ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

#ATSKUA2Z#

AD8 **AT6K COMPANIES HOUSE 190 03/11/2005

Company Number: 3195445

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M Elstob

J M Holt J B Lott A Riby

Secretary

D Watson

Company Number

3195445

Registered Office

PO Box 18 Mill Lane Huthwaite

Nottinghamshire NG17 2NS

Auditors

PKF (UK) LLP Regent House Clinton Avenue Nottingham NG5 1AZ

CONTENTS

	Page
DIRECTORS' REPORT	1
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES	2
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	3
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	4
BALANCE SHEET	5
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	6
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7 - 11

DIRECTORS' REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

The directors submit their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2005.

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £276,000 (2004 - £NIL).

Principal activity and review of the business

The company acts as an agency company for certain contracts which are performed by IMC Geophysics Limited, a fellow subsidiary, providing geophysical services to clients in the oil, gas and mineral exploration, civil engineering and environmental sectors.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and their interests in the company's issued share capital at the balance sheet date and at the start of the year (or date of appointment, if later) were:

	Ordinary £1	B shares
	2005	2004
M Elstob	240	-
J M Holt	240	-
J B Lott	-	-
A S Keane (resigned 30 June 2004)		

Mr A Riby was appointed a director to the company on 1st May 2005.

The interests of Messrs J B Lott and A Riby in the shares of the ultimate parent company are disclosed in those financial statements.

By order of the board

Muston

D Watson Secretary

14 Eptember 2005

IMC GEOPHYSICS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 judgments 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 which 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 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.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the directors' report and other information included in the annual report is prepared in accordance with company law in the United Kingdom.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IMC GEOPHYSICS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of IMC Geophysics International Limited for the year ended 31 March 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.

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 auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

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 transactions with the company 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.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards 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 of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

PKF (UK) LLP Registered Auditors

Nottingham, UK 16 September 2005

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

	Notes	2005 £000	2004 £000
TURNOVER	2	4,509	-
Cost of sales		(4,116)	-
OPERATING PROFIT		393	-
Interest receivable	3	1	-
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		394	
TAXATION	4	(118)	-
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		276	-

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains or losses for the year other than those included in the profit and loss account.

There was no material difference between the reported result and the result calculated on an unmodified historical cost basis.

BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2005

	Notes	2005 £000	2004 £000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	5	989 101	- -
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,090 (714)	- -
NET CURRENT ASSETS		376	<u> </u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Share premium account Profit and loss account	7 8 8	1 99 276	- - -
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	9	376	-

The financial statements were approved by the board on

14° September 2005

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

Director

CASH FLOW STATEMENT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

	2005 £000	2004 £000
Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities	2000	2000
Operating profit Increase in debtors Increase in creditors	393 (989) 596	- - -
Net cash inflow from operating activities	-	
	= <u></u>	=====
CASH FLOW STATEMENT (note 10) Returns on investments and servicing of finance	1	-
Financing	1 100	-
Increase in cash	101	-
	=	
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds (note 11) Increase in cash in the year	101	-
•	-	-
Net funds at 31 March 2005	101	
	====	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(b) Turnover

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company for goods supplied and services provided, excluding value added tax and trade discounts and includes directly attributable expenses.

(c) Amounts recoverable on contracts

The attributable profit on long-term contracts is recognised once their outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit recognised reflects the proportion of work completed to date on the project.

In accordance with the provisions of SSAP 9 (revised): 'Amounts Recoverable on Contracts' represents the value of work done at the lower of cost and net realisable value, for which no invoice has been raised, but which is reflected within activity in the profit and loss account. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which the loss is first foreseen.

(d) Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and depreciated over their expected useful lives. The interest element of the leasing payments represents a constant proportion of the capital balance outstanding and is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease. All other leases are regarded as operating leases and the payments made under them are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(e) Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year, except where the transactions are covered by forward exchange contracts, when the contracted rate is used. All exchange differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

(f) Deferred taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the result for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred taxation is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

2	TURNOVER		
	Turnover is attributable to one class of business.		
	Turnover is analysed by geographical market as follows:		
	, , , , , ,	2005 £000	2004 £000
	United Kingdom	1,573	-
	European Union Rest of World	6	-
	Rest of World	2,930	
	Total	4,509	-
3	INTEREST RECEIVABLE		
		2005	2004
	Doub interest was already	£000	£000
	Bank interest receivable	1	-
4	TAXATION		
4	TAXATION		
	(a) Analysis of charge in year	2005	2004
	UK corporation tax	£000	£000
	Current tax on income for the year	118	-
	(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
		2005	2004
		£000	£000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	394 	-
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax of 30% (2004: 30%)	118	-
	Current tax charge for the year	118	-
			

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

There is no deferred tax asset or liability at the year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

5 DEBTORS

•	DEDIVIO		
		2005	2004
		£000	£000
	Due within one year		
	Trade debtors	507	-
	Other debtors	30	-
	Prepayments & accrued income	19	_
	Amounts receivable on long term contracts	433	-
		989	-
6	CREDITORS		
		2005	2004
		£000	£000
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Payments received on account	57	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	478	-
	Corporation tax	118	_
	Accruals and deferred income	61	-
		714	
			

7 SHARE CAPITAL

	Authorised	Allotted, called up and fully paid	
	£	No	£000
At 1 April 2004 Ordinary A Shares £1 each	1,000	2	-
Movements in year: Ordinary A Shares £1 each Ordinary B Shares £1 each	(480) 480	518 480	1
	-	998	1
At 31 March 2005			
	1,000	1,000	1

During the year the authorised share capital of £1 each has been subdivided into two classes of ordinary shares, namely 520 Ordinary A shares and 480 Ordinary B shares each such share to rank equally pari passu in all respects.

Both the 518 Ordinary A shares and the 480 Ordinary B shares were issued for a consideration of £100 per share to provide initial funding to the company. The premium arising of £99,000 has been credited to the share premium account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

8	RESERVES				
	Share premium account At 1 April 2004				£000
	Premium on shares issued during	the year			99
	At 31 March 2005				99
	Profit and loss account				£000
	At 1 April 2004 Profit for the year				- 276
	At 31 March 2005				276
9	SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS				
				2005 £000	2004 £000
	Profit for the year			276	-
	Other movements:			400	
	New shares issued			100	
	Shareholders' funds at 31 March 2	2005		376	-
10	GROSS CASH FLOWS				
				2005	2004
	Deturns on investments and so	ncioina of finan	••	£000	£000
	Returns on investments and sellinterest received	rvicing of infan	Ce	1	-
					
	Financing				
	Issue of share capital			100	-
11	ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NE	T FUNDS			
		At 1 April	Cash	Other	At 31 March
		2004	flows	changes	2005
	Cash at bank and in hand	£000	£000 101	£000	£000 101
	— —— / / white represents well first 114 fill fill fill fill fill fill fill fil		_ 		
	Total	-	101	••	101
			==		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

12 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The bank holds cross guarantees over the indebtedness of all IMC group companies. There were no amounts outstanding under these guarantees at either year end.

13 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the year the company bought £4,116,000 of consultancy services from IMC Geophysics Limited. At the year end £478,000 was owed to this company and included in debtors.

14 PARENT UNDERTAKINGS AND CONTROLLING PARTIES

The company is controlled by IMC Group Holdings Limited.

IMC Group Holdings Limited is ultimately controlled by IMC Group Enterprises Limited, the ultimate parent company.