

INTERTAPE POLYMER GROUP INC
Form 6-K
July 30, 2009

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of July, 2009

Commission File Number 1-10928

INTERTAPE POLYMER GROUP INC.

9999 Cavendish Blvd., Suite 200, Ville St. Laurent, Quebec, Canada, H4M 2X5

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:
Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): _____

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

INTERTAPE POLYMER GROUP INC.

Date: July 29, 2009

By: /s/ Victor DiTommaso

Victor DiTommaso, Chief Financial Officer

Intertape Polymer Group Inc.**Consolidated Quarterly Statements of Earnings**

Three month periods ended

(In thousands of US dollars, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2009	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	151,912	139,068	153,142	201,978
Cost of sales	130,379	124,252	158,620	172,772
Gross profit (loss)	21,533	14,816	(5,478)	29,206
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16,601	15,416	15,874	17,490
Stock-based compensation expense	254	258	170	348
Research and development expenses	1,295	1,373	1,307	1,334
Financial expenses				
Interest	3,970	4,085	3,812	4,230
Other	536	494	1,948	806
Refinancing expense				
Manufacturing facility closures, restructuring, strategic alternatives and other charges				
Impairment of goodwill			66,726	
	22,656	21,626	89,837	24,208
Earnings (loss) before income taxes (recovery)	(1,123)	(6,810)	(95,315)	4,998
Income taxes (recovery)	72	(158)	4,478	779

Edgar Filing: INTERTAPE POLYMER GROUP INC - Form 6-K

Net earnings (loss)	(1,195)	(6,652)	(99,793)	4,219
Earnings (loss) per share				
Basic	(0.02)	(0.11)	(1.69)	0.07
Diluted	(0.02)	(0.11)	(1.69)	0.07
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic	58,951,050	58,951,050	58,956,348	58,956,024
Diluted	58,951,050	58,951,050	58,956,348	58,956,024

	June 30, 2008	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	September 30, 2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	197,534	184,501	191,453	201,875
Cost of sales	171,184	156,324	163,010	170,686
Gross profit (loss)	26,350	28,177	28,443	31,189
Selling, general and administrative expenses	17,196	17,629	18,664	17,508
Stock-based compensation expense	329	421	289	504
Research and development expenses	1,528	1,441	947	1,002
Financial expenses				
Interest	4,339	5,984	5,706	8,561
Other	(681)	(648)	205	(316)
Refinancing expense		6,031		
Manufacturing facility closures, restructuring, strategic alternatives and other charges				1,330
Impairment of goodwill	22,711	30,858	25,811	28,589
Earnings (loss) before income taxes				
(recovery)	3,639	(2,681)	2,632	2,600
Income taxes (recovery)	(999)	(818)	3,349	1,628

Edgar Filing: INTERTAPE POLYMER GROUP INC - Form 6-K

Net earnings (loss)	4,638	(1,863)	(717)	972
Earnings (loss) per share				
Basic	0.08	(0.03)	(0.01)	0.02
Diluted	0.08	(0.03)	(0.01)	0.02
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic	58,956,348	58,956,348	58,185,756	40,986,940
Diluted	58,956,348	58,956,348	58,185,756	40,986,940

July 29, 2009

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) supplements the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009. Except where otherwise indicated, all financial information reflected herein is prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is expressed in US dollars.

OVERVIEW

Intertape Polymer Group Inc. (the Company or IPG) reported sales for the second quarter of 2009 totaled \$151.9 million, a decrease of 23.1%, compared to \$197.5 million in the second quarter of 2008. Gross profits for the second quarter of 2009 totaled \$21.5 million compared to \$26.4 million in the second quarter of 2008, an 18.3% decrease.

Net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was \$1.2 million (\$0.02 per share, basic and diluted) compared to net earnings of \$4.6 million in the second quarter of 2008 (\$0.08 per share, basic and diluted). Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2009 totaled \$7.8 million (\$0.13 per share, basic and diluted) compared to net earnings of \$2.8 million (\$0.05 per share, basic and diluted) for the same period in 2008.

