Funds can be subject to significant subjectivity.

In calculating the net asset values of the GLG Funds, administrators of the GLG Funds may rely on methodologies for calculating the value of assets in which the GLG Funds invest that we or other third parties supply. Such methodologies are advisory only but are not verified in advance by us or any third party, and the nature of some of the funds' investments is such that the methodologies may be subject to significant subjectivity and little verification or other due diligence and may not comply with generally accepted accounting practices or other valuation principles. Any allegation or finding that such methodologies are or have become, in whole or in part, incorrect or misleading could have an adverse effect on the valuation of the relevant GLG Funds and, accordingly, on the management fees and any performance fees receivable by us in respect of such funds.

Some of the GLG Funds and managed accounts are subject to emerging markets risks.

Some of the GLG Funds and managed accounts invest in sovereign debt issues by emerging market countries as well as in debt and equity investments of companies and other entities in emerging markets. Many emerging markets are developing both economically and politically and may have relatively unstable governments and economies based on only a few commodities or industries. Many emerging market countries do not have firmly established product markets, and companies may lack depth of management or may be vulnerable to political or economic developments such as nationalization of key industries. Investments in companies and other entities in emerging markets and investments in emerging market sovereign debt may involve a high degree of risk and may be speculative. Risks include (1) greater risk of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, social and political instability (including the risk of changes of government following elections or otherwise) and economic instability; (2) the relatively small current size of some of the markets for securities and other investments in emerging markets issuers and the current relatively low volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility; (3) certain national policies which may restrict a GLG Fund's or a managed account's investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; (4) the absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property; (5) the potential for higher rates of inflation or hyper-inflation; (6) currency risk and the imposition, extension or continuation of foreign exchange controls; (7) interest rate risk; (8) credit risk; (9) lower levels of democratic accountability; (10) differences

in accounting standards and auditing practices which may result in unreliable financial information; and (11) different corporate governance frameworks. The emerging markets risks described above increase counterparty risks for the GLG Funds and managed accounts investing in those markets. In addition, investor

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risk aversion to emerging markets can have a significant adverse affect on the value and/or liquidity of investments made in or exposed to such markets and can accentuate any downward movement in the actual or anticipated value of such investments which is caused by any of the factors described above.

Emerging markets are characterized by a number of market imperfections, analysis of which requires experience in the market and a range of complementary specialist skills. These inefficiencies include (1) the effect of politics on sovereign risk and asset price dynamics; and (2) institutional imperfections in emerging markets, such as deficiencies in formal bureaucracies, historical or cultural norms of behavior and access to information driving markets. While we seek to take advantage of these market imperfections to achieve investment performance for the GLG Funds and managed accounts, we cannot guarantee that will be able do so in the future. A failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, growth prospects, net inflows of AUM, revenues, results of operations and/or financial condition.

Many of the GLG Funds invest in foreign countries and securities of issuers located outside of the United States and the United Kingdom, which may involve foreign exchange, political, social and economic uncertainties and risks.

Many of the GLG Funds invest a portion of their assets in the equity, debt, loans or other securities of issuers located outside the United States and the United Kingdom. In addition to business uncertainties, such investments may be affected by changes in exchange values as well as political, social and economic uncertainty affecting a country or region. Many financial markets are not as developed or as efficient as those in the United States and the United Kingdom, and as a result, liquidity may be reduced and price volatility may be higher. The legal and regulatory environment may also be different, particularly with respect to bankruptcy and reorganization. Financial accounting standards and practices may differ, and there may be less publicly available information in respect of such companies.

Restrictions imposed or actions taken by foreign governments may adversely impact the value of our fund investments. Such restrictions or actions could include exchange controls, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits and adoption of other governmental restrictions which adversely affect the prices of securities or the ability to repatriate profits on investments or the capital invested itself. Income received by the GLG Funds from sources in some countries may be reduced by withholding and other taxes. Any such taxes paid by a GLG Fund will reduce the net income or return from such investments. While the GLG Funds will take these factors into consideration in making investment decisions, including when hedging positions, no assurance can be given that the GLG Funds will be able to fully avoid these risks or generate sufficient risk-adjusted returns.

There are risks associated with the GLG Funds investments in high yield and distressed debt.

The GLG Funds may invest in obligors and issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial financial needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive problems, or in obligors and issuers that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Among the problems involved in investments in troubled obligors and issuers is the fact that it may frequently be difficult to obtain full information as to the conditions of such obligors and issuers. The market prices of such investments are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and significant price volatility, and the spread between the bid and offer prices of such investments may be greater than normally expected. It may take a number of years for the market price of such investments to reflect their intrinsic value. Some of the investments held by the GLG Funds may not be widely traded, and depending on the investment profile of a particular GLG Fund, that fund's exposure to such investments may be substantial in relation to the market for those investments. In addition, there is no recognized market for some of the investments held in GLG Funds, with the result that such investments are likely to be illiquid. As a result of these factors, the investment objectives of the relevant funds may be more difficult to achieve.

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Fluctuations in interest rates may significantly affect the returns derived from the GLG Funds' investments.

Fluctuations in interest rates may significantly affect the return derived from investments within the GLG Funds, as well as the market values of, and the corresponding levels of gains or losses on, such investments. Such fluctuations could materially adversely affect investor sentiment towards fixed income and convertible debt instruments generally and the GLG Funds in particular and consequently could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The GLG Funds are subject to risks due to potential illiquidity of assets.

The GLG Funds may make investments or hold trading positions in markets that are volatile and which may become illiquid. Timely divestiture or sale of trading positions can be impaired by decreased trading volume, increased price volatility, concentrated trading positions, limitations on the ability to transfer positions in highly specialized or structured transactions to which it may be a party, and changes in industry and government regulations. It may be impossible or costly for the GLG Funds to liquidate positions rapidly in order to meet margin calls, redemption requests or otherwise, particularly if there are other market participants seeking to dispose of similar assets at the same time or the relevant market is otherwise moving against a position or in the event of trading halts or daily price movement limits on the market or otherwise. Moreover, these risks may be exacerbated for the GLG Funds that are funds of hedge funds. For example, if one of these funds of hedge funds were to invest a significant portion of its assets in two or more hedge funds that each had illiquid positions in the same issuer, the illiquidity risk for these funds of hedge funds would be compounded.

There are risks associated with the GLG Funds' use of leverage.

The GLG Funds have, and may in the future, use leverage by borrowing on the account of funds on a secured and/or unsecured basis and pursuant to repurchase arrangements and/or deferred purchase agreements. Leverage can also be employed in a variety of other ways including margining (that is, an amount of cash or securities an investor deposits with a broker when borrowing to buy investments) and the use of futures, warrants, options and other derivative products. Generally, leverage is used with the intention of increasing the overall level of investment in a fund. Higher investment levels may offer the potential for higher returns. This exposes investors to increased risk as leverage can increase the fund's market exposure and volatility. For instance, a purchase or sale of a leveraged investment may result in losses in excess of the amount initially deposited as margin for the investment. This increased market exposure and volatility could have a material adverse effect on the return of the funds.

In the current tight credit environment, the GLG Funds and accounts we manage may not be able to obtain credit for leveraging or hedging purposes at the same level or cost as they have in the past, which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the GLG Funds and managed accounts.

Following the failure of Lehman Brothers and the acquisitions of Bear Stearns and Merrill Lynch, there has been a significant consolidation in the financial services industry and there are fewer prime brokers available to service hedge funds and other investment funds. The remaining prime brokers are reducing significantly the amount of credit available to such funds, including the GLG Funds and managed accounts, for leveraging or hedging purposes or imposing stricter margin and other terms on such borrowings. As a result, the GLG Funds and managed accounts may not be able to employ leveraging or hedging strategies to the same degree as in the past to increase the overall level of investments in the funds to generate higher returns or to use futures, warrants, options and other derivative products to hedge those investments. In addition, the increased financing costs of employing such leveraging or hedging strategies may partially or entirely offset any potential performance gains to be derived from the leveraging or hedging strategy employed by the GLG Funds and managed accounts. These limitations and costs could have a material adverse effect on the returns generated by the GLG Funds and managed accounts.

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In addition, the special assets vehicles into which certain private placement and other not readily realizable investments in the portfolios of several of the GLG Funds were contributed may not be able to obtain credit to implement hedging strategies with regard to these investments to the same extent as when these investments formed part of the portfolios of the main GLG Funds. The inability to hedge these investments could negatively impact the investment returns obtained by the special assets vehicles. Previously, when these investments were included in the broader portfolio of a particular GLG Fund, the GLG Fund was able to borrow against those investments in order to implement its leveraging and hedging strategies.

There are risks associated with the GLG Funds' investments in derivatives.

The GLG Funds may make investments in derivatives. These investments are subject to a variety of risks. Examples of such risks may include, but are not limited to:

limitation of risk assessment methodologies. Decisions to enter into these derivatives and other securities contracts will be based on estimates of returns and probabilities of loss derived from our own calculations and analysis. There can be no assurance that the estimates or the methodologies, or the assumptions which underlie such estimates and methodologies, will turn out to be valid or appropriate;

risks underlying the derivative and securities contracts. A general rise in the frequency, occurrence or severity of certain non-financial risks such as accidents and/or natural catastrophes will lead to a general decrease in the returns and the possibility of returns from these derivatives and securities contracts, which will not be reflected in the methodology or assumption underlying the analysis of any specific derivative or securities contract; and

particular risks. The particular instruments in which we will invest on behalf of the GLG Funds may produce an unusually and unexpectedly high amount of losses, which will not be reflected in the methodology or assumptions underlying the analysis of any specific derivative or securities contract.

