ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
31 OCTOBER 2005





ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2005

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO INTEGRAPAK LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of Integrapak Limited for the year ended 31 October 2005 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 work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special 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 for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE 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 abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin 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.

OPINION

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

MENZIES
Chartered Accountants

& Registered Auditors

Victoria House Victoria Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7PG

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 OCTOBER 2005

		2005		2004	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		8,324		19,382
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		194 77,255 927		- 42,261 -	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within	one year	78,376 411,122	-	42,261 308,087	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	·		(332,746)		(265,826)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	S		(324,422)	- -	(246,444)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3		1,000 (325,422)	_	1,000 (247,444)
DEFICIENCY			(324,422)	-	(246,444)

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

Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors on August 2001 and are signed on their behalf by:

I M Buckham

S P J Burton

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2005

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

The company is dependant on the continued support of the ultimate parent company, IGM Limited (formerly Integra IGM Holdings Limited) via the sister company of Integrapak Limited, Integra International Graphics Machinery Ltd. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover comprises net amounts received on sales of machines and related equipment by the company for completed contracts, commission received, and the invoiced value of work done, equipment and spare parts sold during the year excluding VAT. All of the turnover arises from continuing activities.

The directors consider the outcome of contracts to be uncertain until completion, and therefore do not recognise turnover or profit until that time.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Motor Vehicles

35% Reducing balance

Equipment -

33% Straight line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2005

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

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

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2. FIXED ASSETS

					Tangible Assets £
	COST				
	At 1 November 2004				50,210
	Disposals			_	(17,516)
	At 31 October 2005				32,694
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 November 2004				30,828
	Charge for year				6,040 (12,498)
	On disposals			_	(12, 49 8)
	At 31 October 2005			=	24,370
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 31 October 2005				8,324
	At 31 October 2004			=	19,382
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
			2005		2004
			£		£
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000	-	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		· · · · ·		
		2005		2004	
		No	£	No	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2005

4. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent undertaking is IGM Limited (formerly Integra IGM Holdings Limited), a company registered in England.