Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2006

Company Registration Number: 3266637

MONDAY

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2006

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTOR

G P Nash

SECRETARY

I Burley

REGISTERED OFFICE

Site A Kingmoor Park South Industrial Estate Queens Drive Carlisle CA6 4SB

AUDITORS

KPMG Audit Plc 191 West George Street Glasgow G2 2LJ

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

The director presents the annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company's principal activity was to act as a corporate name at Lloyd's The company's final year of underwriting was the 2000 account. The company does not intend to underwrite going forward

RESULTS

The company made a loss for the year of £447k (2005 £539k) The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2005 £nil) The retained loss for the year has been transferred to reserves

BUSINESS REVIEW

During 2005 syndicate 1265 was reinsured to close into syndicate 1861, managed by Marlborough Underwriting Agency Limited, with effect from 31 December 2004 As a result of significant underwriting losses, the company has drawn on the Lloyd's Central Fund to meet its habilities to policyholders. The director considers the company is no longer a going concern, accordingly the financial statements have been drawn up on a discontinuance basis The effect of this is explained in note 1 to the financial statements

DIRECTOR

The Director who held office during the year was as follows

G P Nash

AUDITOR

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG Audit Plc as auditor is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors on 26 October 2007

And signed op behalf of the Board by

GP NASH

MRECTOR.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPCT OF THE DIRECTOR'S RPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law he has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the
 company will continue in business. As explained in note 1, the directors do not believe that it is
 appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. He has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to him to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MMO UK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of MMO UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow and the related notes These financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in note 1 to the financial statements but under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 director and auditors

The director's responsibilities for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities on page 3

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements. In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding director's remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Director's Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements

KPMG Audit Plc

Chartered Accountants

191 West George Street

KPNG And the

Registered Auditor

Glasgow

G2 2LJ

26 October 2007

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2006

	Notes	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Settlement of underwriting balance Other charges		:	(118) (35)
Operating loss		-	(153)
Interest payable		(447)	(386)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	3	(447)	(539)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Loss for the financial year	9	(447)	(539)

All activities for 2006 and 2005 derive from discontinued operations

No Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses is provided as there were no recognised gains or loss other than the results reflected above

The notes on pages 8 to 10 form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET

At 31 December 2006

	Notes	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
ASSETS		2 000	2 000
Other assets Cash at bank and at hand		-	-
Total assets			<u> </u>
LIABILITIES Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	8 9	(23,615)	(23,168)
Deficit on shareholders' funds		(23,615)	(23,168)
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Other creditors including taxation and social security	7	23,615	23,168
Total liabilities		-	<u>-</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 10 form part of these financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 October 2007

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

GP Nash Director

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2006

	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Cashflows were generated as follows:		
(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	(447)	(539)
(Decrease) in technical provisions	` -	(14,909)
Decrease in debtors	-	1,001
Increase in creditors	447	5,013
Net cashflow	-	(9,434)
		
Cashflows were invested as follows:		
Decrease in cash	-	(4,533)
Decrease in investments	-	(4,901)
	-	(9,434)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

1) Basis of preparation and accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a discontinuance basis because of a deficit arising from the underwriting obligations to the syndicates in which the company participated. Such liabilities are normally financed by assets lodged with Lloyd's and letter of credit provided by investing shareholders, if a company cannot meet its obligations by other means. All available letters of credit were fully utilised as at 31st December 2004 and the company was reliant on the Lloyd's Central Fund to meet its liabilities to policyholders. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a discontinuance basis. The impact of this is that all assets have been valued at their recoverable amounts. This has not had any financial impact on the accounts of the company.

Investments

All investments are stated at their current value at the balance sheet date

Investment income

Investment income is accounted for on a receivable basis and is accrued up to the balance sheet date

Investment income and all investment gains and losses relating to syndicate investments and cash are dealt with through the technical account. Other investment income is dealt with through the non-technical account.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax, without discounting, is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered.

2) Net operating expenses

	2006	2005
	£'000	£,000
Administrative expenses	-	35
	-	
3) Loss on ordinary activities before tax		
•	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000
Operating loss is after charging		
Auditor's remuneration - audit of these financial statements	-	5
- other services in relation to tax	•	14
Interest payable on amounts due to Lloyds	447	386
interest payable on amounts due to Lloyds	447	380

In 2006, auditors' remuneration of £7,000 in respect of the audit of these financial statements and £15,000 in respect of taxation services was paid by the shareholders of the company

4) Employees

There were no employees, other than directors, during the current or previous year

5) Directors

The director received remuneration of £5,000 (2005 £2,000) in respect of his services to the company during the current year This expense was borne by the shareholders of the company

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

6) Tax on loss on ordinary activities	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Analysis of charge in period	2 000	1 000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax charge at 30% for the current year (2005 30%)	-	-
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	-	-
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(447)	(539)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of	11K 3	
UK corporation tax of 30% (2005 30%)	(134)	(162)
Effects of Tax losses to be surrendered as group relief	134	162
Tax losses to be surrendered as group rener	134	102
Current charge for the period		-

Factors which may affect future tax charges

A deferred tax asset amounting to £5 5m in respect of unutilised trading losses carried forward of £18 2m (2005 £18 2m) has not been recognised due to uncertainty over sufficient taxable profits arising in the foreseeable future

7) Creditors

	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Due to former parent undertaking	17,541	17,541
Due to Lloyd's	4,916	4,916
Other creditors and accruals	1,158	711
		
	23,615	23,168
		
8) Called up share capital		
	2006	2005
	£	£
Authorised 100 Ordinary £1 shares	100	100
Called up, allotted and fully paid 2 Ordinary £1 shares	2	2

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

9) Reconciliation of movements on shareholders' funds

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,	2006	2005
	£'000	£,000
Opening deficit on shareholders' funds	(23,168)	(22,629)
Loss for the financial year	(447)	(539)
Closing deficit on shareholders' funds	(23,615)	(23,168)
		

11) Contingent Liabilities

Where a company participates on a syndicate which closes, it pays a reinsurance to close premium to other Lloyd's Names or an insurer external to Lloyd's to assume its ongoing liabilities. The nature of this arrangement is that of reinsurance, such that the company retains liability in the event of failure of these Lloyd's Names and the Lloyd's chain of security or any external insurer. The directors consider the likelihood of such failure of the reinsurance to close is extremely remote, and consequently the reinsurance to close has been deemed to settle liabilities outstanding at the closure of an underwriting account

12) Related Parties

During 2005, the Company was sold by NY MAGIC Inc, its former ultimate parent undertaking. At the year end a balance of £17,541k remained due to NY MAGIC Inc

13) Controlling Parties

The controlling parties are EWM (Topco) Limited and Robertson Group Limited by virtue of their interests in the company's equity capital

The accounts of these companies are available to the public and can be obtained from

Robertson Group Limited 10 Perimeter Road Pinefield Industrial Estate Elgin IV30 6AE

EWM (Topco) Limited Waverley Mills Langholm Dumfriesshire DG13 0EB