The GLG Funds and accounts we manage are subject to risks in using prime brokers, custodians, administrators and other agents.

All of the GLG Funds and managed accounts depend on the services of prime brokers, custodians, administrators and other agents and third parties in connection with certain securities transactions. As a result of ongoing consolidation in the financial services industry, our access to certain financial intermediaries, such as prime brokers or trading counterparties, may be reduced or eliminated. This may reduce our ability to diversify the exposures of the GLG Funds and managed accounts to these intermediaries which may increase operational risks or transaction costs, which may result in lower investment performance by the GLG Funds and managed accounts. In addition, the smaller number of service providers may result in tighter terms for transactions with the GLG Funds and managed accounts and the loss of specialized expertise with certain products used by the GLG Funds and managed accounts.

Following the collapse of Lehman Brothers, the GLG Funds and several GLG clients with managed accounts have claims as creditors and/or as trust asset claimants against Lehman Brothers International (Europe) (LBIE) and, in some cases, other Lehman Brothers entities. These claims will likely take an extended period of time to resolve and, in some cases, may remain unsatisfied. There are also a number of open factual and legal issues surrounding such claims.

On September 15, 2008, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (the ultimate parent company of the UK Lehman Brothers firms) filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in the United States and LBIE, the principal European broker-dealer for the Lehman Brothers group, was placed into administration by order of the English court. Lehman Brothers' prime brokerage unit in the United Kingdom was one of the business groups forming part of LBIE. Other Lehman Brothers

entities have also filed for or commenced insolvency-related proceedings, including Lehman Brothers Inc. (LBI),
Lehman Brothers U.S. broker-dealer.

Nearly all of the GLG Funds and several of the GLG institutional managed accounts at that time utilized LBIE as a
prime broker. All of the GLG Funds and managed accounts at that time had LBIE, and a small

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number of GLG Funds and managed accounts had LBI, as a trading counterparty. In addition, all of GLG's private client managed accounts at that time used LBIE, and a small number of GLG's private clients additionally used LBI, as a custodian and broker for their accounts.

As a consequence of LBIE being in administration, the GLG Funds and, to the best of our knowledge, the managed accounts which used LBIE as a prime broker, have been unable to access their assets, including all securities and cash, deposited with LBIE. In addition, the appointment of the joint administrators in respect of LBIE triggered defaults under certain agreements between each GLG Fund and LBIE, including certain trading agreements, resulting in either (i) automatic termination of these agreements or (ii) the entitlement of the relevant GLG Fund to terminate the relevant agreement. The GLG Funds have in general elected to terminate their agreements with LBIE to quantify amounts owing to and from LBIE under trading agreements, reduce market risks, reduce exposure to a net amount, limit LBIE's rights and/or crystallize rights and obligations between the parties with a view to allowing LBIE to release assets, among other factors.

We currently estimate that the combined net direct exposure of the GLG Funds to LBIE and other entities in the Lehman Brothers group amounts to approximately \$95.0 million. Our assessment of this exposure is based upon a number of assumptions which we believe to be reasonable based upon information which is currently available to us, including that:

amounts which LBIE was required to treat as client money under the rules of the U.K. Financial Services Authority and not use in the course of its business were and are, in fact, so held, and that there will be no material under-segregation or shortfall in recoveries of client monies (although we note that the joint administrators of LBIE have indicated that the insolvencies of affiliates of LBIE in multiple jurisdictions and other factors may result in under-segregation or shortfalls which could negatively impact recovery of client money deposits materially);

even though LBIE or its affiliates may be entitled to withhold assets to satisfy any net indebtedness owed to them, there will be no material shortfall in the recovery of assets held on trust by LBIE as a custodian, or by LBI as a sub-custodian for LBIE, or by any other sub-custodian appointed by LBIE with regard to the assets of a GLG Fund;

the information we have received to date from the administrators of LBIE in relation to the re-hypothecation of GLG Fund assets by LBIE is true and accurate;

unsettled transactions between GLG Funds and LBIE at the time LBIE entered into administration proceedings will be determined on the basis of a cash settlement of those trades, in accordance with contractual agreements between the affected GLG Fund and LBIE, or cancelled, in each case, as determined by us;

the cash settlement amounts for terminated over-the-counter derivatives and other transactions will be as determined by us;

the recovery on amounts estimated to be unsecured claims against LBIE is valued at zero; and

there are no other facts or factors, which if known to us, would lead us to conclude that the business of LBIE was conducted otherwise than in accordance with the contractual documentation or that any of our assumptions is incorrect.

Our exposure estimate is based upon legal and professional opinion obtained for the purpose of determining the rights and obligations of the GLG Funds. The current NAVs of the GLG Funds reflect these assumptions, including that the

recovery on amounts estimated to be unsecured claims will be valued at zero and that assets, which based on our records are held in custody by LBIE, should be marked to market.

It has not been possible, thus far, to obtain any meaningful visibility or transparency from Lehman Brothers or the PricewaterhouseCoopers administrators appointed in respect of LBIE in relation to the actual location and status of custody assets. It is not possible to say with certainty if or when these assets will be returned to the GLG Funds, whether the above assumptions will be validated, or whether the size of the GLG Funds' apparent entitlement should be adjusted upwards or downwards. It is possible that, in respect of some

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or all of the long positions, the GLG Funds will not receive the return of assets from Lehman Brothers and may instead be exposed as a general creditor of one or more of the insolvent Lehman Brothers entities. Accordingly, until we are able to fully reconcile our information and assumptions with the administrators of LBIE and/or resolve any outstanding commercial and legal disagreement or uncertainties with LBIE, these estimates could change or the assumptions may prove to be incorrect, and the estimated exposure of the GLG Funds could be materially greater or lesser.

We are unable to estimate the exposure our institutional managed accounts have to LBIE as a prime broker because the clients in these cases maintain the relationships with their third party service providers, such as prime brokers, custodians and administrators, nor do we have access to the terms of their agreements with LBIE or know the extent of exposure these clients may have to LBIE outside of our managed account.

As a consequence of the administration of LBIE and the liquidation proceedings under the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, as amended, of LBI, our private clients have been unable to access their assets, including all securities and cash, in their respective accounts with LBIE or LBI managed by us. To the extent our private clients assets constitute securities held in custody by LBIE or LBI, we believe the clients should recover these securities to the extent these securities do not collateralize amounts owing by our clients to LBIE or LBI. To the extent our private client s assets constitute cash held by LBIE as client money, we believe the clients should recover in the same proportion as all LBIE clients recover client money, with any shortfall possibly (but we cannot say with certainty) resulting in an unsecured claim against the LBIE estate. To the extent private clients are owed amounts under trading contracts with LBIE or LBI, we believe such amounts will constitute unsecured claims against LBIE or LBI, as the case may be. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the position of any individual private client will depend on the facts and circumstances surrounding such private client s claims, as well as their particular legal rights and obligations pursuant to their agreements with LBIE or LBI.

The GLG Funds have, in the aggregate, recognized losses as a result of the foregoing and, the GLG Funds and managed accounts may incur additional losses if our estimates change and/or the assumptions we have made or outside opinions we have obtained prove incorrect. In any event, the GLG Funds and managed accounts will suffer substantial delay before there is a final resolution as to exposure and the ultimate recovery. If our clients, including the GLG Funds, do not fully recover their assets, suffer losses or substantial delays, they might redeem their investments, lose confidence in us and or make claims against us, our affiliates and/or the GLG Funds.

The GLG Funds and accounts we manage are subject to counterparty risk with regard to over-the-counter instruments and other swap or hedging transactions. The actual or perceived weakness of counterparties could increase the exposure of the GLG Funds and managed accounts to these counterparty and credit risks.

In light of the current instability of the financial markets, the GLG Funds and managed accounts also face the increased risk of potential bankruptcies or significant credit deterioration of major financial institutions, including prime brokers, custodians and other agents, some of which have substantial relationships with the GLG Funds and managed accounts, increasing exposure to the related counterparty risks. Furthermore, the combinations of financial service firms announced in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 have increased the concentration of counterparty risk for the GLG Funds and managed accounts. The credit quality of these exposures may be affected by many factors, such as economic and business conditions or deterioration in the financial condition of an individual counterparty, group of counterparties or asset classes. Difficulties of this nature affecting counterparties have the potential to result in significant exposures, whether counterparty, credit or otherwise, for the GLG Funds and managed accounts and negatively impact our business and results of operations.

In the event of the insolvency of any counterparty or any prime broker or custodian, the GLG Funds and managed accounts may only rank as unsecured creditors in respect of sums due to them or may be exposed to the

under-segregation of assets, fraud or other factors which may result in the recovery of less than all of the property of the GLG Funds or managed accounts than was held in custody or safekeeping. Any losses will be

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borne by the GLG funds and managed accounts and there could be a substantial delay in recovering these assets. In addition, cash held by the GLG Funds and managed accounts with a prime broker or custodian may not be segregated from the prime broker's or custodian's own cash, and the GLG Funds and managed accounts may therefore rank as unsecured creditors in relation thereto. Defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, the solvency of counterparties with which we execute transactions on behalf of the GLG Funds and managed accounts may increase operational risks or transaction costs, which may result in lower investment performance by the GLG Funds and managed accounts.

