FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

Company registration number

2672031

Registered office

Astbury House Bradford Road Winsford Cheshire CW6 2PA

Directors

D J Goadby I P Gordon S J Holmes

Secretary

I P Gordon

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland 62-63 Threadneedle Street

London EC2R 8LA

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants

The Explorer Building

Fleming Way Manor Royal Crawley West Sussex RH10 9GT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors submit their report together with financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is archiving and associated services

Business review

The company continued to perform well in 2006 with steady organic growth in the archive market despite the sale of the relocation side of the business in 2005

The directors consider that the key measures of the company's performance are the long term trends in the following

Turnover Gross profit margin Net current assets

Turnover was £2,706,596 which was an increase of 1% on previous archive storage figures and was consistent with the forecast. The gross profit and operating profit were lower than forecast at £1,859,467 and £238,616 respectively

Net current assets at the end of 2006 were £1,679,457 an increase of 28% on 2006 (£1,313,429)

The company has continued and developed its relationship with Deepstore, another archive company based in Cheshire who are leading providers in static and long term record storage, to enable us to offer our clients highly competitive long term storage rates on their non active archive boxes providing them with a material cost saving

On 12 January 2007 Deepstore Limited acquired the share capital of our holding company, Levetas Limited, of which Interactive is a wholly owned subsidiary Deepstore Limited made an initial payment of £3 83 million for the business, with a further £1 million payable on the basis of future performance

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company uses financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprising borrowings, cash and other liquid resources and various other items such as trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits, inter-company accounts, venture capital and bank borrowings. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed by the use of both fixed and floating facilities.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest any cash assets safely and profitability. Primarily this is achieved through inter-company accounts or through loans. The company policy throughout the year has been to ensure continuity of funding Short term flexibility is achieved by overdraft facilities.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Directors and their interests

The directors of the company, who served during the year, are stated below

R T Kanter (resigned 12 January 2007) T Robinson (resigned 12 January 2007)

D J Goadby, I P Gordon and S J Holmes were appointed as directors on 12 January 2007

No right to subscribe for shares in or debentures of the company were granted to or exercised by the directors during the year. None of the directors had any interest in any of the shares of the company. The directors' interests in the share capital of the ultimate parent undertaking, Levetas Limited, are shown in that company's financial statements.

Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and of the profit or loss of the group 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
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, for safeguarding the assets of the company and 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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP offer themselves for reappointment as auditors in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Secretary 12 October 2007

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF

INTERACTIVE RECORDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Interactive Records Management Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise the principal accounting policies, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes 1 to 19 These financial statements have been prepared 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 directors and auditor

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the report of the directors and the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom law and accounting standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities

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 if, in our opinion, the report of the directors is not consistent with the financial statements, if 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 directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read the Report of the Directors and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it. We read other information contained in the chairman's statement and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information

Basis of 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 judgements 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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF

INTERACTIVE RECORDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of affairs of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of its result 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 Report of the Directors is consistent with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

GRANT THORNTON UK LLP
REGISTERED AUDITORS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GATWICK

16 October 2007

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards and under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies have remained unchanged from the previous year and are set out below.

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement

Turnover

Turnover is the revenue arising from the sales of goods and services. It is stated at the fair value of the consideration receivable, net of value added tax, rebates and discounts

Revenue from services provided by the company is recognised when the company has performed its obligations and in exchange obtained the right to consideration

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets over their expected useful lives, and has been calculated at the following annual rates

Leasehold property 25% on cost Plant and machinery 25% on cost

Fixtures and fittings 15% reducing balance

Motor vehicles 25% on cost

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.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included with creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

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.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences where the transactions or events that give the company an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is measured using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantially enacted by 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

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2006

	Note	2006 £	2005 Continuing £	2005 Discontinued £	2005 Total £
Turnover	1	2,706,596	2,684,452	5,182,346	7,866,798
Cost of sales		(847,129)	(587,779)	(4,352,927)	(4,940,706)
Gross profit		1,859,467	2,096,673	829,419	2,926,092
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(14,795) (1,606,056)	(12,606) (1,440,021)	(62,375) (1,300,320)	(74,981) (2,740,341)
Operating profit		238,616	644,046	(533,276)	110,770
(Loss) / profit on disposal of fixed assets		(19,792)			450,672
Net interest	2	(20,859)			(27,838)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1	197,965			533,604
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	10,000			(16,000)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	12,13	207,965			517,604

