UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to .

Commission File Number 814-00710

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida	95-4158065
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. employer identification No.)

11300 West Olympic Blvd, Suite 800, Los Angeles, CA	90064
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (310) 312-6888

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock	OTCBB

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

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 [X]

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 [X] No []

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (Sec. 229.405 of this chapter) 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. []
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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 definitions of accelerated filer, large accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one.)
Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer []
Non Accelerated filer [X] 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 [X]

As of June 30, 2009, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately $47,039 computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity on the OTCBB, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

As of April 6, 2010, there were: 3,633,067 shares of common stock, $.001 par value, issued and outstanding; and 100,000 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock outstanding. The outstanding Series B convertible preferred stock is convertible into an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares of common stock.

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PART I

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains statements, referred to as "forward-looking statements", "within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements are intended to convey our expectations or predictions regarding the occurrence of possible future events or the existence of trends and factors that may impact our future plans and operating results. These forward-looking statements are derived, in part, from various assumptions and analyses we have made in the context of our current business plan and information currently available to use and in light of our experience and perceptions of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments and other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. You can generally identify forward looking statements through words and phrases such as "believe", "expect", "seek", "estimate", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "budget", "project", "may likely result", "may be", "may continue" and other similar expressions. When reading any forward-looking statement you should remain mindful that actual results or developments may vary substantially from those expected as expressed in or implied by that statement for a number of reasons or factors, including but not limited to:

- The type and character of our future investments

- Future sources of revenue and/or income

- Increases in operating expenses

- Future trends with regard to net investment losses

- How long cash on hand can sustain our operations as well as other statements regarding our future operations, financial condition and prospects and business strategies.

These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors, prospective investors, and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. See Item 1A - Risk Factors.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Overview

Regal One Corporation is a financial services company which coaches and assists biomedical companies, through our network of professionals, in listing their securities on the over-the-counter bulletin board (OTCBB) market. Since inception we have been involved in a number of industries.

Regal One Corporation was initially incorporated in 1959 as Electro-Mechanical Services Inc., in the state of Florida. In 1998 we changed our name to Regal One Corporation. On March 7, 2005, our Board of Directors determined it was in our shareholders best interest to change the focus of the company's operation to providing financial services through our network of advisors and professionals.

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Typically these services are provided to early stage biomedical companies who can benefit from our managerial skills, network of professional consultants and other partners.

During our clients' early stage of development, they typically have limited resources and compensate us for our services in capital stock. Accordingly, although our primary business is to provide consulting services and not to be engaged, directly or through wholly-owned subsidiaries, in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities, we may nonetheless be considered an investment company as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act). In order to lessen the regulatory restrictions associated with the requirements of the 1940 Act, on June 16, 2005 we elected to be treated as a Business Development Company (BDC) in accordance with sections 55 through 65 of the 1940 Act.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Board of Directors is responsible for determining in good faith the fair value of the securities and assets held by the Company. The Investment Committee of the Board of Directors bases its determination on, among other things, applicable quantitative and qualitative factors. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the type of securities, the nature of the business of the portfolio company, the marketability of the valuation of securities of publicly traded companies in the same or similar industries, current financial conditions and operating results of the portfolio company, sales and earnings growth of the portfolio company, operating revenues of the portfolio company, competitive conditions, and current and prospective conditions in the overall stock market. Without a readily recognized market value, the estimated value of some portfolio securities may differ significantly from the values that would be placed on the portfolio should there be a ready market for such equity securities currently in existence.

Where the stock market has established a trading history and sufficient volume to provide a fair market value price for the securities held by our Company as saleable current assets, we will value those securities at the closing price per share as of the last day of the fiscal period being reported.

Strategy

We intend to focus our efforts on assisting private biomedical companies with distinctive IP and well-defined, near-term applications that address significant and quantifiable markets and that can benefit from our network of business professionals. Our Investment Committee has adopted a charter wherein these criteria will be weighed against other criteria including:

Strategic fit,
Management ability, and
Incremental value that we can bring to the potential client.

The potential client must also be willing to comply with the Company's requirement as a BDC to offer significant managerial oversight and guidance, including the right of the Company to a seat on the client's board of directors.
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To date we have secured our clients through word of mouth or industry referrals from lawyers, accountants and other professionals. In looking at prospective clients, we do not focus on any particular geographic region and would consider clients globally.

Portfolio Investments

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, we did not add any companies to our portfolio. Our investment in American Stem Cell (ASC) was removed from our books as management decided it has no current market value. Our portfolio is as follows:

Name of Company	Investment	Value of Investment as of Dec. 31, 2009
Neuralstem, Inc. (OTCBB: CUR)	Common Stock	$ 716,000
Neuralstem, Inc.	Warrant	855,900 (1)
LMP Money Market Trust	Money Market Fund	15
Total		$1,571,915

1.) See Note 5 Investments in Notes to Financial Statements.

Neuralstem, Inc.

On June 16, 2005, we entered into an agreement whereby we provided services to Neuralstem, Inc. In consideration for such services, we were granted approximately 1,800,000 shares of Neuralstem's common stock and a warrant to purchase an additional 1,000,000 common shares at $5.00. The warrant contains certain anti-dilution provisions. Of the approximately 1,800,000 shares granted to us, we distributed approximately 500,000 shares to our stockholders on February 5, 2007.

Neuralstem is a life sciences company focused on the development and commercialization of treatments based on transplanting human neural stem cells. At present Neuralstem is pre-revenue and has not yet undertaken any clinical trials with regard to their technology.

Neuralstem has developed and maintains a portfolio of patents and patent applications that form the proprietary base for their research and development efforts in the area of neural stem cell research. Neuralstem, Inc. has ownership or exclusive licensing of four issued patents and 12 patent pending applications in the field of regenerative medicine and related technologies.

The field in which Neuralstem focuses is young and emerging. There can be no assurances that their intellectual property portfolio will ultimately produce viable commercialized products and processes. Even if they are able to produce a commercially viable product, there are strong competitors in this field and their product may not be able to successfully compete against them.

At December 31, 2009, we held 400,000 shares of Neuralstem, Inc. common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 1,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of $5.00 per share.
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Employees

We have one part-time employee. We expect to use consultants, attorneys, and accountants as necessary and we do not anticipate a need to engage any additional full-time employees as long as business needs are being identified and evaluated. The need for employees and their availability will be addressed in connection with a decision concerning whether or not to acquire or participate in a specific business venture.

Compliance with BDC Reporting Requirements

The Board of Directors of the Company, comprising a majority of Independent Directors, adopted in March 2006 a number of resolutions, codes and charters to complete compliance with BDC operating requirements prior to reporting as a BDC. These include establishing Board committees for Audit, Nominating, Compensation, Investment, and Corporate Governance, and adopting a Code of Ethics, an Audit Committee Charter and an Investment Committee Charter.

Code of Ethics:

The Code of Ethics in general prohibits any officer, director or advisory person (collectively, "Access Person") of the Company from acquiring any interest in any security which the Company (i) is considering a purchase or sale thereof, (ii) is being purchased or sold by the Company, or (iii) is being sold short by the Company. The Access Person is required to advise the Company in writing of his or her acquisition or sale of any such security. The Company's Code of Ethics is posted on our website at http://www.regal1.com/.

Audit Committee:

The primary responsibility of the Audit Committee is to oversee the Company's financial reporting process on behalf of the Company's Board of Directors and report the result of its activities to the Board. Such responsibilities shall include but not be limited to the selection, and if necessary, the replacement of the Company's independent auditors; the review and discussion with such independent auditors and the Company's internal audit department of (i) the overall scope and plans for the audit, (ii) the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls, including the Company's system to monitor and manage business risks, and legal and ethical programs, and (iii) the results of the annual audit, including the financial statements to be included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K.

The Company's Audit Committee and Compensation Committee is comprised of one director. We anticipate that additional board members will be admitted and will augment the current audit committee. In January 2009, Mr. Bernard L. Brodkorb was accepted as a Regal Board Member and Director. Mr. Brodkorb is a licensed certified public accountant (CPA) who is a qualified financial expert and will be actively participating on the Audit Committee.
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Investment Committee: The Investment Committee shall have oversight responsibility with respect to reviewing and overseeing the Company's contemplated investments and portfolio companies on behalf of the Board and shall report the results of their activities to the Board. Such Investment Committee shall (i) have the ultimate authority for and responsibility to evaluate and recommend investments, and (ii) review and discuss with management (a) the performance of portfolio companies, (b) the diversity and risk of the Company's investment portfolio, and, where appropriate, make recommendations respecting the role, divestiture or addition of portfolio investments and (c) all solicited and unsolicited offers to purchase portfolio company positions.

Compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes a wide variety of new regulatory requirements on publicly held companies and their insiders. Many of these requirements will affect us in the following ways: For example:

Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer must now certify the accuracy of the financial statements contained in our periodic reports;

Our periodic reports must disclose our conclusions about the effectiveness of our controls and procedures;

Our periodic reports must disclose whether there were significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses; and

We may not make any loan to any director or executive officer and we may not materially modify any existing loans.

We are required to review our current policies and procedures to determine whether we comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the new regulations promulgated within the regulations stated in the act.

We will continue to monitor our compliance with all future regulations that are adopted or required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and will take actions necessary to ensure we are in compliance therewith.
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Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The purchase of shares of capital stock of the Company involves many risks. A prospective investor should carefully consider the following factors before making a decision to purchase any such shares:

The Company Has Historically Lost Money and Losses May Continue in the Future:

Except for 2009 when the Company booked a net operating gain of $514,737 including an unrealized appreciation in value of our stock options investments of $805,900, the Company has historically lost money. For the year ended December 31, 2009 the Company had a net operating loss of $298,027 excluding our realized and unrealized income from investments. However, this is an improvement over our net operating loss for the 2008 fiscal year of $314,152 and our operating loss for fiscal 2007 in the amount of $445,596. Accordingly, we may experience significant liquidity and cash flow problems if we are not able to raise additional capital as needed on acceptable terms. No assurances can be given we will be successful in reaching or maintaining profitable operations and future losses are likely to occur.