The GLG Funds and managed accounts may also enter into currency, interest rate, total return or other swaps which may be surrogates for other instruments such as currency forwards and interest rate options. The value of such instruments, which generally depends upon price movements in the underlying assets as well as counterparty risk, will influence the performance of the GLG Funds and managed accounts and, therefore, a decrease in the value of such instruments could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. In particular, certain GLG Funds frequently trade in debt securities and other obligations, either directly or on an assignment basis. Consequently, those GLG Funds will be subject to risk of default by the debtor or obligor in relation to their debt securities and other obligations, which could result in lower investment performance by those GLG Funds and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The GLG Funds and managed accounts are subject to systemic risk due to the interconnectedness and recent consolidation of financial institutions as the failure of any one institution may expose the GLG Funds and managed accounts to risk of loss.

The financial markets generally are characterized by extensive interconnections among financial institutions. These interconnections present significant risks to the GLG Funds and managed accounts as the failure or perceived weakness of any counterparties has the potential to expose the GLG Funds and managed accounts to risk of loss. Financial institutions, including banks, broker-dealers and insurance companies, have historically been the most significant counterparties of the GLG Funds and managed accounts. Credit risk may arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This systemic risk may adversely affect the financial intermediaries (such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges) with which the GLG Funds and managed accounts interact on a daily basis.

Concerns of counterparties about the financial strength of the GLG Funds and managed accounts may impact their willingness to enter into transactions with the GLG Funds and managed accounts

If the GLG Funds and managed accounts experience diminished financial strength or stability, actual or perceived, including due to market or regulatory developments, business developments or results of operations, counterparties may become less willing to enter into transactions with the GLG Funds and managed accounts or our ability to enter into financial transactions on behalf of the GLG Funds and managed accounts on terms acceptable to us may be materially compromised.

GLG Fund investments are subject to numerous additional risks.

GLG Fund investments, including investments by its external fund of hedge funds products in other hedge funds, are subject to numerous additional risks, including the following:

certain of the GLG Funds are newly established funds without any operating history or are managed by management companies or general partners who do not have a significant track record as an independent manager;

generally, there are few limitations on the execution of the GLG Funds investment strategies, which are subject to the sole discretion of the management company of such funds;

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the GLG Funds may engage in short-selling, which is subject to the theoretically unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on how much the price of a security may appreciate before the short position is closed out. A GLG Fund may be subject to losses if a security lender demands return of the lent securities and an alternative lending source cannot be found or if the GLG Fund is otherwise unable to borrow securities that are necessary to hedge its positions;

credit risk may arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This systemic risk may adversely affect the financial intermediaries (such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges) with which the GLG Funds interact on a daily basis;

the efficacy of investment and trading strategies depends largely on the ability to establish and maintain an overall market position in a combination of financial instruments. Trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner due to various circumstances, including systems failures or human error. In such event, the GLG Funds might only be able to acquire some but not all of the components of the position, or if the overall position were to need adjustment, the GLG Funds might not be able to make such adjustment. As a result, the GLG Funds would not be able to achieve the market position selected by the management company or general partner of such funds, and might incur a loss in liquidating their position; and

the investments held by the GLG Funds are subject to risks relating to investments in commodities, equities, bonds, futures, options and other derivatives, the prices of which are highly volatile and may be subject to the theoretically unlimited risk of loss in certain circumstances, including if the fund writes a call option. Price movements of commodities, futures and options contracts and payments pursuant to swap agreements are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, credit market conditions, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments and national and international political and economic events and policies. The value of futures, options and swap agreements also depends upon the price of the commodities underlying them. In addition, the assets of the GLG Funds are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of their clearinghouses or counterparties. Most U.S. commodities exchanges limit fluctuations in certain commodity interest prices during a single day by imposing daily price fluctuation limits or daily limits, the existence of which may reduce liquidity or effectively curtail trading in particular markets.

The due diligence process that we undertake in connection with investments by the GLG Funds may not reveal all facts that may be relevant in connection with an investment.

Before making investments, we conduct due diligence that we deem reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. When conducting due diligence, we may be required to evaluate important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants and investment banks may be involved in the due diligence process in varying degrees depending on the type of investment. Nevertheless, when conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, we rely on the resources available to us, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. The due diligence investigation that we carry out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight certain facts that could adversely affect the value of the investment.

The GLG Funds make investments in companies that the GLG Funds do not control.

Investments by most of the GLG Funds include debt instruments and equity securities of companies that the GLG Funds do not control. Such instruments and securities may be acquired by the GLG Funds through trading activities or through purchases of securities from the issuer. These investments are subject to the risk that the company in which the investment is made may make business, financial or management decisions with which we do not agree or that the majority stakeholders or the management of the company may take

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risks or otherwise act in a manner that does not serve our interests. If any of the foregoing were to occur, the values of investments by the GLG Funds could decrease and our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow could suffer as a result.

Risk management activities may adversely affect the return on the GLG Funds investments.

When managing their exposure to market risks, the GLG Funds may from time to time use forward contracts, options, swaps, credit default swaps, caps, collars and floors or pursue other strategies or use other forms of derivative instruments to limit our exposure to changes in the relative values of investments that may result from market developments, including changes in prevailing interest rates, currency exchange rates and commodity prices. The success of any hedging or other derivative transactions generally will depend on the ability to correctly predict market changes, the degree of correlation between price movements of a derivative instrument, the position being hedged, the creditworthiness of the counterparty and other factors. As a result, while the GLG Funds may enter into a transaction in order to reduce their exposure to market risks, the transaction may result in poorer overall investment performance than if it had not been executed. Such transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of a hedged position increases.

The GLG Funds may be subject to U.K. tax if we do not qualify for the U.K. Investment Manager Exemption.

Certain of the GLG Funds may, under U.K. tax legislation, be regarded as carrying on a trade in the United Kingdom through their investment manager, GLG Partners LP. It is our intention to organize our affairs such that neither the investment manager nor the group companies that are partners in the investment manager constitute a U.K. branch or permanent establishment of the GLG Funds by reason of exemptions provided by Section 127 of the Finance Act 1995 and Schedule 26 of the Finance Act 2003. These exemptions, which apply in respect of income tax and corporation tax respectively, are substantially similar and are each often referred to as the Investment Manager Exemption (IME).

We cannot assure you that the conditions of the IME will be met at all times in respect of every fund. Failure to qualify for the IME in respect of a fund could subject the fund to U.K. tax liability, which, if not paid, would become the liability of GLG Partners LP, as investment manager. This U.K. tax liability could be substantial.

In organizing our affairs such that we are able to meet the IME conditions, we will take account of a statement of practice published by the U.K. tax authorities that sets out their interpretation of the law. A revised version of this statement was published on July 20, 2007. The revised statement applies with immediate effect, but under grandfathering provisions we may follow the original statement in respect of the GLG Funds until December 31, 2009 and, therefore, the revised statement has no impact until 2010. Furthermore, we believe that the changes in practice that have been introduced will not have a material impact on our ability to meet the IME conditions in respect of the GLG Funds.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

Since our principal operations are located in the United Kingdom, we may encounter risks specific to companies located outside the United States.

Since our principal operations are located in the United Kingdom, we are exposed to additional risks that could negatively impact our future results of operations, including but not limited to:

tariffs and trade barriers;

regulations related to customs and import/export matters;

tax issues, such as tax law changes and variations in tax laws as compared to the United States;

cultural differences; and

foreign exchange controls.

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We are a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE Listed Company Manual and, as a result, qualify for, and rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance standards, which may limit the presence of independent directors on our board of directors or board committees.

Our Principals, their Trustees and certain other GLG Shareowners who have entered into a voting agreement beneficially own shares of our common stock and Series A voting preferred stock which collectively represent approximately 52% of our voting power. Accordingly, they have the ability to elect our board of directors and thereby control our management and affairs. Therefore, we are a controlled company for purposes of Section 303(A) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual.

As a controlled company, we are exempt from certain governance requirements otherwise required by the NYSE, including the requirement that we have a nominating and corporate governance committee. Under these rules, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, a group or another company is a controlled company and is exempt from certain corporate governance requirements, including requirements that (1) a majority of the board of directors consist of independent directors, (2) compensation of officers be determined or recommended to the board of directors by a majority of its independent directors or by a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors and (3) director nominees be selected or recommended for selection by a majority of the independent directors or by a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors. We utilize some of these exemptions. For example, we do not have a nominating committee. Accordingly, the procedures for approving significant corporate decisions can be determined by directors who have a direct or indirect interest in the matters and you do not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of other companies that are required to comply with the rules of the NYSE. In addition, our board of directors currently consists of 50% of independent directors in reliance on the exemption from the majority independent director requirement.

Because of their ownership of approximately 52% of our voting power, our Principals, their Trustees and certain other GLG Shareowners are also able to determine the outcome of all matters requiring stockholder approval (other than those requiring a super-majority vote) and are able to cause or prevent a change of control of our company or a change in the composition of our board of directors, and could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of our company. In addition, because they collectively may determine the outcome of a stockholder vote, they could deprive stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company, and that voting control could ultimately affect the market price of our common stock.

Certain provisions in our organizational documents and Delaware law make it difficult for someone to acquire control of us.

Provisions in our organizational documents make it more difficult and expensive for a third party to acquire control of us even if a change of control would be beneficial to the interests of our stockholders. For example, our organizational documents require advance notice for proposals by stockholders and nominations, place limitations on convening stockholder meetings and authorize the issuance of preferred shares that could be issued by our board of directors to thwart a takeover attempt. In addition, our organizational documents require the affirmative vote of at least 66²/₃% of the combined voting power of all outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote generally, voting together as a single class, to adopt, alter, amend or repeal our by-laws; remove a director (other than directors elected by a series of our preferred stock, if any, entitled to elect a class of directors) from office, with or without cause; and amend, alter or repeal certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation which require a stockholder vote higher than a majority vote, including the amendment provision itself, or to adopt any provision inconsistent with those provisions.

