

IMPACT OF SOX ON THE PRINTING RELATED INDUSTRY
Adverse Section 404 Reports
For Companies with Years Ended in 2006
As of July 6, 2007

The following is a copy of the two adverse reports that were issued from companies in the Printing industry with years ended in 2006. These were all of the accelerated filers in the Printing industry with adverse Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 management self assessments. This information was gathered using the online research tool called Audit Analytics an Ives Group, Inc company.

The following is a summary of the **material internal control weaknesses** reported in the two adverse Section 404 Self Assessments:

Internal Controls - Accounting documentation, policy and/or procedures	2
Internal Controls - Accounting personnel resources, competency/training	2
Internal Controls - Information technology, software, security & access issues	1
Internal Controls - Material and/or numerous auditor /YE adjustments	1
Internal Controls - Segregations of duties/ design of controls (personnel)	1

The following is a summary of the **material accounting weaknesses** reported in the two adverse Section 404 Self Assessments. Section 404 is not just about internal control issues, but also about misapplication of financial accounting and reporting issues:

Accounting - Accounts/loans receivable, investments & cash issues	1
Accounting - PPE , intangible or fixed asset (value/diminution) issues	1
Accounting - Revenue recognition issues	1



QUEBECOR WORLD INC

40-F 2006 Management - Internal Control Assessment

Management's Report on Internal control over financial reporting

As of December 31, 2006, management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). During this process, management identified a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting as described below. A material weakness, as defined under standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's ("PCAOB") Auditing Standard No. 2, is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

The Company did not maintain effective processes and controls over the determination of the impairment of long-term assets. Specifically, it did not identify, communicate and document sufficiently in its analysis financial information that could impact the impairment of assets, restructuring and other charges account.

This deficiency resulted in immaterial errors that were identified and corrected prior to issuance of the Company's 2006 Consolidated Financial Statements. However, this deficiency could have resulted in material non-cash adjustments to the financial statements and, as a result, there is a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim Consolidated Financial Statements would not be prevented or detected.

Because of the material weakness described above, management has concluded that as of December 31, 2006, the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting was not effective. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned weakness, management has concluded that the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report fairly present the Company's consolidated financial position and the consolidated results of operations, as of and for the year ending December 31st, 2006.

Remediation Plans

The Company has already started and will continue remediation plans to address the material weakness by enhancing and implementing additional changes to its impairment of long-term assets processes. The following are steps that the Company is taking to remedy the conditions leading to the above stated material weakness:

- Develop and deploy a more exhaustive checklist to identify, capture and communicate the required information and documentation;
- Continue to implement additional controls to identify, capture and timely communicate financial information to apply the Company's policy pertaining to the impairment of long term

assets;

- Continue to improve its forecasting systems
- Provide finance training for managers, process owners and accounting personnel.

It should be noted that management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 under the Canadian Securities Administrators Rules and Policies. Quebecor World's internal controls over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and reconciled to US GAAP. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

IKON OFFICE SOLUTIONS INC

10-K 2006 Management - Internal Control Assessment

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2006. In making its evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, management used the criteria described in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Management identified the following control deficiencies which, in the aggregate, constitute a material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2006:



The Company did not maintain effective controls over the accuracy and validity of revenue, accounts receivable and deferred revenue. Specifically, the Company's controls over (i) the timely issuance of invoice adjustments, (ii) the initiation of customer master records and contracts to ensure consistent billing of periodic charges, (iii) the collection of accurate meter readings from equipment to ensure the accurate generation of

customer invoices and (iv) the segregation of incompatible duties within the billing function were deficient. Because, as of September 30, 2006, these control deficiencies could result in a misstatement of the aforementioned accounts that would result in a material misstatement to the Company's interim or annual consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected, management has determined that these control deficiencies, in the aggregate, constitute a material weakness. Because of this material weakness, management concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2006, based on the criteria in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the COSO. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2006 as stated in their report, which is included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Management's Remediation Initiatives We have a complex billing process that is performed in several locations using multiple billing platforms. The process requires the proper initiation of a customer master record and contract to ensure consistent billing of periodic charges. Additionally, our collection of accurate meter readings from equipment at customer locations is critical in order to ensure the generation of accurate invoices. During fiscal 2006, we undertook several initiatives to remediate the material weakness described below, including: • establishing a fully-staffed service billing organization under an aligned organization structure; • refocusing on our conversion to One Platform comprised of a common enterprise resource planning system, primarily based on the Oracle E-Business Suite (the "One Platform Conversion"); • conducting tests of contract set-up procedures at each of our North American billing centers and subsequently launching a re-designed contract set-up module in the Oracle E-Business Suite in order to simplify the contract set-up process and reduce billing errors; • using actual service billing data from our service provider in lieu of estimated amounts; • initializing and subsequently expanding a program designed to assess the accuracy of estimated meter reads; and • launching a standardization project to re-evaluate key controls over financial reporting at our North American billing centers.

We expect these actions will further remediate the material weakness in billing described below and, during fiscal 2006, we noted the following: • significant improvement in accounts receivable aging trends and the timeliness in which we issued invoice adjustments; • substantial reduction in contract set-up and billing errors as quality improved at each of our four North American billing centers, three of which are now utilizing the Oracle E-Business Suite; • the establishment of new key financial controls; and • steady progress in our remediation efforts relating to deficiencies in the segregation of incompatible duties within our billing function.

As of September 30, 2006, our remediation efforts related to the material weakness described above were not complete and we have not yet determined what further initiatives, if any, may be undertaken or when in the future we believe our efforts to remediate the material weakness will be completed. However, we will continue to focus on these initiatives and develop new measures with the goal of ultimately resolving and remediating our material weakness in a timely manner. Our efforts to remediate the material weakness will continue into fiscal 2007 and will include our ongoing One Platform Conversion. We began to initiate

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testing and implementation of the One Platform Conversion during the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

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