The Company changed their business model in 2005 and as a result, current historical results may not be comparable with operating results presented prior to 2005:

In March 2005, the Company formally began implementing our current business model of providing services to biotech companies. As a result of how the Company receives payment for these services, Regal is technically considered an investment company under the 1940 Investment Company Act. As such, Regal has presented financial results and accompanying notes according to the accounting standards of an Investment Company. Until 2005, our operating results were presented in the format and style of an industrial company. As a result, our financial performance and statements may not be comparable between the years prior and up to 2004 and the results for 2005 and after.

The Company's cash expenses are very large relative to its cash flow which requires the Company continually to sell shares from its investments. This could result in substantial dilution to our shareholders equity or our ability to continue in operations should additional capital not be raised:

For years ended December 31, 2009 the Company had no operating revenues and had operating expenses of $298,027 and $314,152 respectively. Consequently, the Company was required to sell shares of the Company's inventory of investment common stock or issue promissory notes to raise the cash necessary to pay ongoing expenses. Gross proceeds income from the sale of securities in 2009 amounted to $261,114. This practice is likely to continue for the foreseeable future and could lead to continuing dilution in net asset value for the Company's stockholders. Moreover, there is no assurance the Company will be able to find investors willing to purchase Company shares at a price and on terms acceptable to the Company, in which case, the Company could further deplete its cash resources.
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Regulations governing operations of a business development company will affect the Company's ability to raise, and the way in which the Company raises additional capital. This could result in the Company not being able to raise additional capital and accordingly cease operations:

Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, the Company is permitted, as a business development company, to issue senior securities only in amounts such that asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of portfolio assets declines, the Company may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, the Company may be required to sell a portion of its investments and, depending on the nature of the Company's leverage, repay a portion of its indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous and result in unfavorable prices. Applicable law requires that business development companies may invest 70% of its assets only in privately held U.S. companies, small, publicly traded U.S. companies, certain high-quality debt, and cash. The Company is not generally able to issue and sell common stock at a price below net asset value per share. The Company may, however, sell common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire common stock, at prices below the current net asset value of the common stock if the Board of Directors determines that such sale is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which the Company's securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of the Board of Directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount).

The success of the Company will depend in part on its size, and in part on management's ability to make successful investments:

If the Company is unable to select profitable investments, the Company will not achieve its objectives. Moreover, if the size of the Company remains small, operating expenses will be higher as a percentage of invested capital than would otherwise be the case, which increases the risk of loss (and reduces the chance for gain) for investors.

The Company's investment activities are inherently risky:

The Company's investment activities involve a significant degree of risk. The performance of any investment is subject to numerous factors which are neither within the control of nor predictable by the Company. Such factors include a wide range of economic, political, competitive and other conditions which may affect investments in general or specific industries or companies.
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The Company's equity investments may lose all or part of their value, causing the Company to lose all or part of its investment in those companies:

The equity interests in which the Company invests may not appreciate in value and may decline in value. Accordingly, the Company may not be able to realize gains from its investments and any gains realized on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any losses experienced. Moreover, the Company's primary objective is to invest in early stage companies, the products or services of which will frequently not have demonstrated market acceptance. Many portfolio companies lack depth of management and have limited financial resources. All of these factors make investments in the Company's portfolio companies particularly risky.

The Company's common stock is trading at a substantial discount to net asset value:

The following summarizes the Company's approximate net asset value per common share and corresponding stock price:

As of December 31,	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net Asset Value	$0.45	$0.31	$.67	0.22	(0.07)
Stock Price*	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.15	0.30

*Stock Price is the closing price as of the last trading day in December of each corresponding year.

At present the Company is trading at a discount to Net Asset Value. In 2005, the Company's common stock traded at a substantial premium to its net asset value. Moreover, as the Company utilizes and monetizes its investment assets for its continuing operating needs the Net Asset Value may decrease, potentially affecting the price of the Company's common stock.

Our common stock is traded on the "Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board," which may make it more difficult for investors to resell their shares due to suitability requirements:

Our common stock is currently traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board (OTCBB) under the symbol (RONE) where we expect it to remain in the foreseeable future. Broker-dealers often decline to trade in OTCBB stocks given the markets for such securities are often limited, the stocks are more volatile, and the risk to investors is greater. These factors may reduce the potential market for our common stock by reducing the number of potential investors. This may make it more difficult for investors in our common stock to sell shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of their shares. This could cause our stock price to decline.

We could fail to retain or attract key personnel who are required in order for us to fully carry out our business plan:

The Company's operations and ability to implement its business plan are dependent upon the efforts of its key personnel, the loss of the services of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company will
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likely be required to hire additional personnel to implement its business plan. Qualified employees and consultants are in great demand and are likely to remain a limited resource for the foreseeable future. Competition for skilled, creative and technical talent is intense. There can be no assurance the Company will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. Any failure by the Company to retain the services of existing employees and consultants or to hire new employees when necessary could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Our future success depends in significant part on the continued services of Charles J. Newman, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and CFO. We have no employment agreement with or company life insurance on Mr. Newman.

The Company operates in a highly competitive market:

The Company faces competition from a number of sources, many of which have longer operating histories, and significantly greater financial, management, marketing and other resources than the Company. The Company's ability to generate new portfolio clients depends to a significant degree on its reputation among potential clients and partners, and its ability to reach acceptable investment terms with potential clients relative to competitive alternatives. In the event that the reputation of the Company is adversely impacted, or that potential portfolio clients perceive competitive alternatives to be superior, the business, financial condition and operating results of the Company could be adversely affected.

Our officers and directors have the ability to exercise significant influence over matters submitted for stockholder approval and their interests may differ from other stockholders:

Our executive officers and directors have the ability to appoint a majority to the Board of Directors. Accordingly, our directors and executive officers, whether acting alone or together, may have significant influence in determining the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to our Board for approval, including issuing common and preferred stock, appointing officers, which could have a material impact on mergers, acquisitions, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, and the power to prevent or cause a change in control. The interests of these board members may differ from the interests of the other stockholders.

Our share ownership is concentrated:

The Company's officers, directors and principal stockholders, together with their affiliates, beneficially own approximately 70% of the Company's voting shares. As a result, these stockholders, if they act together, will exert significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election and removal of directors, any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets, as well as any charter amendment and other matters requiring stockholder approval. In addition, these stockholders may dictate the day to day management of the business. This concentration of ownership may delay or prevent a change in control and may have a negative impact on the market price of the Company's common stock by discouraging third party investors. In addition, the interests of these stockholders may not always coincide with the interests of the Company's other stockholders.
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We may change our investment policies without further shareholder approval:

Although we are limited by the Investment Company Act of 1940 with respect to the percentage of our assets that must be invested in qualified investment companies, we are not limited with respect to the minimum standard that any investment company must meet, neither are we limited to the industries in which those investment companies must operate. We may make investments without shareholder approval and such investments may deviate significantly from our historic operations. Any change in our investment policy or selection of investments could adversely affect our stock price, liquidity, and the ability of our shareholders to sell their stock.

The Company's common stock may be subject to the penny stock rules which might make it harder for stockholders to sell:

As a result of our stock price, our shares are subject to the penny stock rules. Because a "penny stock" is, generally speaking, one selling for less than $5.00 per share, the Company's common stock may be subject to the foregoing rules. The application of the penny stock rules may affect stockholders' ability to sell their shares because some broker-dealers may not be willing to make a market in the Company's common stock because of the burdens imposed upon them by the penny stock rules which include but are not limited to:

Section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rules 15g-1 through 15g-6, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell Company securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors.

Rule 15g-2 declares unlawful any broker-dealer transactions in penny stocks unless the broker-dealer has first provided to the customer a standardized disclosure document.

Rule 15g-3 provides that it is unlawful for a broker-dealer to engage in a penny stock transaction unless the broker-dealer first discloses and subsequently confirms to the customer the current quotation prices or similar market information concerning the penny stock in question.

Rule 15g-4 prohibits broker-dealers from completing penny stock transactions for a customer unless the broker-dealer first discloses to the customer the amount of compensation or other remuneration received as a result of the penny stock transaction.

Rule 15g-5 requires that a broker-dealer executing a penny stock transaction, other than one exempt under Rule 15g-1, disclose to its customer, at the time of or prior to the transaction, information about the sales persons compensation.

Potential shareholders of the Company should also be aware that, according to SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (i) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (ii) manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (iii) "boiler room" practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons;
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(iv) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (v) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses.

Limited regulatory oversight may require potential investors to fend for themselves:

The Company has elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act which makes the Company exempt from some provisions of that statute. The Company is not registered as a broker-dealer or investment advisor because the nature of its proposed activities does not require it to do so; moreover it is not registered as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act, based on its intention not to trade commodities or financial futures. However, the Company is a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As a result of this limited regulatory oversight, the Company is not subject to certain operating limitations, capital requirements, or reporting obligations that might otherwise apply and investors may be left to fend for themselves.

The Company's concentration of portfolio company securities:

The Company will attempt to hold the securities of several different portfolio companies. However, a significant amount of the Company's holdings could be concentrated in the securities of only a few companies. This risk is particularly acute during this time period of early Company's operations, which could result in significant concentration with respect to a particular issuer or industry. The concentration of the Company's portfolio in any one issuer or industry would subject the Company to a greater degree of risk with respect to the failure of one or a few issuers or with respect to economic downturns in such industry than would be the case with a more diversified portfolio. At December 31, 2009, 43% of the Company's asset value resulted from a single portfolio holding.

The unlikelihood of cash distributions:

Although the Company has the corporate power to make cash distributions, such distributions are not among the Company's objectives. Consequently, management does not expect to make any cash distributions in the immediate future.