There were no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the financial year

All operations are continuing

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Note	2006	2006	2005	2005
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_				
Tangible assets	6		792,936		965,712
Current assets					
Stocks - goods for resale		7,901			
Debtors	7	2,469,101		2,222,787	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	100		339,821	
own or own will in maile		2,477,102		2,562,608	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		2,477,102		2,302,000	
one year	8	(797,645)		(1,249,179)	
·	_				
Net current assets			1,679,457		1,313,429
					
Total assets less current liabilities			2,472,393		2,279,141
Creditors: amounts falling due after	_				
more than one year	9		(3,524)		(8,237)
Provisions for liabilities and charges					
Deferred taxation	10		(48,000)		(50 000)
Dolorton axation	10		(48,000)		(58,000)
			2,420,869		2,212,904
			2,420,007		2,212,904
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account	12		2,410,869		2,202,904
				•	-,,-
Shareholders' funds	13		2,420,869		2,212,904
	10			•	_,,

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors

Directors

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

1 TURNOVER AND PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation is attributable to commercial office relocation, removals, warehousing, archiving and associated services and arose wholly in the United Kingdom The commercial office relocation, removals and warehousing activity was discontinued in the year

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after

	Total 2006	Continuing 2005	Discontinued 2005	Total 2005
	£	£	£	2005 £
Operating lease rentals	*	-		r
- land and buildings	860,798	860,150	•	860,150
Hire of plant and machinery	24,295	-	63,738	63,738
Depreciation	•		.,	,
- tangible fixed assets, owned	126,220	146,400	31.869	178,269
- tangible fixed assets, held under finance	,	,	,	,
leases	37,624	43,235	13,814	57,049
Auditors' remuneration	,	- ,-		= 1,2 12
- audit services	17.500	17,750	_	17,750
- non audit services	10,250	3,600	<u>-</u>	_3,600

2 NET INTEREST

	2006	2005
	£	£
Hire purchase interest	10,216	30,324
Interest payable	13,402	3,996
Interest receivable	(2,759)	(6,482)
	20,859	27,838

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Staff costs during the year were as follows	
	2006 £
Wages and salaries	631,539
Social security costs	55,510
Pension costs	189
	687,238
The average number of employees of the company during the year was	
	2006
	Number
Relocation and related services	13
Administration	6
	19
temuneration in respect of directors was as follows	
•	2006
	£
Emoluments	76,794
ees	26,250
	103,044
'AX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	
The tax credit/(charge) is based on the profit for the year and represents	
	2006
(vina 80) to brose on any profit for the year and represents	
(via 50) io base on any profit for the year and represents	£
Deferred tax	
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of c	£
Deferred tax	£
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of c	£
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of c	10,000 orporation tax in the U 2006
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of companies are explained as follows Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the small companies rate of	10,000 orporation tax in the U 2006 £ 197,965
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of companies are explained as follows Trofit on ordinary activities before tax	10,000 orporation tax in the U 2006 £
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of companies are explained as follows Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the small companies rate of	10,000 orporation tax in the U 2006 £ 197,965
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of control of the differences are explained as follows Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the small companies rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10,000 orporation tax in the U 2006 £ 197,965 37,613
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of companies are explained as follows Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the small companies rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% Effect of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	10,000 orporation tax in the U 2006 £ 197,965 37,613 6,236 3,923
Deferred tax The tax assessed for the period is higher than the small companies rate of control of the differences are explained as follows Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the small companies rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10,000 orporation tax in the U 2006 £ 197,965 37,613