Because of their ownership of approximately 52% of the our voting power, the Principals, their Trustees and certain other GLG Shareowners are able to determine the outcome of all matters requiring stockholder approval (other than

those requiring a super-majority vote) and are able to cause or prevent a change of control of our company or a change in the composition of our board of directors, and could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of our company. Certain provisions of Delaware law may also delay or prevent a transaction that could cause a change in our control. The market price of our shares could be adversely

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affected to the extent that the Principals' control over us, as well as provisions of our organizational documents, discourage potential takeover attempts that our stockholders may favor.

An active market for our common stock may not develop.

Our common stock is currently listed on the NYSE and trades under the symbol "GLG". However, we cannot assure you a regular trading market of our shares will develop on the NYSE or elsewhere or, if developed, that any market will be sustained. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of the likelihood that an active trading market for our shares will develop or be maintained, the liquidity of any trading market, your ability to sell your shares when desired, or at all, or the prices that you may obtain for your shares.

The value of our common stock and warrants may be adversely affected by market volatility.

Since the Acquisition, the market prices of our shares of common stock and warrants have experienced significant volatility and depreciation and they may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations or further declines. In addition, the trading volume in our shares and warrants may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market prices of our shares and warrants decline significantly, you may be unable to resell your shares and warrants at or above your purchase price, if at all. We cannot assure you that the market price of our shares and warrants will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect the price of our shares and warrants or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our shares and warrants include:

variations in our quarterly operating results or dividends;

failure to meet analysts' earnings estimates or failure to meet, or the lowering of, our own earnings guidance;

publication of research reports about us or the investment management industry or the failure of securities analysts to cover our shares;

additions or departures of the Principals and other key personnel;

adverse market reaction to any indebtedness we may incur or securities we may issue in the future;

actions by stockholders;

changes in market valuations of similar companies;

speculation in the press or investment community;

changes or proposed changes in laws or regulations or differing interpretations thereof affecting our business or enforcement of these laws and regulations, or announcements relating to these matters;

adverse publicity about the asset management industry generally or individual scandals, specifically; and

general market and economic conditions, including the substantial volatility experienced in the financial markets in September 2008 and following months.

If prevailing market and business conditions or similar ones continue to exist or worsen, we could experience continuing or adverse effects on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We may not be able to pay dividends on our common stock.

As a holding company, our ability to pay dividends is subject to the ability of our subsidiaries to provide cash to us. We intend to distribute dividends to our stockholders and/or repurchase our common stock at such time and in such amounts to be determined by our board of directors. Accordingly, we expect to cause our subsidiaries to make distributions to their stockholders or partners, as applicable, in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay such dividends to our stockholders or make such repurchases, as applicable; however, no assurance can be given that such distributions or stock repurchases will or can be made. Our board can reduce or eliminate our dividend, or decide not to repurchase our common stock, at any time, in its discretion. For

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example, in December 2008, in light of the existing economic environment, our board determined not to continue paying a regular dividend on its common stock in order to retain capital. The board will consider re-establishing the regular quarterly dividend as well as the payment of a special dividend as and when it determines appropriate in the future. Our subsidiaries will be required to make minimum tax distributions and intend to make limited partner profit share distributions to our key personnel pursuant to our limited partner profit share arrangement prior to distributing dividends to our stockholders or repurchasing our common stock. If our subsidiaries have insufficient funds to make these distributions, we may have to borrow funds or sell assets, which could materially adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition. In addition, our subsidiaries' earnings may be insufficient to enable them to make required minimum tax distributions or intended limited partner profit share distributions to their stockholders, partners or members, as applicable, because, among other things, our subsidiaries may not have sufficient capital surplus to pay dividends or make distributions under the laws of the relevant jurisdiction of incorporation or organization or may not satisfy regulatory requirements of capital adequacy, including the regulatory capital requirements of the FSA in the United Kingdom or the Financial Groups Directive of the European Community. We will also be restricted from paying dividends or making stock repurchases under our credit facility in the event of a default or if we are required to make mandatory prepayment of principal thereunder.

To complete the Acquisition, we incurred a large amount of debt, which will limit our ability to fund general corporate requirements and obtain additional financing, limit our flexibility in responding to business opportunities and competitive developments and increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions.

We have incurred \$570.0 million of indebtedness to finance the Acquisition, transaction costs, deferred underwriting fees and our operations. As a result of the substantial fixed costs associated with these debt obligations, we expect that:

a decrease in revenues will result in a disproportionately greater percentage decrease in earnings;

we may not have sufficient liquidity to fund all of these fixed costs if our revenues decline or costs increase;

we may have to use our working capital to fund these fixed costs instead of funding general corporate requirements, including capital expenditures; and

we may not have sufficient liquidity to respond to business opportunities, competitive developments and adverse economic conditions.

These debt obligations may also impair our ability to obtain additional financing, if needed, and our flexibility in the conduct of our business. Moreover, the terms of our indebtedness restrict our ability to take certain actions, including the incurrence of additional indebtedness, mergers and acquisitions, investments at the parent company level and asset sales. Our ability to pay the fixed costs associated with our debt obligations depends on our operating performance and cash flow, which will in turn depend on general economic conditions. A failure to pay interest or indebtedness when due could result in a variety of adverse consequences, including the acceleration of our indebtedness. In such a situation, it is unlikely that we would be able to fulfill our obligations under or repay the accelerated indebtedness or otherwise cover our fixed costs.

In addition, we are bound by certain financial covenants relating to our debt obligations. These financial covenants require that we have fee paying AUM on December 31, 2008 of at least \$15 billion, which is tested annually and increases \$500 million per year until 2012, and that we maintain at the end of each fiscal quarter a leverage ratio of not more than 4.5:1, which is calculated on the basis of adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization on a last twelve months basis. While we were in compliance with these financial covenants as of

December 31, 2008, there can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to comply with these covenants in the future. Failure to comply with these financial covenants could result in

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adverse consequences, including the acceleration of our indebtedness. Factors that may affect our ability to comply with these financial covenants include:

the performance of the GLG Funds prior to the end of each relevant measurement period;

future net inflows and outflows;

currency movements principally Euro versus the U.S. dollar; and,

the level of our cash compensation and general and administration expenses.

As a result of the Acquisition, we incur significant non-cash amortization charges related to equity-based compensation expense associated with the vesting of certain equity-based awards, which reduces our net income and may result in further net losses.

Compensation and benefits post-acquisition reflect the amortization of a significant non-cash equity-based compensation expense associated with the vesting of equity-based awards over the next four years. The compensation and benefits expense relates to the 10,000,000 shares of our common stock issued for the benefit of our employees, service providers and certain key personnel under our 2007 Restricted Stock Plan; 33,000,000 shares of our common stock and \$150 million in cash and promissory notes issued for the benefit of certain of our key personnel participating in our equity participation plan; and 77,604,988 shares of common stock and 58,904,993 exchangeable Class B ordinary shares of FA Sub 2 Limited subject to an agreement among our principals and trustees. These shares are subject to certain vesting and forfeiture provisions, and the related share-based compensation expenses are being recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. This treatment under GAAP reduces our net income and may result in further net losses in future periods.

Fulfilling our obligations as a public company will be expensive and time consuming.

As a public company, we are required to prepare and file periodic and other reports with the SEC under applicable U.S. federal securities laws and to comply with other requirements of U.S. federal securities laws, such as establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In addition, under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related rules and regulations of the SEC, as well as the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, we are required to maintain certain corporate governance practices and to adhere to a variety of reporting requirements and accounting rules. Compliance with these obligations requires significant time and resources from our management and our finance and accounting staff, may require additional staffing and infrastructure and will make some activities more time consuming and costly. We incur significant legal, accounting, insurance and financial costs as a public company. As a result of the increased costs associated with being a public company, our operating income as a percentage of revenue is likely to be lower.

The failure to address actual or perceived conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of the investment by the Principals and other key personnel of at least 50% of the after-tax cash proceeds they received in the Acquisition in GLG Funds, may damage our reputation and materially adversely affect our business.

As a result of the \$558 million of net AUM that the Principals, the Trustees and certain key personnel have invested in the GLG Funds as of December 31, 2008, other investors in the GLG Funds may perceive conflicts of interest regarding investments in the GLG Funds in which the Principals, the Trustees and other key personnel are personally invested. Actual or perceived conflicts of interests could give rise to investor dissatisfaction or litigation and our reputation could be damaged if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with these conflicts of interest. Investor

dissatisfaction or litigation in connection with conflicts of interest could materially adversely affect our reputation and our business in a number of ways, including as a result of redemptions by investors from the GLG Funds and a reluctance of counterparties do business with us.

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We may choose to redeem our outstanding warrants at a time that is disadvantageous to our warrant holders.

We may redeem the warrants issued as a part of our publicly traded units and the co-investment warrants at any time beginning December 21, 2007, in whole and not in part, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant, upon a minimum of 30 days prior written notice of redemption, if and only if, the last sales price of our common stock equals or exceeds \$14.25 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending three business days before we send the notice of redemption. Redemption of the warrants could force the warrant holders (1) to exercise the warrants and pay the exercise price therefor at a time when it may be disadvantageous for the holders to do so, (2) to sell the warrants at the then current market price when they might otherwise wish to hold the warrants or (3) to accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the warrants are called for redemption, is likely to be substantially less than the market value of the warrants.