Because many of the Company's portfolio securities will be recorded at values as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors, the prices at which the Company is able to dispose of these holdings may differ from their respective recorded values:

The Company values its portfolio securities at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors and market prices to the extent necessary to reflect significant events affecting the value of such securities. The Board of Directors may retain an independent valuation firm to aid it on a selective basis in making fair value determinations. The types of factors that may be considered in fair value pricing of an investment include the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison of the portfolio company to (other) publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow of the portfolio company, and other relevant factors.

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Because such valuations are inherently uncertain, they may fluctuate during short periods of time, and may be based on estimates. Determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed. As a result, the Company may not be able to dispose of its holdings at a price equal to or greater than the determined fair value. Net asset value could be adversely affected if the determination regarding the fair value of Company investments is materially higher than the values ultimately realized upon the disposal of such securities.

The lack of liquidity in the Company's portfolio securities would probably prevent the Company from disposing of them at opportune times and prices, which may cause a loss and/or reduce again:

The Company will frequently hold securities in privately held companies. Some of these securities will be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of such investments may make it difficult to sell such investments at advantageous times and prices or in a timely manner. In addition, if the Company is required to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio quickly, it may realize significantly less than the values recorded for such investments. The Company may also face other restrictions on its ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that the Company has material non-public information regarding such portfolio company. If the Company is unable to sell its assets at opportune times, it might suffer a loss and/or reduce a gain. Restrictions on resale and limited liquidity are both factors the Board will consider in determining fair value of portfolio securities. Moreover, even holdings in publicly-traded securities are likely to be relatively illiquid because the market for companies of the type in which the Company invests tend to be thin and usually cannot accommodate large volume trades.

Holding securities of privately held companies may be riskier than holding securities of publicly traded companies due to the lack of available public information:

The Company will frequently hold securities in privately-held companies which may be subject to higher risk than holdings in publicly traded companies. Generally, little public information exists about privately held companies, and the Company will be required to rely on the ability of management to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential risks and returns involved in investing in these companies. If the Company is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and it may lose some or all of the money it invests in these companies. These factors could subject the Company to greater risk than holding securities in publicly traded companies and negatively affect investment returns.

The market values of publicly traded portfolio companies are likely to be extremely volatile:

Our clients tend to be early stage biotech companies. As a result, their operations and futures are highly dependent on their ability to develop products and successfully bring them to the marketplace.. Unlike more seasoned companies with historical financial projections that can be used to evaluate performance, our clients typically do not possess such historical figures. Accordingly, the publically traded shares of our portfolio companies will generally be thinly traded and may be subject to volatile swings in value.
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Item 2. PROPERTIES

The Company does not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operation. Our offices are located at 11300 West Olympic Blvd., Suite 800, Los Angeles, California 90064. The primary purpose of our office is to have a physical location at which to receive mail. Our part-time employees and consultants work from virtual offices. We believe the use of virtual offices will be adequate for our present business needs.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On April 28, 2009, one of Regal One's shareholders, AB Investments LLC ("ABI"), sued Regal One and a number of its current and former officers and directors in the California Central District Court asserting claims for securities fraud, breach of contract and various torts relating to its claim that Regal One had wrongfully failed to deliver to ABI the stock certificates representing its Regal One stock and the stock certificates representing its dividend of stock in Neuralstem, Inc. Regal One sought to interplead the shares because one of ABI's managing members at the time, Allen Gelbard, had instructed Regal One not to deliver the Neuralstem certificates to ABI until after an internal dispute between the various members of ABI had been resolved. The court dismissed both the securities fraud claims and the interpleader. Mr. Gelbard later filed a motion to intervene in the action (claiming that he was the rightful owner of the stock certificates, rather than ABI), but the court denied Mr. Gelbard's motion to intervene. The parties eventually reached a confidential settlement agreement of all the remaining claims in the action, pursuant to which the court entered a stipulated final judgment and order on February 18, 2010 that required delivery of the stock certificates at issue to ABI, and ended the case. The Company complied with the terms of the settlement agreement and court order, delivered the stock certificates to ABI, and considers the case to be closed and settled between all parties.

Before the Court's entry of final judgment in the action, Mr. Gelbard threatened to pursue further legal action against Regal One and its current and former officers and directors if it delivered the stock certificates to ABI.

As of the date of this annual report and subsequent events, there are no additional material pending legal or governmental proceedings relating to our company or properties to which we are a party, and to our knowledge there are no other material proceedings to which any of our directors, executive officers or affiliates are a party adverse to us or which have a material interest adverse to us.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

On February 4, 2009, there was a shareholder meeting to vote on Directors and nominees for Director for Regal One Corporation. Schedule Form 14-C was filed with the commission on February 20, 2009 to report the consent to action reported in this information statement. Mr. Charles J. Newman was confirmed as Chairman of the Board, CEO, CFO, and Director. Two new Directors were confirmed and added to the Board.

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PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDERS MATTERS

Market Information

The Company's Common Stock is traded on a limited and sporadic basis on the OTCBB (Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board) under the symbol (RONE). The following table sets forth the trading history of the closing price of the Common Stock on the Bulletin Board for last three years as reported by the WWW.OTCBB.COM web site. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

Quarter Ending	Quarterly High	Quarterly Low
Dec. 31, 2009	$ 0.04	$0.03
Sep. 30, 2009	$ 0.055	$0.02
Jun. 30, 2009	$ 0.055	$0.02
Mar. 31, 2009	$ 0.11	$0.04
Dec. 31, 2008	$ 0.11	$0.06
Sep. 30, 2008	$ 0.10	$0.06
Jun. 30, 2008	$ 0.14	$0.06
Mar. 31, 2008	$ 0.19	$0.08
Dec. 31, 2007	$ 0.16	$0.05
Sep. 30, 2007	$ 0.30	$0.05

Jun. 30, 2007	$ 0.14	$0.05
Mar. 31, 2007	$ 0.34	$0.07

Notwithstanding the forgoing, our common stock is sporadically and thinly trading. Accordingly, although there appears to be quotation information, the Company does not believe that there exists an established public market for our securities. Further, there can be no assurance the current market for the Company's common stock will be sustained or grow in the future.

Holders of record

As of March 12, 2010, there were approximately:
619 shareholders of our common stock; and
10 shareholders of our preferred stock.

The Company feels the actual number of common stock holders may be significantly higher as 2,818,602 common shares are held in street name which is 77.6% of the total common shares outstanding.

Dividends/Distributions

On January 23, 2006, the Company declared a distribution of approximately 500,000 Neuralstem, Inc. common shares acquired as a result of services provided. On February 5, 2007, the Company completed the distribution. As a result of rounding for partial shares a total of 500,473 Neuralstem, Inc. common shares was distributed. No additional distributions are contemplated in the future. Refer to Item 3 Legal Proceedings for additional information.
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Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Except as otherwise noted, the securities described were issued pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. Each such issuance was made pursuant to individual contracts, which are discrete from one another and are made only with persons who had knowledge of and access to sufficient information about the Company to make an informed investment decision and were sophisticated in such transactions. No commissions were paid in connection with the transactions described below unless specifically noted. The information relates as to all securities of the Company sold by the Company within the past three years which were not registered under the Securities Act. Including sales of reacquired securities, as well as new issues, securities issued in exchange for property, services, or other securities, and new securities resulting from the modification of outstanding securities:

There were no sales of unregistered securities in 2009.
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EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

1995 Employee & Consultant Incentive Benefit Plan

Our board of directors adopted the 1995 Employee & Consultant Incentive Benefit Plan ("1995 Stock Plan") on May 3, 1995, and it was subsequently approved by our stockholders. The 1995 Stock Plan provided for the grant of stock options or stock to our employees, directors, and consultants. The 1995 Stock Plan originally provided for the issuance of 3,000,000 shares of which 2,019,014 are issued and outstanding. As of December 31, 2008, there were no outstanding options to purchase any additional shares under the plan as the plan has been cancelled.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Financial Position as of December 31:
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	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Total assets	$1,676,604	$1,181,256	3,737,770	2,744,472	238,666

Total liabilities	$41,138	$60,528	1,312,870	1,740,977	520,363
Net assets	$1,635,466	$1,120,728	2,424,900	1,003,495	(281,697)
Net asset value per outstanding share	0.450	.308	.067	0.22	(0.07)
Shares outstanding,	3,633,067	3,633,067	3,633,067	4,633,067	4,270,567

</table>

Operating Data for the last five fiscal years ended December 31:
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	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Total investment income	$0	0	0	0	0
Total expenses	$298,027	$314,152	445,596	779,206	220,418
Net operating (loss)	(298,027)	(314,152)	(445,596)	(779,206)	(220,418)
Total tax expense (benefit)	0	$800	800	800	1,642
Stock Dividends	0	0	653,948	0	0

</table>
(1) The Company began operating as a Business Development Company on September 13, 2004, all prior period figures are based on prior operations.
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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Overview

We are a financial services company which coaches and assists biomedical companies through the use of our network of professionals in listing their securities on over the counter or national exchanges. Typically these services are provided to early stage biomedical companies who can benefit from our network of professionals and other partners. As a result of our clients' early stage of development, they typically have limited resources and compensate us for our services in capital stock. Accordingly, although our primary business is to provide consulting services and not to be engaged, directly or through wholly-owned subsidiaries, in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities, we may nonetheless be considered an investment company as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act). In order to lessen the regulatory restrictions associated with the requirements of the 1940 Act, on June 16, 2005 we elected to be treated as a Business Development Company (BDC) in accordance with sections 55 through 65 of the 1940 Act.

Managerial Assistance

As a business development company we will offer and provide upon request managerial assistance to certain of our portfolio companies. As defined under the 1940 Act, managerial assistance means providing "significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company."