LIQUIDITY

The Company has a \$200.0 million asset based loan (ABL), entered into with a syndicate of financial institutions. The amount of borrowings available to the Company under the ABL is determined by its applicable borrowing base from time to time. The borrowing base is determined by calculating a percentage of eligible trade accounts receivable, inventories and equipment. The ABL is priced at libor plus a loan margin determined from a pricing grid. The loan margin declines as unused availability increases. The pricing grid ranges from 1.50% to 2.25%. Unencumbered real estate is subject to a negative pledge in favour of the ABL lenders. However, the Company retains the ability to secure financing on all or a portion of its owned real estate and have the negative pledge in favour of the ABL lenders subordinated to up to \$35.0 million of real estate mortgage financing. As at June 30, 2009, the Company had secured real estate mortgage financing of \$1.8 million, leaving the Company the ability to obtain an additional \$33.2 million of real estate mortgage financing.

The Company has no significant debt maturities until March 2013, when the ABL matures. The Company's \$125.0 million Senior Subordinated Notes mature in August 2014.

The Company relies upon the funds generated from its operations and funds available to it under its ABL to meet working capital requirements and anticipated obligations under its ABL and the Senior Subordinated Notes and to finance capital expenditures for the foreseeable future.

The ABL has one financial covenant, a fixed charge ratio, the target for which is 1.0 to 1.0. The ratio compares EBITDA (as defined in the ABL agreement) less capital expenditures and pension plan contributions in excess of the related expense to the aggregate of debt service requirements and the amortization of the value of certain equipment included in the ABL's borrowing base determination. The financial covenant becomes effective only when unused availability drops below \$25.0 million. While the Company did not meet the ratio as at June 30, 2009, this covenant was not in effect as unused availability was in excess of \$25.0 million and measured at \$42.4 million. To date in the third quarter of 2009, the Company has maintained availability in excess of \$25.0 million. It is the Company's intention to remain above the \$25.0 million threshold of unused availability during the remainder of 2009.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SALES

Sales for the second quarter of 2009 were \$151.9 million compared to \$197.5 million for the second quarter of 2008, a decrease of 23.1%. This sales dollar decrease includes an 18.2% decrease in sales volumes. The decrease in sales volumes in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008 is attributable to the global economic downturn that began in the fourth quarter of 2008 and continued to influence the Company's operations throughout the first six months of 2009.

Sales for the first six months of 2009 were \$291.0 million compared to \$382.0 million for the same period in 2008, a decrease of 23.8%. This sales dollar decrease includes a 17.6% decline in sales volumes. The sales decrease for the first six months of 2009 compared to the first six months of 2008 also reflects a 6.2% decline in selling prices primarily in response to significantly lower resin-based raw material costs in 2009 and competitive pressures within the markets served by the Engineered Coated Products Division (ECP Division). During the first six months of 2008, the Company experienced unprecedented increases in resin-based raw material costs reflective of the rapid rise in the cost of oil during the same period.

GROSS PROFIT AND GROSS MARGIN

Gross profit for the second quarter of 2009 totaled \$21.5 million at a gross margin of 14.2%, compared to gross profit of \$26.4 million for the second quarter of 2008 at a gross margin of 13.3%. The reduction in gross profit for the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008 reflects the lower sales volumes in 2009 compared to 2008, mitigated in part by the cost reduction measures the Company implemented in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. The higher margin in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008 is due to the rising resin-based raw material costs that occurred in 2008 and competitive pressures in key markets for the Company's film products that limited the Company's ability to fully recover those cost increases through higher selling prices. Gross profit and gross margin for the first six months of 2009 were \$36.3 million and 12.5%, respectively compared to \$54.5 million and 14.3% for the first six months of 2008, respectively.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) were \$16.6 million for the second quarter of 2009 (10.9% of sales), compared to \$17.2 million for the second quarter of 2008 (8.7% of sales). SG&A for the six months ended June 30, 2009 were \$32.0 million (11.0% of sales) compared to \$34.8 million (9.1% of sales) for the same period in 2008. SG&A for 2009 reflects the impact of cost reduction measures implemented by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009.

