

Financial statements Morgan Law Limited

For the Year Ended 31 December 2009



Company information

Company registration number

2696420

Registered office

Hyde Park House Crown Street IPSWICH Suffolk IP1 3BJ

Directors

P A Smith K F Watson M P Rea

Secretary

J E Miller

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor Crown House Crown Street IPSWICH Suffolk IP1 3HS

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Report of the directors

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2009

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of insurance services

The directors are satisfied with the trading results of the company and anticipate continued profitable trading in the current financial year

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows

P A Smith

K F Watson

R M Brown

T D Johnson

M P Rea

Mr M P Rea was appointed as a director on 8 December 2009

T D Johnson retired as a director on 8 December 2009

R M Brown retired as a director on 11 May 2010

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

Morgan Law Limited Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

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

In so far as the directors are aware

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP, having offered themselves for reappointment as auditors, shall be reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with the Companies Act 2006

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

K F Watson Director 27/9/10



Independent auditor's report to the members of Morgan Law Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Morgan Law Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the principal accounting policies, profit and loss account, balance sheet, cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 3 to 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Morgan Law Limited (continued)

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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RICHARD CHAPLIN (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
GRANT THORNTON UK LLP
STATUTORY AUDITOR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

IPSWICH

28 feptenter 2010

Principal accounting policies

Basis of accounting

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

Turnover

Turnover represents brokerage and fees in respect of premiums earned from clients net of related taxes in the United Kingdom Revenue is recognised at the later of the effective date of the policy and the date that the policy is accepted by the customer

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Computer Equipment - 4 years
Fixtures & Fittings - 4 years
Motor Vehicles - 4 years

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Insurance debtors and creditors

The company acts as an agent in broking insurance risks for its clients. Notwithstanding its legal relationship with clients and insurance companies, the company has followed generally accepted accounting practice by showing cash, debtors and creditors relating to insurance broking business as assets and liabilities of the company itself

Profit and loss account

Turnover	Note 1	2009 £ 2,865,882	2008 £ 3,201,062
Cost of sales		1,055,000	905,750
Gross profit		1,810,882	2,295,312
Other operating charges	2	1,551,321	1,818,842
Other operating income	3	(9,974)	(10,185)
Operating profit	4	269,535	486,655
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges	7	18,346 (5,837)	103,770 (5,544)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		282,044	584,881
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	65,457	195,087
Profit for the financial year	19	216,587	389,794

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above

Balance sheet

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	258,732	200,071
Investments	11	1	1
		258,733	200,072
Current assets			
Debtors	12	1,159,644	1,652,540
Cash at bank		1,398,570	1,692,694
		2,558,214	3,345,234
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	2,514,801	3,405,382
Net current assets/(liabilities)		43,413	(60,148)
Total assets less current liabilities		302,146	139,924
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	48,141	2,506
		254,005	137,418
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	18	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	19	253,005	136,418
1 fort and loss account			
Shareholders' funds	20	254,005	137,418

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 27/9/10 and are signed on their behalf by

K F Watson Director

Company Registration Number 2696420

Cash flow statement

Net cash inflow from operating activities	Note 21	2009 £ 50,827	2008 £ 440,951
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid Interest element of hire purchase Net cash inflow from returns on investments and servicing of	of finance	18,346 - (5,837) 12,509	103,770 (390) (5,154) 98,226
Taxation		(197,051)	(500,718)
Capital expenditure Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipts from sale of fixed assets		(2,441) 106,100	(5,159) 15,750
Net cash inflow from capital expenditure		103,659	10,591
Equity dividends paid		(100,000)	(1,084,043)
Financing Capital element of hire purchase Net cash outflow from financing		(164,068) (164,068)	(84,243) (84,243)
Decrease in cash	22	(294,124)	(1,119,236)