Financial Condition Overview

The Company's total assets were $1,676,604 and its net assets were $1,635,466 at December 31, 2009, compared to $1,181,256 and $1,120,728, respectively, at December 31, 2008. Net income including investment and other income changed during the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 from a $1,304,171 loss in 2008 to a $514,737 gain. The increase was mainly attributable to the unrealized gains in stock option investments. Net operating loss (total operating expenses) for 2009 decreased by 16,125 compared to 2008. The Company's net realized gain of 251,413 on the sale of investment securities was offset by a

$243,565 loss on net unrealized depreciation on current investment assets. The Company sold 187,500 shares of portfolio stock at an investment cost of $8,048. The Company also booked an unrealized increase in investments in stock options of $805,900 due to change in accounting procedures using a Black-Scholes investment valuation for stock options rather than the management estimates used in prior years. During 2009 the Company increased prepaid expenses by $20,176 offset by a decrease in accounts payable and other accrued expenses of $19,390. Net operating loss before other income was reduced 5% from 2008 to $298,027. There were no extra-ordinary gains from settlements of accrued loans in 2009. The Company incurred a $114,050 increase in legal fees in 2009 with it's primary attorney compared to 2008 due to litigation regarding a stockholder lawsuit which was settled in 2010. This was offset by a $118,950 reduction in fees paid to outside consultants excluding accounting consultants and auditors.

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For the prior twelve months ended December 31, 2008 the decrease in net assets was primarily attributable to the decrease in the value assigned to Neuralstem stock, and a significant reduction in current liabilities of $1,252,342. The reduction in current liabilities was primarily due to settlement of loans from stockholders and an officer/principal shareholder of the Company. The Company recorded a gain of $180,373 from settlements of accrued loans and expenses. Accounts payable was reduced by $405,584 in 2008.

The Company's unrealized appreciation (depreciation) varies significantly from period to period as a result of the wide fluctuations in value of the Company's portfolio securities. Our financial condition is dependent on a number of factors including the ability of each portfolio company to effectuate its respective strategies with the Company's help. These businesses are frequently thinly capitalized, unproven, small companies that may lack management depth, and may be dependent on new or commercially unproven technologies, and may have no operating history.

Result of Operations for the twelve month periods ending December 31, 2009 and 2008

Investment Income

We anticipate generating revenue in the form of capital gains or losses on equity securities that we acquire in portfolio companies and subsequently sell. Potentially, we also anticipate receiving dividend income on any common or preferred stock that we own should a dividend be declared.

Investment Income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was $0 and $0, respectively.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist mostly of fees paid to outside attorneys, consultants, and accountants in connection with the advisory services we provide our clients and to a lesser extent for general overhead.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, operating expenses were $298,027 compared to $314,152 for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2008. The decrease of $16,125 for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the comparable period of 2008 is primarily attributable to decreases in expenses for outside consultants and general and administrative expenses. Operational expenses may increase in the future upon the addition of more companies to our portfolio.

Net Investment Income/(Loss)

For the twelve months ending December 31, 2009, our Net Investment Loss amounted to $298,027. This compares to a loss of $134,579 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increased loss is due to increased legal expenses in 2009 and a zero gain on settlement of accounts payable and accrued expenses compared to $180,373 gain for fiscal 2008. The 2009 operating expenses consisted primarily of legal fees, professional services and consulting fees.
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The Company anticipates our net investment loss will increase upon the addition of more companies to our portfolio, and if we can hold onto the securities of our portfolio companies for long term capital growth. Currently we have been selling the securities in our investment portfolio to finance our operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2009, we had approximately $799,730 in liquid and semi liquid assets consisting of: $83,715 in cash and $716,015 in saleable marketable securities.

For the twelve month period ended December 31, 2009, we satisfied our working capital needs from cash on hand at the beginning of the period and from the net proceeds from the sale of marketable securities in the amount of $251,413. As of December 31, 2009, the Company's net asset value (Equity) was $1,635,466

As of December 31, 2008, the aggregate outstanding balance due under the officer loan was paid in full along with accrued interest.

From inception, the Company has relied on the infusion of capital through capital share transactions and loans. The Company plans to either: (i) dispose of its current portfolio securities to meet operational needs; or (ii) borrow against such securities via a traditional margin account or other such credit facility. Any such dispositions may have to be made at inopportune times and there is no assurance that, in light of the lack of liquidity in such shares, they could be sold at all, or if sold, could bring values approximating the estimates of fair value set forth in the Company financial statements. Additionally, in the event the Company enters into a margin agreement with regard to any portfolio securities, a decrease in their market value may result in a liquidation of such securities which could greatly depress the value of such securities in the market. Because our revenues, if generated, tend to be in the form of portfolio securities, such revenues are not of a type capable of being used to satisfy the Company's ongoing monthly expenses. Consequently, for us to be able to avoid having to defer expenses or sell portfolio companies' securities to raise cash to pay operating expenses, we are constantly seeking to secure adequate funding under acceptable terms. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to do so. Further, if the Company is unable to secure adequate funding under acceptable terms, there is substantial doubt that the Company can continue as a going concern.

Contractual Obligations

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Insurance financing	$20,974	$20,974	0	0	0
Long Term Debt Obligations	$ 0	0	0	0	0
Total	$20,974	$20,974	0	0	0

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Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our business activities contain high elements of risk. The Company considers a principal type of market risk to be a valuation risk. All assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board of Directors (which is based, in part, on quoted market prices of similar investments).

Market prices of common equity securities in general, are subject to fluctuations which could cause the amount to be realized upon sale to differ significantly from the current reported value. The fluctuations may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the Company's portfolio companies, the relative prices of alternative investments, general market conditions and supply and demand imbalances for a particular security.

Neither the Company's investments nor an investment in the Company is intended to constitute a balanced investment program. The Company will be subject to exposure in the public-market pricing and the risks inherent therein. For a further discussion of the risk associated with the Company, please refer to the section of this annual report entitled "Risk Factors".

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See the financial statement schedules annexed in PART IV of this report.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Attached as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K are certifications of Regal's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). This section includes information concerning the controls and controls evaluation referred to in the certifications.

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based closely on the definition of "disclosure controls and procedures" in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

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Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered in this report. Based on the foregoing, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that as of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in enabling us to record, process, summarize and report information required to be included in our periodic SEC reporting within the required time period.

There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO Framework"). Based on this evaluation under the COSO Framework, management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009 and through the date of this report.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Compensatory Arrangements of Certain Officers

No stock options were issued or stock grants granted during fiscal year 2008. Regal's Chief Executive officer did not receive any salary or other compensation other than direct expense reimbursements.

Departure of Directors or Certain Officers

Malcolm Currie resigned his positions as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board on June 16, 2008. He still serves as a Director.
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PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The following table sets forth the name, age and position of each of our directors, executive officers and significant employees as of March 31, 2009. Except as noted below each director will hold office until the next annual meeting of our stockholders or until his or her successor has been elected and qualified. Our executive officers are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Current Position	Position Held Since
Charles J. Newman	64	Chairman of the Board, CEO, CFO, Secretary, Treasurer & Director	2008
Dr. Malcolm Currie	82	Director	1995
Bernard L. Brodkorb	68	Director	2009

CHARLES J. NEWMAN is the present Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, and Treasurer appointed on June 16, 2008. Mr. Newman is a private investor with corporate management experience. From 1982 to the present, Mr. Newman has been serving as Chief Executive Officer of NCJ Corporation. From 1985 to the present, Mr. Newman has been serving as the Chief Executive Officer of Mid America Venture Capital Fund, Inc. Mr. Newman has been serving since 1988 as the Chief Financial Officer of Lincoln Loan and Finance Corporation, National Acceptance Corporation and Ambassador Finance Co., Inc. and has also been serving as the Chief Executive Officer for those three entities since 2005. From it's inception in 1992 Mr. Newman has been serving as President and Director of Mid America Capital Corp. Since 1992 Mr. Newman has served as the President and Director of the Max and Gertrude Newman - Charles and Phyllis Newman Foundation, a 501(c)(3) charitable foundation as defined by the US Internal Revenue Service Code. From 2000 to the present, Mr. Newman has served as Vice-President and Director of Doubletree Capital Partners, LLC. He is also a Director of Our World Live, Inc and North Central Capital Corporation.

DR. MALCOLM CURRIE was appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1995 and CEO, CFO of the Company in August 2001 and served in those capacities until June 16, 2008. He remains in his position as Director. From 1969 to 1973, Dr. Currie was the Undersecretary of Research and Engineering for the Office of Defense. From 1973 to 1977, Dr. Currie was President of the Missile Systems Group for Hughes Aircraft Corporation. From 1977 to 1988, Dr. Currie started as Executive Vice President and eventually became Chief Executive Officer and

Chairman of the Board of Hughes Aircraft Corporation. From 1992 to present, Dr. Currie has been Chairman Emeritus of Hughes Aircraft Corporation. Dr. Currie is also on the Board of Directors of LSI Logic, Enova Systems, and Innovative Micro Technologies. Dr. Currie obtained a graduate MBA from the University of California, Berkeley, and a PhD in Engineering and Physics at the University of California, Berkeley.

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BERNARD L. BRODKORB was appointed to the Board of Directors on February 1, 2009. Mr. Brodkorb has served on the Board of Directors of ISA Internationale Inc., a public company, for over eleven years. He has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer from February 2001 to present. Mr. Brodkorb is an independent practicing licensed Certified Public Accountant (CPA) within the State of Minnesota for many years, and has extensive experience in financial and accounting matters relating to both private and public companies, including auditing, financial consulting, and advising on corporate taxation. He is a member of the Minnesota Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Board of Directors held a total of two (2) meetings and approved two (2) actions by written consent. During that time, no incumbent Director attended fewer than 100% of the total number of meetings of the Board of Directors held during the period for which he has been a Director.

There were no committees of the Board of Directors in 2009 as the Company did not have sufficient members on the Board that could be classified as independent members. New independent Board members added in 2009 will add their expertise to committees formed to provide oversight of management operations. Refer to the Schedule 14C filed on February 20, 2009 for additional information on new board members nominated in 2009.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

For the year ended December 31, 2009 there was no executive or director compensation paid. Two directors received consulting fees for work performed not related to being a director.