Included in SG&A are the costs the Company incurred as a consequence of being a public company. These costs totaled \$0.7 million and \$1.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, compared to \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, respectively.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION EXPENSE

Stock-based compensation expense (SBC) for the second quarter of 2009 was \$0.3 million compared to \$0.3 million in the second quarter of 2008. For the first six months of 2009, SBC was \$0.5 million compared to \$0.8 million for the comparable period in 2008.

OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is defined by the Company as gross profit less SG&A and SBC. Operating profit is a non-GAAP financial measure that the Company is including as its management uses operating profit to measure and evaluate the profit contributions of the Company's product offerings as well as the contribution by channel of distribution.

Operating profit does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP in Canada or the United States and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. The table below reconciles this non-GAAP financial measure with the most comparable GAAP measurement. The reader is encouraged to review this reconciliation.

Operating Profit Reconciliation to Gross Profit

(in millions of US dollars)

	<u>Three months</u>		<u>Six months</u>	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
For the periods ended June 30,				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross Profit	21.5	26.4	36.3	54.5
Less: SG&A	16.6	17.2	32.0	34.8
Less: SBC	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8
Operating Profit	4.6	8.9	3.8	18.9

Operating profit was \$4.6 million for the second quarter of 2009, compared to \$8.9 million for the second quarter of 2008. The decline in operating profit is primarily attributable to lower gross profits in 2009. Operating profit for the six months ended June 30, 2009 totaled \$3.8 million compared to \$18.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease in operating profits for the first six months of 2009 compared to the first six months of 2008 is due to lower gross profits in 2009 resulting from a decrease of 23.9% in sales.

FINANCIAL EXPENSES

Interest expense for the second quarter of 2009 totaled \$4.0 million, an 8.5% decrease from the second quarter of 2008 expense of \$4.3 million. Interest expense for the first six months of 2009 was \$8.1 million compared to \$10.3 million for the same period in 2008, a decrease of 22.0%. The decrease in interest expense in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008 was due to lower outstanding borrowings on the Company's ABL in 2009 and lower labor rates. Interest expense in the first quarter of 2009 was \$1.9 million less than in the first quarter of 2008 due to the lower loan margin on the Company's ABL compared to the loan margin on the Senior Secured Credit Facility (the Facility), which was refinanced near the end of the first quarter of 2008, as well as lower labor rates.

Other financial expenses were \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009. Other financial expenses aggregated income of \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million, respectively for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008. Other financial expenses increased in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to a decrease from a foreign exchange gain of \$1.2 million in 2008 (including approximately \$1.1 million reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income resulting from a partial repayment of notes advanced to the Company's Portuguese subsidiary that reduced the Company's net investment in this self-sustaining foreign operation) to a foreign exchange gain of less than \$0.1 million in 2009. Additionally, the results for 2009 include increased banking fees under the ABL compared to the Facility.

Included in the first quarter of 2008 is \$6.0 million of refinancing expense related to the refinancing of the Company's Facility. The refinancing expense includes a \$2.9 million loss on settlement of two interest rate swap agreements. This loss was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income as a result of the discontinuance of the cash flow hedge since the Facility being hedged was refinanced and the hedging relationship was thereby terminated. Also included in refinancing expense is \$3.1 million of accelerated amortization of debt issue expenses incurred in connection with the Facility in 2004 and its subsequent amendments.

EBITDA

A reconciliation of the Company's EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, to GAAP net earnings (loss) is set out in the EBITDA reconciliation table below. EBITDA should not be construed as earnings (loss) before income taxes, net earnings (loss) or cash flows from operating activities as determined by GAAP. The Company defines EBITDA as net earnings (loss) before (i) income taxes (recovery); (ii) financial expenses, net of amortization; (iii) refinancing expense, net of amortization; (iv) amortization of other intangibles and capitalized software costs; and (v) depreciation. Other companies in our industry may calculate EBITDA differently than we do.

EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities or as an alternative to net earnings (loss) as indicators of the Company's

operating performance or any other measures of performance derived in accordance with GAAP. The Company has included this non-GAAP financial measure because management believes it permits investors to make a more meaningful comparison of the Company's performance between the periods presented. In addition, EBITDA is used by management and the Company's lenders in evaluating the Company's performance.

EBITDA Reconciliation to Net Earnings (Loss)

(in millions of US dollars)

For the periods ended June 30,	<u>Three months</u>		<u>Six months</u>	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net earnings (loss) as reported	(1.2)	4.6	(7.8)	2.8
Add back (deduct):				
Financial expenses,				
net of amortization	4.2	3.4	8.5	8.3
Refinancing expense,				
net of amortization			2.9	
Income taxes (recovery)	0.1	(1.0)	(0.1)	(1.8)
Depreciation and amortization	9.3	9.0	18.5	21.3
EBITDA	12.4	16.0	19.1	33.5

The decrease in EBITDA for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the corresponding periods in 2008 is due to reduced sales impacting gross profits in 2009.

INCOME TAXES

The Company is subject to income taxation in multiple tax jurisdictions around the world. Accordingly, the Company's effective income tax rate fluctuates depending upon the geographic source of its earnings. The Company's effective income tax rate is also impacted by tax planning strategies that the Company implements. The Company estimates its annual effective income tax rate and utilizes that rate in its interim unaudited consolidated financial statements. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was approximately 1.1% compared to approximately 20.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2008 (exclusive of the changes in the income tax asset valuation allowance in the second quarter of 2008).

NET EARNINGS (LOSS)

Net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was \$1.2 million (\$0.02 per share, basic and diluted) compared to net earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2008 of \$4.6 million (\$0.08 per share, basic and diluted). Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2009 totaled \$7.8 million (\$0.13 per share, basic and diluted) compared to net earnings of \$2.8 million (\$0.05 per share, basic and diluted) for the same period in 2008.

Excluding refinancing expense (net of tax), adjusted net loss for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009 were \$1.2 million (\$0.02 per share, basic and diluted) and \$7.8 million (\$0.13 per share, basic and diluted), respectively. Adjusted net earnings for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2008 were \$4.6 million (\$0.08 per share, basic and diluted) and \$6.6 million (\$0.11 per share, basic and diluted), respectively. Adjusted net earnings (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure that the Company is including as management believes it provides a better comparison of results for the periods presented since it does not take into account non-recurring items each period. Adjusted net earnings (loss) does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP in Canada or the United States and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. A reconciliation of the Company's adjusted net earnings (loss) to net earnings (loss) is set out in the table below:

Reconciliation of Net Earnings (Loss) to Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)**(in millions of US dollars)**

For the periods ended June 30,	<u>Three months</u>		<u>Six months</u>	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net earnings (loss) as reported	(1.2)	4.6	(7.8)	2.8
Add back:				
Refinancing expense (net of tax)				3.8
Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)	(1.2)	4.6	(7.8)	6.6
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic as reported	(0.02)	0.08	(0.13)	0.05
Basic adjusted	(0.02)	0.08	(0.13)	0.11
Diluted as reported	(0.02)	0.08	(0.13)	0.05
Diluted adjusted	(0.02)	0.08	(0.13)	0.11

RESULT OF OPERATIONS-T&F DIVISION

Sales for the Tapes and Films Division (T&F Division) for the second quarter of 2009 totalled \$127.0 million, representing a 20.3% decrease compared to \$159.5 million for the second quarter of 2008. Sales volumes (units) decreased 16.1% for the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008. The sales volumes declines are attributable to the global economic downturn that began in the fourth quarter of 2008 and continued to adversely impact the Division's operations during the first six months of 2009. The lower sales volumes have been mitigated in part by the sales growth attributable to the Division's new products and markets. Selling prices for the second quarter of 2009 were also 4.3% lower than in the second quarter of 2008 due to the decline in the cost of resin-based raw materials.

