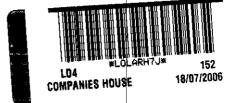
Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2005





BDO Stoy Hayward Chartered Accountants

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005

Contents

Page:

- 1 Report of the directors
- 3 Report of the independent auditors
- 5 Profit and loss account
- 6 Balance sheet
- 7 Cash flow statement
- 8 Notes forming part of the financial statements

Directors

S Soukholinski

N Gavrielides

K Panayiotou

M Wilde

N Dickson

N Fitzpatrick

A Zykov

Secretary and registered office

Portland Registrars Limited, 1 Conduit Street, London, W1S 2XA

Company number

1683631

Auditors

BDO Stoy Hayward LLP, 8 Baker Street, London, W1U 3LL.

**

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2005

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the profit for the year.

An interim dividend of \$Nil (2004-\$500,000) was paid in the year. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2004 - \$Nil).

Principal activities, trading review and future developments

The company's principal activity is the trading of steel and other raw materials. The directors are satisfied with the result for the year and anticipate growth in sales volumes in the forthcoming year.

As the majority of the trading transactions are denominated in US\$ the company has reflected its results in that currency.

Charitable contributions

During the year the company charitable contributions of \$1,916 (2004 - \$378).

Directors

The directors of the company during the year and their interests in the ordinary share capital of the company were:

	Ordinary shares of \$1 each		
	31 December	31 December	
	2005	2004	
S Soukholinski	-	-	
N Gavrielides	-	-	
K Panayiotou	-	-	
M Wilde	900,000	900,000	
N Dickson	300,000	300,000	
N Fitzpatrick	300,000	300,000	
A Zykov	-	· -	

At 31 December 2005 Messr Soukholinski has a beneficial interest in Deneb Investments Limited, the immediate parent company, and this is disclosed in its accounts.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2005 (Continued)

Directors' responsibilities

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

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 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;
- state whether applicable 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.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. 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.

Auditors

BDO Stoy Hayward LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board

N Dickson

Director
Date 14 July 2006

Report of the independent auditors

To the shareholders of Metalloyd Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Metalloyd Limited for the year ended 31 December 2005 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Directors' Report 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 Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Our report has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. No person is entitled to rely on this report unless such a person is a person entitled to rely upon this report by virtue of and for the purpose of the Companies Act 1985 or has been expressly authorised to do so by our prior written consent. Save as above, we do not accept responsibility for this report to any other person or for any other purpose and we hereby expressly disclaim any and all such liability.

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.

Report of the independent auditors (Continued)

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 the company's affairs as at 31 December 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

BDO STOY HAYWARD LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors London

Date 14 July 2006

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2005

	Note	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Turnover	2	348,237	520,841
Cost of sales		339,029	506,658
Gross profit		9,208	14,183
Administrative expenses		4,802	4,251
Operating profit	5	4,406	9,932
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges	6	680 (4,482)	379 (4,560)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		604	5,751
Taxation on profit from ordinary activities	7	249	1,750
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		355	4,001
Dividends	8	-	500
Retained profit	15	355	3,501

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account. There are no movements in shareholders' funds other than the profit for the year.

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 December 2005

	Note	2005 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets	9		82		110
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10 11	30,395 90,957 7,619		46,832 124,972 6,962	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	128,971 111,491		178,766 161,669	
Net current assets			17,480		17,097
Total assets less current liabilities			17,562		17,207
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	13 14		10,001 7,561		10,001 7,206
Shareholders' funds			17,562		17,207

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 14 July 2006

N Dickson **Director**

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2005

	Note	2005 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from Operating activities	19		58,750		(41,511)
Returns on investments and					, , ,
servicing of finance					
Interest received		680		379	
Interest paid		(4,482)		(5,142)	
Net cash outflow from returns on					
investments and servicing of financ	e		(3,802)		(4,763)
Taxation			(2.270)		(950)
Corporation tax paid			(2,270)		(850)
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets			(7)		(85)
Cash inflow/(outflow) before use of	liquid		52,671		(47.200)
resources and financing			52,071		(47,209)
Equity dividends paid			-		(500)
Financing		< 000		20.55	
Inception of new loans Repayment of loans		6,000 (30,752)		30,752 (24,152)	
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from fina	ncing		(24,752)		6,600
Increase/(decrease) in cash	20,21		27,919		(41,109)

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Turnover

Turnover represents sales to outside customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual values, of all fixed assets, evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

- 20% per annum

Computer equipment

- 331/3% per annum

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct costs such as freight and tolling.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates to make sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ('finance leases'), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Leased assets (Continued)

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Reverse premiums and similar incentives to enter into operating lease agreements are initially recorded as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the period to the date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the rates ruling when they occurred. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet dates. Any differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company. The directors consider that analysis of turnover by different geographical markets would be prejudicial to the interests of the company.

3 Employees

mpioyees	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Staff costs consist of:		
Wages and salaries	2,218	2,354
Social security costs	258	276
Other pension costs	149	126
	2,625	2,756

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 21 (2004 -19).