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INDEMNIFICATION

As permitted by the provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Florida, the Company has the power to indemnify any officer or director who was or is a party to or threatens to become a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of the fact that the officer or director of the corporation acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interest of the Company. Any such person may be indemnified against expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and settlements in defense of any action, suit or proceeding. The Company maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our executive officers, directors, and persons who own more than ten percent (10%) of a registered class of our equity securities to file an initial report of ownership on Form 3 and changes in ownership on Form 4 or 5 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such officers, directors and ten percent (10%) shareholders are also required by the SEC rules to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

In 2009 Charles J. Newman filed periodic Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership on Form 4 and also filed the Annual Statement of Changes in

Beneficial Ownership on Form 5. Based solely on review of copies of such forms received by the Company, or written representations from certain reporting persons that no Forms 5 were required, we believe its executive officers, directors and ten percent (10%) shareholders complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to them through the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information for our last three most recent completed fiscal years concerning the compensation of the Principal Executive Officer and all other executive officers of Regal One Corporation who earned over $100,000 in salary and bonus during the last three most recently completed fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 (together the "Named Executive Officers").

Name and Principal position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Award	All other Compensation	Total
Dr. Richard Hull	2009				0	0	
Chief Operating Officer	2008			*1	15,000		15,000
President	2007			85,000			85,000

Note 1.) In March 2008, the Board of Directors approved the issuance of 400,000 shares to Mr. Hull in exchange for the stock option held for 500,000 shares which expired on 3/7/2016. Mr. Hull accepted this agreement and then cancelled the shares in 2008 so they are not outstanding and there was no expense to the Company. Mr. Hull resigned as an officer of the Company in 2008.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

At the end of fiscal year 2009, there were no outstanding equity awards, unexercised options exercisable or unexercisable, and no equity incentive plan awards that are vested or not vested due to Officers of the Company or outside consultants.

SUMMARY NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table summarizes the compensation for our non-employee board of directors for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009:

Name	Fees Earned Or paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
	0	0	0	0	0	$0.	$0

No additional Director compensation has been authorized for services for the period from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and through the date of this 10-K report filing.
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Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth information, to the best knowledge of the Company, as of March 31, 2010 with respect to each person known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding Common Stock, each director and officer, and all directors and officers as a group.

Name and Address of Beneficial owner	Common Share Equivalents beneficially owned	Percent of Common Share Equivalents owned (1)
Charles J. Newman 11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800		

Los Angeles, California 90064	1,044,683	7.66%
Malcolm Currie (2) 11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800 Los Angeles, California 90064	2,024,200	14.85%
C.B. Family Trust (Richard Babbitt)(3) 10104 Empyrean Way Los Angeles, California 90067	1,400,000	10.27%
AB Investments LLC (4) 4235 Cornell Road Agoura, CA 91301	3,841,500	28.18%
Aaron Grunfeld (5) 10390 Santa Monica Blvd., 4th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90025-5057	1,200,000	8.80%
Robert B. Kay (6) 7005 Via Bella Luna Las Vegas, NV 89131	1,270,753	9.32%
All Officers and Directors as a Group	3,068,883	22.51%

(1) Includes (i) 3,633,067 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2008, and (ii) 10,000,000 maximum common shares upon the conversion of the Series B preferred class, and totals to 13,633,067 fully diluted common share equivalents outstanding. Each share of Preferred Stock is convertible into 100 shares of voting common stock. Of the Preferred Stock outstanding, 20,242 shares (20.2%) are held by the Directors of the Company (Dr. Malcolm Currie, 20,242 shares).

(2) Consists of 20,242 Series B preferred shares convertible into 2,024,200 common shares.
(3) Consists of 14,000 Series B preferred shares convertible into 1,400,000 common shares.
(4) Consists of 38,415 Series B preferred shares convertible into 3,841,500 common shares.
(5) Consists of 12,000 Series B preferred shares convertible into 1,200,000 common shares.
(6) Includes 236,453 common shares and 10,343 Series B preferred shares convertible into 1,034,300 common shares.
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Item 13. TRANSACTIONS AND BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS WITH MANAGEMENT AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The Board has adopted a policy relating to the approval of transactions with related persons that are required to be disclosed in statements by SEC regulations, which are commonly referred to as "Related Person Transactions." A "related person" is defined under the applicable SEC regulation and includes our directors, executive officers and 5% or more beneficial owners of our common stock. The Board administers the procedures with regards to related person transactions. Approval of a related person transaction requires the affirmative vote of the majority of disinterested directors. In approving any related person transaction, the disinterested directors must determine that the transaction is fair and reasonable to the Company.

Summarized below are certain transactions and business relationships between Regal One Corporation and persons who are or were an executive officer, director or holder of more than five percent of any class of our securities:

On December 8, 2006, the Company issued a demand promissory note in the amount of $227,294 to our CEO, Malcolm Currie, evidencing the following advances previously made and that were outstanding as of the date of the note. The note was due and payable on or before December 8, 2008 and bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum. Performance of the note is secured by 100,000 common shares of Neuralstem.

$37,894 prior to 2004;
$10,000 advanced to us on September 27, 2004;

$10,000 advanced to us on December 15, 2004;
$10,000 advanced to us on January 18, 2005;
$5,000 advanced to us on April 25, 2005;
$6,400 advanced to us on October 12, 2005;
$10,000 advanced to us on October 13, 2005;
$17,000 advanced to us on November 18, 2005,
$8,000 advanced on December 30, 2005;
$4,000 advanced on January 17, 2006;
$4,000 advanced to us on February 6, 2006;
$5,000 advanced to us on March 4, 2006; and
$100,000 advanced to us on December 8, 2006.

On February 28, 2007, we entered into a modification of the Currie note originally made on December 8, 2006. The modification was entered into for purposes of increasing the note amount by $45,000 as a result of the following additional advances made by Currie:

$10,000 on December 18, 2006;
$20,000 on January 6, 2007;
$6,000 on January 31, 2007; and
$9,000 on February 23, 2007.

As a result of the increase in the outstanding loan balance, we increased the number of Neuralstem shares subject to the security agreement by 50,000.

On April 9, 2007, we entered into a further modification of the Currie note originally made on December 8, 2006. The modification was entered into for purposes of increasing the note amount by $30,000 as a result of an advance of this amount made by Currie on March 20, 2007.
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On June 25, 2007, we entered into a further modification of the Currie note originally made on December 8, 2006. The modification was entered into for purposes of increasing the note amount by $348,500 as a result of an advance of $24,000 made by Currie on April 11, 2007, an advance of $81,500 made by Currie on May 3, 2007, and the payment of $243,000 by Currie of legal fees in the defense of the Company. As a result, the amended promissory note at December 31, 2007 was $650,794.

On February 5, 2008, the board of directors approved granting two independent directors 10,000 shares each of Neuralstem common stock for services rendered in 2006 and 2007, for a total of 20,000 shares of Neuralstem common stock valued at $60,000. On June 2, 2008, we paid two independent directors $20,000 each as a negotiated settlement for services rendered in 2006 and 2007. The Company realized a gain of $20,000 for the agreements because in 2007 we booked an estimated cost of Directors fees of $60,000 as an accrued expense. The settlement payments were disbursed rather than each director receiving 10,000 shares of Neuralstem stock from our portfolio inventory as originally proposed by our board of directors.

On April 2, 2009 the Compensation Committee approved the renewal of a consulting agreement for Empresario, Inc. in the amount of $15,000 for three months. Ms. Lisa Du Boise is the principal officer of Empresario, Inc. She held a position as Director of Regal for a brief time until she resigned on March 31, 2009.

For the year ended December 31, 2009 Mr Bernard L. Brodkorb who is a Director of Regal received $56,400 in fee compensation for providing accounting and financial reporting services not related to his duties as a Director of Regal One Corporation. He received no compensation for being a Director.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANTS FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's auditors for the professional services rendered in connection with the annual audit of the Company's annual financial statements and reviews of the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were approximately $27,500 and $28,500, respectively.

Audit Related Fees: None

Tax Fees: None.

All Other Fees: None.
The aggregate fees billed by the Company's auditors for all other non-audit services rendered to the Company, such as attending meetings and other miscellaneous financial consulting in fiscal 2009 and 2008 were $0 and $0, respectively.

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PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Exhibits

The following exhibits are included as part of this Annual Report on form 10-K. References to "the Company" in this Exhibit List mean Regal One Corporation, a Florida corporation.

Exhibit
Number Description

31.1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

32.2 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350*

* Filed herewith

Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statements required by Item 15 of this form are filed as a separate part of this report following Part IV:

Schedules not listed above have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the financial statements and the notes thereto.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Regal One Corporation

By:
/S/ Charles J. Newman

Charles J. Newman

Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and
Chairman of the Board

Dated: April 6, 2010

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

NAME	TITLE	DATE
/s/ Charles J. Newman Charles J. Newman	Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chairman of the Board	April 6, 2010
/s/ Malcolm Currie Malcolm Currie	Director	April 6, 2010
/s/ Bernard L. Brodkorb Bernard L. Brodkorb	Director	April 6, 2010

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De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Regal One Corporation
Los Angeles, CA

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Regal One Corporation as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended. The financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Regal One Corporation as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company does not generate operating revenue and must liquidate its investment portfolio to provide cash flow for its operations, which all raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC
Henderson, Nevada

March 26, 2010

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PART IV FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
BALANCE SHEETS

<c>	<c>	<c>
	December 31, 2009 (Audited)	December 31, 2008 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 83,715	$ 122,478
Prepaid Insurance	20,974	41,150
Marketable securities at fair value	716,015	967,628
Total Current Assets:	820,704	1,131,256
Investments:		
Investments in non-affiliated portfolio companies	1,571,915	1,017,628
Less: marketable securities portion	(716,015)	(967,628)
Total investments, net	855,900	50,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,676,604	1,181,256
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 41,138	$ 60,528
Total Current Liabilities	41,138	60,528
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value		
Series A - Authorized 50,000 shares, 0 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009	--	--
Series B - Authorized 500,000 shares, 100,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and at December 31, 2008	500	500
Common stock, no par value,: Authorized 50,000,000 shares; 3,633,067 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and at December 31,2008	8,184,567	8,184,567
Additional paid-in capital	192,126	192,126
Accumulated deficit	(6,741,727)	(7,256,465)
Total Net Assets	1,635,466	1,120,728
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$ 1,676,604	$ 1,181,256
Net asset value per outstanding share	$ 0.450	$ 0.308

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
December 31, 2008
(Audited)

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Equity Investments:

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Company	Description of Business	Percent Ownership	Carrying Cost Investment	Fair Market Value	Affiliation
Neuralstem, Inc.(CUR)	Biomedical company	1%	$ 17,169 (1)	$716,000	No
Neuralstem Warrant			50,000 (2)	855,900	No
LMP Money Market Trust	Money Market Fund		15	15	No
			---------	---------	
Total Investments			$ 67,184	$1,571,915	

</table>

(1) As of December 31, 2009, there were 400,000 Neuralstem shares held after the sales in this quarter of 42,500 shares. Regal recorded a net gain in book value of 3% because the share price increased by 14% during the quarter. These remaining shares have been reported on a fair value basis valued at the 12/31/09 market price of $1.79 with no reduction in Fair Market Value applied. All of these shares held at December 31, 2009 have been recorded as a current asset. During 2009 187,500 shares of Neuralstem stock were sold from our investment inventory to finance our operations.