Our outstanding warrants may be exercised in the future, which would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to our stockholders. This might have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Excluding 12,000,003 warrants beneficially owned by our founders and their affiliates, which are not currently exercisable, as of February 23, 2009, there were 42,484,674 outstanding warrants to purchase shares of common stock, which were exercisable beginning on December 21, 2007. These warrants would only be exercised if the \$7.50 per share exercise price is below the market price of our common stock. To the extent they are exercised, additional shares of our common stock will be issued, which will result in dilution to our stockholders and increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market could adversely affect the market price of our shares.

Risks Related to Taxation

Our effective income tax rate depends on various factors and may increase as our business expands into countries with higher tax rates or as we repatriate more profits to the U.S.

There can be no assurance that we will continue to have a low effective income tax rate. We are a U.S. corporation that is subject to the U.S. corporate income tax on its taxable income. Our low effective tax rate is primarily attributable to the asset basis step-up resulting from the acquisition of GLG and the associated 15-year goodwill amortization deduction for U.S. tax purposes. Going forward, our effective income tax rate will be a function of our overall earnings, the income tax rates in the jurisdictions in which our entities do business, the type and relative amount of income earned by our entities in these jurisdictions and the timing and amount of repatriation of profits back to the United States in the form of dividends. We expect that our effective income tax rate may increase as our business expands into countries with higher tax rates. In addition, allocation of income among business activities and entities is subject to detailed and complex rules and depends on the facts and circumstances. No assurance can be given that the facts and circumstances or the rules will not change from year to year or that taxing authorities will not be able to successfully challenge such allocations.

U.S. persons who own 10% or more of our voting stock may be subject to higher U.S. tax rates on a sale of the stock.

U.S. persons who hold 10% or more (actually and/or constructively) of the total combined voting power of all classes of our voting stock may on the sale of the stock be subject to U.S. tax at ordinary income tax rates (rather than at capital gain tax rates) on the portion of their taxable gain attributed to undistributed offshore earnings. This would be the result if we are treated (for U.S. federal income tax purposes) as principally availed to hold the stock of foreign corporation(s) and the stock ownership in us satisfies the stock ownership test for determining controlled foreign

corporation (CFC) status (determined as if we were a foreign corporation). A foreign corporation is a CFC if, for an uninterrupted period of 30 days or more during any taxable year, more than 50% of its stock (by vote or value) is owned by 10% U.S. Shareholders . A U.S. person is a 10% U.S. Shareholder if such person owns (actually and/or constructively) 10% or more of

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the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote of such corporation. As of the end of 2008, approximately 31% of our stock is treated as directly or constructively owned by 10% U.S. Shareholders. Therefore, any U.S. person who considers acquiring (directly, indirectly and/or constructively) 10% or more of our outstanding stock should first consult with his or her tax advisor.

Our U.K. tax liability will be higher if the interest expense incurred by our subsidiary FA Sub 3 Limited cannot be fully utilized for U.K. tax purposes.

Our subsidiary FA Sub 3 Limited incurred debt to finance the acquisition of GLG and is claiming a deduction for U.K. tax purposes for the interest expense incurred on such debt. If the interest expense incurred by FA Sub 3 Limited cannot be fully utilized for U.K. tax purposes against U.K. income, our U.K. tax liability might increase significantly. See also Our tax position might change as a result of a change in tax laws. below for a discussion of U.K. government proposals on interest deductibility.

Our tax position might change as a result of a change in tax laws.

Since we operate our business in the United Kingdom, the United States and internationally, we are subject to many different tax laws. Tax laws (and the interpretations of tax laws by taxing authorities) are subject to frequent change, sometimes retroactively. There can be no assurance that any such changes in the tax laws applicable to us will not adversely affect our tax position.

Following the publication of a discussion document entitled Taxation of foreign profits of companies on June 21, 2007, the U.K. government published draft legislation and guidance on December 9, 2008. The draft legislation includes the introduction of a worldwide debt cap which may restrict the deductibility of interest expense incurred by U.K. resident entities. The draft legislation is designed to ensure that the U.K. corporation tax deductions for financing costs do not exceed the worldwide external finance costs of the group. It should be noted that the provisions released are a consultation draft and may be subject to extensive revision before becoming law. A consultation period is due to end on March 3, 2009 and the proposed date for enactment of the draft legislation was April 1, 2009, though a later date now appears possible. While it is not currently anticipated that we will be adversely impacted by these rules, no assurances can be given that the legislation, if and when enacted, will not restrict the ability of our subsidiary FA Sub 3 Limited to claim a tax deduction for the full amount of its interest expense.

The U.S. Congress is considering changes to U.S. income tax laws which would increase the U.S. income tax rate imposed on carried interest earnings and would subject to U.S. corporate income tax certain publicly held private equity firms and hedge funds structured as partnerships (for U.S. federal income tax purposes). These changes would not apply to us because the Company is already taxed in the United States as a U.S. corporation and earns fee income and does not receive a carried interest. No assurances can be given that the U.S. Congress might not enact other tax law changes that would adversely affect us.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

Our principal executive offices are located in 2,515 square feet of leased office space at 399 Park Avenue, 38th floor, New York, New York. We also lease approximately 10,000 square feet of office space at 390 Park Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, New York, a total of approximately 51,000 square feet of office space at One Curzon Street, London, England, 620 square feet of office space at Berkeley Street, London, England, approximately 1,185 square

feet of office space in George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, and approximately 1,453 square feet of office space in Geneva, Switzerland. We do not own any real property. We consider these facilities to be suitable and adequate for the management and operation of our business.

Table of Contents**Item 3. Legal Proceedings**

On June 21, 2007, the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF), the French securities regulator, imposed a fine of 1.5 million (\$2.0 million) against us in connection with our trading in the shares of Vivendi Universal S.A. (Vivendi) based on confidential information prior to a November 14, 2002 issuance of Vivendi notes which are mandatorily redeemable for Vivendi convertible securities. We appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals (First Chamber) in Paris and the Conseil d'Etat on August 21, 2007. On November 26, 2008, the Court of Appeals issued a ruling dismissing our appeal.

On January 25, 2008, the AMF notified the Company of proceedings relating to its trading in the shares of Infogrames Entertainment (Infogrames) on February 8 and 9, 2006, prior to the issuance by Infogrames on February 9, 2006 of a press release announcing poor financial results. The AMF's decision to initiate an investigation into GLG's trades in Infogrames was based on a November 19, 2007 report prepared by the AMF's Department of Market Investigation and Supervision (the Infogrames Report). According to the Infogrames Report, the trades challenged by the AMF generated an unrealized capital gain for GLG as of the opening on February 10, 2006 of 179,000. The AMF investigation of the Company relates solely to the conduct of a former employee; however the Company was named as the respondent. If sustained, the charge against the Company could give rise to an administrative fine under French securities laws.

We are also subject to various claims and assessments and regulatory inquiries and investigations in the normal course of our business. While it is not possible at this time to predict the outcome of any legal and regulatory proceedings with certainty and while some investigations, lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be disposed of unfavorably to us, based on our evaluation of matters that are pending or asserted our management believes the disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. An unfavorable ruling could include money damages or injunctive relief.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of the Company's security holders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

Item 4A. Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information concerning each of our executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Noam Gottesman	47	Chairman of the Board and Co-Chief Executive Officer
Emmanuel Roman	45	Co-Chief Executive Officer
Pierre Lagrange	46	Senior Managing Director of GLG Partners LP
Simon White	50	Chief Operating Officer
Jeffrey Rojek	39	Chief Financial Officer
Alejandro San Miguel	40	General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Noam Gottesman has been our Chairman of the Board and Co-Chief Executive Officer since November 2007. He has been a Managing Director of GLG since he co-founded GLG Partners LP as a division of LBIE in 1995. He has also served as GLG's Co-Chief Executive Officer since September 2005 and served as its Chief Executive Officer from September 2000 until September 2005. Prior to 1995, Mr. Gottesman was an Executive Director of Goldman Sachs

International, where he managed global equity portfolios in the private client group. Mr. Gottesman obtained a B.A. from Columbia University.

Emmanuel Roman has been our Co-Chief Executive Officer since November 2007. He has been a Managing Director and a Co-Chief Executive Officer of GLG since September 2005. From 2000 to April 2005, Mr. Roman served as a co-head of Worldwide Global Securities Services of Goldman Sachs International Limited. In 2003, Mr. Roman also became co-head of the European Equities Division and a member of the European Management Committee, a position he held until April 2005. In 1998, Mr. Roman was elected a partner of Goldman Sachs after two years as a Managing Director. Mr. Roman also served as

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co-head of Worldwide Equity Derivatives at Goldman Sachs from 1996 to 2000. Mr. Roman obtained an M.B.A. in Finance and Econometrics from the University of Chicago and a bachelor's degree from the University of Paris.

Pierre Lagrange has been a co-founder and Senior Managing Director of GLG Partners LP since its formation in September 2000 and was a co-founder of the GLG Partners division of LBIE in 1995. He has overall responsibility for a number of our global equity products, including the GLG European Equity Fund, the GLG Environment Fund, the GLG EAFE (Institutional) Fund and our flagship GLG European Long-Short Fund. Prior to 1995, Mr. Lagrange worked at Goldman Sachs managing global equity portfolios and at JP Morgan in government bond trading. He has an M.A. in Engineering from the Solvay Business School in Brussels.