Notes to the financial statements

1	Turnover		
	Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity		
	An analysis of turnover is given below		
		2009	2008
	United Kingdom	£ 2,865,882	3,201,062
2	Other operating charges		
		2009	2008
	Administrative expenses	1,551,321	1,818,842
3	Other operating income		
		2009	2008
	Rent receivable	£ 9,974	£ 10,010
	Other operating income		175
		9,974	10,185
4	Operating profit		
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting)		
		2009	2008
	Duran Carried Good access	£ 55,378	£ 41,585
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets Depreciation of assets held under hire purchase agreements	34,413	62,187
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(20,956)	(4,610)
	Auditor's remuneration Audit fees	10,000	10,000
	Accountancy fees	3,500	3,500
	Operating lease costs - Other	49,871	50,052

5 Directors and employees

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The average number of staff employed by the co	ompany during the financial year amounted to
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The average number of start employed by the company during the intarceary	car amounted to	,
	2009	2008
	No	No
Number of administrative staff	32	31
Tumber of number of the state o		
The aggregate payroll costs of the above were		
	2009	2008
	£	c
Wages and salaries	873,694	£ 1,039,610
Social security costs	107,200	132,776
Other pension costs	29,756	32,106
·		
	1,010,650	1,204,492
Directors		
Remuneration in respect of directors was as follows		
Remuneration in respect of directors was as follows		
	2009	2008
	£	£
Remuneration receivable	264,157	413,009
Value of company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	17,600	16,550
	281,757	429,559
		
Remuneration of highest paid director		
remaineration of ingliese paid director	2009	2008
	£	£
Total remuneration (excluding pension contributions)	97,850	206,523
Value of company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	8,800	8,275
• , ,	106,650	214,798
	100,000	
The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension schemes was as follows		
F		
	2009	2008
	No	No
Money purchase schemes	2	2
Interest payable and similar charges		
	2009	2008
		_
Interest nemble on healt horrowing	£	£ 390
Interest payable on bank borrowing Finance charges payable under hire purchase agreements	5,837	5,154
i manee charges payable under the purchase agreements	5,837	5,544
	3,037	3,377

Taxation on ordinary activities 8

(a) Analysis of charge in the year

	2009 £	2008 £
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax based on the results for the year at 28% (2008 - 28%) (Over)/under provision in prior year	65,508 (51)	197,102 (2,015)
Total current tax	65,457	195,087

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 - 28%)

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2009 £ 282,044	2008 £ 584,881
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Marginal relief (Over)/under provision in prior year Other	78,972 11,588 (19,847) (5,205) (51)	163,767 13,234 13,522 (2,015) 6,579
Total current tax (note 8(a))	65,457	195,087
Dividends Dividends on shares classed as equity		

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Dividends on shares classed as equity	2009 £	2008 £
Paid during the year Equity dividends on ordinary shares	100,000	1,084,043

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2009	204,109	21,808	386,837	612,754
Additions	2,441	_	231,155	233,596
Disposals	_		(275,395)	(275,395)
At 31 December 2009	206,550	21,808	342,597	570,955
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2009	193,285	20,356	199,042	412,683
Charge for the year	5,507	482	83,802	89,791
On disposals	_	_	(190,251)	(190,251)
At 31 December 2009	198,792	20,838	92,593	312,223
Net book value				
At 31 December 2009	7,758	<u>970</u>	250,004	258,732
At 31 December 2008	10,824	1,452	187,795	200,071

Included within the net book value of £258,732 is £213,585 (2008 - £163,011) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £34,413 (2008 - £62,187)

11 Investments

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	Ir	ivestments
Cost At 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009		3,185
Amounts written off At 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009		3,184
Net book value At 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008		1
Debtors		
Insurance debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	2009 £ 1,089,666 19,330 50,648	2008 £ 1,487,819 112,853 51,868
•	1,159,644	1,652,540

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2009	2008
	£	£
Insurance creditors	1,750,435	2,442,298
Amounts owed to group undertakings	493	493
Corporation tax	65,508	197,102
Other taxation and social security	39,505	45,385
Amounts due under hire purchase agreements	57,312	35,860
Accruals and deferred income	601,548	684,244
	2,514,801	3,405,382
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2009	2008
	£	£
Amounts due under hire purchase agreements	48,141	2,506

Amounts due under hire purchase agreements are secured on the assets to which they relate

15 Commitments under hire purchase agreements

Future commitments under hire purchase agreements net of future finance lease charges are as follows