(2) Regal also has a ten year Neuralstem warrant to purchase 1,000,000 common stock shares at an exercise price of $5.00 per share which is significantly above the present fair market value of Neuralstem shares. As of December 31, 2009 using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, a $855,900 value was assigned to these warrants including a 10% discount assigned by management due to the low trading volumes and volatility of Neuralstem stock. There is currently no market for Neuralstem options carried as an investment. For 2008 Regal valued the investment at $50,000. By changing to using the Black-Scholes method to value the investment, Regal recorded a $472,900 unrealized gain on the investment in the first half of 2009 and an additional $333,000 gain in the second half due to increases in the stock price.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

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	For the Year Ended December 31, 2009 (Audited)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 (Audited)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Audited)
OPERATIONS:			
Net investment loss from operations	$ (298,027)	(134,579)	$ (436,396)
Net realized gain on portfolio securities	251,413	1,482,454	67,259
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of portfolio securities	(243,565)	(2,618,779)	1,693,926
Net Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of option investments	805,900	--	--

Impairment of investments	--	(12,500)	--
Interest income	--	30	--
Interest (expense)	(984)	(20,797)	--
	------------	----------	---------
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	514,737	(1,304,171)	1,324,789
SHAREHOLDER ACTIVITY:			
Declared dividend	--	--	96,616
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	514,737	(1,304,171)	1,421,405
NET ASSETS:			
Beginning of period	1,120,728	2,424,900	1,003,495
End of period	1,635,466	1,120,729	2,424,900
Average net assets	1,378,096	1,772,814	1,714,198
TOTAL NET ASSET VALUE RETURN	37.4%	(73.6%)	82.9%
Ratios to average net assets:			
Net expenses	298,027	314,152	445,596
Net investment gain (loss)	514,737	(1,304,171)	(74,304)
Per share ratio expenses	21.6%	17.7%	25.9%
Per share ratio net investment loss	37.4%	(73.6%)	77.3%

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

<c> <c> <c> <c>

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2009 (Audited)	2008 (Audited)	2007 (Audited)
-------------	-------------	----------	----------
Investment income:	$ --	$ --	$ --
Operating expenses:			
Professional services	247,318	282,672	233,733
Litigation Settlement costs	-	-	-- 45,000
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	50,709	31,480	166,863
	---------	--------	--------
Total Operating expenses	298,027	314,152	445,596
	---------	--------	--------
Net Operating loss	(298,027)	(314,152)	(445,596)
Other income (expense):			
Gain on payable settlements	--	180,373	10,000
	---------	--------	---------
Net income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(298,027)	(88,234)	(435,596)

Income tax expenses	--	800	800
Net investment loss	(298,027)	(134,579)	(436,396)
Net realized gain on portfolio	251,413	1,482,454	67,259
Net change in unrealized (depreciation) appreciation in portfolio company investments	(243,565)	(2,618,779)	1,693,926
Net change in unrealized appreciation in stock options	805,900	--	--
Impairment of investments	--	(12,500)	--
Interest income -	--	30	--
Interest (expense)	(984)	(20,797)	--
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	$ 514,737	$(1,304,171)	$ 1,324,789
Weighted average number of common shares	3,633,067	3,633,067	3,964,574
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.142$	(0.359)	$ 0.3348
Weighted average number of fully diluted shares (1)	13,633,067	13,633,067	13,964,574
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.038	$ (0.096)	$ 0.095

(1) Includes Series B Preferred Shares convertible at 100 for 1.

See accompanying notes the financial statements.

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

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	For the Years Ended December 31, 2009 (Audited)	2008 (Audited)	2007 (Audited)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net decrease in net assets from operations	$ 514,737	(1,304,171)	$ 1,324,789
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operating activities:			
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities	(251,413)	1,482,454	(67,259)
Unrealized decrease (increase) in investments in portfolio companies	243,565	(2,618,779)	(1,693,926)
Unrealized (increase) in investment in options	(805,900)	--	--
Gain on settlement of liabilities	--	(180,373)	--
Impairment of investments	--	12,500	--
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in due to stockholders and officers	--	(113,500)	25,000
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expense	20,176	(41,150)	3,000
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(19,390)	(314,476)	195,957
Decrease in contingent litigation fees	--	--	(250,000)
Net cash used in operating activities	(298,227)	(804,845)	(353,340)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	259,461	1,513,856	113,159
Net cash provided by investing activities	259,461	1,513,856	113,159

Cash Flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in officer loan and interest payable	(650,794)	413,500	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(650,794)	413,500	
Net change in cash	(38,764)	58,216	64,220
Cash at beginning of period	122,478	64,262	42
Cash at end of period	$ 83,714	$ 122,478	$ 70,202

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid for interest	985	20,797	--
Cash paid for income taxes	--	--	800
Non-Monetary Transactions:			
Unrealized gain (loss) in marketable securities	(251,613)	(2,618,779)	
Unrealized gain in stock option valuation	805,900	--	--
Gain on settlement of liabilities	--	180,373	--
Dividend payable on 465,430 portfolio company shares	--	--	653,948
Total non-monetary transactions	$ 554,287	201,170	654,748

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Per Share Unit Operating Performance

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	Year Ended December 31, 2009 (Audited)	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (Audited)
OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income (loss) from operations	(0.082)	(0.037)
Net realized gain (loss) on portfolio securities	0.069	0.408
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of portfolio securities	(0.067)	(0.721)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of option investments	0.222	--
Impairment of investments	--	(0.003)
Interest income	--	--
Interest expense	(0.00)	(0.006)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	0.142	(0.359)
SHAREHOLDER ACTIVITY		
Declared dividend	--	--
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	$ 0.142	$(0.359)
NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	$ 0.308	0.667
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD	$ 0.450	0.308
TOTAL NET ASSET VALUE RETURN (LOSS)	37.4%	(73.6)%

RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

Net assets, end of period	$1,635,468	$1,120,728
	===========	===========
Ratios to average net assets:		
Net expenses	21.6%	17.72%
Net investment gain (loss)	37.4%	(73.6)%
Portfolio turnover rate	0.397	0.718

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Regal One Corporation (the "Company" or "Regal One"), located in Los Angeles, California, is a Florida corporation initially incorporated in 1959 as Electro-Mechanical Services Inc., in the state of Florida. Since inception we have been involved in a number of industries. In 1998 we changed our name to Regal One Corporation. On March 7, 2005, our board of directors determined that it was in our shareholders best interest to change the focus of the company's operation to that of providing financial services through our network of advisors and professionals, and to be treated as a business development company ("BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940. On September 16, 2005, we filed a Form N54A (Notification of Election by Business Development Companies), with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which transforms the Company into a Business Development Company (BDC) in accordance with sections 55 through 65 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The Company began reporting as an operating BDC in the March 31, 2006 10Q-SB.

Basis of Presentation

On February 9, 2004, the Company acquired 100% of the stock of O2 Technology by issuing 1,000,000 shares valued at $0.6495 per share for a $649,526 investment. During the course of 2004 the Company loaned O2 Technology $518,490 for an aggregate investment of $1,168,016. Consolidated financial statements were included in the 10Q filings with the SEC for March 31, June 30, and September 30, 2004.

As set forth in various previous financial reports and SEC filings, the Company sought a rescission of the O2 Technology acquisition. The Company's management elected to fully reserve the $1,168,016 investment and seek redress through the courts. In May 2007, the Eco Litigation was settled by the parties (see Note 9: "Contingencies"). Accordingly, Regal One has recovered and retired the 1,000,000 shares of Regal One common stock that was provided in exchange for all O2 Technology stock. Consequently, the accompanying financial statements are not consolidated and the Company has no operating subsidiaries.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the creation of assets and the liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company does not currently generate operating revenue and must liquidate the Company's investment portfolio to provide cash flow for its operations. The Company is actively seeking sources of revenue for its consulting services but does not have contractual obligations presently or in the near future to generate revenue. This fact and the declining market value of the portfolio investment stock it owns due to sales of inventory securities and volatile market conditions has raised doubt regarding Regal's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

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Accounting Policies

Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations per Share

Basic net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) amount adjusted for cumulative dividends on preferred stock (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period (denominator). Diluted net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per share amounts reflect the maximum dilution that would have resulted from the assumed exercise of stock options and from the assumed conversion of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. Diluted net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) amount adjusted for cumulative dividends on preferred stock by the weighted average number of common and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period. For all periods presented the above potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation as their effect is anti-dilutive.

Income Taxes

The Company has not elected to be a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Accordingly, the Company will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on sales of investments for which the fair values are in excess of their tax basis. Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach for financial reporting. The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and net operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all marketable securities to be cash equivalents (see Note 2: Cash and Marketable Securities). None of the Company's cash is restricted.