Simon White has been our Chief Operating Officer since March 2008 and served as our Chief Financial Officer from November 2007 to March 2008. He has been GLG Partners LP's Chief Operating Officer since September 2000. From 1997 to September 2000, he worked at Lehman Brothers as Executive Director and Branch Manager of the GLG Partners division. From 1995 to 1997, he was Chief Administrative Officer of Lehman Brothers' European high net worth business. From 1993 to 1995, he was European Controller at Lehman Brothers. Prior to 1993, Mr. White worked at Credit Suisse First Boston and PaineWebber in a number of senior business and support roles in their London and New York offices. Mr. White is a chartered accountant and a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and has worked in the financial services business since 1986.

Jeffrey Rojek has been our Chief Financial Officer since March 2008. Prior to joining GLG, Mr. Rojek was an Audit and Advisory Partner at KPMG, in the firm's New York financial services practice. He joined KPMG in 1991 and over his nearly 18 year career there worked with global banking, investment banking and other related financial services clients. From 2004 to 2006, he was based in KPMG's national office advising on audit and accounting issues related to financial instruments. Prior to that, Mr. Rojek spent three years in Singapore as KPMG's Regional Lead Partner for Deutsche Bank, Citigroup and Jones Lang Lasalle. Mr. Rojek has an M.B.A. from Columbia University and a B.S. from Fordham University.

Alejandro San Miguel has been our General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since November 2007. Mr. San Miguel was a partner at the law firm of Chadbourne & Parke LLP, one of GLG's principal outside law firms, from 2001 until November 2007. He joined the law firm in 1996. Mr. San Miguel received a J.D. from New York Law School and a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On December 21, 2006, our units began trading on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol `FRH.U`. Each of our units consists of one share of common stock and one warrant. On January 29, 2007, the common stock and warrants underlying our units began to trade separately on the American Stock Exchange under the symbols `FRH.WS` and `FRH`, respectively. Our securities were traded on the American Stock Exchange until November 2, 2007.

On November 2, 2007, we initiated a \$100.0 million repurchase program for shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase common stock which was approved by our Board of Directors effective through May 2, 2008. On February 4, 2008, the Board of Directors approved an increase of our repurchase program by an additional \$100.0 million and extended the program through August 31, 2008, and subsequently through February 4, 2009, and most recently through August 2, 2009. Approximately \$45 million remains available under the program for the repurchase of common stock and warrants as of February 25, 2009. Our repurchase program allows management to repurchase shares and warrants at its discretion.

On November 5, 2007, our units, common stock and warrants began trading on the NYSE under the symbols GLGU , GLG and GLGWS , respectively. The following sets forth the high and low sales price

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of our units, common stock and warrants, as reported on the American Stock Exchange and the NYSE for the periods shown:

	Units		Common Stock		Warrants	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
2007:						
First Quarter	\$ 11.15	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.90	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.10
Second Quarter	\$ 16.68	\$ 10.55	\$ 12.40	\$ 9.31	\$ 4.60	\$ 1.27
Third Quarter	\$ 16.80	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.34	\$ 9.95	\$ 4.55	\$ 1.95
Fourth Quarter	\$ 20.75	\$ 14.25	\$ 14.97	\$ 11.25	\$ 6.63	\$ 3.10
2008:						
First Quarter	\$ 20.75	\$ 15.70	\$ 13.85	\$ 10.76	\$ 6.30	\$ 4.05
Second Quarter	\$ 17.04	\$ 9.54	\$ 12.25	\$ 7.67	\$ 4.80	\$ 1.82
Third Quarter	\$ 12.50	\$ 5.18	\$ 9.50	\$ 4.51	\$ 3.18	\$ 0.35
Fourth Quarter	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.59	\$ 5.95	\$ 1.86	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.00

On February 27, 2009 the last reported sale price for our units, common stock and warrants on the NYSE was \$2.27 per unit, \$2.17 per share and \$0.09 per warrant, respectively. As of December 31, 2008 there was one holder of record of our units, six holders of record of our common stock and four holders of record of our warrants, respectively.

The table below sets forth information with respect to purchases made by or on behalf of the Company of warrants and shares of common stock during the year ended December 31, 2008 by month:

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Warrants or Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid per Warrant or Share	Total Number of Warrants or Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Approx. Dollar Value of Warrants or Shares
				that may yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1 31, 2008	5,500,000 warrants	\$ 5.73	5,500,000 warrants	\$ 24,757,832.00
February 1 29, 2008	1,500,000 warrants	5.11	1,500,000 warrants	117,092,832.00
	279,455 shares(1)	12.37	279,455 shares	113,635,973.65(1)
March 1 31, 2008				113,635,973.65
Q1 Total	7,000,000 warrants 279,455 shares		7,000,000 warrants 279,455 shares	
April 1 30, 2008				113,635,973.65
May 1 31, 2008	64,900 shares	8.15	64,900 shares	113,107,038.65

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June 1 30, 2008				113,107,038.65
Q2 Total	64,900 shares		64,900 shares	
July 1 31, 2008				113,107,038.65
August 1 31, 2008				113,107,038.65
September 1 30, 2008				113,107,038.65
Q3 Total				
October 1 31, 2008				113,107,038.65
November 1 30, 2008	1,179,822 shares	3.13	1,179,822 shares	109,414,195.79
December 1 31, 2008	15,317 shares	2.22	15,317 shares	109,380,192.05
Q4 Total	1,195,139 shares		1,195,139 shares	
2008 Total	7,000,000 warrants 1,539,494 shares		7,000,000 warrants 1,539,494 shares	

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- (1) The repurchase of these shares was reported in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 but the amounts were inadvertently not deducted from the maximum approximate dollar value of warrants or shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs.

The Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.025 per share of common stock in each of the first, second and third quarters of 2008 on all outstanding shares of common stock, including unvested shares of restricted stock under the Company's equity-based plans. There was no quarterly dividend declared or paid for the fourth quarter of 2008. On February 25, 2008 the first quarterly dividend was declared payable on April 21, 2008 to holders of record on April 10, 2008. On June 16, 2008 the second quarterly dividend was declared payable on July 21, 2008 to holders of record on July 10, 2008. On September 26, 2008 the third quarterly dividend was declared payable on October 21, 2008 to holders of record on October 10, 2008. On December 30, 2008, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had determined not to continue paying a regular quarterly dividend on its common stock, including for the fourth quarter of 2008.

Quarterly dividends of \$0.025 per share on the Exchangeable Shares were also declared, payable by the Company on each of April 21, 2008, July 21, 2008 and October 21, 2008, to holders of the FA Sub 2 Limited Exchangeable Shares, who are entitled to dividends based on the 58,904,993 shares of common stock of the Company into which the Exchangeable Shares are exchangeable.

The Company is subject to restrictions on the declaration and payment of dividends to its shareholders under the terms of the credit agreement for its term and revolving loan facilities. Pursuant to the credit agreement, the Company can declare and pay dividends so long as both before and after giving effect to the dividend, (1) the Company maintains at the end of each fiscal quarter a leverage ratio of not more than 4.5:1, calculated on the basis of adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (as defined in the credit agreement) on a last twelve months basis, and (2) no default or event of default under the credit agreement has occurred and is continuing at the date of declaration or payment of the dividend or would result therefrom.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data for the five fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 was derived from the audited combined and consolidated financial statements of GLG and its subsidiaries. In November 2007, we completed the acquisition of GLG. Effective upon the consummation of the acquisition, (1) each Acquired Company became a subsidiary of ours, (2) the business and assets of GLG became our only operations and (3) we changed our name to GLG Partners, Inc. As the Acquisition was considered a reverse acquisition recapitalization for accounting purposes, the combined historical financial statements of GLG became our historical financial statements. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's

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Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the combined and consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	(US dollars in thousands)				
Combined and Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Net revenues and other income:					
Management fees, net	\$ 138,988	\$ 137,958	\$ 186,273	\$ 287,152	\$ 317,787
Performance fees, net	178,024	279,405	394,740	678,662	107,517
Administration fees, net		311	34,814	64,224	69,145
Transaction charges	191,585	184,252			
Other	6,110	1,476	5,039	10,080	542
Total net revenues and other income	514,707	603,402	620,866	1,040,118	494,991
Expenses:					
Employee compensation and benefits	(196,784)	(345,918)	(168,386)	(810,212)	(874,937)
Limited partner profit share			(201,450)	(401,000)	(77,979)
Compensation, benefits and profit share	(196,789)	(345,918)	(369,836)	(1,211,212)	(952,916)
General, administrative and other	(42,002)	(64,032)	(68,404)	(108,926)	(121,749)
Total expenses	(238,786)	(409,950)	(438,240)	(1,320,138)	(1,074,665)
Income (loss) from operations	275,921	193,452	182,626	(280,020)	(579,674)
Interest income, net	519	2,795	4,657	2,350	(16,613)
Income (loss) before income taxes	276,440	196,247	187,283	(277,670)	(596,287)
Income taxes	(48,372)	(25,345)	(29,225)	(64,000)	(14,231)
Income (loss) before minority interests	\$ 228,068	\$ 170,902	\$ 158,058	\$ (341,670)	(610,518)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 227,739	\$ 170,250	\$ 157,876	\$ (310,508)	(629,697)
Distributions to Principals and Trustees	\$ (222,074)	\$ (106,531)	\$ (165,705)	\$ (330,972)	(118,354)
Dividend Paid					(16,210)
Net (loss)/income per share, basic	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.16	\$ (2.11)	\$ (2.97)
Net (loss)/income per share, diluted	\$ 1.17	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.81	\$ (2.11)	\$ (2.97)