Sales for the T&F Division for the first six months of 2009 totalled \$242.4 million compared to \$308.2 million for the first six months of 2008, a 21.4% decrease. Sales volumes for the first six months of 2009 declined 17.0% compared to the first six months of 2008.

Gross profits for the T&F Division for the second quarter of 2009 totalled \$20.6 million at a gross margin of 16.2% compared to \$22.8 million at a gross margin of 14.3% for the second quarter of 2008. The second quarter of 2009 decline in gross profits compared to the second quarter of 2008 reflects the sales volumes declines attributable to the global economic downturn. The gross margin improvement in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008 was due to the rapidly rising resin-based raw material costs in the second quarter of 2008 that were not fully recovered through selling prices increases. T&F Division's gross profits and gross margins for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$33.3 million (13.7%) and \$46.6 million (15.1%), respectively.

The T&F Division's EBITDA for the second quarter of 2009 was \$13.6 million compared to \$15.2 million for the

second quarter of 2008. The T&F Division's EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$20.2 million and \$31.3 million, respectively.

T&F Division EBITDA Reconciliation to Net Earnings (Loss)

(in millions of US dollars)

(Unaudited)

For the periods ended June 30,	<u>Three months</u>		<u>Six months</u>	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Divisional earnings (loss) before income taxes	6.1	8.0	5.4	16.7
Depreciation and amortization	7.5	7.2	14.8	14.6

EBITDA	13.6	15.2	20.2	31.3
--------	------	------	------	------

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS-ECP DIVISION

Sales for the ECP Division for the second quarter of 2009 declined 34.6% to \$24.9 million, compared to \$38.0 million for the second quarter of 2008. Sales volumes decreased 27.1% for the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008. The sales volumes decline was accompanied by selling prices decreases due to the decline in the cost of resin-based raw materials and competitive pressures within the markets served by the ECP Division. Sales demand was significantly impacted by the continued weakness in the residential construction market. As a result of significant declines in end-user demand for new housing construction in North America, the supply chain supporting this market is carrying significant excess inventories. Consequently, there continues to be ongoing destocking of on-hand inventories within the Division's largest market. The growth in new product sales has helped to mitigate some of the decline in sales of existing products within the residential construction market.

Sales for the ECP Division for the first six months of 2009 totaled \$48.6 million compared to \$73.9 million for the first six months of 2008, a 34.2% decrease. Sales volumes for the first six months of 2009 declined 20.1% compared to the first six months of 2008.

Gross profits for the ECP Division for the second quarter of 2009 totalled \$1.0 million at a gross margin of 3.8% compared to \$3.5 million at a gross margin of 9.2% for the second quarter of 2008. The gross profit and gross margin decrease in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2009 resulted from declining trading margins. The Division has been unable to maintain selling prices in the current environment due to depressed customer demand. ECP Division gross profits and gross margins for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$3.0 million (6.2%) and \$7.9 million (10.7%), respectively.

The ECP Division's EBITDA for the second quarter of 2009 was a negative \$0.3 million compared to \$1.5 million for the second quarter of 2008. The ECP Division's EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$0.6 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

ECP Division EBITDA Reconciliation to Net Earnings (Loss)

(in millions of US dollars)

(Unaudited)

For the periods ended June 30,	<u>Three months</u>		<u>Six months</u>	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Divisional earnings (loss) before income taxes	(1.9)	0.0	(2.5)	0.8

Depreciation and amortization	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.9
EBITDA	(0.3)	1.5	0.6	3.7

RESULT OF OPERATIONS-CORPORATE

The Company does not allocate manufacturing facility closures, restructuring, strategic alternatives and other charges to the two Divisions. These expenses are retained at the corporate level as are stock-based compensation and the cost of being a public company. The unallocated corporate expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company maintains no off-balance sheet arrangements except for the letters of credit issued and outstanding discussed in the sections entitled Long-Term Debt .