	2009	2008
	£	£
Amounts payable within 1 year	57,312	35,860
Amounts payable between 1 and 2 years	39,773	2,506
Amounts payable between 3 and 5 years	8,368	-
	105,453	38,366

16 **Pensions**

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The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of the directors and staff The assets of the scheme are administered by trustees in funds independent from those of the company

The pension cost charge for the year was £29,756 (2008 - £32,106)

17 Related party transactions

At 31 December 2009, the company had the following balances with related parties

	2009	2008
	£	£
Debtors		
Morgan Law (Financial Services) Limited	19,330	12,852
P A Smith	5,780	7,008
Cullum Capital Ventures Limited	200,000	100,000
Creditors		
Morgan Law (Holdings) Limited	(493)	(493)
K F Watson	(363)	_
Cullum Capital Ventures Limited	(297,426)	(437,530)

During the year, the following transactions took place with related parties

The company charged Morgan Law (Financial Services) Limited rent of £9,974 (2008 - £10,010) during the year

The company was charged £1,055,000 (2008 - £900,000) commission by Cullum Capital Ventures Limited

Cullum Capital Ventures Limited are a significant shareholder in the Company able to appoint board members

Morgan Law (Financial Services) Limited is a company under common control

Morgan Law (Holdings) Limited is this company's parent company

Morgan Law Limited has entered into a hire purchase agreement on behalf of Morgan Law (Financial Services) Limited The balance outstanding at 31 December 2009 was £1,871 (2008 - £7,697)

During the year Morgan Law Limited paid expenses on behalf of Morgan Law (Financial Services) Limited amounting to £6,476 (2008 - £111)

During the year dividends of £100,000 (2008 - £1,084,043) were paid to Morgan Law Holdings

18 Share capital

Authorised share capital

			2009	2008
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			£ 10,000	£ 10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
	2009		2008	
	No	£	No	£
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

84,243

(19,250)

(1,034,993)

(1,054,243)

2,708,571

1,654,328

164,068

(130,056)

(231,155)

(361,211)

1,654,328

1,293,117

Cash outflow in respect of hire purchase

Movement in net funds in the period

Net funds at 1 January 2009

Net funds at 31 December 2009

New finance leases

Change in net funds resulting from cash flows

19 **Profit and loss account** 2009 2008 136,418 217,672 Balance brought forward 389,794 216,587 Profit for the financial year (100,000)(471,048)Equity dividends 253,005 136,418 Balance carried forward Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds 20 2009 2008 216,587 389,794 Profit for the financial year (100,000)(471,048)Equity dividends 116,587 (81,254)Net addition/(reduction) to shareholders' funds 137,418 218,672 Opening shareholders' funds 254,005 137,418 Closing shareholders' funds Reconciliation of operating profit to 21 net cash inflow from operating activities 2009 2008 269,535 486,655 Operating profit 89,791 103,772 Depreciation (20,956)(4,610)Profit on disposal of fixed assets (832, 351)492,896 Decrease/(increase) in debtors 687,485 (780,439)(Decrease)/increase in creditors 440,951 50,827 Net cash inflow from operating activities Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds 22 2008 2009 (1,119,236)(294, 124)Decrease in cash in the period

23 Analysis of changes in net funds

	At 1 Jan 2009 £	Cash flows	Other changes	At 31 Dec 2009 £
Net cash Cash in hand and at bank	1,692,694	(294,124)	_	1,398,570
Debt Hire purchase agreements	(38,366)	164,068	(231,155)	(105,453)
Net funds	1,654,328	(130,056)	(231,155)	1,293,117

24 Non-cash transactions

During the year, the company entered into finance lease arrangements in respect of assets with a total capital value at the inception of the lease of £231,155 (2008 - £19,250)

25 Contingencies

The directors have confirmed that there were no contingent liabilities which should be disclosed at 31 December 2009 or 31 December 2008

26 Capital commitments

The directors have confirmed that there were no capital commitments at 31 December 2009 or 31 December 2008

27 Ultimate parent company

The directors consider that the parent company and controlling related party is Morgan Law (Holdings) Limited due to its shareholding in the company