Valuation of Investments (as an Investment Company)

Fair Value Accounting

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 820 "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure". ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value <page>

in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of ASC 820 were adopted January 1, 2008. In February 2008, the FASB staff issued Staff Position No. 157-2 "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157" ("FSP FAS 157-2"). FSP FAS 157-2 delayed the effective date of ASC 820 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The provisions of FSP FAS 157-2 are effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009.

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;

Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

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Equity Investments:	Level of Investment	Carrying Cost Investment	Fair Market Value
Neuralstem, Inc.(CUR)	Level 1	$ 17,169	$716,000
Neuralstem Warrant	Level 2 --	50,000	855,900
LMP Money Market Trust Fund	Level 1	15	15
		---------	---------
Total Investments		$ 67,184	$1,571,915

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Comprehensive Income

ASC 220, "Comprehensive Income", establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components (revenues, expenses, gains, and losses) in a full set of general purpose financial statements. It requires that all items that are required to be recognized under accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. ASC 820 requires that an enterprise (a) classify items of other comprehensive income by their nature in financial statements and (b) display the accumulated balance of other comprehensive income separately in the equity section of the balance sheet for all periods presented.
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The Company's comprehensive income (loss) does not differ from its reported net income (loss). As an investment company, the Company must report changes in the fair value of its investments outside of its operating income on its statement of operations and reflect the accumulated appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of its investments as a separate component of its stockholders' deficit. This treatment is similar to the treatment required by ASC 820.

Stock Based Incentive Program

ASC 718, "Compensation-Stock Compensation", establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, including obtaining employee services in share based payment transactions. This standard applies to all awards granted after the required effective date and to awards modified, purchased, or canceled after that date. The Company adopted ASC 718 effective January 1, 2006.

Exchange of Non-monetary Assets

In December 2004, the FASB issued ASC 845, "Non-monetary Transaction". ASC 845is based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions", provided an exception to its basic measurement principle (fair value) for exchanges of similar productive assets. Under APB Opinion No. 29, an exchange of a productive asset for a similar productive asset was based on the recorded amount of the asset relinquished. ASC 845 eliminates this exception and replaces it with an exception of exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. ASC 845 became effective for the Company as of July 1, 2005. The Company will apply the requirements of ASC 845 to any future non-monetary exchange transactions.

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NOTE 2 - CASH AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balances and may include instruments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase.

Marketable Securities

In 2009 Regal did not acquire or add to its investment portfolio. In 2005 Regal acquired approximately 1,800,000 shares of Neuralstem's common stock and a warrant to purchase an additional 1,000,000 shares of common stock in exchange for a variety of considerations supporting Neuralstem's transition to a publicly traded operational entity, principally including fees and assistance in connection with the filing of a registration statement on Form SB-2 registration (see Note 7: "Investments"). During 2006, Neuralstem filed the registration statement and it was declared effective on August 30, 2006. In late December 2006, the shares began trading on the OTC: BB under the ticker symbol NRLS.OB.

On February 5, 2007, the Company distributed 500,473 Neuralstem shares to its shareholder of which 35,038 of these shares were returned to the Company's ownership in connection with the settlement of the Eco Litigation. On August 27, 2007, Neuralstem shares began trading on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol CUR.

As of December 31, 2009, Regal held 400,000 Neuralstem shares valued at a fair market value of $716,000. Of the total shares held at December 31, 2009, all have been recorded as a current asset, which were registered and are now freely tradable under rule 144. These shares constitute working capital that is available to Regal as of December 31, 2009. Regal also has ten year warrants to purchase 1,000,000 common stock shares, which contains certain anti-dilution provisions, at an exercise price of $5 per share which is significantly above the present fair market value of Neuralstem shares, therefore only a $50,000 value has yet been assigned to these warrants, which are carried as a long term investment. On December 31, 2006, Regal recorded a dividend payable balance in the Current Liabilities section of its Balance Sheet. This distribution initially consisted of 500,473 Neuralstem shares. The distribution was made in the first quarter of 2007 and resulted in an adjustment to the Current Liabilities balance. During 2007, 2008 and 2009, the Company sold part of its inventory of Neuralstem shares to finance operations and reduce debt.
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NOTE 3 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

There are several new accounting pronouncements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") which are not yet effective. Each of these pronouncements, as applicable, has been or will be adopted by the Company.

On September 30, 2009, the Company adopted changes issued by the FASB to the authoritative hierarchy of GAAP. These changes establish the FASB Accounting Standards Codification as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The FASB no longer issues new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions, or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts; instead the FASB issues Accounting Standards Updates. Accounting Standards Updates are not authoritative in their own right as they only serve to update the Codification. These changes and the Codification itself do not change GAAP. Other than the manner in which new accounting guidance is referenced, the adoption of these changes had no impact on the Financial Statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," which requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. This guidance also requires those disclosures to be in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. This guidance is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted this guidance in the second quarter of 2009 and it did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for the "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments" in order to make existing guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. The Company adopted this guidance in the second quarter of 2009 and it did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly." This guidance provides additional direction for estimating fair value in accordance with established guidance for "Fair Value Measurements," when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This guidance also includes direction on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted this guidance in the second quarter of 2009 and it did not have a material impact on the financial statements.
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In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This guidance applies to both interim financial statements and annual financial statements and is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. This guidance does not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets," which eliminates the concept of a "qualifying special-purpose entity," changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures in order to enhance information reported to users of financial statements by providing greater transparency about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and an entity's continuing involvement in and exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company will adopt this guidance in fiscal 2010 and does not expect that the adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance amending existing guidance. The amendments include: (1) the elimination of the exemption for qualifying special purpose entities, (2) a new approach for determining who should consolidate a variable-interest entity, and (3) changes to when it is necessary to reassess who should consolidate a variable-interest entity. This guidance is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after November 15, 2009 and for interim periods within that first annual reporting period. The Company will adopt this guidance in fiscal 2010. The Company does not expect that the adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued changes to revenue recognition for multiple-deliverable arrangements. These changes require separation of consideration received in such arrangements by establishing a selling price hierarchy (not the same as fair value) for determining the selling price of a deliverable, which will be based on available information in the following order: vendor-specific objective evidence, third-party evidence, or estimated selling price; eliminate the residual method of allocation and require that the consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method, which allocates any discount in the arrangement to each deliverable on the basis of each deliverable's selling price; require that a vendor determine its best

estimate of selling price in a manner that is consistent with that used to determine the price to sell the deliverable on a standalone basis; and expand the disclosures related to multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. These changes become effective on January 1, 2011. The Company has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have an impact on the financial statements, as the Company does not currently have any such arrangements with its customers.
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NOTE 4 - EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

Sales of common stock

None for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Stock options
None granted for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Preferred Stock

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation allows for segregating the preferred stock into separate series. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had authorized 50,000 shares of Series A preferred stock with no shares outstanding. 500,000 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock were authorized and 100,000 shares of Series B preferred stock were outstanding.

Holders of Series A preferred stock shall be entitled to voting rights equivalent to 1,000 shares of common stock for each share of preferred. The Series A preferred stock has certain dividend and liquidation preferences over common stockholders.

Holders of Series B preferred stock shall be entitled to voting rights equivalent to 100 shares of common stock for each share of preferred. The Series B preferred stock had been entitled to a non-cumulative dividend of 8.75% of revenues which exceed $5,000,000. In 2004, the Series B class shareholders' voted by a large majority to void the dividend preference. At the option of the holder of Series B preferred stock, each share is convertible into common stock at a rate of 100 shares of common for each share of preferred. In connection with the acquisition of O2 Technology on February 9, 2004, the Share Exchange agreement required that the Series B preferred as a class be restricted to a cumulative conversion into no more than 10,000,000 common shares. This reduction was sought by the Company and was agreed to by 98.5% of the Series B class, effecting a compression of the outstanding Series B preferred from 208,965 shares to the now outstanding 100,000 shares. As of December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, no dividends have been declared on the Series A or Series B convertible preferred stock.
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NOTE 5 - STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Company's Stock Option Plan (Plan) provides a means to offer incentives to its employees, directors, officers, consultants and advisors. On May 3, 1995, the Company filed a registration statement on Form S-8 adopting a 3,000,000 common share Plan. Under the plan, the Board of Directors was authorized to grant options to individuals who have contributed, or will contribute to the well being of the Company. In 2004 and earlier years, the Plan was extended by the Company's shareholders. On March 4, 2005, the Company's shareholders approved another extension of time in which to exercise outstanding options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at the $0.8125 exercise price. That extension ran from March 31, 2005 to September 30, 2005. (See the Company's Form 14C filing dated March 23, 2005.) By the extended September 30, 2005 option expiration date, the then remaining outstanding options were not further extended and as a result 1,147,140 unexercised options became null and void. During the year ended December 31, 2005, 252,308 options respectively were exercised and the Company realized $205,000 in working capital. As of September 30, 2005, holders had exercised options to purchase 1,852,860 shares of common stock.

No options were granted, exercised, or expired in 2009, 2008 and 2007 under the Company's stock option plan. As of December 31, 2009, there were no outstanding options to purchase any additional shares under the plan as the plan has been cancelled.

The 500,000 share options granted to Richard Hull in 2006 and 385,000 share options held by three outside consultants, with 635,000 vested options and 75,000 vested warrants that were outstanding were cancelled by mutual agreement in 2008 as part of negotiated settlements with the stock option holders.

