COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 01927345

Cermex UK Limited

Report and Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2004

ERNST & YOUNG

LD3 *L4PJ384C*
COMPANIES HOUSE 0302
25/08/05

ERNST & YOUNG

Independent auditors' report

to Cermex UK Limited pursuant to section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 4, together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2004 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B 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 auditors' 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 are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP
Registered Auditor
Cambridge

24 August 2005

Abbreviated balance sheet
at 31 December 2004

	Notes	2004 £	2003 £
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible assets		18,005	27,913
Current assets			
Stocks		57,909	53,911
Debtors		258,343	272,939
Cash at bank and in hand		19,555	67,534
		335,807	394,384
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		331,533	398,835
Net current assets/(liabilities)		4,274	(4,451)
Total assets less current liabilities		22,279	23,462
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2,609	-
		19,670	23,462
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	3	20,000	20,000
Profit and loss account		(330)	3,462
Shareholders' funds		19,670	23,462

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors ~~on~~ 22 August 2005 and are signed on their behalf by:

R E South
Director

22/08/ 2005

Notes to the abbreviated accounts
at 31 December 2004

1. Accounting policies
Basis of preparation
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

Fixed assets
All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation
Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Furniture, fixtures & fittings	-	10 years
Motor Vehicles	-	4 years
Equipment	-	3 to 5 years

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale	-	purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis.
Work in progress and finished goods	-	cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

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 exception:

- 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.

Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

at 31 December 2004

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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 payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged in the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2. Fixed assets

	Tangible Assets £
Cost	
At 1 January 2004	132,335
Additions	16,326
Disposals	(33,454)
At 31 December 2004	115,207
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2004	104,422
Charge for year	13,227
On disposals	(20,447)
At 31 December 2004	97,202
Net book value	
At 31 December 2004	18,005
At 31 December 2003	27,913

Notes to the abbreviated accounts
at 31 December 2004

3. Share capital

	Authorised	
	2004	*2003*
	£	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

	Allotted, called up and fully paid			
	2004			*2003*
	No.	*£*	*No.*	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

4. Ultimate parent company
The immediate parent company is Cermex SA, incorporated in France. The ultimate parent is Tetra Laval bv, registered in The Netherlands.

ERNST & YOUNG