	As of December 31,				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	(US dollars in thousands)				
Combined and Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 136,378	\$ 236,261	\$ 273,148	\$ 429,422	\$ 316,195
Fees receivable	163,235	246,179	251,963	389,777	42,106
Working capital	20,395	42,387	183,388	220,583	112,604
Property and equipment, net	4,342	3,290	6,121	9,079	14,076
Total assets	310,592	495,340	557,377	984,137	489,682
Accrued compensation and benefits	125,850	247,745	289,301	467,887	148,531

Other liabilities			5,100	16,092	50,765
Loans payable and revolving credit facility	13,000	13,000	13,000	570,000	570,000
Minority interests	719	1,370	1,552	1,911	
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	117,980	180,229	175,158	(246,141)	(376,249)

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with our combined and consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in or incorporated into Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Risk Factors included in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as other cautionary statements and risks described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The information in this section contains forward-looking statements. Our actual results may differ significantly from the results suggested by these forward-looking statements and our historical results. Some factors that may cause our results to differ are described in Risk Factors under Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on

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Form 10-K. We wish to caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

General

Our Business

We are a U.S.-listed asset management company offering our clients a diverse range of alternative and traditional investment products and account management services. Our primary business is to provide investment management advisory services for various investments funds and companies (the **GLG Funds**). We currently derive our revenues primarily from management fees and administration fees charged to the GLG Funds and accounts we manage based on the value of the assets in these funds and accounts, and performance fees charged to the GLG Funds and accounts we manage based on the performance of these funds and accounts. Substantially all of our assets under management, or AUM, are attributable to third-party investors, and the funds and accounts we manage are not consolidated into our financial statements. As of December 31, 2008, our net AUM (net of assets invested in other GLG Funds) were approximately \$15.0 billion, down from approximately \$24.6 billion as of December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2008, our gross AUM (including assets invested in other GLG Funds) were approximately \$16.5 billion, down from approximately \$29.0 billion as of December 31, 2007.

On December 19, 2008, we entered into an agreement with Société Générale Asset Management to acquire Société Générale Asset Management UK (**SGAM UK**), Société Générale's UK long-only asset management business, for £4.5 million (\$6.5 million) cash. The transaction is expected to be completed at the end of March 2009. Under the terms of the acquisition, we will acquire SGAM UK's operations, which had approximately \$8.5 billion of AUM as of December 31, 2008 and its investment and support staff, based primarily in London. We will act as a sub-adviser to SGAM UK until the closing of the transaction.

On November 2, 2007, we completed the acquisition (the **Acquisition**) of GLG Partners Limited, GLG Holdings Limited, Mount Granite Limited, Albacrest Corporation, Liberty Peak Ltd., GLG Partners Services Limited, Mount Garnet Limited, Betapoint Corporation, Knox Pines Ltd., GLG Partners Asset Management Limited and GLG Partners (Cayman) Limited (each, an **Acquired Company** and collectively, the **Acquired Companies**) pursuant to a Purchase Agreement dated as of June 22, 2007 (the **Purchase Agreement**) among us, our wholly owned subsidiaries, FA Sub 1 Limited, FA Sub 2 Limited and FA Sub 3 Limited, Jared Bluestein, as the buyers' representative, Noam Gottesman, as the sellers' representative, and the equity holders of the Acquired Companies (the **GLG Shareowners**).

Effective upon the consummation of the Acquisition, (1) each Acquired Company became a subsidiary of ours, (2) the business and assets of the Acquired Companies and certain affiliated entities (collectively, the **GLG Entities**) became our only operations and (3) we changed our name to GLG Partners, Inc.

In exchange for their equity interests in the Acquired Companies, the GLG Shareowners received:

\$976,107,300 in cash;

\$23,892,700 in promissory notes in lieu of all of the cash consideration payable to electing GLG Shareowners;

230,000,000 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share which consists of:

138,095,007 shares of our common stock, including 10,000,000 shares of our common stock issued for the benefit of our employees, service providers and certain key personnel under our 2007 Restricted Stock Plan (the **Restricted Stock Plan**);

33,000,000 shares of our common stock payable by us upon exercise of certain put or call rights with respect to 33,000,000 ordinary shares issued by FA Sub 1 Limited to certain GLG Shareowners. Each of the ordinary shares issued by FA Sub 1 Limited to these GLG Shareowners has been put by the holder to us in exchange for one share of our common stock; and

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58,904,993 shares of our common stock to be issued upon the exchange of 58,904,993 Exchangeable Shares (the Exchangeable Shares) issued by FA Sub 2 Limited to certain GLG Shareowners. Each Exchangeable Share is exchangeable at any time at the election of the holder for one share of our common stock; and

58,904,993 shares of our Series A preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share issued with the corresponding Exchangeable Shares which carry only voting rights and nominal economic rights and which will automatically be redeemed on a share-for-share basis as Exchangeable Shares are exchanged for shares of our Common Stock.

The aggregate of \$1.0 billion in cash and promissory notes necessary to pay the cash portion of the purchase price to the GLG Shareowners was financed through a combination of (1) approximately \$571.1 million of proceeds raised in our initial public offering and the co-investment by the sponsors of Freedom Acquisition Holdings, Inc., Berggruen Holdings North America Ltd. and Marlin Equities II, LLC, immediately prior to the consummation of the Acquisition and (2) bank debt financing of \$530.0 million of the \$570.0 million available under the new credit facilities. The remaining capacity under the credit facilities has been drawn down for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The Acquisition is accounted for as a reverse acquisition. The combined group composed of the Acquired Companies has been treated as the acquiring entity and the continuing reporting entity for accounting purposes. Upon completion of the Acquisition, our assets and liabilities were recorded at historical cost and added to those of the Acquired Companies. Because we had no active business operations prior to consummation of the Acquisition, the Acquisition was accounted for as a recapitalization of the Acquired Companies.

In this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, references to GLG should be taken to refer to the combined business of the GLG Entities prior to November 2, 2007, and references to we, us, our and the Company shall be taken to refer to the business of GLG Partners, Inc. and its subsidiaries from after November 2, 2007.

Factors Affecting Our Business

Our business and results of operations are impacted by the following factors:

Assets under management. Our revenues from management and administration fees are directly linked to AUM. As a result, our future performance will depend on, among other things, our ability both to retain AUM and to grow AUM from existing and new products.

Fund and managed account performance. Our revenues from performance fees are linked to the performance of the GLG Funds and accounts we manage. Performance also affects AUM because it influences investors decisions to invest assets in, or withdraw assets from, the GLG Funds and accounts managed by us.

Currency exchange rates. The GLG Funds typically offer share classes denominated in multiple currencies and as a result, earn fees in those currencies based on the AUM denominated in those currencies. Consequently, our fee revenues are affected by exchange rate movements.

Personnel, systems, controls and infrastructure. We depend on our ability to attract, retain and motivate leading investment and other professionals. Our business requires significant investment in our fund management platform, including infrastructure and back-office personnel. We have in the past paid, and expect to continue in the future to pay, these professionals significant compensation and a share of our profits.

Fee rates. Our management and administration fee revenues are linked to the fee rates we charge the GLG Funds and accounts we manage as a percentage of their AUM. Our performance fees are linked to the rates we charge the GLG Funds and accounts we manage as a percentage of their performance-driven asset growth, subject to high water marks, whereby performance fees are earned by us only to the extent that the net asset value of a GLG Fund at the end of a measurement period exceeds the

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highest net asset value on a preceding measurement period end for which we earned performance fees, and/or subject, in some cases, to performance hurdles.

In addition, our business and results of operations may be affected by a number of external market factors. These include global asset allocation trends, regulatory developments and overall macroeconomic activity. Due to these and other factors, our operating results may reflect significant volatility from period to period.

We operate in only one business segment, the management of global investment funds and accounts.

Critical Accounting Policies

For the period prior to November 2, 2007, our accounts are presented based upon the combined financial statements of the GLG Entities, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or GAAP, and in accordance with the criteria presented below.

For the period from and after November 2, 2007, our accounts are presented based on the consolidated financial statements of GLG Partners, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions that could affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and other income. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. The following is a summary of our critical accounting policies that are most affected by judgments, estimates and assumptions.

Combination and Consolidation Criteria

Upon consummation of the Acquisition, the GLG Entities became our wholly owned subsidiaries and from that date the financial statements have been prepared on a consolidated basis and consolidate those entities over which the legal parent, GLG Partners, Inc., has control over significant operating, financial or investing decisions. Prior to the Acquisition and for all comparative periods, the combined financial statements presented are those of the accounting acquirer, GLG. The combined financial statements of GLG combine those entities in which the Principals and the Trustees had control over significant operating, financial or investing decisions. Equity balances have been retroactively restated to conform to the capital structure of the legal acquirer, GLG Partners, Inc.

We consolidate certain entities we control through a majority voting interest or otherwise in which we are presumed to have control pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 04-5, *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights* (EITF 04-5). All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

We have determined that the GLG Funds that we manage are Variable Interest Entities under the guidance of FASB Interpretation No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN 46(R)) in that the management contract cannot be terminated by a simple majority of unrelated investors. We have determined that we are not the Primary Beneficiary and, accordingly, we do not consolidate any of the GLG Funds. We earn substantially all of our revenue from the GLG Funds and managed accounts. In addition, the Acquisition-related cash compensation has been invested in two GLG Funds, and our results are exposed to changes in the fair value of these funds.