As of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, there were no stock options or warrants outstanding.
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NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS

Neuralstem, Inc.
As of June 30, 2005, the Company had entered into a Letter of Intent with Neuralstem, Inc., a private early stage company, to assist it in filing an SB-2 registration statement. Effective September 15, 2005, those understandings were memorialized and further defined in an "Equity Investment and Share Purchase Agreement" between the parties. Regal One acquired approximately 1,800,000 shares of Neuralstem's common stock and a warrant, containing certain anti-dilution provisions (value not yet determined) to purchase an additional 1,000,000 shares of common stock in exchange for a variety of considerations supporting Neuralstem's transition from a private, early stage, research and development company to a publicly traded operational entity. These considerations included the Company's assumption of the liability for certain legal fees, principally including fees for an SB-2 registration, and access to the Company's network of advisors and other related resources. Regal One initially reflected these shares in its balance sheet as of December 31, 2005 based on its estimated $50,000 direct cost of the considerations it had provided or planned to provide to Neuralstem. During 2006, Neuralstem filed an SB-2 registration statement and in August 2006 it was declared effective. As of December 31, 2006, Neuralstem shares were trading on the OTC: Bulletin Board exchange.

Prior to effectiveness of the registration, 1,000,000 of Neuralstem shares held by Regal were subject to forfeiture based on a contingency concerning the initial submission date and effective date of Neuralstem's SB-2 registration; 51,000 of these shares were forfeited in the third quarter of 2006 and the balance are no longer subject to forfeit. As of December 31, 2006, the 1,794,287 Neuralstem shares then held after the forfeit were valued as indicated in the financial statements Balance Sheet of 2006. Of those shares, 800,000 shares were registered by Neuralstem, were readily salable and were reclassified as Marketable Securities in the Current Assets section of the Balance Sheet. 500,473 of those Neuralstem shares were reserved for distribution to the Company's shareholders as a dividend, which distribution was made on February 5, 2007. Of that amount, 35,038 shares were withheld from distribution pending the outcome of the Eco Litigation.

On May 7, 2007, the Company reached a settlement in the Eco Litigation resulting in the release of the 35,038 Neuralstem shares to the Company. At December 31, 2007, the 1,273,814 Neuralstem investment portfolio shares were classified as Marketable Securities in the Current Assets section of the Balance Sheet. This reclassification was made because all shares then held were either included in Neuralstem's original registration statement and therefore were free-trading or were unregistered but then had been held long enough to become free-trading under the provisions of Rule 144.

Regal One also has one ten year warrant for 1,000,000 common shares of Neuralstem at an exercise price of $5 per share which is significantly above the present fair market value of Neuralstem shares. Prior to 2009 only a nominal $50,000 value had been assigned to these warrants carried as a long term investment in the Balance Sheet. Also there is currently no publically traded market for Neuralstem stock Options.
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As of December 31, 2009, using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing model, a $855,900 value has been assigned to this warrant including a 10% discount assigned by management due to low trading volume and volatility of Neuralstem common stock. Regal recorded a $472,900 unrealized gain on the investment in the first half of 2009 and an additional $333,000 gain in the second half due to increases in the stock price.

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining in good faith the fair value of the securities and assets held by the Company. In 2005, all portfolio companies were reported on a cost basis. For 2006 and later the Investment Committee of the Board of Directors early adopted the provisions of FAS 157 for valuation of the portfolio and bases its determination on, among other things, applicable quantitative and qualitative factors.

These factors may include, but are not limited to, the type of securities, the nature of the business of the portfolio company, the marketability of and the valuation of securities of publicly traded companies in the same or similar industries, current financial conditions and operating results of the portfolio company, sales and earnings growth of the portfolio company, operating revenues of the portfolio company, competitive conditions, and current and prospective conditions in the overall stock market. Without a readily recognized market value, the estimated value of some portfolio securities may differ significantly from the values that would be placed on the portfolio if there was a ready market for such equity securities.

As of the end of December 31, 2009, the Company did not reduce the valuation of the inventory of portfolio securities included as a current asset on it's balance sheet below the market value as of December 31, 2009. During 2009 the market value of Neuralstem stock has increased by 6% due to market conditions. Management does not anticipate a significant unrealized loss in value for the first quarter of 2010.

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

The Company has not elected to be a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Accordingly, the Company will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on sales of investments for which the fair values are in excess of their tax basis. Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach for financial reporting. The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and net operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had a federal operating loss carry forward of_2,589,991 and $2,391,414 respectively. Under IRC Section 172(b)(3), the taxpayer elects to relinquish the entire two year carryback period with respect to any regular tax and AMT net operating loss incurred during the current tax year. Regal became a BDC in June 2005. The deferred tax expires in the periods between 2018 to 2029.

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The provision for income taxes consisted of the following components for the years ended December 31:

	2009	2008
Current:		
Federal	--	--
State	--	--
Deferred:	(1,108,516)	(1,023,525)

Components of net deferred tax assets, including a valuation allowance, are as follows at December 31:

Deferred tax assets:	2009	2008
Net operating loss carry forward	$1,108,516	$ 1,023,525
Total deferred tax assets	$1,108,516	$ 1,023,525

Less: Valuation Allowance	$1,108,516	$(1,023,525)
	------------	----------
Net Deferred Tax Assets	$ --	$ --

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was $1,108,516 and $1,023,525, respectively. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income in the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. In assessing the recovery of the deferred tax assets, management considers the scheduled reversals of future deferred tax assets, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. As a result, management determined it was more likely than not the deferred tax assets would be realized as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Reconciliation between the statutory rate and the effective tax rate is as follows at December 31:

	2009	2008
Federal statutory tax rate	(35.0)%	(34.0)%
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(8.8)%	(8.8)%
Permanent difference and other	42.8	42.8%
Effective tax rate	0%	0%

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NOTE 8 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Secured loans from a stockholder/officers

Indebtedness to a stockholder/officer was converted into a secured Note Payable in the fourth quarter of 2006. In 2007, that stockholder/officer continued to make cash advances to and on behalf of the Company and Regal entered into modifications of the Note Payable to that party. The modifications were entered into for purposes of increasing the Note Payable amount as a result of additional advances made by the stockholder/officer to Regal through September 30, 2007. There were no new advances made after May 31, 2007, but a correction was recorded in the quarter ended September 30, 2007. It is not presently contemplated that the stockholder/officer will make additional periodic advances to the Company. Advances under the Note have been made to pay the Company's litigation expenses and settlement, and for working capital. The $650,794 loan balance and related accrued interest at 10% per annum of approximately $87,200 were outstanding as of December 31, 2007. In February 2008, the stockholder/officer and the Company agreed to certain terms regarding this matter and the loan balance and additional accrued interest was settled by a $600,000 payment in March 2008 and a transfer in kind of 100,000 shares of Neuralstem stock in July 2008.

During fiscal year 2008 a related entity controlled by a stockholder/officer loaned Regal $108,179 and also purchased 14,000 shares of Neuralstem stock on behalf of the Company. The value of the stock purchased was converted at fair market value and added to the loan payable to the related entity. During May and June Regal sold 100,000 shares of Neuralstem stock and used the proceeds to repay the loan and accumulated interest and charges.

Other loans

During 2008, the entire amounts due to stockholders and officers was either paid or settled in 2008. There are no loans outstanding as of December 31, 2009.

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NOTE 9 - OTHER

On February 4, 2009, there was a shareholder meeting to vote on Directors and nominees for Director for Regal One Corporation. Schedule Form 14-C was filed with the commission on February 20, 2009 to report the consent to action reported in this information statement. Mr. Charles J. Newman was confirmed as Chairman of the Board, CEO, CFO, and Director and two new Directors were added to the Board. One of these newly elected Directors, Lisa DuBoise, has voluntarily resigned as of March 31, 2009 in order to pursue other business interests. This was announced in a Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2009.

NOTE 10 - Legal Proceedings

On April 28, 2009, one of Regal One's shareholders, AB Investments LLC ("ABI"), sued Regal One and a number of its current and former officers and directors in the California Central District Court asserting claims for securities fraud, breach of contract and various torts relating to its claim that Regal One had wrongfully failed to deliver to ABI the stock certificates representing its Regal One stock and the stock certificates representing its dividend of stock in Neuralstem, Inc. Regal One sought to interplead the shares because one of ABI's managing members at the time, Allen Gelbard, had instructed Regal One not to deliver the Neuralstem certificates to ABI until after an internal dispute between the various members of ABI had been resolved. The court dismissed both the securities fraud claims and the interpleader. Mr. Gelbard later filed a motion to intervene in the action (claiming that he was the rightful owner of the stock certificates, rather than ABI), but the court denied Mr. Gelbard's motion to intervene. The parties eventually reached a confidential settlement agreement of all the remaining claims in the action, pursuant to which the court entered a stipulated final judgment and order on February 18, 2010 that required delivery of the stock certificates at issue to ABI, and ended the case. The Company complied with the terms of the settlement agreement and court order, delivered the stock certificates to ABI, and considers the case to be closed and settled between all parties.

Before the Court's entry of final judgment in the action, Mr. Gelbard threatened to pursue further legal action against Regal One and its current and former officers and directors if it delivered the stock certificates to ABI.

As of the date of this report and subsequent events, there are no additional material pending legal or governmental proceedings relating to our company or properties to which we are a party, and to our knowledge there are no other material proceedings to which any of our directors, executive officers or affiliates are a party adverse to us or which have a material interest adverse to us.

NOTE 11 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management evaluated all activity of the Company through December 31, 2009 (the issue date of the Financial Statements) and the subsequent period up to and including the issue date of this report.

The legal activity settlement referred to in Note 10 Legal Proceedings was settled by court order in the first quarter of 2010 subsequent to the end of fiscal year.

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
EXHIBIT 31.1
RULE 13a-14(a) CERTIFICATIONS

I, Charles J. Newman, certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "Report") of Regal One Corporation (the "Company");

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

(4) I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its unconsolidated investments, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Company's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and

(5) I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions);
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(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Charles J. Newman
By: Charles J. Newman,
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 6, 2010

REGAL ONE CORPORATION
EXHIBIT 32.1
SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATIONS, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Regal One Corporation (the "Company") for the period ending December 31, 2009, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Charles J. Newman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of the operation of the Company.

This certification is provided pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). In accordance with clause (ii) of Item 601(b)(32), this certification (A) shall not be deemed "filed" for the purposed of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and (B) shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference.

/s/ Charles J. Newman
By: Charles J. Newman
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 6, 2010

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.