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There have been no material changes with respect to related party transactions since Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2008. Reference is made to the Section entitled Related Party Transactions in the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2008.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Trade receivables increased \$5.7 million between December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2009. The increase was due to higher sales in June 2009 compared to December 2008. Inventories decreased by \$10.9 million between December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2009. The decrease reflects the Company's efforts to improve working capital management. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased by \$2.3 million between December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2009.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash from operations before changes in non-cash working capital items was \$8.5 million for the second quarter of 2009 compared to \$12.2 million for the second quarter of 2008. Changes in non-cash working capital items provided \$0.3 million in cash flows for the three months ended June 30, 2009 compared to using \$9.9 million in cash flows during the same three month period in 2008.

The decrease in cash flows from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital items in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008 is the result of lower profitability. The use of cash flows reflected in the changes in non-cash working capital items in the second quarter of 2008 was the result of increased trade receivables and inventories mitigated by increased accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the second quarter of 2008.

Cash from operations before changes in non-cash working capital items was \$9.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to \$21.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. Changes in non-cash working capital items provided \$10.8 million in cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to using \$22.3 million in cash during the same six month period in 2008. Lower inventories provided \$13.7 million of cash in 2009 due to lower on-hand quantities and lower raw material costs compared to December 31, 2008. Inventories used \$11.3 million of cash in 2008 due to the rapid increase in raw material costs over the first six months of 2008.

Cash flows used in investing activities were \$2.8 million in the second quarter of 2009 and \$8.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. This compares to \$5.1 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, in cash flows used in investing activities in the second quarter of 2008 and the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in cash flows used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the corresponding period in 2008 is due to sales proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment in 2008. Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment for the first six months of 2009 and 2008 were \$7.3 million and \$9.0 million, respectively. The Company's capital budget for 2009 is approximately \$13.0 million.

The Company decreased total indebtedness during the three months ended June 30, 2009 by \$3.6 million compared to an increase in total indebtedness of \$3.1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2008. Total indebtedness decreased during the six months ended June 30, 2009 by \$19.1 million and increased by \$4.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease in indebtedness in 2009 was the result of effective working capital management, which provided additional cash for debt repayments. The increase in indebtedness in 2008 results primarily from \$7.8 million in borrowings by the Company's Portuguese subsidiary, a portion of which was used to repay long-standing notes that the Company had made to the subsidiary.

LONG-TERM DEBT

As discussed under the section Liquidity , the Company has a \$200.0 million ABL entered into with a syndicate of financial institutions. The amount of borrowings available to the Company under the ABL is determined by its applicable borrowing base from time to time. The borrowing base is determined by calculating a percentage of eligible trade accounts receivable, inventories and equipment. As at June 30, 2009, the Company had borrowed \$96.9 million under its ABL, including \$1.7 million in letters of credit. As at December 31, 2008, \$118.3 million had been borrowed under the ABL, including \$4.3 million in letters of credit. When combined with cash on hand, the Company had total cash and credit availability of \$51.3 million as at June 30, 2009 and \$50.8 million as at December 31, 2008.

FINANCIAL RISKS AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A full discussion of the Company's risk factors can be found in the Company's Annual Information Form and Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008. Included in these risk factors are the Company's risks associated with fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company's management is responsible for setting acceptable levels of risks and reviewing management activities as necessary.