Directors

4

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Directors' emoluments consist of:		
Fees and remuneration for management services Pensions	862 72	954 56
	934	1,010
There were 3 (2004 - 3) directors in the company's defined contribution	pension scheme dur	ring the year.
The highest paid director in the year received £171,104 (2004 - £21 £14,864) paid to his pension scheme.	1,760) and had £18	,888 (2004 -
5 Operating profit	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
This has been arrived at after charging:		
Depreciation Auditors' remuneration - audit services - other services Operating lease payments - land and buildings	35 40 7 275	13 25 6 290
6 Interest payable and similar charges	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Bank and letter of credit charges Other loans Bank interest Other interest Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	1,400 759 1,660 202 461	2,440 713 1,698 291 (582)
	4,482	4,560

7	Taxation on profit from ordinary activities	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits of the year	249	1,750
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cordifferences are explained below:	oration tax in the	ne UK. The
		2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	604	5,751
	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2004 –30%)	181	1,725
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for year in deficit/(excess) of depreciation Under provision in respect of prior year	51 2 15	29 (7) 3
	Current tax charge for year	249	1,750
8	Dividends		
		2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each Interim paid of \$Nil (2004-\$0.05) per share	-	500

9	Tangible assets	1	Fixtures,
			fittings and
			equipment \$'000
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2005 Additions		153 7
	raditions		
	At 31 December 2005		160
	THE ST December 2005		
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2005		43
	Provided for the year		35
	A4 31 December 2005		
	At 31 December 2005		78
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2005		82
	At 31 December 2004		110
10	Stocks		
		2005	2004
		\$'000	\$'000
	Goods held for resale	30,395	46,832
	There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and	the amounts s	tated above.
11	Debtors		
	Debtors	2005	2004
		\$'000	\$'000
	Trade debtors	87,602	124,379
	Corporation tax recoverable	274	-
	Other debtors Prepayments and account income	437 2,644	439 154
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,044	134
		90,957	124,972
	All amounts shown under debtare fall due for navment within one weer		

12	Creditors: amounts falling due within	in one vear			
	8			2005	2004
				\$'000	\$'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts			24,789	52,051
	Trade creditors			72,169	75,141
	Taxation and social security			233	269
	Corporation tax			_	1,74
	Accruals			352	1,400
	Other loans			6,000	30,752
	Other creditors			219	29
	Deferred income			7,729	17
				111,491	161,669
				111,491	101,009
13	Share capital				
13	Share capital	Author 2005 Number	ised, allotted, call 2004 Number	ed up and fully 2005 \$'000	y paid 2004 \$'000
13	Share capital Ordinary shares of \$1 each	2005	2004	2005	2004
13 14		2005 Number	2004 Number	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000 10,001
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each	2005 Number	2004 Number	2005 \$'000 10,001	2004 \$'000 10,001 Profit and loss account
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each	2005 Number	2004 Number	2005 \$'000 10,001	2004 \$'000 10,001 Profit and loss account
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each Reserves	2005 Number	2004 Number	2005 \$'000 10,001	2004 \$'000 10,001 —————————————————————————————
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each	2005 Number	2004 Number	2005 \$'000 10,001	2004 \$'000 10,001 Profit and loss accoun

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005 (Continued)

15	Reconciliation of movements shareholders' funds		
		2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
	Profit for the year Dividends	355	4,001 (500)
	Net additions to shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds	355 17,207	3,501 13,706
	Closing shareholders' funds	17,562	17,207

16 Commitments under operating leases

As at 31 December 2005, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings 2005 \$'000	Land and buildings 2004 \$'000
Operating leases which expire:		
Over five years	370	370

17 Contingencies

The Company has been notified of a claim by a customer. The customer claims the material delivered does not meet the agreed specification and is seeking full restitution under the contract. The Company has issued a similar claim against the supplier from whom it purchased the material in question. The directors believe that as the purchase and sale were made on substantially of a material loss occurring is unlikely. The original sale had a value in the region of \$2m and the Directors estimate the current market value of the material to be \$840,000, however the quality of the material may have deteriorated whilst outside of the Company's control. The dispute has been taken to arbitration and submissions have now closed. The Directors expect full disclosure and inspection of the documents in the next few months.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005 (Continued)

18 Related party transactions

During the year the company had the following transactions with companies under common control:

	Interest Paid 2005 \$'000	Year end loan balance 2005 \$'000
Fintrade Universal Metals International (UMI) Rockwell	2 176 582	6,000
	Interest Paid 2004 \$'000	Year end loan balance 2004 \$'000
Fintrade Universal Metals International (UMI) Rockwell	(112) (9) (592)	2,500 20,500

The loans provide funding for trading operations. All amounts are repayable within one year. Interest in charged on all balances at 2.5% above LIBOR.

19 Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash outflow from operating activities

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Operating profit	4,406	10,514
Depreciation	35	13
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	16,437	(21,507)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	34,289	(78,148)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	3,583	47,617
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	58,750	(41,511)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005 (Continued)

20	Reconciliation of net cash inflow to moveme	ent in net debt		
			2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
	Increase/(decrease) in cash Net cash flow from debt financing		27,919 24,752	(41,109) (6,600)
	Decrease in net debt in year Opening net debt		52,671 (75,841)	(47,709) (28,132)
	Closing net debt		(23,170)	(75,841)
21	Analysis of net debt	At		At
		1 January 2005 \$'000	Cash 31 flow \$'000	December 2005 \$'000
	Cash at bank and in hand Bank loans and overdrafts	6,962 (52,051)	657 27,262	7,619 (24,789)
	Other loans	(45,089) (30,752)	27,919 24,752	(17,170) (6,000)
		(75,841)	52,671	(23,170)

22 Ultimate parent company

At 31 December 2005 the company's immediate and ultimate parent company was Deneb Investments Limited, a company registered in Cyprus, which is the parent of both the smallest and largest groups of which the company is a member.