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5	DIVIDENDS					
					2006 £	2005 £
	Equity dividends paid in the year of	on ordinary shares	i	-		1,200,000
6	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS					
		Short leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost	•	•	*	*	-
	At 1 January 2006	18,420	460,757	1,770,971	149,501	2,399,649
	Additions	-	10,860		-	10,860
	Disposals	-	(273,508)	(44,499)	_	(318,007)
	At 31 December 2006	18,420	198,109	1,726,472	149,501	2,092,502
	.					
	Depreciation	10.410	446	0.00.41.4		
	At 1 January 2006	18,419	416,511	850,414	148,593	1,433,937
	Charge for the year	-	24,855	138,083	906	163,844
	On disposals	10.410	(272,409)	(25,806)		(298,215)
	At 31 December 2006	18,419	168,957	962,691	149,499	1,299,566
	Net book amount					
	at 31 December 2006	1	29,152	763,781	2	792,936
	Net book amount					
	at 31 December 2005	1	44,246	920,557	908	965,712
	The net book value of assets held u	under finance leas	es and hire nur	chase contracts a	s as follows:	
	The net book value of assets held to	muci mance icasi	es and nine pui	chase contracts i	s as follows:	
						Plant and machinery £
	Net book amount at 31 December 2	2006				4,909
	Net book amount at 31 December 2	2005				10,800
	Depreciation charge for the year					5,891

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7	DEBTORS		
		2006	2005
		£	£
	Trade debtors	601,415	821,972
	Amount due from parent undertaking	1,604,304	1,106,792
	Other debtors	869	5,886
	Prepayments and accrued income	262,513	288,137
		2,469,101	2,222,787
8	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2006	2005
		£	£
	Bank overdraft	206,310	25 402
	Trade creditors	214,024	25,402 421,464
	Social security and other taxes	90,079	164,407
	Other creditors	15,548	21,428
	Accruals and deferred income	266,971	571,735
	Obligations under finance leases	4,713	44,743
		797,645	1,249,179
9	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE Y	EAR	
		2006	2005
		£	£
	Amounts due under finance leases	2.524	4.512
	 after one and within two years after two and within five years 	3,524	4,713 3,524
		3,524	8,237
	Obligations under finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate		
10	DEFERRED TAXATION		
	Deferred taxation provided for in the financial statements is set out below		
		2006	2005
		£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	58,000	61,000
	Short term timing differences	(10,000)	(3,000)
		48,000	58,000
	At 1 January	58,000	42,000
	Transfer from profit and loss account	(10,000)	16,000
	At 31 December	48,000	58,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

11	SHARE CAPITAL		
		2006	2005
		£	£
	Authorised		
	50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
12	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
		2006	2005
		£	£
	Balance brought forward	2,202,904	2,885,300
	Profit for the financial year	207,965	517,604
	Equity dividends		(1,200,000)
	Balance carried forward	2,410,869	2,202,904
13	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		
		2006	2005
			•

	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities after tax	207,965	517,604
Dividends	-	(1,200,000)
Loss for the financial year	207,965	(682,396)
Shareholder's funds at 1 January	2,212,904	2,895,300
Shareholder's funds at 31 December	2,420,869	2,212,904

14 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2006 or 31 December 2005

15 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has guaranteed the bank and other borrowings of its parent undertaking Levetas Limited The amount outstanding at the year end was £5,032,997 (2005 £5,103,767)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

16 PENSIONS

The company contributed to a group personal pension plan on behalf of some of its employees. The scheme was called the Deutedes Retirement Plan. During the year contributions of £189 (2005 £25,708) were paid to the scheme. The company also has a money purchase pension scheme available for all employees to participate in During the year no contributions were made to this scheme.

17 LEASING COMMITMENTS

Operating lease payments for rent of land and buildings amounting to £797,350 (2005 £780,748) are due within one year. The leases to which these amounts relate expire as follows

	2006	2005
	£	£
Within one year	<u>-</u>	63,248
In five years or more	797,350	717,500
	797,350	780,748

18 TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER RELATED PARTIES

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Levetas Limited, the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS8 to disclose transactions with other members of the group

Related party transactions were as follows

Related party	Relationship	2006 Year end balance due £	Year end balance due £	2006 Net amount invoiced during year £	2005 Net amount invoiced during year £
Dunedin Capital Partners Limited	Shareholder and loans advanced to ultimate parent undertaking	11,750	11,750	20,000	20,000

19 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

Until 12 January 2007, the company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Levetas Limited, a company registered in England and Wales On the 12 January 2007 the company's parent, Levetas Limited was acquired by Deepstore Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking of Deepstore Limited is Company Minerals Inc, a US listed entity