Exchange Risk

The Company employs significant net assets in its Canadian self-sustaining operations and to a lesser degree in its European self-sustaining foreign operations. Accordingly, changes in the exchange rates between the respective functional currencies of these operations and the Company's US dollar reporting currency will result in significant fluctuations in the net assets of these operations in US dollar terms. The effect of these fluctuations is reported in the Company's consolidated other comprehensive income (loss) for the period. Additionally, the Company is subject to foreign exchange rate risk through transactions conducted by its Canadian, US and European operations, which are conducted in currencies other than the functional currencies of the entities earning the revenues or incurring the expenses. Changes in the exchange rates may result in decreases or increases in the foreign exchange gains or losses recorded in the Company's consolidated earnings (loss) for the period. Until recently, the Company has not used derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange rate risk, as historically these risks have not been significant. In November and December 2008, and in accordance with the Company's foreign exchange rate risk policy and management thereof, the Company executed a series of 36 monthly forward foreign exchange rate contracts (the "Contracts") to purchase an aggregate CDN\$40.0 million beginning in February 2009, at fixed foreign exchange rates ranging from CDN\$1.1826 to CDN\$1.2808 to the US dollar. These Contracts will mitigate the Company's foreign exchange rate risk associated with a portion of anticipated monthly inventory purchases of the Company's US self-sustaining foreign operations that are to be settled in Canadian dollars (the "Purchases"). The Company designated these Contracts as cash flow hedges, effectively mitigating the cash flow risk associated with the settlement of the Purchases. The Company settled contracts to purchase approximately CDN\$14.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009, resulting in an increase of \$0.1 million of cost of sales for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and a \$0.1 million increase in cost of sales for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

In June 2009, the Company elected to discontinue hedge accounting with respect to certain contracts to purchase CDN\$5.1 million. The fair value of these contracts as at June 30, 2009 resulted in a \$0.5 million decrease in cost of sales and a \$0.1 million increase in financial expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009.

Finally, and in accordance with the Company's foreign exchange rate risk management policy, the Company is currently reviewing the use of similar forward foreign exchange rate contracts to cover additional inventory purchases, undertaken by the Company's US self-sustaining foreign operations, for a maximum amount \$CAD55.0 million. As part of this ongoing review process, the Company obtains quotes from its primary lender and performs sensitivity analysis and risk modeling for possible fluctuations to the underlying foreign exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its long-term debt. The Company's policy, to the extent possible, is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed interest rates using interest rate swap agreements, when necessary. During 2008, the Company entered into two interest rate swap agreements (the "Agreements") with an aggregate notional value of \$70.0 million designated as cash flow hedges. The first Agreement, with a notional value of \$40.0 million, matures in September 2011 and has a fixed interest rate payment of 3.35%. The second Agreement, with a notional value of \$30.0 million matures in October 2009 and has a fixed interest rate payment of 2.89%.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As at June 30, 2009, except as noted herein, there were no material changes in the contractual obligations set forth in the Company's 2008 Annual Report that were outside the ordinary course of the Company's business.

The Company has concluded that it has an asset retirement obligation in connection with one of its leased manufacturing facilities in Canada. Accordingly, the Company recorded an asset retirement obligation on its

consolidated balance sheet, under the caption *other liabilities* and the corresponding asset under the caption *property, plant and equipment*, amounting to \$0.7 million. Additional information regarding the Company's asset retirement obligation, including the assumptions used in connection therewith, is included in Note 9 to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009.

CAPITAL STOCK

As at June 30, 2009 there were 58,951,050 common shares of the Company outstanding. During the first six months of 2009, 40,000 stock options at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.44 were granted. No stock options were exercised during the first six months of 2009 and 2008.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these consolidated financial statements and the recorded amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management reviews its estimates, including those relating to the allowance for doubtful accounts, reserve for slow moving and unmarketable inventories, pension and post-retirement benefits, stock-based compensation, income taxes, impairment of long-lived assets and asset retirement obligations based on currently available information. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The discussion on the methodology and assumptions underlying these critical accounting estimates, their effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position for the year ended December 31, 2008 can be found in the Company's 2008 audited consolidated financial statements and have not materially changed since that date.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On January 1, 2009, in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions, the Company adopted the recommendations of the following Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) Handbook Sections:

Goodwill and intangible assets

Section 3064, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*, replaces Section 3062, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* and Section 3450, *Research and Development Costs*. This Section establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The provisions of this Section, relating to the definition and initial recognition of intangible assets, are equivalent to the corresponding provisions under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Section 1000, *Financial Statement Concepts*, was also amended to provide consistency with this new Section. The adoption of this standard had no material effect on the Company's consolidated financial result and position. The additional disclosures required by this new Section have been included in Note 7 to the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Emerging Issues Committee of the CICA Abstract No. 173 *Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (EIC-173) clarifies that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of its counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities. The adoption of EIC-173 did not

have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements or on the fair value determination of its financial assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments.