Assets Under Management

Our assets under management, AUM, are comprised of cash balances, discretionary managed accounts and fund assets. The net asset value (NAV) of AUM related to discretionary managed accounts is determined by the third party custodian of those accounts. Our related management, administration and performance fees are determined pursuant to the terms of the respective clients investment management agreement, which in turn refer to the NAV of those accounts as determined by the custodian. The NAV of fund assets in the GLG

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Funds is determined by the third party administrator of the GLG Funds. The administrators of the GLG Funds utilize the fair value methodology described below in determining the NAV of the respective fund assets.

Management, administration and performance fees depend on, among other things, the fair value of AUM. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) is based on closing quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted value of financial assets and liabilities not traded in an active market that are held by the funds is the current mid price based on prices from multiple broker quotes and/or prices obtained from recognized financial data service providers. When a fund holds OTC derivatives it uses mid-market prices as a basis for establishing fair values. Futures and options are valued based on closing market prices. Forward and swap contracts are valued based on current observable market inputs and/or prices obtained from recognized financial data service providers.

For investments that do not have a readily ascertainable market value, such as private placements of equity and debt securities, the most recent transaction price is utilized as the best available information related to the fair value of the investment. Events and developments related to the underlying portfolio companies are continuously monitored and carefully considered to determine if a change to the current carrying value is warranted. For investments where it is determined that the most recent transaction price is not the best indicator of fair value, fair value is determined by using a number of methodologies and procedures, including but not limited to (1) performing comparisons with prices of comparable or similar securities; (2) obtaining valuation-related information from issuers; (3) discounted cash flow models; (4) related transactions subsequent to the acquisition of the investment; and/or (5) consulting other analytical data and indicators of value. The methodologies and processes used will be based on the specific attributes related to an investment and available market data and comparative information, depending on the most reliable information at the time.

The prospectus for each GLG Fund sets out the procedure shareholders of the GLG Funds are required to follow in order to redeem their investment, which includes the notice period. Investors are required to provide the relevant GLG Fund with written notice of a redemption request prior to the specified deadline for the requested redemption date (defined as a Dealing Day). The table below sets forth the typical range of notice periods which apply to the GLG Funds. Such redemption request is irrevocable but may, with the approval of any director of the relevant GLG Fund, be cancelled at any point prior to the business day prior to the relevant Dealing Day (defined as the Valuation Day).

GLG Fund	General Range of Redemption Request Advance Notice Periods*
Single-manager alternative strategy funds	5-60 days
Long-only funds	1-5 days
Internal FoHF	10-30 days
External FoHF	45-90 days

* Days are defined in the prospectus of each GLG Fund and the definition may be business days or calendar days depending on the GLG Fund.

Revenue Recognition***Performance Fees***

Performance fee rates are calculated as a percentage of investment gains less management and administration fees, subject to high water marks and, in the case of most long-only funds, six external funds of funds, or FoHF, five single-manager alternative strategy funds and certain managed accounts, to performance hurdles, over a measurement period, generally six months. We have elected to adopt the preferred method of recording performance fee income, Method 1 of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Topic D-96, Accounting for Management Fees Based on a Formula (Method 1). Under Method 1, we do not recognize performance fee revenues until the end of the measurement period when the amounts are contractually payable, or crystallized .

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The majority of the GLG Funds and accounts managed by us have contractual measurement periods that end on each of June 30 and December 31. As a result, the performance fee revenues for our first fiscal quarter and third fiscal quarter results do not reflect revenues from uncrystallized performance fees during these three month periods. These revenues will be reflected instead at the end of the fiscal quarter in which such fees crystallize.

Compensation and Limited Partner Profit Share

Compensation expense related to performance fees is accrued during the period for which the related performance fee revenue is recognized and is adjusted monthly based on year-to-date profitability and revenues recognized on a year-to-date basis.

We also have a limited partner profit share arrangement which remunerates certain individuals through distributions of profits from two of our subsidiaries, GLG Partners LP and GLG Partners Services LP, paid either to two limited liability partnerships in which those individuals are members or directly to certain individuals who are limited partners of GLG Partners Services LP. Through these partnership interests and under the terms of services agreements between the subsidiaries and the limited liability partnerships, these individuals are entitled to priority draws and an additional discretionary share of the profits earned by the subsidiaries. These partnership draws and profit share distributions are referred to as limited partner profit shares and are discussed further under Expenses Employee Compensation and Benefits and Limited Partner Profit Share below. Charges related to the limited partner profit share arrangement are recognized as operating expenses as the related revenues are recognized and associated services provided.

Equity-Based Compensation

Prior to December 31, 2006, GLG had not granted any equity-based awards. In March 2007, GLG established the equity participation plan to provide certain key individuals, limited partnership interests in two limited partnerships, Sage Summit LP and Lavender Heights Capital LP, with the right to receive a percentage of the proceeds derived from an initial public offering relating to the Acquired Companies or a third-party sale of the Acquired Companies. Upon consummation of the Acquisition, Sage Summit LP and Lavender Heights Capital LP received collectively 15% of the total consideration of cash and our capital stock payable to the owners of the Acquired Companies in the Acquisition. The equity participation plan is subdivided into an A Sub-Plan and a B Sub-Plan. These limited partnerships distributed to A Sub-Plan limited partners an aggregate of 25% of such amounts upon consummation of the Acquisition, and the remaining 75% will be distributed to the limited partners in three equal installments upon vesting over a three-year period on the first, second and third anniversaries of the consummation of the Acquisition, subject to the ability of the general partners of the limited partnerships, whose respective boards of directors consist of the Trustees, to accelerate vesting. B Sub-Plan member entitlements vest in equal installments on the first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of the consummation of the Acquisition subject to the ability of the general partners of the limited partnerships, whose respective boards of directors consist of the Trustees, to accelerate vesting. The unvested portion of such amounts will be subject to forfeiture back to Sage Summit LP and Lavender Heights Capital LP (and not to us) in the event of termination of the individual as a limited partner prior to each vesting date, unless such termination is without cause after there has been a change in control of our company or due to death or disability. To the extent awards granted under the equity participation plan are forfeited, these amounts may be reallocated by Sage Summit LP and Lavender Heights Capital LP to their then existing or future limited partners (*i.e.*, participants in the plan). Because forfeited awards are returned to the limited partnerships, and not to us, the forfeited shares remain issued and outstanding and the cash and shares held by the limited partnerships may be reallocated without further dilution to our shareholders. The equity portion of this plan is being accounted for in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)), and the EITF Issue No. 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services (EITF 96-18), which require that such equity instruments are recorded at their fair value on the measurement date, which date is typically upon the inception of the services

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that will be performed, remeasured at subsequent dates to the extent the awards are unvested, and amortized into expense over the vesting period on an accelerated basis.

Ten million shares of our common stock, which were part of the purchase price in respect of the Acquisition, were reserved for allocation under the Restricted Stock Plan. Of these shares, 9,877,000 shares were allocated to our employees, service providers and certain key personnel in November 2007. As of December 31, 2008, 1,883,000 shares of this reserve were unallocated following forfeitures (net of new allocations) of 1,984,000 since the Acquisition. These awards are subject to vesting, typically over four years, which may be accelerated. We also adopted the 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, or the 2007 LTIP, which provides for the grants of incentive and non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, common stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance units and performance shares to employees, service providers, non-employee directors and certain key personnel who hold direct or indirect limited partnership interests in certain GLG entities. We are authorized to issue up to 40 million shares under the 2007 LTIP. Shares of restricted stock awarded under the Restricted Stock Plan and the 2007 LTIP are issued and outstanding shares, except in the case of awards under these plans to personnel who are members of the limited partner profit share arrangement in which case shares are issued and become outstanding only as the awards vest. Unvested awards under the 2007 LTIP and Restricted Stock Plan which are forfeited, to the extent shares are issued, are returned to us and cancelled. Our board of directors has adopted, subject to shareholder approval, our 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan, or the 2009 LTIP. The 2009 LTIP replaces in its entirety our 2007 LTIP, which will be terminated other than with respect to outstanding awards, and authorizes the delivery of a maximum of 40,000,000 shares, in addition to the approximately 5,000,000 authorized shares that currently remain available for awards under the 2007 LTIP. In addition, to the extent that any outstanding awards under our 2007 LTIP as of the date the 2009 LTIP is approved by the shareholders are cancelled, forfeited or otherwise lapse unexercised pursuant to the terms of that plan, the shares underlying those awards shall be available for awards under the 2009 LTIP.

In addition, the Principals and the Trustees have entered into an agreement among principals and trustees which will provide that, in the event a Principal voluntarily terminates his employment with us for any reason prior to the fifth anniversary of the closing of the Acquisition, a portion of the equity interests held by that Principal and his related Trustee as of the closing of the Acquisition will be forfeited to the Principals who are still employed by us and their related Trustees.

All of these arrangements are accounted for in accordance with SFAS 123(R) (or EITF 96-18 in respect of awards to non-employees under the Restricted Stock Plan and LTIP) and will be amortized into expense over the applicable vesting period using the accelerated method. As a result, following the completion of the Acquisition, compensation and benefits reflect the amortization of significant non-cash equity-based compensation expenses associated with the vesting of these equity-based awards, which under GAAP acts to reduce our net income and may result in net losses. The agreement provides for vesting of 17.5% on the consummation of the Acquisition, and 16.5% on each of the first through fifth anniversaries of the Acquisition.