Future Accounting Standards

Business combinations

Section 1582, Business Combinations replaces Section 1581 of the same title. The Section establishes new standards for the accounting for a business combination. This Section constitutes the GAAP equivalent to the corresponding IFRS. This Section shall be applied prospectively to business combinations for which the

acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011 and the Company will adopt this new Section as of such date upon its conversion to IFRS. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this new Section on its consolidated financial statements and on future business combinations.

Consolidated financial statements

Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests together replace Section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. Section 1601 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. These Sections constitute the GAAP equivalent to the corresponding IFRS. These Sections apply to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011 and the Company will adopt these new Sections as of such date upon its conversion to IFRS. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these new Sections on its consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments - Disclosures

In June 2009, the CICA issued revisions release No. 54, which among others, includes several amendments to Section 3862 Financial Instruments Disclosures. This Section has been amended to include additional disclosure requirements about fair value measurements of financial instruments and to enhance liquidity risk disclosures. The amendments apply to annual financial statements relating to fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the requirements resulting from the amendments and will include the additional required disclosures in its consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ending December 31, 2009.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) announced that, as at January 1, 2011, publicly-accountable enterprises are expected to adopt international reporting standards (IFRS). Accordingly, the Company expects to adopt these new standards during its fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2011. The AcSB also stated that, during the transition period, enterprises will be required to provide comparative IFRS information for the previous fiscal year. The IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) require additional financial statement disclosures and, while the conceptual framework is similar to GAAP, enterprises will have to take account of differences in their accounting principles. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new standards on its consolidated financial statements. However, at this time, it is not possible to reasonably determine the impact of this anticipated accounting change on the Company's consolidated financial results and position. During the first six months of 2009, management continued its detailed evaluation of the process required to adopt and implement IFRS.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

A table of Consolidated Quarterly Statements of Earnings for the eight most recent quarters can be found at the beginning of this MD&A.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Edgar Filing: INTERTAPE POLYMER GROUP INC - Form 6-K

In accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings (NI 52-109), the Company has filed interim certificates signed by the Executive Director and the Chief Financial Officer that, among other things, report on the design of disclosure controls and procedures and design of internal control over financial reporting. With regards to the annual certification requirements of NI 52-109, the Company relies on the statutory exemption contained in section 8.2 of NI 52-109, which allows it to file with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities the certificates required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 at the same time such certificates are required to be filed in the United States of America.

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the

Company's financial reporting and its compliance with GAAP in its consolidated financial statements. The Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have evaluated whether there were changes to the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's most recent interim period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Executive Director and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2009 is effective.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of its inherent limitation, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company, including its Annual Information Form and Form 20-F, is filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com in Canada and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov in the United States.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements and information included in this quarterly report constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation and the Federal Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements may relate to the Company's future outlook and anticipated events, the Company's business, its operations, financial condition or results. Particularly, statements about the Company's objectives and strategies to achieve those objectives are forward looking statements and are identified by terms such as "believe", "expect", "intend", "anticipate" and similar expressions. While these statements are based on certain factors and assumptions which management considers to be reasonable based on information currently available to it, they may prove to be incorrect. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. The risks include, but are not limited to, exchange rate risk, deteriorating economic conditions, fluctuations in the amount of available funds under the Company's ABL, ability to meet debt service obligations, cost and availability of raw materials, timing and market acceptance of new products, competition, international operations, compliance with environmental regulations and protection of intellectual property. A discussion of risk factors is also contained in the Company's filings with the Canadian securities regulators and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Except as required by applicable law, the Company disclaims any in